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8.15 festival gets public awareness

The 2001 Grand Festival for National Reunification was held at Yonsei University from August 13 until 15, the first Liberation Day in the new millennium. Specifically it was meaningful that the North and South Korea carried out the 56th commemoration of their nation's liberation together since tragic division of the Korean peninsula. This festival, after the 6.15 Joint Declaration, lit another flame for reunification. This achievement was attained by all sorts of civil delegates' participation. More than 25 thousand students, laborers and citizens participated in this Grand Festival. It showed a development of reunification activities that the delegations of the Organizing Committee for 2001 Inter-Korean Joint Events: Korean Council for Reconciliation and Cooperation, The Union of 7 Religious Orders, Unity of Reunification, *Bomminryon*, *Hanchongryon* and so on held this Grand Festival being one.

The first day, under the main slogan of "Abolish the stipulation which prescribes *Bomminryon* and *Hanchongryon* as organizations

benefiting the enemy", "Abolish the National Security Law", the festival was proceeded with enthusiasm. Lee Jong-rin, the president of *Bomminryon*, Pan-Korea Alliance for Reunification, South Korean Branch said "The National Security Law is no longer useful after the 6.15 Joint Declaration and it is wrong to dictate *Hanchongryon* and *Bomminryon* which has led the way for the reunification as organizations benefiting the enemy."

On the 14, the second day, the rally for impeaching Japan with the distortion of books and for preventing the rebirth of militarism was held. "Koizumi's visit to the shrine is a conspiracy to revive militarism in Japan by stirring up the country's ultra nationalist forces. It's as if he paid his respects at Hitler's grave" the alliance said. "This is an insult to Korean people and other neighbors and moreover this threatens a peace in Northeast Asia," the civic groups said. Next, the meeting of anti-U.S. protests took place in the front of the Yongsan Camp.

A variety of speeches, ceremonies and cultural events marked the night



Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

Students are chanting for reunification of two Koreas in one voice in Yonsei University on August 15.

of the second day.

The last day of festival of the 2001 Grand Festival for National Reunification for fulfilling 6.15 Joint Declaration was held in Youido. Holding unity flags, participants

marched from Youido to Sinchon in order to meet citizens. "For the sake of to being really one, we should gather our hearts. "Let's go forward to make a new history from this 8.15 Reunification Grand Festival" Seo

Young-hun, the president of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, said.

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus
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Journalism majors oppose to Chosun Ilbo

An anti-Chosun Ilbo struggle was held on August 15. In spite of fickle weather with rain, 400 people from the Association of University Press, National Association of Campus English Press (NACEP), alliance of student councils from Journalism-related classes of different universities, and anti-Chosun Ilbo groups from each school formed to oppose against Chosun Ilbo demanded Chosun Ilbo to apologize for their "untruthful" articles. They shouted slogans and songs that pointing out the faults of Chosun Ilbo. The demonstration continued in front of the Chosun Ilbo Building. The leaders from each participating group gave speeches on "unveiling of Chosun Ilbo and its outrageous tone".

"Chosun Ilbo reported countless number of outrageous articles. It led the idea of Japanophile and confused the citizen by fabrication and agitation," said Ko Eun-sang, the temporary chairman of the alliance of student councils from Journalism-related classes of different universities. "The students of Journalism-related classes will unite



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

They are blaming the Japanophile of Chosun Ilbo on August 15.

and struggle against Chosun Ilbo through action like refusing to be employed by Chosun Ilbo."

"I participated this demonstration with my friends working at the campus press," said Jeon Woo-sung, one of the participants from Jeonju National University of Education. "I think the agitation of public opinion is one of the worst mistakes of Chosun Ilbo, and this struggle must continue until they go through a reform for a desirable newspaper."

By Kim Sang-min / The Argus

Faculies resist one-sided reform

Some professors fasted to resist the restructuring plan of school academic affairs. The operating committee for alumni professors claimed that such reform must be passed at the voting of the assembly

of professors.

According to the committee, school authorities lied that each unit of university and alumni committee agreed on a revised plan. Before the fasting struggle, the president of the

committee for alumni professors delivered the official document for requesting to delay restructuring plan submitted by school authorities on July 14. As its response of the Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development answered that the president of university could decide like then to revise school regulations, if the fixed number of students is not changed. It was disclosed that such reform could be decided solely by the president without the consent of the government.

The president initially announced that he would not withdrawing his plan. He saying "I can any opinions for development of HUFs but I will not withdraw it." The school authorities decided to delay the plan for one year.

By Lee So-jeong / The Argus



Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

Some professors are fasting in front of main building against restruction of school affairs on August 13.

Struggles for the disabled continue

The public authorities have shocked a minority again. This time the police have gone against the disabled and are being criticized by the public opinion.

The Solidarity of the Disabled to Obtain the Rights to Access (SDORA), an alliance of civic groups related to the problem of the disabled were gathered in front of Seoul Station on August 23. There were about 20 people in wheelchairs, a relatively very small number in size for a rally, just wanting to let the citizens know that Korea is not the land where a person can live when he or she has a handicap.

They planned to ride a bus, like any ordinary, healthy human beings, but were deterred by rows of police barricading the way for SDORA to go through. "This is unbelievable, why are we stopped from taking a bus?" cried Lee Kyung-ho, one of the

disabled in the group. Lee was not part of the SDORA but he decided to come out to help fellows like himself. Like Lee, people in wheelchairs tried to pierce between the police in order to get out of Seoul Station but the police did not let them out until it was 9 p.m. It was later found out that the police came back after "midnight to demolish the tent SDORA had set up to work on their petition of getting one million signatures from the citizens to gain their "mobile rights", which leads to the dignity to live as human beings. Some students that were helping the SDORA were arrested after a fight broke out between the police and the students. Some got hurt but they were released soon.

On August 29, however, another attempt to ride the bus was succeeded. About 100 SDORA members got together in Daehakro



Lee Min-a / The Argus

Lee is resisting as the police try to take him away to the police station.

and 10 of them occupied a bus by chaining themselves to the seats and held a 4 hour sit-in strike. They were later arrested. This incident showed how much the disabled were in a fury.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus
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HUFsans' tour to Imjinkak

Wangsan GSC went on a journey of culture to *Imjinkak* on August 9. This event seemed to work well from a point of view that the attempts for an interchange between HUFs and Pyongyang Foreign Language University would be able to contribute to reunification. Furthermore, the real meaning of the event lied in preparing for the 2001 Grand Festival for National Reunification which will express the desire for reunification together.

The event instilled solidarity into the hearts of the students who participated in it. Students who joined in the event visited an observation platform and prayed for reunification at *Imjinkak*.

By Lee So-jeong / The Argus

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Editorial

DJ's Sunshine Policy in dilemma

Nation Security Law is arousing another controversies by prosecuting some delegates attending joint Liberation Day Festivities held in Pyongyang on August 15. Actually, sixteen of them were escorted to police stations immediately when they arrived at Kimp'o airport. According to the prosecution, they violated National Security Law by doing some pro-North Korea activities and attending the opening ceremony without any predesignated schedule. Especially, Kang Jung-ku, a progressive professor of Dongguk University, was charged with writing controversial words on the guest book at *Mangyongdae*.

This 2001 joint Liberation Day Festivities held in Pyongyang is of great value because it has been one of the largest events since the summit meeting in April, 1948 between the great leaders of Korea like Kim ku and Kim Kyu-sik to prevent the division of the country. Therefore, the government's permission to attend this Pyongyang event seemed to be a hope promoting the depressed inter-Korean relationship, although quite a few troubles had been placed here and there before civic delegations' departure to the North. Actually, when they left for the North, some anxieties remained due to the worse relationship resulting from internal and external difficulties.

No one can forget the impressive meetings of separated families in two countries on August 15, 2000, which made the people of the South and North shed sympathetic tears. Most people realized through their tears that re-unification was essential just because of the fact that "we had been one, so we must unite." We also realized other political and financial issues are secondary ones. Nonetheless, it is true the 6.15 Joint Declaration lost its original light and the relationship between two Koreas is getting worse owing to George W. Bush's strong strategy towards the North Korea.

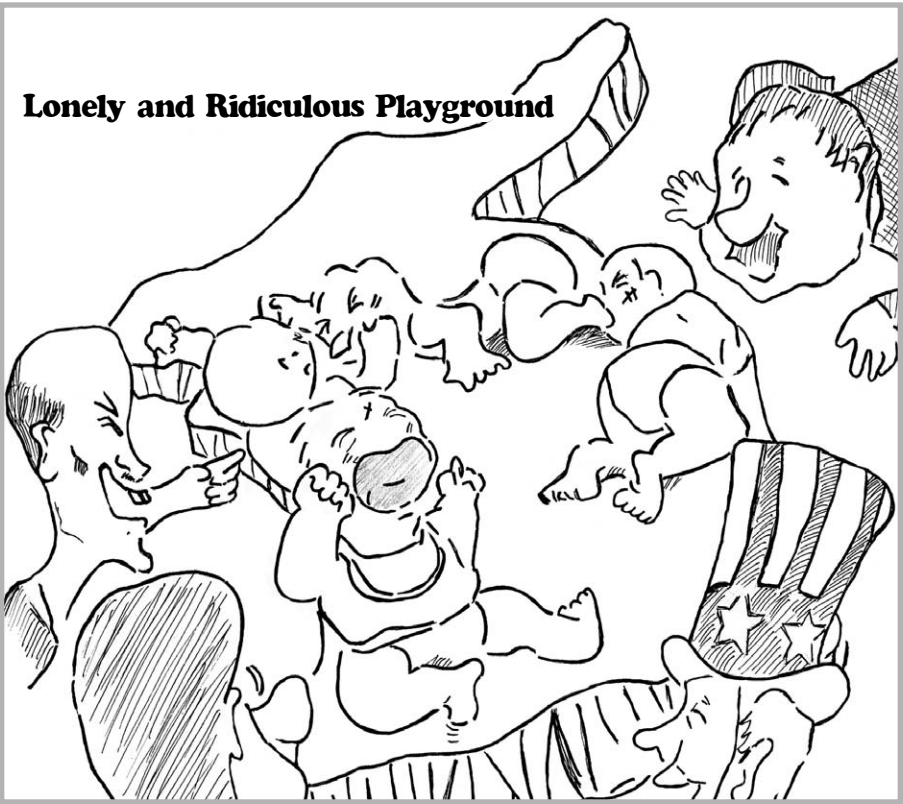
Internal conflicts in the South are another big problems making the situation more difficult. Severe troubles have arisen between conservatives and progressives in our society and it seems that this situation eventually caused National Security Law to prosecute some delegations. But the truth hidden in this happening is that the conservative press and opposition party are against the re-unification of Korea, distorting and exaggerating some behaviors of the attendants in the event.

They regarded the progressive professor as a revolting person over-emphasizing accidental words "the spirit of *Mangyungdae*". *Mangyungdae* is the place where Kim il-sung was born and Independent Movement was conducted under Japan's colonial government. Professor Kang has studied *Juchesasasang* actively with many other professors and scholars after the 6.15 Joint Declaration announcement. It is an irony this study which has been discussed openly became a reason for his charge in accordance with the National Security Law.

Some of them attended an opening ceremony in front of the newly-built ideology monument breaking the promise with the government and they were also supposed to take stern legal actions. But we should consider the situation they faced in the North. Attendants were at a loss and then 100 people went there because 2 million people in the North had waited for them for almost six hours in hot summer weather. They just enjoyed the cultural festival and conducted no political actions. That was not the intentional behavior and it happened by the lack of systematic preparation.

Although there are obviously some fruitful results after the visit of civic delegations, conservative powers hide them, exaggerating and distorting the small happenings. This event made it possible to open the private exchanges and promote Kim Jung-il's visit to the South. These wonderful parts should be admitted in these noisy controversies.

The private exchanges in various parts between the two Koreas are essential for re-unification. Some happenings in this process cannot give a good lesson for hindering the exchanges. Nonetheless, it is ridiculous that the government tries to stop the various exchanges with the North due to these small things. Some people who made troubles should also recognize their behaviors can cause some difficulties to peaceful re-unification regardless of their reasons and have some time to reconsider it.



Kim Young-geun / Cartoonist of The Argus

Interview with Sangpeel Park on civic groups' prospect

Civic groups turn to new venue

Recently, critical voices about the activities of civic groups are gradually rising. The civic movement of our society, actually, can be said to have begun after the "June Struggle" in the year 1987. The civic movement history, therefore, can be said to be too short compared with that of the Western civic culture. Some people said that expecting too much of the civic groups, when considering our existing condition, is an unreasonable demand. Anyway, now civic groups are clearly coming under challenge from the outside.

The Argus met Sangpeel Park, a visiting professor in Kyung Hee University of the Graduate School of NGO studies.

Reporter: What do you think about suggestions that outside verification is needed considering the expanded power of civic groups in recent years?

Sangpeel Park : It is true that the power of civic groups has expanded considering the past. Compared with the West, we are far from them. The influence of our civic groups is still too slight. Even though the West also hasn't reached there yet, civil society could finally come to control a state. Because, as it is stipulated in the Constitution, sovereignty resides in the people in all respects. People, of course, are included in the civil society. Now our civic groups are approaching the desirable condition. Nevertheless civic groups don't participate in policy decisions. We should not charge them with legal responsibility. Namely, the term "verification" itself doesn't match civic groups.

R: Many people have said, "There are few citizens in the civic movement.", "They said that the civic movement is currently operating like departments

store. What opinion do you have about these assertions?

P: The points above-mentioned are just models of the early developmental stage of civil society. In fact, though the citizens' participation is more lively than the Japanese, it is not enough yet in the viewpoint of the standard of the West. Also the citizens' demands are too various though civic groups are not completely specialized yet.

At present, civic groups cannot but take charge of the demands in the situation that the state can't grant requests in everything. The civic movement is formed on the foundation of a few men of high reputation or it looks like the movement of an emporium, which are natural phenomena now. Of course, civic groups have responsibilities that should induce the citizens' participation and concentrate their efforts on specialization. The government should also constitute related laws to induce the citizens' participation.

R: The financial independence of civic groups is one of the most problematic issues. What do you think about this?

P: It happens because civil society is not mature yet. Actually, in our society, the place where the culture of donation has taken root is rare. In the U.S., millionaires such as Bill Gates contribute large sums of money annually. On the other hand, have you heard about our financial conglomerates donating anything?

In addition, I think that the government should support funds to civic groups because I judge civic groups can deal with pending questions more efficiently than the government. Namely, the government should entrust civic groups with the problems such as the environment, human



Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

rights and administering financial assistance.

R: Some civic groups show us cautious responses insisting that neutrality can be damaged by civic groups such as KFEM taking part in the local election. Do you have an opinion about that?

P: I agree that civic groups can participate in the local elections in principal. In fact, the state can pick out competent persons in every place. However, I think that their participation is still too early. Seeing the current phases of the civic movement, they makes it their principal aim to check the power of the state and advocate the citizens' rights. So their participation in an election would be seen negatively by the people. The people have a kind of myth about civic groups. Maybe there is every probability that they will fail if they take part in the election now.

R: Finally, tell us what civic groups

should do in the future.

P: Firstly, civic groups should check inner populist sentiment. And they need to prepare strategic plans which can solve the problems on financial destitution and the citizens' participation. They will have to plan with prolonged vision. To further develop civil society, efforts of the state are also important. The state should rectify their viewpoint on how they regard civic groups. Namely, they need to entrust civic groups with part of their power through complementing legal devices. Also universities should take part in developing civil society through linking with local civic groups.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Associate Editor of News Section

From the Faculty Lounge

Wrong romanization, vestige of western influence

I have a red cap with four letters on its front. And I love to put it on for my occasional walk-outs. Those four letters do not really make an ordinary "four-letter" word, for they are HUFs— Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. Naturally whenever I put it on, I do remember those good old days of my younger years with faint memories of the English paper of the HUFs in the late seventies and early eighties.

Be more serious, I am often caught up with the two enigmatic problems in my thought about the word HUFs. One is the problem with the first of the four words— Hankuk, and the next is the apparent or obvious mistranslation of the name of this university, from the original Hankuk University of Foreign Languages into the present Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

Let me confess that I was a bit embarrassed for myself whenever foreign scholars were giving their second glances to my name card. Often their responses, it seemed to me, were perplexed ones to decipher the relevance between the name of the university on one hand with the major field of mine—the Korean history of science. Frankly speaking, I have cherished my kind of hope for the name of this school. Since the school had changed its status from a special college with emphases on foreign

languages, the name must be changed to meet the new needs for the best interests of the university. So it seemed to my mind. I would immediately stress the significance of our institutional tradition based upon the foreign languages, and that mind had never been shaken ever since. But the name for the school might be something like the Oemun University or even Oedae University, instead. With this much change of the name of our school we can still call it "Oedae," and OU in English expression.

But what about the first complaint of mine with the term Hankuk of the HUFs. For one thing, the name might have been better with "Korean" University of Foreign Studies, instead of "Hankuk," from the beginning. Hankuk here constantly reminds me of a very unfortunate history of the Romanization of Korean for the past.

Korea was late in its opening of the nation to the West in the second half of the nineteenth century. When the westerners had arrived in Seoul, they had begun to Romanize the names of Korean people and place names according to their conveniences. Naturally the confusion was inevitable.

Whatever the case, the confusion seemed to be easily overcome with the announcement of the McCune-Reischauer system in 1930. The pioneering efforts of the two missionaries were rewarded with its persistent survival long after the Liberation

of the country in 1945. I consider it as an excellent system in helping the foreigners to pronounce Korean as correctly as possible. But it is not well accepted by the Koreans for two obvious reasons, one because it was invented by foreigners, and secondly for the several signs used above some vowels. Though there were some other systems of romanization including the Ministry of Education System in 1984, they were not well received by the Koreans. So much so that the Korean government had finally reversed to the M=R System some years back for the Romanization of the road-signs of the whole country.

Then in July 2000, the Korean government came out with a new system, thus turning Kimp'o to Gimpo, Pusan to Busan, among many radical shifts in the spellings of Korean words, while abstaining from the radical changes of personal names including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong Il. Recently it was reported that the universal Romanization of Korean personal names along the new system would be enforced, to make Kim to Gim, etc. But there seems to be no way changing the names of the famous Korean stars such Park Chan Ho and Pak Se Ri into the same family name.

I am not so sure this government would dare to accomplish it within the short given period of time.

As for the romanization of Korean words,

I will never be satisfied until my criteria and standard of the transliteration be achieved sometime. The ultimate standard will be convenience and practicality both for Koreans and foreigners, with nothing to do with patriotism, or nationalistic considerations. I used to have my own system of romanization—simply replacing one Latin letter for each character of Korean alphabets, so as to make everybody can readily romanize Korean words into Latin characters, and vice versa. But Korean government had once again decided for a complex and nationalistic system for the romanization, only with small revisions to the M=R System.

With these much complaints filed, I must confess I myself turns out to be a mere grumbling oldman, with nobody's attention any more. Nobody in this school would be willingly follow my advice to change the name of the school, nor will Korean government follow my simple suggestions for a new romanization method. Of course, I do know that. What I am trying to do here is perhaps my share of grumbings to make my records straight— with the red cap of mine with bold letters of HUFs.

•
Park Sung-lae

The writer is a professor of History Major.

Dear Readers

The Argus reshuffled its staff positions for the new semester. Newly appointed Head Editor is Song Hye-min. Two Associate Editors have been promoted to the position of Editors. They are: Kam Eun-jin as Editor of Culture Section and Lee Min-a as Editor of National Section. Two reporters have been also promoted to the positions of Associate Editors. They are: Kim Jae-hyuk as Associate Editor of News Section and Kwon Hye-mi as Associate Editor of International Section.

Five cub-reporters also have been promoted to Reporters: Ha Kyung-hwan (E-01), Kim Sang-min (SCCI-01), Lee Joo-hyun (S-01), Lee So-jeong (R-01), Lee So-jung (FE-01), Oh Eun-hyuk (EC-01).

The Argus has created the new columns as increasing the number of pages. We have tried to make a better campus English newspaper. Please give us much attention.

from my sophomore year. Although I am enjoying my school life, I would like to mention one simple thing that I earnestly hope could be fixed.

I'm planning to study abroad after graduating from HUFs, so I'm trying really hard to keep my grades in the best condition I possibly can. But unfortunately I got B's on some courses that I had hoped to get better grades in. I would like to take these classes again, but our school regulations say that any classes taken that have a grade over a "B" cannot be taken again. If I want to study abroad, I will have to get the best grades that I possibly can. But, due to this regulation, my goal has become something harder to reach. I've seen many other students who were also complaining about this rule.

I'm sure such a regulation would have a reason behind it, and I know such things are hard to change once they've been decided. But I'm sure many other students would appreciate it if the rule were revised.

•
Ma Il-woong (BA-01)

•
Koo Tae-wan (DP-00)

Problems on retaking lectures

I'm a freshman studying to enter the Dpartment of Business Administration

Analyzing the problems on low employment rate of HUFs

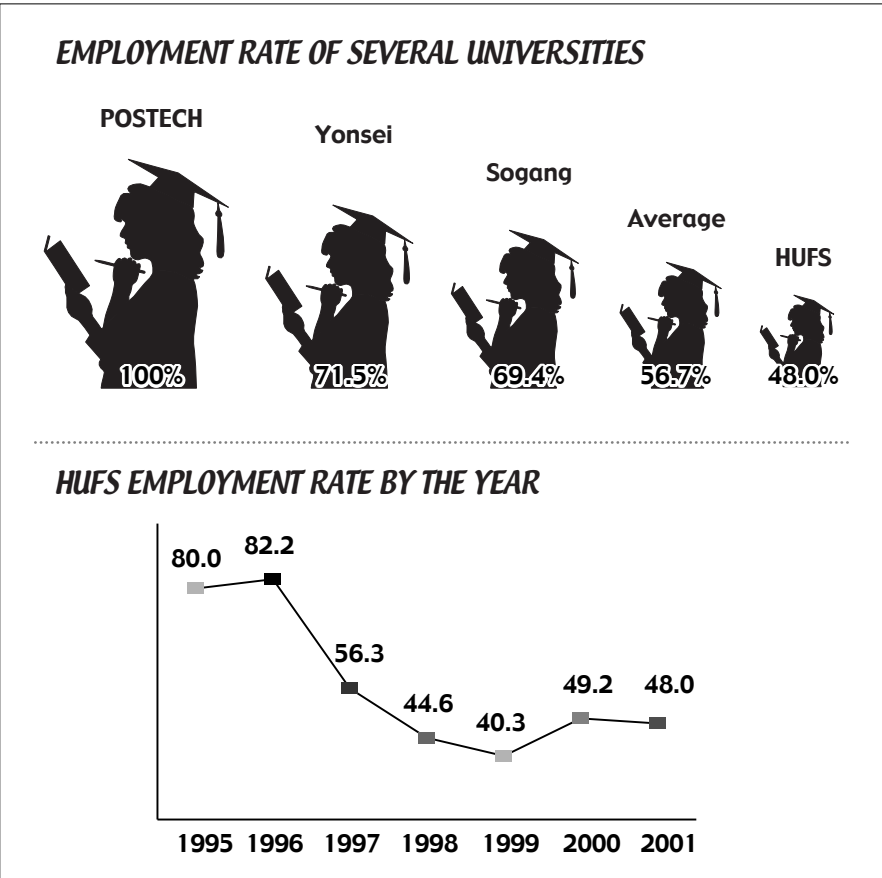
Various programs to be developed

Last year, graduates of HUFs' employment rate were assessed under the whole University's average. The Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development presented the percentage of nationwide university employment (2000.4 basis) to the National Assembly on July 12th.

I. Current employment rate of HUFs
According to statistics that HUFs (48%) recorded less than the nation average (56%). After the IMF crisis, the employment rate of HUFs gradually has recovered, but as before students are now confronted with the difficulty of taking up an occupation. School authorities revealed the analysis table that introduced the employment rate by department. E (35.5%), F (23.9%), G (36.8%), S (35.3%) in Inmun campus. H (25.0%), P (25%), I (28%), R (26.1%), SCS (23.3%) in Wangsan campus. R (65.4%), T (69.9%), BA (67.3%), MI (72.2%), I (69.2%), B (85%), DFE (70.6%), DKE (67.7%) in Inmun campus. CS (79.5%), EE (68.2%), IS (62.5%), S (69.5%), P (72.7%), H (61.1%), MI (72.7%) in Wangsan campus were recorded.

Needless to say, the problem of employment rate relates to economic fluctuation. Also, it is true that highly educated people experience job difficulties is a grim reality of society. Still, schools should not look on this with folded arms concerning the distress of employment caused by economic conditions. This is to avoid our responsibility. School authorities have to be sensible about their duty, especially unsatisfactory employment policies should be loudly censured.

II. Low employment of HUFs results from limited programs of Employment Center
Currently, our school policy focused on operating the students employment center. Giving information about employment is the main part of this facility. And guidance counseling after graduating, holding enterprise explanatory meetings, relating information on new employee recruitment,



The source of data from the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development and Employment Center of HUFs

homepage administration. But it has to not succeeded at all. Considering serious circumstance and setting it up in a more positive, practical way would be fruitful. "Compared with other schools, the number of employment explanatory meetings and private enterprise campaigns of publicity is too small and of lower quality," Lee Seung-woo (DT-96) said. HUFs has held these events about twenty times a year. He emphasized that school authorities ought to attract more popular enterprises for students this time. Nowadays, the way of employing new staff differs from past methods. Most companies avoid common graduates. They prefer to experienced persons, so we need to give a chance to the public service, part-time jobs, induction courses with medium and small-sized enterprises, substantially

activating the intern system and so on. It helps students to experience various forms of employment. It is necessary for school authorities to have a better understanding of this matter.

III. Other universities' endeavors for increasing employment rate
We must consider how to adopt new measures suited to the current of the times. Recently, Kyungpook National University concluded industrial-educational cooperation with one of the leading semiconductor companies; Conexant System Korea. Now 8 students learning practically skills connect with those spheres in local California companies. We are the requisite for making the curriculum relate employment and held special lectures through a person who engaged in actual

industry. In the case of Kyunghee University manage to hold an employment school that targeted to graduates who are about to jump into society. That school teaching inauguration of an enterprise theory, vocational education, women's profession choice, and so on. Many students gave favorable comments about that session. Also, these class were admitted for credit. Let's take the example of Seoul National University. Seoul National University has industry-university cooperation with Samsung. And Samsung digital CEO held a special lecture for electron department students.

Lack of facility and employees is an obstacle in making a diverse program. Compared with Yonsei University, they designate the person in charge of each part and held explanatory meeting every week. Tuesdays concern domestic companies, Thursdays deal with foreign company. On the other hand, HUFs has only two employment center administration offices, excluding part-time students. Expanding facilities and employees is an earnest problem awaiting a solution. Afford an opportunity of getting a variety of useful services is the best way to accelerate student participation. Disregarding economic dullness, most schools are trying to raise the employment rate with eagerness. Even though enterprise engagement on a big scale is increasing bit-by-bit, privation about hiring is the standard and till now the prospects of getting a job are dim. To our regret, the young generation's dreams and aspirations to join adult society are set to be turned into frustration and humiliation. HUFs should devote itself to raising the employment percentage through a positive enterprise campaign aimed at boosting employment centers, industrial-educational cooperation, occupational courses, and so on.

By Ha Kyung-hwan
Reporter of News Section

Active discussions on social sciences

A summer social sciences seminar was held from July 30 to August 27 under the sponsorship of academic societies. This seminar was opened to promote activities of scholarly circles in school these days. The seminar was focused on the modern history of Korea, feminism, Marxism and current capitalism. The seminar held last year was not so vigorous as this year. The publicity campaign for the seminar last year was insufficient and participation of students was low. But, many students took part in the seminar owing to active publicity this year. The seminar gives a helping hand to the curriculum for the next semester and also

plays an important part in guide for activities of scholarly societies. Furthermore, the seminar gives aid to enlighten intelligence of students through them not acting as independent groups but acting as connected ones in this seminar. The sponsors consider about giving two or more lectures doing a term and will hold the seminar every school vacation on account of good responses of students. One of the representatives of the General Students Association said, "We had many difficulties for selecting the topics because there are big differences among the students in scholastic level."

By Lee So-jeong / The Argus

President of dongari union released

Kim Hee-in (EEM-97), president of Dongari unity in the Wangsan campus, served as a Hanchonryon representative who is accused of violation the National Security Law, was released from a police station because of the fact that he allegedly participated in a meeting of Hanchonryon. Kim Su-il, judge in charge of warrant said, "Even though he became the Hanchoryon representative naturally as a president of Dongari unity in university, he has not paid the membership fee and has simply participated in the meeting of Hanchonryon. So I wasn't convinced whether or not his conduct was contrary to the National Security Law," revealing the reason of dismissal.

Before the court judged, the prosecution had requested a warrant of arrest for the reason that he participated in the departure ceremony of the 9th Hanchonryon which had been held at Hanyang University from June 1 to 3. For attending the ceremony he was to be sentenced and punished with a fine for violation of the Law of Assembly and Demonstration. Concerning this, Park Tae-hyn, a lawyer who defended Kim commented, "These situations that the prosecution and police appeal for arrest of the 9th Hanchonryon representatives have problems because the court didn't give a decision about serving the interest of the enemy of the 9th Hanchonryon yet."

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

The young set out to find national spirit

Members of "Manriheng", a dongari of the Department of Chinese at HUFs arrived in Seoul during the last week on August after performing a 3000 km. march. On June 11, the second group of members of Manriheng started by bicycle from Chongqing to Shanghai on August 18. They went to the Shanghai via Guiyang, Changsha and Nanjing. Under the slogan, "Accumulating cognition of sensitivity and human nature at the same time," they traveled by bike along the Yangtse River. They gathered valuable ethnographic data about China and took films of rural scenery. They will classify their data and hold a seminar. Enabling them to learn the culture

of China and experience Chinese people's life closely. They wield the enterprising spirit of HUFs all over the world through overcoming difficult situations. Before they started their travel, they paid respect to the spirit of strugglers for an independent interim government in Chongqing. And they held a simple celebration of liberation at park in Shanhai where Yun bong-gil threw a hand grenade. Their comment about the distorting of history books and congratulatory message about the success of China being invited to host the coming Olympics was featured in a local newspaper.

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

Teacher, oh My Teacher

"Others' views can be a mirror reflecting ourselves"

Frederic Boulesteix, professor of the Department of French, participated in the Academic Council of International Aesthetics which was held in Tokyo on August. He read a paper on the subject, "The Aesthetics of the plural Korean essence". Also, recently he published a book about culture of Korea; Barbarian of sincerity, Wise man of the Orient. This book revealed the future of ourselves through the eyes of the French in terms of Korean and French relations historically. The Argus met Professor Frederic to listen to his special study of Korea at the main building. Professor Frederic had met unknown Koreans at the reading room of the national library by chance in Paris. That was his first encounter with Korea. Subsequently he has pursued that figure of Korea in imagination through recordings of travelers, photographers, printmakers, and anthropologist's footprints. He went to the libraries of Rome, London, museums, curiosity stores, old bookstores, etc. At that time, he went to Korea for obligatory military service after finishing his master's course. As a person in charge of linguistics in the French Assembly, he got a chance that went from place to place in Korea lecturing to many teachers who teach French in high school. Those experiences

aroused curiosity in him toward the life of Koreans and characteristics of the real Korea. The other reason for studying Korea was the fact that the turbulent Korean situation aroused his interest. Just than, Se Jung-Hee, a professor in the Department of French Education asked him to remain at HUFs. He said that Korea is always surrounded with threats of outlanders. So, the exertion of seeking to identify themselves cannot help but make them strong. But Koreans forgot much about their own value while experiencing industrialization. So, Korea has sustained disquietude because of placing too high a value on occidental civilization. He said that, however, we can know the example of the Balkan peninsula, our problem can't resolve everything by political or economic rule. Accordingly Koreans should think about identity for looking at the future of Korea and creation. That was the reason that we have to interest about history and culture." He continued. The reporter asked him what he thought was the definitive word to describe Korea culture. He replied that, "Perhaps someone would choose 'han' which expresses Korean's spirit of lament, but I'd rather choose 'Chohwa' which has a very precious value to society. I think that 'Dacheng maru',

which is the boundary between room and outside, expressed the "Chohwa" trait of Korean symbolically. Actually, it is very useful in comprehending this diverse world. As if we notice our own existence through another person, by consideration about discrimination among the occident and Korean and affiliation with China, Japan in the northeast and the condition that divided the North and South on the peninsula. We could find the essence of Korea easily. That could be something definitive, which the whole nation holds in esteem and admits diversification seeing the way Korea figured out and blended its diversity. The professor has edited a new series of books called "Les Cabiers Cle Coree" for three years. It was written in French to inform foreigners about Korea. The writers were composed diversely from teachers, Buddhist priests, victims of the atomic bomb, and so on. That book is unrestrained about form and theme if it relates to Korean. For example cosmological essay, poetry through which we could feel the emotions of Koreans, the fragmentary thoughts about "Pojangma cha", which served hot soup and drinking at night in the street, and so on. At last he told HUFs students about the importance of meeting with the newest "My study springs



Frederic Boulesteix
Professor of Department of French

from the curiosity of encountering the new and newer. That recognition about difference can be a mirror through which one can look at oneself." Having experience of diversity is important. Those attempts could spread our sight and comprehend ourselves deeply. It can be a unfamiliar book or strange place, people, and so on, especially those trials useful to character building in school days. If we take a side view of significance, reading a book helps us to escape from the fast pace of society and maintain the balance in our lives.

By Ha Kyung-hwan
Reporter of News Section

Pandora's Box Basic Rights

Nowadays, it is said that consumer-oriented education is necessary in a university town. These are voices demanding the opening of the education market. Actually, the blast of neo-liberalism has been sweeping away whole universities without exception. Namely, universities have been rushed into an age of endless competition. The situation at HUFs is also the same. However, frankly speaking, HUFs has many problems now. That is, HUFs should correct the problems that it has before consumer-oriented education is settled down. Firstly, we'd like to point out the problems on registering for classes. HUFs have gone through a kind of war during every vacation. They have had trouble in connecting to the Internet server to register for classes because everybody is trying to reach a limited source at once. Also, after trying to sign up for classes, different-year students all have something to complain about. The seniors blame the freshman for signing up for too many classes and they can't get enough classes to graduate. On the other hand, the freshmen complain that the seniors register for so many classes so they can't get into classes they want either. Secondly, many students have had difficulty in taking class because of the conditions in the classroom. Because there are not enough air-conditioned classrooms but only fans in most classrooms. Imagine the sight. Really, who could study well in a sweltering classroom? Under these circumstances, it is absurd to uplift students' competition itself. The traffic problem is also similar. The Wangsan campus of HUFs is in Yong-in city, and the subway system has not linked Seoul to Yong-in city. So, most of the students have been getting to school by bus. However, the school authorities have run only a few school buses and the

number of buses is too few and only a few students can take advantage of the buses. Actually, many students, including the GSC have suggested increasing the number of school buses several times in the meantime but the school authorities didn't take any steps to improve the situation at all. Finally, the problem of building dormitories should be pointed out. Lots of universities in Seoul have dormitories. In fact, there is no place like a dormitory. Because, first of all, the distance from school is short and the price is inexpensive. Lodging near the school can be a burden to students. The Wangsan campus of HUFs has a dormitory but the number of persons that the dormitory can accept is too small. Anyway, the students who come from the country have many complaints about this. As shown above, HUFs has a lot of problems now. However, we think that we should raise another problem in addition to the problems mentioned above. It is just the attitude of the school authorities. Actually, many students, including the GSC have brought forward the problem about this. The school authorities, of course, said that they would think over the problem every time. However, it was always just so much talk. Frankly speaking, they have not put out good solutions up to now. These points are just students' dissatisfaction. At last, we can't help seeing that the school authorities' opportunism has taken away students' basic rights. We can't help judging that the school authorities didn't play well their role in improving the educational conditions. The school authorities should correct their attitude before it is too late and try to approach the students.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Associate Editor of News Section

Reporter's Note

More considerate preparation to be demanded for visitors

Without any doubt, reporters learn and feel many things while they are working. This applies to me in the same way as a reporter of the Theory & Critique Section. I gain an uncountable amount of experience and knowledge through my work. Of course, every article contains the reporter's priceless efforts behind it. Reporters search for sufficient and proper information in order to build the framework of the article to what it should be. I went to the New Small Biz Expo 2001 in order to write a regular article for the Theory & Critique Section on August 24, which was

held in Youido. The event was good in general but a couple of things made me feel disappointed. The efforts of the promoter in the actual event were visible but the conditions on the outside the exhibition grounds were very poor so that there was not even a proper way to get to the place. The exhibition, by itself was carefully planned and the reception to it was also great. However, we have to consider that the helpers of an event must be polite and patient because the visitors are the customers and this means that the helpers should serve them. Strangely, this mechanism sometimes

gets turned upside down and makes the visitors feel nervous. It is not understandable, but unfortunately, this odd thing does occur more frequently than what people usually think. My visit to the New Small Biz Expo 2001 gave me an opportunity of rethinking about manners and at the same time, I thought of one of Korean's old saying, 'People cannot spit for a smiling face.' What is the point of frowning and raising your voice in front of the visitors? People often do not seem to notice the more important thing and tragically they often exchange it to the less

important thing. Organizing an exhibition has got to be a heavy job but what the promoter has to consider is that a tiny thing may bring the quality of the event down and it might act as a hurdle for achieving the aim of the event. Organizing a perfect event is difficult but it is not an impossible work to do.

By Lee Joo-hyun
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Five-day working week,
not quite the way it's
supposed to be

The Tripartite Commission and the Ministry of Labor can't seem to work out an agreement on the condition of a five-day working week system. Nevertheless, the government is planning to propose a rough draft of the proposal by the first ten days of September, if possible. Such a decision is dangerous, yet the government is too engrossed in supporting the five-day working week through slipshod measures.

A five-day workweek system is an urgent demand of the working. As it stands with the ILO's standards on working hours, and when Korea was already marked out for having the longest work hours, it is unavoidable to face the implementation of such a system. According to data from the National Statistical Office, Korea's manufacturing industry held onto 49.3 hours a week in working while those of Japan, United States and Australia showed 43.7, 41.6, and 38.9 hours per week on average. Such numbers must have irritated the government and helped it decide on the idea of supporting the five-day working week which will then reduce the working hours to 40 hours a week from the current lawful standard of 44 hours.

But what the government is missing out is the actual need or the purpose of introducing the five-day workweek system. The very purpose must be to achieve an improvement in workers' health and quality of life. And when the business circle and labor clashed with their ideas on the system, it clearly led to the sense that nothing will change for the workers substantially, yet worse, the wages and quality of life will depreciate when this system gets through the legislative body without a thorough examination.

At first, the business circle objected to the five-day workweek system because they were concerned that a two-day weekend would weaken the nation's industrial competitiveness in global markets and increase their financial burden. They apprehended the necessity and intended that the system should be enforced according to the type of industry, the size of the industry, the number of male and female employees and the number of alternations on the production line. It was proved, however, that employees' leisure hours had escalated, increasing workers' health. The rate of absence decreased, productivity increased and innovative ideas on work performance developed when a few companies implemented the system.

Now the Tripartite Commission, a panel comprised of labor, management and government representatives, is discussing the possibility of taking the entire weekend off along with the other related talks on work hours. The problem is that the business circle has started to think carefully of the gains and losses when this system is established. For the price of letting the five-day workweek take effect, they have insisted on abolishing the policy so the rate of income increases when the length of service is long, fixing overtime payment rates and not granting monthly and yearly vacations.

In addition to these demands from the management standpoint, the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) announced a wild number of 155 to 165 that these are the number of days that Koreans will be taking days off in a year by resting on Saturdays also, making Korea the nation with the longest leisure time. However, this calculation is not accurate.

The KCCI have not counted the "non-regular" workers, or contract workers in their estimation, whereas the contract workers don't get yearly vacations like "regular" workers. When these non-regular workers are included in counting the number of vacation days in a year, the sum reaches 136.5 days. At present, contract workers make up 59% of all workers in Korea. It is said that such an increase was inevitable because the employer had to keep his wits about the financial problems after going through the IMF.

The issues that might concern labor and wages should be focused on the appropriate object, which is the workers. The five-day working week will be needed not only to cut down on the number of working hours, but to readjust overtime payments and the system of working hours will also be a contentious story for the government to talk about when the system comes in to effect next year.

By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

Series of protests urging for reunification mean USFK is out

“It is urgent that we realize what the U.S. troops are really doing in our land,” said Lee Kyung-ah, general manager of the Council for National Reconciliation, Self-reliance, and Reunification of Korea (CNRSK).

Lee was part of the 100 or so people on August 14, when an anti-U.S. movement rally near the United States Embassy was led by CNRSK. Speeches on the “brutality of the U.S. Army to the Korean people” and “condemning the U.S. policies such as the Missile Defense (MD) plans” were outlined by Suk Young-hoon, a representative of CNRSK.

This rally was one part of its tight-scheduled summer itinerary for the object of notifying the people of the harm the U.S. Army has been causing. It started its summer plan on July 23 by carrying out a demonstration on objecting to the MD policy in downtown Seoul. It also prepared a rally demurring to Secretary of State Colin Powell's visit to Korea from August 26 to 28.

The major summer work this organization has accomplished is the touring of the main U.S. camps in the peninsula. It proved the environmental damage that the army has caused by investigating around the camps and the residential areas around the camps. CNRSK has reported to the participants of the rally that on the fourteenth in Suncheon, UH-60, a kind of military helicopter would fly by an elementary school, causing too much noise for the children to study normally.

Analyzing the SOFA with the rate of environmental crimes by the U.S.

Although revised, SOFA is useless
when U.S. Force destroy Korean land

For 50 years, U.S. troops stationed themselves in Korea. And there were many accidents involving the U.S. Army and some were actually committed by the troops during their stationing. Civic organizations have been accusing the crimes and the harms the U.S. soldiers have caused. Unfortunately, nothing have changed and in fact, rate of the violation is increasing. The most serious crime the U.S. troops committed is the polluting of the Korean environment. U.S. camps are stationed in 96 different places in Korea. To find a solution for this issue the Korean government and the U.S. government went under a 5-year-long conference to establish a new provision related to environment in Status Of Forces Agreement (SOFA). The environmental polluting by U.S. troops, however, continued such as the recent oil leakage of Noksapyeong and Wonju last July and May.

IV. Various kinds of environmental pollution

The environment means everything that surround us, so the category of environmental pollution can be various. First, the noise pollution in Maehyang-ri is serious. Local residents in Maehyang-ri have suffered heavily because of bomb dropping noise practiced by the U.S. Army in Kooni range in town. Residents have filed a law suit against the Korean government for mental, physical suffering. Second, soil and underground water pollution came to surface again after the oil leakage of Noksapyeong station. In case of soil and underground water pollution, it will take an enormous cost for the recovery and it may even be impossible to get it recovered perfectly.

SOFA, came into effect on April 2, with the provision relating with the environment. SOFA calls it the “Memorandum of special understandings on environmental protection,” and this memorandum seems to include everything on the environment, but it does not mention the need for reparation and taking responsibility for return to the original

state. This may be the problem that the environmental crimes would not stop.

II. Environmental provisions in SOFA and comparing with German

The reason that these accidents continue is the problem in environmental provisions in SOFA. Environmental provisions were not included the main agreements. They included in mutual agreement minute, and memorandum of special understandings on environmental protection, so it doesn't have legal binding force. That is why the U.S. force will not administrate the deterioration of facilities, and Korean investigator can't examine inside of the camp. And there's no provisions to punish the U.S. troops criminals or reparation from U.S. Army, so there is no way to punish U.S. troops to order to restore the damage by U.S. troops.

In German, U.S. troops made a clear provision about environment. It says “U.S. troops “observe” the environmental law of German,” And U.S. troops must bear all the recovery cost. But in case of Korea, they say

Students of PD force launch their festival

The Nationwide Student Festival was held at Korea University from August 9 to August 11. It was prepared by the National Council of Student Alliances, an activist group known for proletariate democracy, or PD force as many students call it.

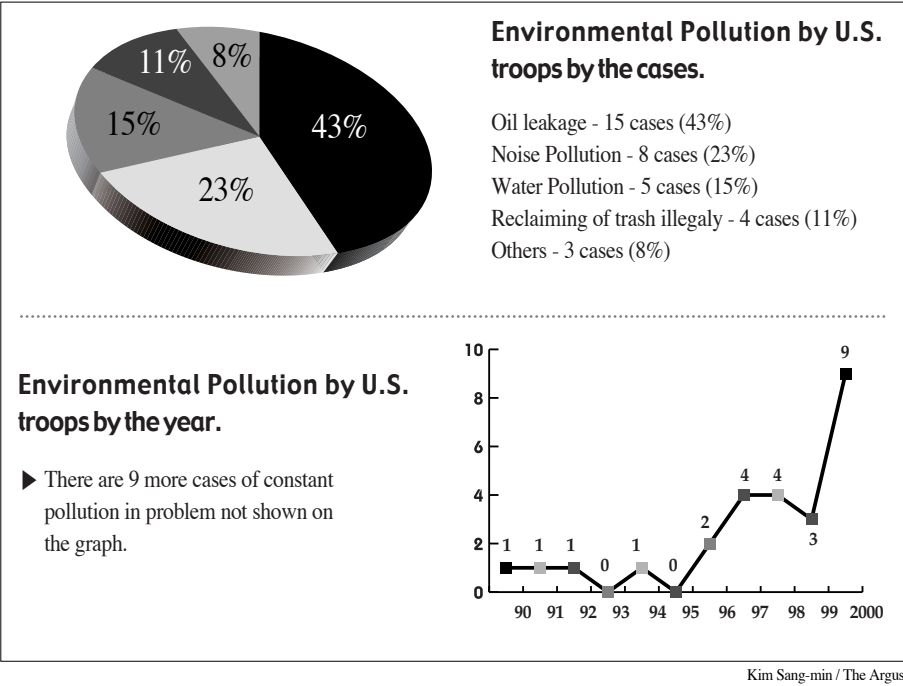
This annual festival was the ninth gathering for college students to study, have discussions and go out into the streets for a small rally to share their ideas with the citizens. The first day of the festival started off in Myungdong, located in downtown Seoul, holding an assembly on the danger they feel on the labor-related laws which are changing for the worse. They also set out to gather signatures from the passers-by who showed agreement with these students.

The actual festival, more like a series of seminars and debates, was at night inside the several buildings at Korea University.

“People often say that General Student Councils are in desperation,” said Lee Seung-joo, the chairman of National Council of Student Alliances and also the president of Imun GSC. Lee started the “Youth Rally I”, the first main event on August 9. “It was always a thing to question and study over and over to satisfy fellow students and act as a progressive person on political issues at the same time. I think that this festival will give us a chance to know more on the chronic problems.”

The rest of the days at Korea University were filled with more discussions and performances that made all students come together as one. A discussion on female laborers became a big issue as they shared their ideas on the relationship between capitalism and women workers. Cases of women in India, China and Korea were brought up and many freshmen, as it is their first time participating in such festival, showed eagerness in learning more about the social issues in the current times.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



individually. However, the two governments inquired two different institutes for the result of the sample. The Korean government requested analysis of oil samples to the Seoul Institute of health & environment, and the U.S. government went to the Friendman & Bruya institute in Seattle. It was planned to announce the results on August 17. But U.S. force and Korean investigator's announcements was different in some parts, so it is provoking peoples suspicion that one of them is hiding the truth.

IV. SOFA needs revision

It is evident that this continuance of environmental destruction must not go on. At first, an investigating committee that include both governments and the citizens is required. This committee must not be a temporary group. It must be a sustaining group that take charge of the entire case. Moreover, they have to be a group that watch out for the U.S. troops' mistakes in polluting environment, do periodical inspection superintending the deterioration of U.S. troops' facilities. Second, it is needed to revise the SOFA provisions over again. It must include the concrete environmental provisions into main agreement. In addition an apology is in demand from the U.S. Army on the polluted places where the root of pollution is clearly from U.S. camp, and punish the concerned person under the Korean law system.

The Korean government needs to have a progressive attitude, not a low posture like now. And the people of Korea should have a sense of criticism and caring mind for their environment. U.S. Army should realize that they are using the land that they have borrowed. It is required that they learn how to borrow and return it as it was.

By Kim Sang-min
Reporter of National Section

National Security Law makes mothers go out into streets to protest

A student activist's mother demanded in an-one man strike near Blue House that the government should release all conscientious prisoners on the Liberation Day, August 15, and abolish the National Security Law.

The demonstrator was Choi Chun-ok, mother of Park Yo-sup who was the president of Dankook University's GSC last year. Park was arrested for violating the National Security Law, and released last year. He was preparing to go to army, but the police put him into the wanted list again because he helped his juniors in Dankook University's General Student Council (GSC).

Another person who demonstrated to protest against the National Security Law was Kim Ui-hong, the chairperson of Korean Social Insurance Union.

Kim demanded to release the conscientious prisoners, and abolish the National Security Law, and Park demanded the cancellation of search instruction for representatives of Hanchongryun. Police did not halt the protest and some people who sympathized them supported this one-man demonstration also.

This demonstration was started on August 1, two days after the announcement of the government that there are no more conscientious prisoners, so the government would not release the prisoners on August 15, the Liberation day.

The number of conscientious prisoners, however, are 179, according to the Korean Social Insurance Union.

By Kim Sang-min / The Argus

Another range built by USFK brings anxiety

U.S. troops are building another firing range in Korea. This time the construction is taking place in Uijeongbu, a region just outside of Seoul. Camp Jackson, a camp for the Eighth United States Army Wightman NCO Academy and the KATUSA Training Academy, is the unit in problem for it was building a firing range without notifying the local residents. Although the scope of construction work is inside the camp, the only boundary that is dividing the range and the residential area is a fence and trees that are carefully planted to cover up the scene.

"The soldiers here need a place nearby to practice firing," said Cho, a guard and also one of a Korea Support Corps (KSC) personnel at Camp Jackson. "There is no need to worry on the matter of safety. There are four-sided wooden walls that are covering the range, and I'm sure there is another form of protection so no bullets can slip out."

Next to the construction spot there was a small piece of land for farming and a trail for hikers. Across the street, which is dividing the camp and Uijeongbu, there were blocks of apartment complexes. "I had no idea that construction site was for a firing range," said

a local resident introducing himself as Chun. "I come here everyday to farm and I thought they were just building a cafeteria. What if there is an accidental firing? It will be too loud for us to live normally."

Although there are some serious concerns associated with the range being located near the town, the Eighth United States Army (EUSA) seemed to forgot to inform people living around the camp that such work is under construction. It was not long ago that Maehyang-ri, another village where a U.S. range is placed, was in a state of controversy because the troops were causing too much trouble. People in Maehyang-ri suffered from hearing impairment from the sound of the firing and bombing, and lead poisoning from the rusted machinery that the army used for targets.

The construction at Camp Jackson started in May and it is almost ready for use.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



Members of CNRSK, participating in 2001 Grand Festival for National Reunification are holding signs that say, "Give back our land you are using as army base."

Other problems were that farmlands and shores have been polluted by the waste oil from the army base in Wonju and Kunsan. "We not only disclosed these questions but we got to talk to the local residents in the concerned towns. They were angered by the situation and agreed that something has to be done, even if it means that USFK have to leave Korea for good," said Lee.

CNRSK is a civic group organized in 1999 to gather all forces and hold fast to the policies that are on self-reliant reunification.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



Choi is on her one-man strike for her son to be released.



A warning sign is posted on the wall of the construction site for the new firing range in Camp Jackson.

Determined strugglers in wheelchairs yell in outrage for human rights

Looking into the fight the disabled went through for their “mobile rights” at Seoul Station

The evening of August 17 at Seoul Station was festive. The square in front of the station was full of music, people dancing on the temporarily-set up stage and wheelchairs, tens of them in lines, filled the space for the audience.

“I never saw so many people in wheelchairs before,” said an astonished passer-by. Not only were there so many wheelchairs and crutches you can ever find on streets, but people using those implements had their fists high up in the air, chanting in unison. “Our rights to move is the right to live! Secure our rights to live!” The music flaring up into the night sky were actually *Minjoong* songs, or populist songs asking for support and solidarity among the crowd and the dancing motions were sign-language communications.

“Today is our nineteenth day at Seoul Station since the first day of our struggle,” informed Lee Jung-min, a student from the Nodl disabled peoples’ education institute. She, herself, was in her wheelchair and seated behind a desk for the “signature-seeking campaign of one million citizens”. She was smiling at the passers-by asking them to sign the campaign sheets and selling badges with symbols of being disabled, yet the ends of her mouth were trembling and her shoulders sagged as she looked around.

I. Wheelchairs in handcuffs, symbolizing the disabled

“This badge tells everything. We are in veiled handcuffs,” Lee said timidly. “A normal person can do whatever he or she wishes to do, they can learn to dance, to act, but for us even the longing for such can be a sin. This is not because we are physically challenged but because there are social barriers like prejudice and lack of a public system that prohibits the disabled from even stepping outside their houses.”

There are over 4.5 million who are disabled on this peninsula but recent statistics announced that about 70.5% of those with disabilities get to step outside their homes, if they have one, five times a month at the most. They had trouble going around the city and have locked themselves up in a “social prison”. This “social prison” meant there was no means for them to move around which makes it almost impossible for them to learn or to work. There was a reason that there were not many handicapped people on the streets. It wasn’t that they didn’t exist but they weren’t able to come out.

It has been 4 years since the City of Seoul introduced a plan for buses equipped for the disabled but it hasn’t been carried out. Difficulties follow in subways also. There are lifts barely big enough to carry a wheelchair up and down the stairs at the subway entrances. The main reason for setting up these machines is because they were cheaper than elevators but stood up to the regulation that a public transportation system should be set up with convenient equipment of some sort.

The problem is, however, these lifts were dangerous and brought death to a disabled lady who was trying to use this machine to

climb the staircase at the Oido Station in January.

The government was reluctant to undergo a counter-move such as solving this problem from the core, but was engrossed in punishing the person in charge of that certain lift and compensated the victim’s family by paying an amount of money. This case brought rage to the organizations of the disabled in the society.

II. All they want is to live like human beings

The Solidarity of the Disabled to Obtain the Rights to Access (SDORA) was formed after the death at the Oido Station and many kinds of struggles have been planned with 15 other groups that fought for the rights of the disabled such as the Nodl since it was founded. The struggle hit its climax when the SDORA decided to lead a strike in front of the City Hall on July 23.

A few members of the SDORA set up a tent and settled down to urge the passers-by the four reasonable demands of the disabled. They cried for elevators for handicapped in all subway stations, public buses that anyone can ride without difficulty and expansion of facilities for the disabled, elders and pregnant women.

Lastly they demanded the establishment of an official committee on the rights of the disabled for their “mobile rights” that should be composed of the government and a civic organization for the disabled.

Soon after the strike had taken place, the police came forward and tried to remove them out of their tents. The disabled strugglers chained themselves to their wheelchairs to resist against the public power and yelled for their rights.

Regardless of the long hours of strife, 8 members of the strikers were taken away to a police station and the location of the strike had to be transferred to the square of Seoul Station.

Then another attempt by the SDORA was carried out on August 10. SDORA made a trip to the Central Government Complex by taking a public bus. With the 4 demands of need in their hands, they took 2 hours to go from Seoul Station to the Complex when it was only a 20-minute-long trip for an average person.

“I knew that buses were very inconvenient for people like us, but what was more absurd



A man with celebral palsy tries to pass through only to be blocked again by the guarding police during the rally on August 23.

was that there was nobody helping with the lifts to go up the stairs even at the Government Complex,” said Park Kyung-suk, a representative of SDORA. “We called out for help but I could tell that the lifts were not in use for a long time.”

III. “Is it too much to ask because we are not normal?”

SDORA is back at Seoul Station again. They set up a tent for a 24-hour strike and planned another trip to the Government Complex. This time with about 20 people in wheelchairs, they wheeled themselves in a single line toward the bus stop.

It was then when the police marched toward the procession and blocked their way. Some volunteers from the SDORA pushed the guarding force and yelled at the police to clear the way. Seven people were taken away to the police station for causing violence and a disabled lady wailed, “Why are we not allowed even to take the bus. I hate you all for doing this to us.”

For seven hours the tension between the police and the protesting SDORA members and other sympathizers existed. About 300 policemen surrounded the protesting disabled. One of the protesters tried to break through the blocking policemen, but was pushed back inside the circle again. After hours of being locked up, SDORA decided to have a small rally of their own with the police closely watching them.

They sang *Minjoong* songs and danced to them with limping legs and awkward motions. “We shall overcome and win the rights as human beings.” Such lyrics of a song called, “Winning the mobile rights of the disabled” was heard around the Seoul Station. Some people passing by saw what was going on and booed the police to go away.

The police did not budge an inch until it was nine o’ clock at night. A few member of SDORA was taken to the police station for questioning and the rest of them decided to keep place at the Seoul Station to continue the rally.

“No matter how this government may try to stop us, we will win the rights we deserve,” declared Park. More rallies are in schedule for the SDORA. It is likely that more suppression might be waiting for them but it is more likely that the SDORA will not give up either.

By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

Straight Notes

One-man strike on cell phones added to PSPD’s protest

The price of owning a cellular phone is quite a burden. The monthly bill is too much to carry especially if you are still a student depending on your parents for your allowance. There is a chance, however, that the price you pay for mobile phones might come down a bit.

The People’s Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD), one of the major civic organizations with over 13,000 members subscribed to its group and about 200 people performing the actual business affairs, started an one-man relay rally to cut down the cell phone rates. This organization, as powerful as it is large in size, demanded that carriers must reduce basic rates by 30%, and open to the public its accounting records and estimated standards on the rates for cell phone charges. They also insist that the Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) must strengthen the regulations on cell phone carriers.

Started on August 6, the “Cell phone Rate Cut” one-person relay demonstration against the MIC was held in front of MIC building and is planning to continue the struggle for 100 days.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Move made against IOEC, gay groups take lead

On August 10, a rally was held in front of the IOEO building protesting

against the actions the Information Communication Ethics Committee have taken. Led by a coalition formed of several groups against the defamation of gays and lesbians, other progressive organizations such as the Democratic Labor Party and Jinbonet participated in this demonstration. These protesters cried, “We object to the forcing of the closure of gay-related sites. The IOEO should be the one to close up.”

The IOEO and its activities have been an issue since last year when its mission was to “check harmful information and communication and also spread a healthy information culture.” Recently, it set out to censor Web sites that were on gays or pornography insisting that it should take in charge of “preventing illegal and harmful information transmission”. Quite a few sites have actually been shut down. At the end of the protest, people went through a special performance using chrysanthemum flowers and candles to imitate a funeral in front of the building to show their opposition toward the IOEO’s policies.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Teens join camp to learn more about basic rights

“The Rights Camp for Teenagers” was held in the culture center for teenagers in Su-won. The camp ran for two days, from August 7 to 8. This camp was the very first camp for teenagers to learn about their rights officially. About 20 teenagers from each spot of Kyong-gi region participated this camp, and most of them were highschool or middle school students.

4 or 5 people and a teacher were set up in a group to have discussions, and did many activities, which was familiar for teenagers

such as a game of “yut”. Teachers changed the game to teach the students about their rights, and they explained about it. There was a meeting to appraise the camp on August 20. “From the camp, I learned to think more creatively. In some senses, my parents were right, but I’m going to try to believe in myself and be more confident,” said one of the young teens who participated in the camp. “I realized that have my rights to keep and this camp was unforgettable for sure.”

By Kim Sang-min / The Argus

Public statement opposing Prof. Kang’s arrest is announced

The Student Council of the Department of Sociology at Dongguk University issued a public statement that expresses great repulsion on June 26, on the arrest of Professor Kang Jeong-gu. Professor Kang was arrested for the memo he left at Mangyongdae, the birthplace of Kim Il-sung during his trip to North Korea for the 2001 Grand Festival for National Reunification that was held in Pyongyang while the same festival was held in Seoul during the period of the Korean Liberation Day.

The memo in problem said, “Let’s achieve unification by inheriting the Mangyongdae spirit.” He was accused of favoring the ideology of the North and arrested for violating the National Security Law. The students and Kang, however, argued that there is even no such a thing as “Mangyongdae spirit” up in the North, but that it was a rare expression of racial spirit based on Kang’s studies that are about breaking the Cold War tensions.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



Research-Action Institute for the Koreans in Japan

“Viable society for foreigner is also viable for Japanese”

International issues have been concentrated on the Japanese society these days. Cases such as the publication of the distorted history textbooks, Koizumi, the prime minister of Japan, and his controversial decision on the attendance at a shine were enough to stir up the Korean society as well. There are over 917,000 Koreans living in Japan making up another Korean community of their own. These people may have other ideas approaching the current issues while they may also be the ones that need to be protected as a minority in a foreign country.

Research-Action Institute for the Koreans in Japan (RAIK), an organization that aims to improve the status of Korean residents in Japan, is doing this job. RAIK is currently busy vindicating Koreans to gain their rights as a lawful citizen by giving counselling and actually going to courts to take actions on improving foreigner’s rights. “We are working to establish the Basic Law for foreign residents, a law which will help the foreign residents greatly,” said Sato Nobuyuki, the manager of RAIK. “This law is made up of 5 parts which concretely states how this law would improve the status of Korean in Japan.”

“There are small and big organizations in Japan, estimated to be around 50, that is involved in the similar work that RAIK is in,” added Sato, “Surprisingly most of these groups are made up the Japanese.”

There were not many people who know about the unjust treatment that foreigners were getting. These days, however, more Japanese people seem to realize that such



RAIK is attending the world conference against racism held in Geneva in March.

issue is a problem that everyone should go over.

There was a case in 1986 that foreigners refused to seal fingerprints on the official papers. The Japanese governments demanded fingerprints to be printed on the forms for government usage and foreigners thought such orders were against human rights. RAIK was part of this movement to oppose the decision that the Japanese administration has made back then. And they contributed greatly to abandoning this law.

Recently, RAIK is struggling so the government can establish a new law, Basic Law for foreigners. As Sato said at first, this law made up of 5 parts, and each part proclaim the improvement of foreign residents’ rights.

The finance of RAIK is funded by the donation of volunteers, and the contributions of Nippon Christian Conference. The member of RAIK are about 500 and most of them are Japanese. The staffs of RAIK are about 6, and all of them are young Japanese.

Address : Japan Christian Center Bldg,
2-3-18 Nishi Waseda,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Tel : 03-3203-7575
Fax : 03-3202-4977

By Kim Sang-min
Reporter of National Section

Meet this person

The Argus met Sato Nobuyuki, the manager of RAIK.
Sato answered on what he had been working in this organization.

Reporter : What made you work for Korean residents in RAIK?

Sato : I work here for the Japanese society and its people. I believe that a society that is right for foreigners is also right for the Japanese. I work for Japan society’s development.

R : Most of Korean residents in Japan are second, third, or fourth generations. What do they think about Korea?

S : Many of them don’t realize that Korea is their mother country from their hearts. But they know that they are Koreans because they are foreigners in Japan and treated as such. They think that Korea government needs to care about them more.

R : What do you think about the distorted translation of the Japanese textbook?

S : It’s clearly wrong that Japanese are avoiding the responsibility about their historical mistakes. Japan should bear their mistakes.

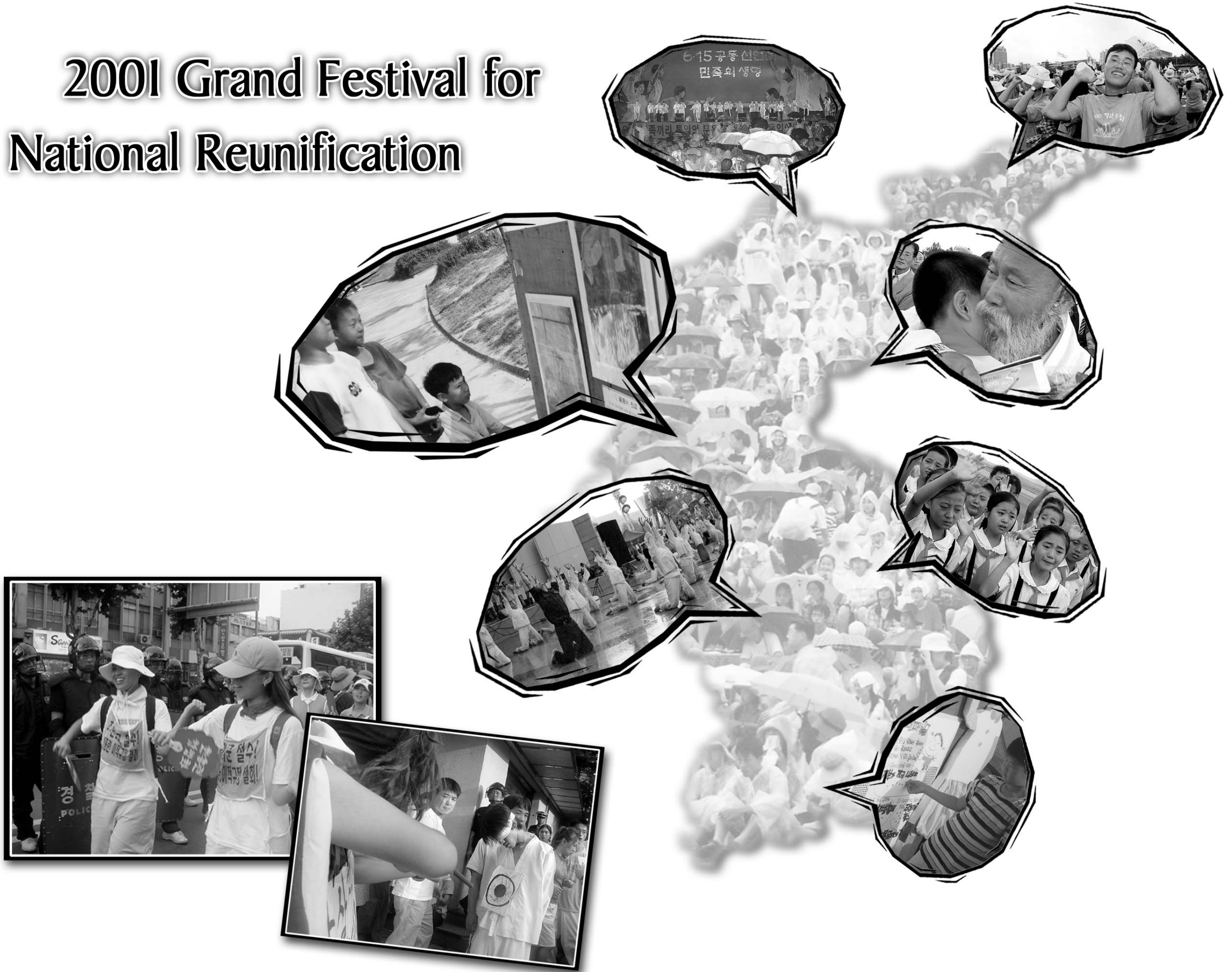


Police barricades around the square of Seoul Station on August 23, preventing the disabled strikers from going out to the streets.

Students, farmers, laborers and citizens,

From the local Dongdaemun-gu festival to Grand Festival for National

2001 Grand Festival for National Reunification



SERIES OF VARIOUS EVENTS FOR REUNIFICATION

Reunification festival of Dongdaemun-gu held

On August 4, the reunification festival of Dongdaemun-gu was held by the students of Kyunghee University and HUFs and the association of young men of Dongdaemun-gu at Gandeme park. The aim of this event was drawing more citizens' interest for carrying out the 6.15 South-North Joint Declaration. In spite of hot weather, a number of citizens, students, laborers and children took parts in this festival.

South and North Korea set up a "the period for stimulating for national reunification" from June 15 to August 15, Liberation day. As part of the event, Festivals by cities and county and province and larger areas were held on August 4. Festivals by were held on August 11. Those events were conducted for reunification.

Prior events were composed of a writing contest for elementary students and middle school, a free clinic by the students of Kyunghee University oriental medical school and throwing water balloons at an image of U. S. Army.

Under the slogan, "reunification is our duty" the students of HUFs, Kyung-hee University and the University of Seoul held a variety of performances. Singing groups such as "Urinara" and "Cheonrima". Seo Hye-jin, a member of national cooperation festival propulsion committee said, "We prepared for selling flags of unity and conducting a signature movement against the national defence missile program for carrying out the 6. 15 Joint Declaration.

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

Citizens and students in Seoul enjoy festival together

Grand Reunification Festival in Seoul for implementing the 6.15 South-North Joint Declaration and achieving the 2001 Grand Festival for national reunification was held at Insa-dong on August 11. This event sponsored by the 2001 headquarter of National Joint Event, the metropolis of Seoul, the metropolitan assembly was grandly carried out with thousands of people attending.

The events were divided into three parts. Firstly a prior *madang* had some small *madangs* such as a display *madang* for knowing North Korea rightly and noticing powers opposing reunification, participation *madang* included a contest of for reunification, praying wish to a unitary flag and opening *madang*, performance of the 6.15 art group in the western branch of Hanchongryon.

After these *madangs* the opening ceremony was held at 6 p. m. The ceremony started with a performance of *Urinara* and *Yuldongpae* of Seochongryon. Then, a congratulatory message was read and speeches of the visiting delegates were heard. Han Sang-ryul, a representative of Reunification Unity for implementing the 6.15 South-North Joint Declaration and the peace of the Korean Peninsula said, "With this festival, all of fellow citizen would be able to go forward to reunification. We congratulated this Grand Reunification Festival in Seoul and would always be together at the important place of reunification."

Finally, a congratulatory performance of "beautiful young man" and *Daedongnorri* were joined together and closed the festival.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

5km-long peace march kicks off first official event

The first day of 2001 Grand Festival for National Reunification was on August 13. This year's annual festival began spontaneously from every part of the Korea earlier in the month of August, and when the actual event took place on the thirteenth, all the preparation groups formed of students, workers and normal citizens came together.

The first official rally for the day one in the festival was at the Dongnimnum Park. About 2000 people took seat on the ground as the "National rally for the abolishing National Security Law and withdrawal of Hanchongryon and Bomminryon from the outlaws-list".

"The government is seeking for a temporary peace in the South by subtly using the evil law as the National Security Law," Lee Jong-lin, the chairperson of South Korea branch of Bomminryon, which is short for Pan-Korea Alliance for Reunification in Korean gave a speech. "How can we say that Korea is a country of democracy when such a law as National Security Law still exist? Hanchongryon and Bomminryon are outlaws by that law, but I hope that they will be engaged in all that is for democracy and freedom ever so honorably."

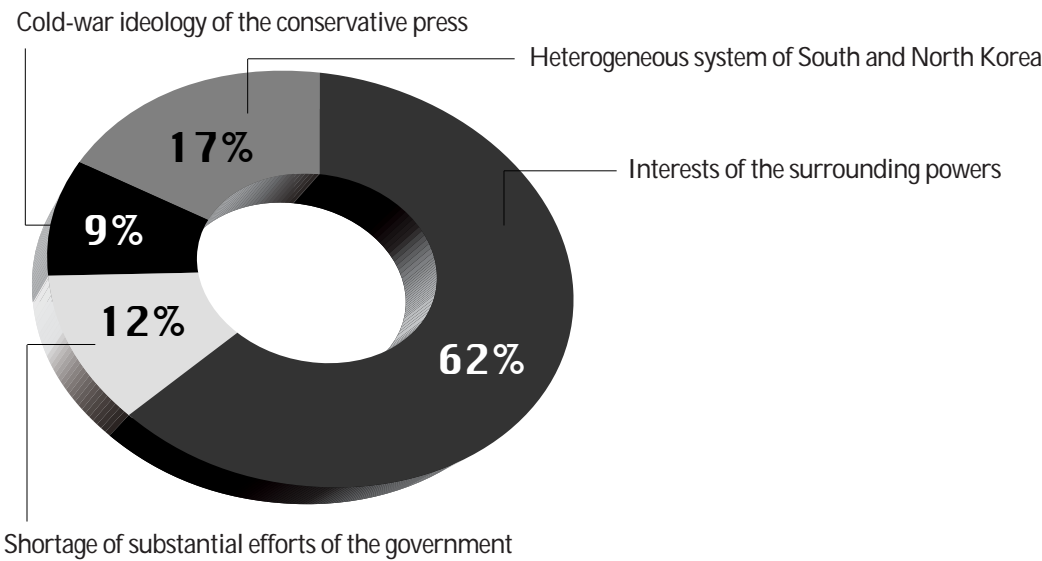
Another speaker was Kwon Oh-hun, a representative of the committee for realizing the Joint Declaration. Kwon pointed out that students have been the vanguards in fighting for what's right. The atmosphere was high and 2000 people were ready to march toward Yonsei University, where most of then festival will continue. Students marched 5km from Dongnimnum Park to Yonsei University, chanting slogans and doing street performances for the passers-by to tell about the importance of 6.15 Joint Declaration, which is the key to the reunification.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

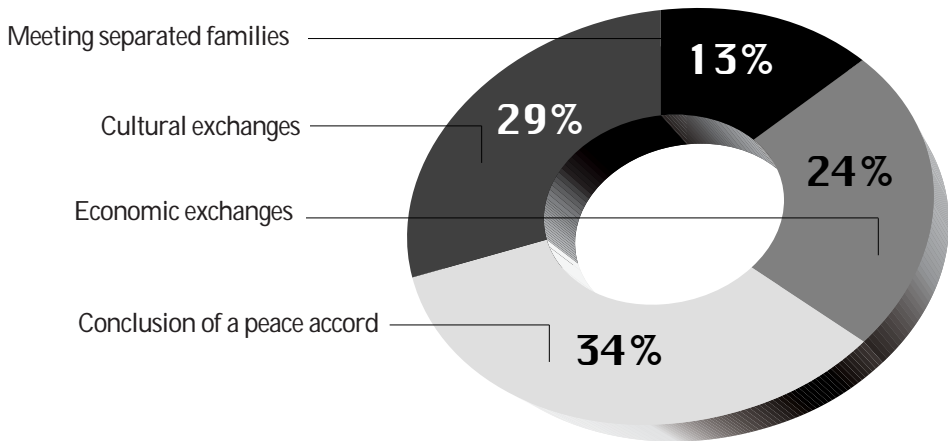
knocking the door of reunification

Reunification, the more for reunification is strengthen

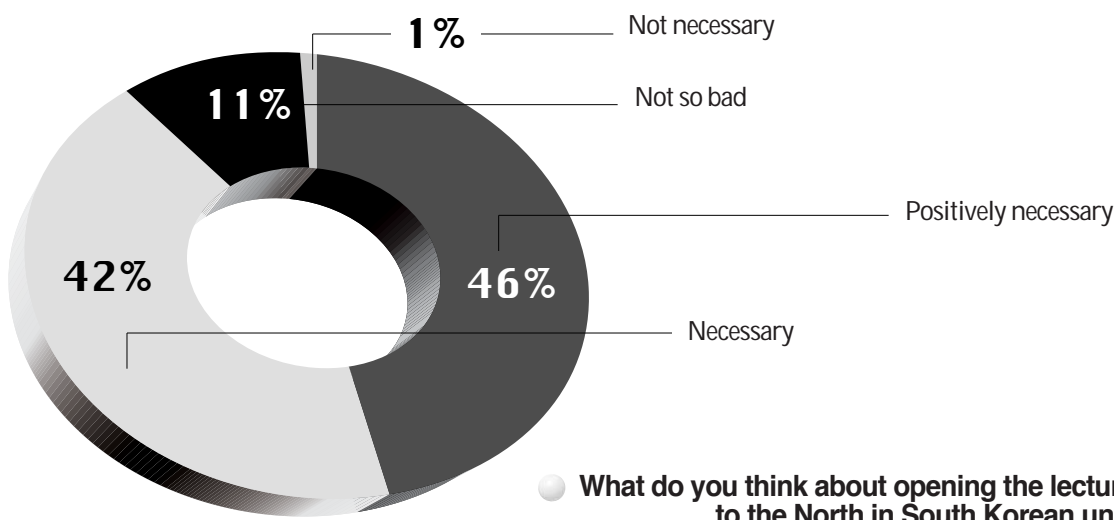
● What is the biggest factor blocking reunification?



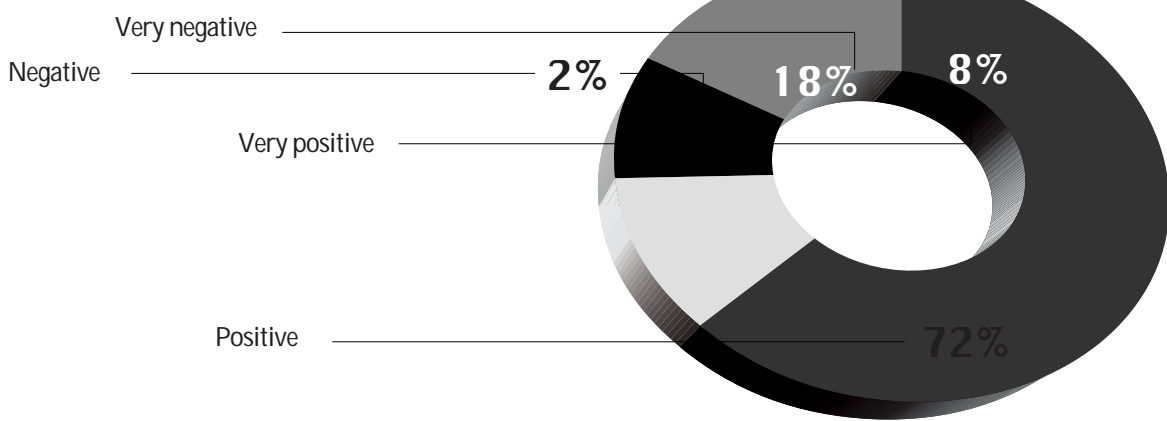
● What is prior condition for reunification?



● What do you think about the necessity of interchange of universities between two Koreas?



● What do you think about opening the lectures related to the North in South Korean universities?



Active exchanges between Koreas' Univ

The number of respondents is 100 students from both the Imun and Wangsan campuses. It is 0.75% of all HUSans.

After the announcement of the 6.15 South-North Joint Declaration on university campuses as well as within our society, the atmosphere for reunification has become ripened. However, under this condition, the conflict between South and North has not calmed down yet. With this complicated situation, meeting the 2001 Grand Festival for National Reunification, The Argus asked the HUSFans about their general consciousness on reunification. In addition, The Argus listened to students' voices concerning university exchanges between South and North Korea.

Firstly, The Argus asked about the general consciousness toward reunification of the students. On the question asking about the degree of hope for reunification, 85% of students answered that they want reunification. But they expect it will take twenty years for reunification to be achieved generally. This

data indicates students want reunification but have negative views that reunification will be achieved soon.

The students answered, on the question asking about the primary factor which blocks reunification, 62% of students said that the interests of powerful countries is the primary factor. It is proof that students are sensitive to the international situation. Then, on the question asking about the conditions necessary in advance for reunification, students gave a variety of preconditions including the 'conclusion of an agreement of peace', 'interchanges of culture and commerce', and so on. In addition, students indicated well that they will welcome the North Korean leader, Kim Jung-il's return visit.

Secondly, The Argus asked about the exchange of university students between South and North Korea. They said, on the question asking about the necessity of the interchanges, 88% of students answered that such interchanges are needed. On the question asking about the composition of the interchange, about half answered that student groups should become the main body the exchange. Nongovernmental organizations

ranked next in the answers.

And when exchanges of universities between South and North Korea are activated and visiting each other's universities is achieved, on the question of asking individual intention to visit universities in North Korea, the answer that 'I will visit' came to 73% and this data indicates high interest of students about universities in North Korea.

Analyzing the results of these questions, The Argus concludes that HUSFans have affirmative attitudes toward reunification and hope for universities in South and North Korea to exchange students actively. Those facts shows us the general atmosphere after the announcement of the 6.15 South-North Joint Declaration.

It is time to put into practice our promises for the coming reunification. Reunification is never far from ourselves. All of HUSFans should be at the head carrying out our promises with open thoughts.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Reporter of Natranel Section

Our unified power can make us achieve reunification

One year has passed since the 6.15 South-North Joint Declaration was announced. The Korean peninsula has produced a relatively peaceful atmosphere after the announcement of the 6.15 Joint Declaration. Under this circumstance, many students held the 2001 Grand Festival for National Reunification at Yonsei University. Concerning this, The Argus met Kim Je-dong, a president of the College of Education and listened to his thoughts.

Reporter: What's the meaning and result of the big festival for reunification held this year?

Kim Je-dong: After the Joint Declaration, it caused changes in the situation. There was a Kyungui Line construction plan, the events for an office of Cabinet rank in South and North Korea and national discussion. Because of such changes, the festival in the current year aroused participants' interest to that degree. And an organization of that is out of power and people who followed suit on the 6.15 Joint Declaration agreed with the solidarity of students.

Citizens, hence, became a test case for a strong will that wants to achieve a national self-reliance union. Just after this festival, a joint event was held in Pyongyang from the 15 to the 20 for the first time since then country was divided into two sections. The joint propelling head office which is composed of 300 persons took charge of all affairs getting a permit from the Ministry of Unification. A noteworthy point, a student who is a member of Hanchongryon which is also a part of the joint propelling head office is a person wanted by the police. But he had a chance to visit the North justifiably under the permission of the Ministry

of Unification. When people from the South visited, about twenty thousand Pyongyang citizens were gathered to welcome them.

R: Many citizens and organizations participated in the festival. What do you think about this new phenomenon?

K: Many citizens gave much support which I haven't ever seen. When students were making propaganda, a citizen on the way gave thirty thousand won willingly for encouragement. This happening was contracted with the part when citizens were reluctant to accept the propaganda campaign. Many citizens participating in the Dongdaemun-gu festival led a head of the ward to take part in that festival.

At first, the head of the ward said that he will never participate in that place. But he showed up at the festival later on as many citizens wanted him to be there with them. Furthermore, students and citizens consulted together about getting an agreement that the National Assembly and the district offices should be part of realizing the Joint Declaration. They also insisted that whoever agreed with the Joint Declaration participate and try to achieve national self-reliance and union. Especially, it was a visible result that many citizens participated in this festival.

R: What's your opinion about this festival and the plan for the next one?

K: Before preparing the festival, organizations including The Union of Seven Religious Orders, *Bomminryon*, *Hanchongryon* and so on made the period of the movement for realizing national reunification. They desire to inspire awareness for reunification and to drive out anti-reunification forces, the National Security Law and American imperialism. But



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

as students disagreed to arrange such an organization, the period of time for struggles was shorter than the years before. Moreover, students had gone through various hardships due to the student-farmer solidarity activity and that delayed the plans.

So, arrangements were not as sufficient owing to a lack of time caused by this delay. Despite this, this festival had lots of outcomes. I will consider the matter from all aspects. Accordingly, in the second half of the year, I will spread those outcomes nationwide. At the same time, I will surely rush a nationwide campaign against the US.

By Lee So-jeong
Reporter of News Section

FROM AUGUST 13 TO 15, STARTED ON AUGUST 4

“Abolish National Security Law”

A meeting requiring the removal of the designations of *Hanchonryon* and *Bomminryon* as organizations “benefiting the enemy” was held at Yonsei University on August 13.

The leader of the event said, “We should aware that the designation of *Hanchonryon* and *Bomminryon* as organizations benefiting the enemy is opposed to the spirit of the 6.15 Joint Declaration.” And he added, “So, we should struggle for its revocation.” This event was progressed in the form of a mock trial instead of a common determination if a prosecutor examined *Hanchonryon* and *Bomminryon*, claimed their view. A prosecutor asked if they held a meeting of *Bomminryon* and insisted that these groups benefited the enemy from Yonsei's contention to that day. The defense responded by refuting the prosecutor's statement and placed emphasis on their legality.

“When I heard the tragic news of Yonsei University students in prison, I was enraged by that situation which the government bringing pressure on students exhaustively with the National Security Law. “Oh Jong-ryul, the president of National Alliance For Democracy and Reunification of Korea, exclaimed to the audience.

By Ha Kyung-hwan

Hope for reunification reaches its climax

ON 14th, August, the reunification community festival was held in front of Yonsei university playgrounds at 11 pm. from about tons of students from 150 universities all over Korea gathered and enjoyed the festival.

In spite of the shower raining the festival was the passion students had for reunification could not burn out. They had tons of event to excite students and encourage them to pray for a reunification. At the beginning, twenty Pungmulpae members showed a passion for the Korean traditions and hope for a reunification. The most remembrance event was short car section which has the message about our hope for a reunification and abolition the national security law. Furthermore there was a political speaks from the representative of Anti-Sofa. He claimed how Sofa was unequal and harm our sovereignty. At last the festival was closed with a song from Chung-Ang choir group.

We could see easily how many students from all over the nation wants to have reunification. This would become charcoal and later on will burn on emotion of people in Korea no matter what nationality we have.

By Oh Eun-hyuk / The Argus

Cultural stage filled with songs of reunification

Youth and Student Culture festival hosted by Promoting Committee of Youth and Students (PCYS) was held on the open theater of Yonsei University. This was supposed to be held at 1 a. m. of 8.15, however, it were had been postponed until 9 a.m. of that day. With a great number of audiences including students who filled the theater, the festival began with an opening speech of Hong Jun-suk, a vice president of Korean youth Corps.

After an utterance of the “Reunification marching group for 6.15 Joint Declaration”, participating teams' performances were took places. The number of participating teams was seven and the genre was mainly songs and plays. Judges of this contest was three including Baek-ja, a member of *Urinara*. The first and the second team were from Incheon and Pusan.

Next there were a song of a team from Suwon, a play of a team from Pusan, a play of Arts group of *Hanchongryun* and a performance of a team of Kyungsang University. “*Solchan*”, a *Noraepae* of English division of HUSF also participated and sang the song “For the day which walk together” which had won the grand prize in Singing Contest for Unification of HUSF.

By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

Precious step for private exchanges

Different from previous festivals was that 337 members of Southern delegation which are composed of leaders from civic, labor and religious groups attended the celebration in Pyongyang.

“These festivals show a strong tendency for national reunification. We should liquidate half of Liberation Day and construct a real glorious restoration of our country. “Oh Jong- lieyl, the president of National Alliance For Democracy and Reunification of Korea, said.

311 south delegation which participate in Pyangyang reunification arrived to Seoul August 21. Though first exchanging between private interchanging of the two Koreas is place that we could experience troubles and difference among South and South cause of South delegation which composed 200 group also has dissension and different viewpoint compared of South and North. This reunification festival in Pyngyang is an event of great significance caused of South-North and oversea Korean gathered same place and argue about reunification. In spite of limiting and difficulty as the first meeting, participating group could reach an joint communique of between the South and the North of Korea and have good results by cooperation and exchanging from various branches.

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Mistakes of Koizumi

Japanese Prime Minister, Junichiro Koizumi, addressed that he do his best to keep permanent peace not to cause tragic A-bomb victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki again at the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on August 6. But He visited controversial Yasukuni war shrine on 13th suddenly to change the original plan from August 15 anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II. It puts his address at Hiroshima to shame and brings about fierce protest at home and from Japan's neighbors, Korea and China.

It grows concern that Japan recently shows the sign of aggressive militarism and accelerates toward nationalism. It evade responsible for war to refuse paying compensation to Korea A-bomb victims, not to give official approval distorted history textbook and to attempt revising Article 9 of the Japanese constitution, which restricts the military to a defensive role, opening the way for Japan's Self-Defence Force to engage in collective self-defense.

Yaskuni shrine is dedicated to about 2.6 million Japanese who died in wars since the 19th century, include 14 A-class war criminals in World War II and it is also the symbol of militarism and imperialism of right-wing. He said that he came to Yasukuni to offer his condolences to war dead privately, did not want his visit misinterpreted and wanted closer ties with Japan's Asian neighbors. He also say that he decided difficultly to give up his early plan, considering opposition of neighbors..

However, Koizumi had missed the point. Timing of the visit was not important. People can not accept a Prime Minister paying respect to war criminals who destroyed world peace and inflicted indescribable damage to the neighbors. He was also criticized for violating constitutional separation of church by home politicians and scholars.

Koizumi has evaluated as nationalistically-minded leader. He promised to pay homage to Yaskuni shrine and to revise constitution recognizing collective self-defence in a campaign for the president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. And according to the pool on 18th by Mainichi Shinbung, more than 60 percent of Japanese support Koizumi's visiting to Yaskuni Shrine.

With support from public opinion that get sick and tired of 10-year economic depression and factionalism in politics, he shows the image as reformist and credibility-the man who keep his word. He have to present visible fruit of reform to Japanese who trust Koizumi's cabinet. However, he is carrying another heavy burden on his shoulders, diplomatical conflict with neighbors at a time when he care of other difficult job such as achieving reforms and economy recovery.

Japan is seemed to solve the diplomatic problem in East Asia having close relation with South East Asia that want to overcome economy crisis by aiding the Official Development Assistance (ODA) of Japan. Koizumi will make a tour of South East Asia on November. They avoid direct confronting with Korea and China which resist strongly using indirect method that firm their statue in South East Asia. It is a sort of long-distance diplomatic policy aiming Korea and China. Not offering official apology or reform measure for complication in Neighbors, Japan intend to get over criticism using money, ODA.

Thesedays Japanese news presses said that Koizumi want to visit Korea and China sooner. Korea government have to refuse his request until he secure definite answer not to pay homage to war shrine again and recognize their historic brutality in colonial period. We should joint step with China to treat against Japan.

Sudden visit to Yaskuni shrine may raise public support at home, however, he have to keep in mind that he can't accomplish economic recovery without cooperation of neighbors. Cleaning up from the past fault and apologizing to neighbor like Germany did before, Japan can ensure his economic and political statue in the world.

By Kwon Hye-mi

Associate Editor of International Section

North Korea and U.S. resume a dialogue

North Korea announced its demand that the U S remove obstacles for restarting stalled talks.

Whashington and Pyunyang contacts were put on hold when President George W. Bush took office in January and took a hostile attitude toward North Korea which is the opposite of his predecessor's policy.

However, Washington said in June it was willing to resume talks on issues including North Korea's nuclear and missile programs and its concentration of forces on its border of South Korea.

But the Kim Jung-il's administration has not responded to a call for talks, saying Bush's administration suggested agenda items were actually preconditions for talks.

Also, they claim that they honestly kept their promises not to build nuclear weapons, and kept the North's 1999 pledge to suspend missile tests and exports, reported by the Korea Central News Agency (KCNA). They suggest that Bush to withdraw those agenda items to hold the meeting.

However, a U S official says that there are no preconditions to talk on these issues.


On the Bush side, they are aware of their up growth in size and strength up to 1.2 million-strong military, the world's fifth-largest.

North Korea seems to have about 700,000 troops, 8,000 artillery systems and 2,000 tanks placed within 90 miles of North-South border, said the U S commander-in-chief in Korea, General Thomas Schwartz.


North Korea and the United States are likely to resume a dialogue sometime around October at the earliest, a reliable diplomatic source in Washington said on, August 23.

This dialogue would probably have the most effect on South and North Korea's relationship.

By Oh Eun-hyuk / The Argus



G8 Summit was held in Genova, Italy from July 20 to 22. They didn't arrive at agreements on U.S. MD plan and Tokyo protocole.



150,000 people held rally against pro-globalizational G8 Summit. Because of collision between police and demonstrators, more than 300 people were injured.

VS

Analyzing political changes in Indonesia

Unrevealed authorities control democratic movements

Nowadays, political changes has swept all over the Asian countries. For example, three women presidents govern in Asia. One of them is Megawati Sukarnoputri, the first woman president of Indonesia. In Indonesia, many radical changes happened in a short period of time. It would be revealing to uncover the political changes in Indonesia and see the deep complex problems that Indonesia has.

Indonesia is not very familiar to us. However, the world's fourth largest population lives in Indonesia, and it has various rich natural resources. Also eighty-eight percent of people believe in Islam.

I. The first step of radical changes

Before Megawati took office on July, 23, she was the vice president under her predecessor, Abdurrahman Wahid, the first official elected in a democratic way. They have an indirect election system: the president is decided among the members of the MPR, the congress of Indonesia.

At that moment people were dying for democratization and had expectations on him, because people were suppressed during the thirty years of dictatorship of Suharto. At the beginning of Wahid, he arrested all corrupt government officials who had been in the Suhato regime.

His innovations pleased the citizens and an overseas report applauded and prayed for his success. However, he could not restore economic stability in Indonesia and got involved in a huge corrupt blackmail scandal. He was suspected of stealing about five hundred thirty million won from the government and misappropriated the

Brief of Indonesia

Indonesia consists of a total of 17,508 islands, and has nine times more land area than Korea. 1995 statistics show that has second largest population and 88 percent of the people believe in Islam.

Indonesia has a variety of rich natural resources: rubber, tartar, nickel and etc. As you see Indonesia is the country where they have an adequate population, resources, and territory. Indonesia is known as place which has great potential



Megawati is giving an inaugural address of the president on July 23.

money into his own hands. As a result he was forced to resign by the MPR, the congress of Indonesia.

They set up a temporary cabinet and officially forced his resignation on July, 23, 2001. In the constitution, there is a clause that "if the president resigns before finishing his term, automatically the vice president will take office". According to that, Megawati became the president of Indonesia. However, under the circumstances there was assistance from GOLKAR, the second largest political party, and the military to support her. In other words, they have great power in Indonesia. Now, she has to solve the tantalizing problems of Indonesia: the economic crisis and the unstable political

to be an advanced nation beyond the 21st century.

Thinking of geopolitics, they are placed at the most important location, as a gateway to the Asian continent and Oceania.

Because Indonesia played a role as a crossway to Africa and the Middle East, the powerful countries provide free aid goods to prevent it from turning into communist country during World War II.

situation.

II. Who controls behind the scene

As you see MPR, Golkar, and the military have performed an important role. In the first paragraph of the constitution it states, "all the authority of power relies on the citizens and the MPR members are the representatives of the citizens", which guarantees their power.

MPR, stands for Majelis(congress), Permusyawaratan(conference), and Rakyat(citizen), and has the most strong political power. It represents the citizens' sovereignty and has authority to legislate constitutional law, manage the presidential election, and plans the essential policy. MPR sessions are held in the capital city for five years right after the election of congress. It consists of four hundred representatives of citizens, and five hundred congressmen. In addition, a few regional representatives, the military association, and the functional group, a total 1000 people are in the MPR. Even though they the most power, Wahid ignored them, which turn them into against him. This might be a explanation for his resignation.

The military authority, called the Dwi Fungs, officially has two main functions: to defend the national security and play an important role in politics. They consist of the navy, air force, army, and the police. When Sukarno, the first president of Indonesia, reigned over Indonesia, he

needed the up-most power on his hand to regulate the nation and to settle stable political systems. Therefore, he brought the military associations into Indonesia's politics, which was the beginning of the military participating in politics. He even provided a system that they could participate as a functional group. Through 1945 to 1957, their social standing had been exceedingly increased while they suppressed the riots of communists and took control of the unstable social chaos. However, after 1980, Suharto, the second president of Indonesia, became aware their expanded role of power. Therefore, he brought the Islamic authorities into politics to restrain the military power to make a balance in political power.

Nowadays, they have powerful control in their hands, because they helped Megawati to take the office by not obeying Wahid. Because Megawati was helped by the military authorities, there would be a chance they might control her.

III. The future and hope of Indonesia

As you see they have complex problems: they have an indirect election system which reminds me of the election which forcefully occurred at the Chang-chung complex stadium to put Park Jung-hi in control in the Yusin era. Also, if the military power is too strong, it can turn into a fearful monster. Moreover, there is a negative view of Megawati, because her leading party, the DPR, could not obtain enough seats to have adequate leadership.

However, on the other hand, Indonesia is a country where Wahid's resignation and Megawati's inauguration has been accomplished peacefully step by step. Also, during the harsh conflicts among the politicians, they respect the discipline of the administration.

The military who were on the people's side, and the law which seeks justice. There is a hope in Indonesia. If the leaders of the country do not neglect their duties, they would achieve the stability and development of the nation.

By Oh Eun-hyuk

Reporter of International Section



Life at the University of Exeter, U.K.

Heaven for students thirsty for knowledge

Choosing where to study for three or four years was an exciting yet probably rather daunting process. There were many factors to consider, course, location, sporting, welfare, facilities, accommodation and etc. but "a pleasant studying environment" was a top priority. Racial discrimination is illegal in Britain and people can be prosecuted for practising it. However, racial discrimination can be difficult to prove as it can be very subtle and in some places, international students suffer from it.

At Exeter, I was surprised by the friendly atmosphere. Everybody welcomed me and the International Office, especially founded for international students did everything they can to ensure that I benefit fully from my academic studies and that I receive support and friendship during my stay.

Rob Walker, Guild President once said, "If you do come to Exeter, I can guarantee that you will love it". I completely agree with him. Exeter is a lovely place. Although the work is really taxing -every student has to take 120 credits a year- nice friends and staff help me overcome the stresses and strains caused by the hard work.

In England and Wales, university courses usually last for three years, and students typically study either one subject, or two subjects that are related. In Scotland the university system is different, and courses usually continue for four years. Students in Scotland study a larger number of subjects as part of their degree. I personally chose English system because I wanted to earn a degree as soon as possible.

When students successfully complete their university courses in the UK they get a bachelor's degree. However, students graduate with different levels of degrees, according to how well they have done in

their course work and examinations. In the US students who earn special honours will graduate "cum laude" The highest honour is "summa cum laude" and the next highest honour is "magna cum laude" but in the UK students with the highest grades are given a "first". The next level, a second class degree, is divided into two types: a "two-one" which is higher, and a "two-two" which is lower. The lowest degree in a UK university is a "third".

Exeter is one of the most respected universities in the UK and one of the most difficult places for students to be accepted to study in. However, all applications are considered fully and offers are made in the light of individual circumstances. The majority of students have A-level qualifications but more and more are being admitted with BTEC qualifications, Open University credits, or diplomas from adult colleges and after study through Access courses.

A-level is a particularly important examination which students in England and Wales take when they are 18. Students usually study only three subjects for their A-levels.

They must take A-level examinations and must pass them in order to go to university.

In fact, students are offered places before the results of their examinations are known, but they are only able to accept the place if their results are good enough. If their results are not good enough, they use the clearing system, in which they try to find a university that will accept them. Clearing means the process of finding places at universities, used by students who have not done as well as expected in their A-level examinations. It may be a way to go to university but at the same time may be a terrible and time-consuming way because

the students have to bargain with university staff.

Korean universities or American universities have two semesters whereas English universities have three terms. The first term is called Michaelmus term which starts just after Michaelmus on 29th September. The second term is called Lent term and the final term is called Trinity term. In Exeter, both terms and semesters coexist. For instance, I take four courses and each course is 30 credits. On the other hand, one of my friends who is an exchange student from America takes four 15-credits courses during the first semester and another four 15-credits courses during the second semester.

The university has three main sites-two in Devon and one in Cornwall. The majority of the students study on the Streatham Campus, which is the biggest of the three, and is built around a beautiful country estate overlooking the city. It is rightly considered

to be one of the most beautiful campus in the UK with lakes, grassland, woodland and gardens with many rare species of plants and trees. A lot of animals such as squirrels, rabbits, badgers and hedgehogs are also seen so the campus is rather like a big national park.

Exeter is a lovely place. Even a pretty young girl can walk round the campus three o'clock in the morning. Perhaps, Exeter is a quiet place. The nightlife is not exhaustingly vibrant. The only thing I can do at Exeter is to study, worrying about credits, seminars and examinations. However, when the weather is good, I sometimes enjoy the real luxury to lie on the grass, reading the classics and thinking about my future.

By Lee Myoung-hyun

A Student Majoring in Politics at Exeter Univ.



The writer is on the right

Muslim follows Allah: pray, fasting and charity

Do you know which religion has most followers? Christian or Buddhism? No. It is Islam. 1.6 million people of 55 country are Muslim and it is increasing its influence world-wide.

The Argus visited Seoul mosque in Itaewon to meet Muslims and talk about Islamic culture and their religious belief.

When the reporter visited Seoul mosque, some Muslims who wear aba worshiped Allah They stood in a row and threw themselves flat down facing in the direction of Mecca. After worship service, an Arab woman came to the reporter who observed curiously, expressed her anger about my short pants and bare foot. She said woman must not expose bare skin in mosque. First impression for Islam was so unfamiliar and exotic: looking at Mosque seemed to just spring out of Arabian Night, Arab women who wear aba and strange Arabic letters.

Unexpectedly I could meet HUFsAns, Lee, Kyung-soo(A-00) and Choi, Sun-ah(Tu-01) . They are the members of a student association. Lee, Kyung-soo said student association was consisted 10 HUFsAns, 10 student of department of Arabic studies in Myongji University and several young Turkish. They first came here to learn Arabic culture and study Arabic, their major, however, they were attracted to Muslims way of life to follow Allah's will.

Muhammad, a founding prophet started preaching the belief in a single god and that was the beginning of Islam in 7C. The word Islam means submission to the will of god. A follower of Islam is called a Muslim, which in Arabic means men who surrender to Allah. The Arabic name for god, Allah, refers to the same god worshiped by Jews and Christians. Through his messengers God had sent various codes, or systems of laws for living, in the Qur'an (Koran), the holy book of Islam. These messengers include the Moses Hebrew prophet and lawgiver, and Jesus, whom Christians believe to be the son of God rather than a prophet. Faruk Zambul, the imam- simply prayer leader who is not a minister but have deep faith to Allah said that Islam don't stand in opposite side of Christian. "Muslims also study the Old Testament. I think that Islam is the last religion including Christian and Judaism"

Every adult Muslim has essential religious duties, the five pillars of Islam. The five pillars are each described in some part of the Qur'an and were already practiced during Muhammad's lifetime. They are the profession of faith (shahada), prayer (salat),

almsgiving (zakat), fasting (sawm), and pilgrimage (hajj). The five pillars are thus the most central rituals of Islam and constitute the core practices of the Islamic faith: Mercy, Equality.

To become a member of Muslim community, a person has to shahada, witness to faith saying "I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is his prophet." All adult Muslims are supposed to perform five salat, at certain times of day: dawn, noon, midafternoon, sunset, and evening by cleansing the body and repeat the confession.

During the month of Ramadan, the 9th month of the Islamic lunar year the first revelation of the Qu'ran, Muslim must fast from daybreak to sunset: sawm. This reminds the believers of their dependance upon God, and responsibility for the millions of human beings in the world who experience involuntary fasting because of lack of food, or its unjust distribution. The end of Sawm, They have two-weeks festival and give 25% of personal assets for the benefit of poor and welfare of the society: Zakat. It encourages charity and constantly reminds Muslims of their moral obligation to the poor, orphans, and widows. Menstruating women, travelers, and sick people are exempted from fasting but have to make up the days they miss at a later date.

You may be heard the sentence "Qu'ran on right hand and the knife on left hand." It show violent image of Islam with an armed conflict between Palestine and Israel. Jihad, considered the sixth pillar of Islam by some Muslims, has been understood to mean holy war in these descriptions. However, the word in Arabic means "to struggle" or "to exhaust one's effort," in order to please God. Within the faith of Islam, this effort can be

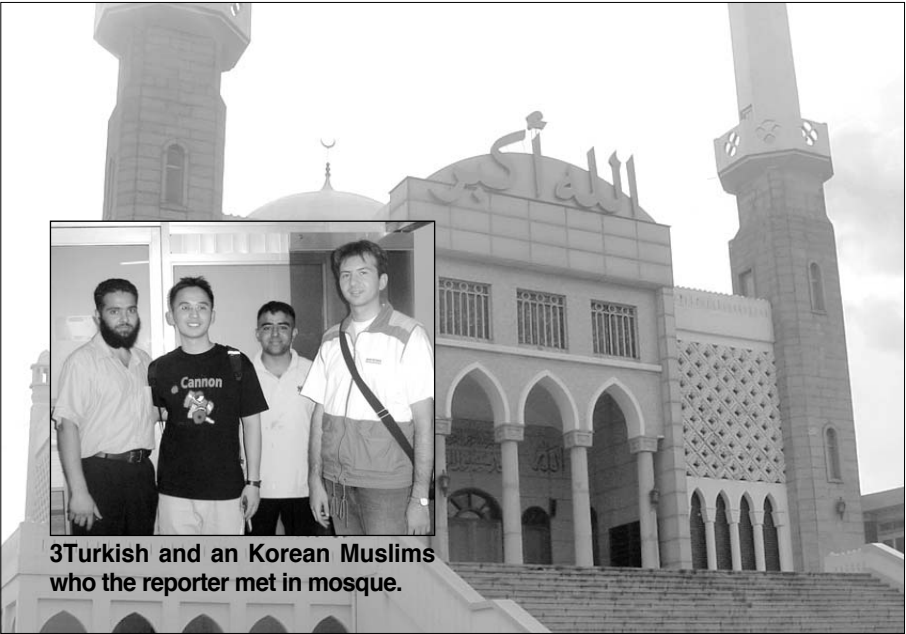
individual or collective, and it can apply to leading a virtuous life; helping other Muslims through charity, education, or other means; preaching Islam; and fighting to defend Muslims. Western media of the 20th century continue to focus on the militant interpretations of the concept of jihad, whereas most Muslims do not. Most of Muslim the reporter met in mosque was so nice and kind person who live up to peaceful Islamic principle.

Islam was missionized by Turkish soldier during Korean War. Seoul mosque was built in 1976 through financial assistance of Saudi Arabia and other Islam countries. Now there are 40,000 Korean muslim.

Jeung, Hee-suk, 45 year-old lady said "Islam is the life of Muslim. I think doctrine of it is perfect, systematic and scientific. Polygamy seems uncivilized manner, however, it has reasonable reason. Nomadic life in desert, men was lacking than woman. Man who have enough money to keep up lots of family members has some wife. I know the men in bad economic condition took a second wife. I asked the reason of him. He said new wife is his brother's widow and he have to support her who don't have any fortune and young nephews whether he want or not"

Seoul mosque is the 'Islamic island' in Korea. First you would feel strange and unfamiliar to scene of worship to Allah. Muslim wearing aba, however, you will be charmed Muslim who realize religious belief in daily life, soon.

By Kwon Hye-mi
Associate Editor of International Section



World news

America covers 50% of world weapon market

According to a US Congress report, America covers 50 percent of the total amount of exports of weapons in the world. This is about 18,600 million dollars compared to the total 36,900 million dollars of the world market. Following America, Russia and France follow in scale. The one thing we should be concerned about is that Korea pays 2300 million dollars to buy US weapons, which ranks in third place.

Chinese President Jiang Zemin plans to visit North Korea next month

Jiang Zemin, president of China, looks forward to visiting North Korea next month, reciprocating two recent unofficial trips to China by his old communist ally Kim Jong-il, official Chinese sources said on Tuesday.

Jinag would fly to Pyongyang to meet the North Korean leader on September 3rd but it was not clear how long he would stay. This trip would make their relationship more smooth.

G8 Protest March held for Carlo Giuliani



On August 20, anti-globalization activists around the world held marches, vigils and other demonstrations to mark the first month anniversary of the death of activist Carlo Giuliani who was shot by police during the July G8 protests in Genoa. The march was also for the innocent activists who were brutally beaten by police during the campaign. There are still about 40 protesters who were arrested and put into jail.

The number of tourists between Korea-Japan increased

Even though Korea faces the problem in diplomatic relations with Japan over the strain in relations over the truth of content in history textbooks, the amount of coming and going of tourists increased recently, reported an official of the Japanese press. The number of Japanese tourists, visiting Korea went up 3.9 percent in July compared to last month.

America unofficially announces seceding from ABM Treaty

The Bush' administration announced that if Russia disagrees with adjustment of the Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty, it will unilaterally secede from the treaty. Bush would wait for their approval until November when he visits Russia. Whereas Russia, claims to be disappointed with the withdrawal, but intends to amend the treaty.

Ms, Head Line Heather Mills with her only leg, presents 5000 artificial limbs

Most adults would know the name Paul McCartney, the legendary ex-Beatles member. He is the writer of the songs 'Yesterday' and 'Let it Be'. Nowadays, he announced his marriage to a woman, Heather Mills. They will probably marry after a year.

However, Heather is not an ordinary person like us. She does not have her left leg because of an accident she had at age 23. Furthermore, she was nominated for a Nobel Prize in 1996 and has even received an award from a former prime minister of England for her benevolent achievement: sacrificing her life to help the disabled. We would like to find out what great achievements she has made.

Heather was born into an ill-fated family in 1968. She describes her father as an abusive and hot-tempered person. He even physically harmed her and her mom. As a result, her mother left her when she was nine



Heather took a photo with Children in Yugoslavia, who had suffered from the civil war



The 25th HUFs' Model United Nations (MUN) General Assembly will be held on Friday, September 14, at 2 p.m. under the theme: Communication among Civilizations through the Establishment of the New Order of Information.

It is hosted by the Arrangement Committee of MUN which consists of 10 students of HUFs with the motto,"Young people who live a year in one day, ruling like model international convention planners".

Starting in 1959, MUN is the first academic event using foreign languages in Korea and has been held every year to offer a place for debating international issues by representatives of each country based on the UN's basic tenets of freedom, equality and humanity.

This year, 15 students from several universities- Korea Univ., Sogang Univ., Seoul National Univ., Jungang Univ., and Sookmyung Women's Univ. HUFs will take charge of the delegates of 14 countries. They were selected in May by the Arrangement Committee and will discuss three items for each session: The unbalanced flow of the means of

Long term food aid likely to continue in North Korea

Catherine Bertini, the head of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), visited North Korea check the condition of North Korea's food supply.

The country is expected to be burdened with a food deficit of more than half-a-million metric tonnes for the July to October period, according to a WFP report

"There are certainly weather conditions that cause the problem. But there are basic structural issues that require longer term change in economic development. Until those concerns are not solved, I am afraid that food aid will be in need for a long time.", said Bertini.

According to her, North Korea is still suffer from structural problems stunt the country's economic growth, They would probably need a long-term food aid. Following China-style reform would be a solution for their economic woes. But They did not seem to concern that issue, said Britiny.

North Korea has advocated renovation rather than reform. They had made small steps towards improving its food problem by introducing double-cropping and diversifying crop production. Pushing for reform would cause the collapse of basic

years-old and she herself ran away at age thirteen. Her teenage years had been known to be homeless and unstable. She had to support herself and it was illegal to have a job as a minor.

However, with her experience of hunger and an eager desire for success she become a well-known swimming model and a successful business woman. But that pleasant time did not last forever. She got into a big accident and loss her left leg below the knee. Most people would be devastated and frustrated at this, but she brought her nearly fatal accident into a most rewarding and successful life story. She didn't give up but endured and overcame the pain.

Moreover, she showed the people anything is possible; she participated in physical activities like skiing and worked as a newscaster. She even had a chance to work as a model again for Pascal, the Italian cosmetic enterprise. Her unbelievable life story gave hope to all disabled and gave sensation worldwide to people's emotions.

She even started to help disabled people like herself. The most outstanding achievement she had accomplished was donating 5000 artificial legs to the young and civil war victims in Yugoslavia. The purpose for which she had done this risky project is that she had experienced as a witness the innocent people killed and maimed for no reason in the Yugoslavian civil war in the past.

Thinking of how to help, she thought of the many people who lost a part of their body like herself. With her assets, she

gathered all the used artificial legs leftover in England and transported them to Yugoslavia. She participated in various activities to help the physically handicapped. She even worked as a journalist of the BBB broadcast system to counsel the disabled who were suffering.

Today, she still continues helping disabled. She travels throughout the world to campaign on elimination of landmines and appear on a show to tell how disabled people suffered and needed help. She even met Paul McCartney while making an album for an anti-landmine campaign.

By reading her autobiography, we can easily find that her humanity and benevolent achievement came from her true heart. She has received many proposals from business ventures, but she turned them down because she thinks this was the most precious and worthwhile thing a person can do.

She is a most outstanding person who make her miserable situation into a hope to all disabled people all over the world. She proved through her life that 'there is a whole lot of blue sky out there'.

She published her autobiography "Out on a limb", which is transferred in Korean last month by Kim Jin-hee

By Oh Eun-hyuk
Reporter of International Section

The General Assembly of model UN will be held at HUFs

informationalization, The information and science technology in the field of international security and The information field in human security. They will draw conclusions according to the actual viewpoints of their own countries gathered during an 8-week session during summer vacation and will give a speech in each nation's mother tongue during the Assembly.

In Aekyoung Hall, you can be provided simultaneous interpretation service for the keynote address and debates of delegates through 6 different UN official languages: English, French, Chinese, Russian, Spanish and Arabic.

It will be a good opportunity to look over the process of a UN convention Also, you can listen to 12 different foreign languages and be aware of international cooperation in the field of information and technology in the information-oriented society.

By Kwon Hye-mi
Associate Editor of International Section



France communist converted

PCF, the communist party of France, had have a deep depression that their member were decrease 630 million. The reason was thought to be the strict image of the party and the policy. To restore their power of the party, they turned up the volume on opposing globalization to throw away their old image and become a new left wing-party.

They have passed the law on strict the enterprise's voluminous dismissal. They also criticize the leaders of G8 summit who strongly suppress the protests. During four days of the ceremony of the party, they self re-organize the structures and proclaim the war on the globalization.

These changes were the effect on the communist party of Sweden and Philand, who throw away the old fashion ideology and seek the women's right, and environment. They had obtain the 15.8 percent of seats in the election of the congress on July, 1999. Especially in Sweden, the number of the seats taken increased twice in 1998, compared to its in 1988. Around the world the communist parties seems to seeks the changes.

By Oh Eun-hyuk / The Argus

T&C Tower

Third type of intelligence, SQ

Emerging Spiritual Quotient fills the empty space of human's ability

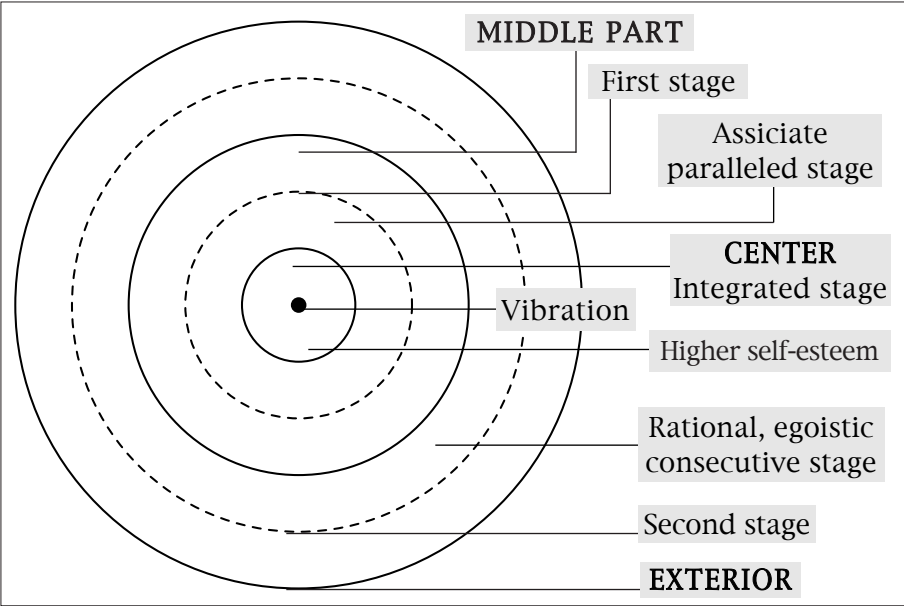
Can humans define intelligence? For millions of years, humans have tried hard to solve this matter and, so far, they have worked out the concept of IQ, standing for intelligence quotient and EQ, standing for emotional quotient. When the term IQ began to float around the media in the early twentieth century, people were suspicious at the beginning but soon understood the idea of IQ and it even became the official measure of intelligence.

The term EQ appeared at the beginning of the nineties of the last century and people supported this intelligence in an unmeasurable amount of scale. The important measure of the intelligence of a human moved from IQ to EQ and many people actually concentrated themselves on the numerical value of the both intelligences.

However, there is a new type of emerging intelligence and that is called SQ, the spiritual quotient. This intelligence can be explained as the third intelligence, while the IQ is the first, and the EQ is the second intelligence of a human. The term SQ appeared in the year 2000 and it has started to be recognized among the experts of the psychology and medical fields.

I. SQ fills up the limits of IQ and EQ
The intelligence of the human cannot be fully explained by IQ nor EQ. Even more, the complexity of both intelligences is not enough to satisfy a perfect explanation of the intelligence of humans. That is obvious because IQ is the intelligence of a human's intellect and reason which is used to find solutions for logic and strategy problems.

Also, EQ is the intelligence of a human's recognition of emotions, ability to empathize, knowing a person's motive for doing something, and the ability of reacting properly in a particular matter. From the previous sentences, people simply notice that the potential energy of the intelligence of a human cannot be judged by only two types of intelligence. Where does the creative part of the human come from? Can a human



These circles are showing utilized steps of the SQ.

improve his or her IQ and EQ? The matter becomes more complicated when we start to realize the limits of IQ and EQ.

However, the SQ has the answer of limits. To understand the answer, it is essential to get an idea of SQ. If SQ can be explained in one sentence, it would be written as the human's intrinsic ability in the brain and spirit by which they have the means of solving problems and ability to utilize them.

This sounded vague but three types of scientific investigations proved that the SQ does exist and is not a supposition.

II. The scientific proof of the SQ
The first scientific investigation was held by the psychologist, Michael Persinger in 1990 and by V. S. Ramachandran of the University of California. They both targeted the "God Spot" and they found that this spiritual central nerve's response is examined on a monitor every time when the subject of the research talked about spiritual and religious topics.

This investigation showed that this spiritual part is inside humans and the human

brain obtains values and sensibility although a people do not take any notice of it. The second investigation was carried out in 1990 by an Austrian scientist, Wolf Singer. His "combined matter" tells us that in our brain, there is step which unites all of one's experiences. Singer's vibration of the combined nerve effect gave evidence of the connected form of the third thought. Lastly, Rodolfo Llinas did an experiment in a more advanced way. He experimented with the intellectual combination of a human's thought by monitoring the differences of the nerves while sleeping and in an awakened state using MEG, which is to film the vibrations of the brain.

III. How people can practically use their SQ
Firstly, people must realize where they are by in a psychological way, not in a geographical way. Things like, "What is your actual situation?" and "Are you doing anything in order to improve your intellect?", might be included. Then they have to feel strongly that they really want a change. This

is important because the people would have to throw their habits away to practically use their own SQ. The next step is to find the one's spiritual focus. It requires much deeper meditation of himself or herself and enables one to search every incentive. In addition, they must feel any obstacle which surrounds them and makes them to give up. Hurdles are there only to disturb but not to give despair to a human being.

Also, searching for the probability of stepping forward is important. "What sort of action should I take?" "Is this the right thing for me to devote myself to?" These kinds of questions would help people to gain a clear way of going.

The previous method more likely to lead in conforming the one thing that the people may engage in and lastly, devote everything in the way that they have chosen but bear that always there can be a better method.

IV. What the SQ is telling us
The IQ and the EQ flowed into commercial business and soon lost their original values. Many people started to judge the human only by the numerical value of their IQ and the EQ. Also, when the EQ was introduced to people, although they did not have enough information to utilize both intelligences properly and as a result, not many people actually got the main idea of them. The SQ will be popularized some day. However, it has the same dangerous potential of misunderstanding and flowing to the business market. Therefore, in order to prevent this, the academic world must try hard to lead the people to get the right idea of SQ and also the media has to be very careful to inform the people on how to find their infinite ability so that they can develop themselves continuously.

By Lee Joo-hyun
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Neo-File

"Catizen", cannot live without internet broadcasts

When the term "Netizen" was made, people were curious about this new vocabulary word, because not many of them actually had enough information about the Internet in order to understand the new word. However, the people soon got used it and began to use it frequently.

Nowadays, the meaning of "Netizen" is widely known and many people realize that it is a mixture of "net" as in network and "citizen". Lots of new words are made in the IT sector and another is "catizen". It is a further developed type of Internet user and a new mixed word of "casting" and "netizen".

Catizens are people who continuously listen to Internet broadcasts and they enjoy Internet videos and audio recordings more than TV or radio programs. In other words, Internet broadcasts are essential in their lives.

They tend not to sit in front of the TV nor tune in their radio; all they do is turn on their PC, click the mouse and select the programs on the Internet that they want to hear watching and listening to two things at the same time.

The difference between a catizen and a netizen is that while the netizen enjoys the Internet in general, the catizen enjoys using the Internet the same way the netizen does, but the catizen mainly uses the Internet in order to enjoy the actual on-air programs. So they are more active than netizens and they use the Internet much more effectively than the netizen.

A result of a research study from the University of Minnesota shows that Internet users are extremely sensitive so that they move to other sites if one site is not enough to get their attention in eight seconds. In addition, they are more likely to stay in a particular site only for 6 minutes.

This may sound awkward but it works like this in almost every catizen because

the quality of a site is very important to them.

One of the internet broadcasts visitors said that he was very surprised with the result of the University of Minnesota because he thought that almost every internet users would deserve the high quality of internet sites. However, it does not implies to all the netizens. Many internet users just visit a particular site and they do not move on to the next site that frequently than a catizen.

The catizen takes an active roll in the on-line-advertising sector, because a catizen tends to do more internet shopping than a netizen. Many research results prove this theory that about 70% of netizens hardly ever buy things through the Internet and the rest of the 30% of on-line-buyers are mostly catizens. This is why on-line-advertisers put uncountable efforts to get praise from the catizens.

The on-line-radio program listeners visit shopping sites three times more often than the non on-line listeners, so a lot of advertisers like to place their advertisements in radio program or TV and video sites to get a higher chance of selling the product or the service.

It is true that all these kinds of behaviors do occur among the catizens and the advertisers but the most important effect of the catizen to the actual broadcasting sites is that their sensitive taste worked as an catalyst to improve the quality of the sites.

However, there is another thing which all of us have to consider, how we use the on-air broadcasting sites is up to us. There are a sea of Internet users but there are only a few proper and creative users.

By Lee Joo-hyun
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Contribution

Analyses and prospects of Joint Declaration

► What is the common point of the two Korea's reunification plans?

The expression, the so-called, "low level Federal System" was first used in the Joint Declaration. This may mean a "loosened Federal System" mentioned by the former chairman Kim Il-sung in the New Year's commemoration in 1991 -after the proposal being presented, some interpreted that the authorities involves the diplomatic privileges as well as national defense. According to few analysts, the proposal in 1991 and agreement made in 1992 almost resemble what the Korean government had in mind.

This realistic changes were externally expressed in the form of "the way to reunify" but in the end, this must be a way to make a structure of "peaceful co-existence" with other foreign countries. So in the summit meeting, as North admits that the way North and South Korea unify without any hesitation, it is a definite fact that North Korea themselves are changing their plans from what they had in the early 90's.

► What is the meaning of "peaceful co-existence" of Kim's government?

Does the "peaceful co-existence" Plan of South Korea, in the point of National Federation, actually admit to the one of North Korea? President Kim Dae-jung made the remarks in an arrival statement at Gimpo Airport. In the speech, he said, "I explained to Chairman Kim Jong-il that the mutual assistance system of Korea-U.S.-Japan is a base to establish the peaceful mood in the Korean peninsula, not a system to contain North Korea." Kim Dae-jung tried to say that his point was to take advantage of the U.S., not to be familiar with the U.S.

Well, what is Kim's "Taking advantage of the U.S.?" Now, the "Sunshine Policy" which Korea, the U.S. and Japan are going ahead with, says very clearly that the development and enlargement plan of the North's nuclear and missile programs should be stopped. It means that the basic aim of the U.S. policy toward the North becomes a matter of common interest of the three nations -Korea, U.S. and Japan-.

► Can the Korean peninsula keep up this "peaceful mood"?

The concrete details for the "peaceful co-existence" of the Korean peninsula still seem not to be firm, and the two Koreas would continue to confront each other provisionally in the peaceful mood.

But what the U.S. pays more attention to now is likely that South Korean opinions would change with regard to the inter-Korea summit talks and put pressure on the government. One moderate institute report, Brookings Press Briefing: The Korea Summit, June 7, 2000, The Brookings Institution in America shows one phase of U.S. several worries. The core gist runs as follows:

-The changed better relation inter-Korea relations can provide the triple cooperation among the ROK, U.S. and Japan with strong tension.

-U.S. Armed Forces in Korea can be regarded as from positive to negative in South Korean opinion.

-The American intention for a NMD arrangement could be violated.

Therefore, there will be the last condition that the divided Korean peninsula will end in reorganization for "peaceful co-existence", if the U.S. accomplishes its own purpose without any resistance against even this concern. In addition to a fixture of "fixed division", correctly speaking, it means that history would go in the "wrong" direction that American hegemony would strengthen in the whole Korean peninsula.

Lim Pill-soo
The writer is a policy planning director for the PSSP.

Another "New Small Biz Expo" sets successful results

New Small Biz Expo 2001 was held from August 24 to 26 in Youido. The expo was to provide information for the future business founders and for those who are interested in small enterprises and to activate inauguration of business activities.

The Expo may be divided into two bodies. The first body was small enterprises of E-biz, SOHO, game and animation companies and the second body was made up of consultation booths which were very carefully planned.

The participating companies could achieve their aim better than any other expos. The director of one of the participating companies said, "My colleagues and I are pleased about this event because many people visited our booth and they were interested in the commencement of an enterprise. It has been obviously more successful than the last event."

As his remarks tell that the expo was

specialized and the visitors were not simply visitors but people who would like to manage a business.

Another good part of the event was that the consultation booths were divided in specialized sections. There were booths for the people who want to operate a franchise business, and there were booths for the people who want to set up their own independent business and these people could gain a huge amount of information from this expo.

In addition, there was also a booth for future female business enterprisers so that ladies could get more precise and more correct information.

It is true that previous shows had concentrated on men and this worked as one of the obstacles for the women who are totally able of learning to create and run a firm.

The organizer of this expo tried to reduce



Consulting on small enterprises is lively held throughout the exposition.

Lee Joo-hyun / The Argus

the hurdles which are in front of ladies and give them a valuable opportunity.

However, the outside environmental conditions of the expo were under standard and unfortunately the helpers of the event were not kind enough.

In spite of these things, the New Small Biz Expo 2001 was fairly successful.

By Lee Joo-hyun
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Seminar on English Language and Literature

Diverse English presentations dig in detail

This year's English Language and Literature Association of Korea academic conference was held in HUFs, on August 21 and 22.

The event mainly divided into three parts: the general meeting of the association, the academic presentations of the members and two debates based on the academic presentations. During the event, there were twenty-nine presentations and six different debate topics.

The most notable thing about this year's presentations was the depth of their scholarship. Each presentation lasted about forty minutes and the members participated in one of five presentations which were held at the same time.

The presentations and the follow-up debates were based on many areas of English, such as poetry, novels, dramas, literary criticism, linguistics and English education.

The most eye-catching and fresh presentation was one on the theory and the

reality of using supportive-learning computer programs for English study.

The lecturer explained about the

acquisition theory of foreign language, linguistics and the actual development of the software. The reaction to the presentation



Lee Joo-hyun / The Argus

A lecturer is answering to questions on supportive - learning computer program.

was favorable and many members of the association showed interest in the program. Some of them worried about the supportive computer program because there are many things which the foreign language learners can only get from native speakers and the computer program may give young children an improper way of studying a language.

Another strong part of the event was that many presentations were on the subjects which the general public is familiar with.

Oh Kum-dong, a professor of Dongguk University gave a presentation on Saul Bellow and he commented the that listeners' attitudes were excellent so that he could do his job with their full attention.

The association's academic presentation program is regarded as one of its major events.

By Lee Joo-hyun
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Reviewing the drama “Talking woman”

Talking woman’s journey to discover identity

I. An immigrant’s identity confusion
There are many Korean immigrants who have moved from their homeland to a foreign country eager to find a better place to live. They had to endure hard times in the new country adapting to another society. Many people, who immigrated to a new country, have had confusion about their identity as they had to use another language instead of their mother tongue. “Why do I have to use a different language instead of my own language? Where do I belong to? Where is my real homeland? and Who am I?”... These preceding thoughts make them confused and uncertain about their identities.

The drama, “Talking woman” is a story about a Korean woman, who immigrated abroad and suffers from confusion about her national identity. This drama tries to find out her real identity through her motherland’s modern history, undergoing the stress of using another language as she lived abroad.

II. The revolution in the drama
The drama is based on the novel “DICTEE”,written by Cha Hak-gyoung, who is the real model of the “Talking woman”. This novel is the story of the writer’s reflections about her country and identity, which came from the pain of using another language. The writer had to attend a pre-school, not being able to speak English at all, though she was 11 years-old and that made her ashamed and stressed. Therefore she started to wonder why she had to speak only English, where she came from and who she really was. In the play the “talking woman” talks about her mother, her nation’s history, women and herself.
Her characters in the drama are so experimental and new. It has nine scenes, and a prologue and each scene takes its name from the nine goddesses of muses from Greek myths. Every scene starts with a name of a goddess and a subject like a title and photographs of historical women or black-and-white pictures. In addition, she utilized the space to break an

invisible barrier between the audience, the players and the stage. The audience stayed in their seats but the players would be seen everywhere possible.

III. The monologue of “Talking woman”
The play starts with a quotation of Sappho’s poet and the “talking woman” starts to talk. She speaks in French expressing the feelings about unfamiliar life while living abroad. It seems that she tries to talk about the linguistic suppression and the wonder of her identity.
The talking woman talks about the tragic history of her country, when the country was colonized by Japan, through “Ryu Gwan-soon”, who cried out for the independence of Chosun against Japan but died at an early age. In addition, the heroine talks about her mother and the mother’s suffering past. Her mother was prohibited to speak Korean as the country was under the imperialism of Japan. By those scenes, we can notice the dark time of Korea’s history and the sufferings of people in that time. We also notice the pain we would feel if we couldn’t use our own language.
In the fourth scene, the actors and actresses use stage effects to express scenes of the Korean war. An emergency bell suddenly rings, they announce the audience to move to another stage, the original seats of the audience. They make the audience to go to two different sides of their seat so they can feel the heartbreak of a divided country.
After the Korean war, the woman talks about what it’s like to be living as a woman

and falling in love. The woman talks about the unprogressive present life of her fatherland, the people who have forgotten it, and herself, who knows what to say but doesn’t know what to do. However, at last, she finds “hope” talking about what her mother once told her through mime. Such circular images, a standing woman near a well-side, Korean water jars, stones and a sunset in the west, decorating the end of the drama, the stage fades out.

IV. The beautiful “Talking woman”
When the drama ended nobody could know what to do as it was like waking up from a dream. The framework of the story was very unusual and unique as well as the form. Every scene used different expressing skills to maximize the characters of the drama, such as utilizing the stage to approach to the audience. The audience could have a new experience breathing with the stage and the players by these experimental factors used in the play.
We had an opportunity to look back on ourselves, women, immigrants, our nation by the peculiar character of the piece. The writer’s experience and following thoughts, based on her long experience living abroad, combined with the character of the genre successfully and made this beautiful “talking woman”.

By Lee So-jung
Reporter of Culture Section



Theater group Mythos

Ears & Eyes

Interviewing with Chon Seung-il, a representative of Mimesis TV

“Indie animation should return to activist arts”

When some people hear the word “animation”, Walt Disney or Dreamworks, two big animation companies in the U.S., often come across their minds. Or Japanese animation occurs to others. Such countries have developed their animation industry and have made a great coup in either industry development or quality. Things are different in Korea. In Korea, animation had been done by subcontracts with developed countries as export commodities. By at least the early 90’s, there was generalized recognition that animation is a kind of industry. With the advent of “independent animation” in the mid 90’s, however, animation began to be created as works of art.
Nowadays, Indie animation is attempting a new development through a union with the Internet. Mimesis TV is one of methods for that. It is an Internet broadcasting station showing independent animation for the activation of Indie animation through on-line networking. It was formed last May by Chon Seung-il, a representative of the Indie animation group “Mimesis”.
Chon Seung-il is a professor of the Department of Drama and Cinema of the Graduate School of Dongguk University. He started doing animation in early 90’s when he graduated from university. During his university life, he was engaged in the *Minjoeng* art movement in cooperation with outside activists. And as an extension of the art movement, he first began doing image work and since then he has been active in Indie animation and image arts.

Reporter: Explain the notion of the Indie short animations, please.
Chon Seung-il: As long as we live under a capitalistic system, any form of art cannot be completely pure art. At any time, it has

properties of pure art and capitalistic goods together. In the case of Korean animation, it began as capitalistic goods and, moreover, the beginning was later than in other countries. It, however, has been understood as a weighty field of the image industry in TV programs or movie theaters.
Animation, however, has another function of being a work of art besides being a commercial commodity. It was through an Indie short animations in the mid 90’s that such a possibility was tried out and proved. The Indie animations of those days were works of art of self-expression. It still has a very short history and this term was generalized but not clear.

R: Despite the development of Indie animation, there exists obvious limits in its popularization due to its nature which rejects commercialism.
C: First of all, when we think about circumstances of Korean society, Korean arts and culture were very restricted by the government, especially during military regimes. Nowadays, though the way and the bounds of expression became wider than before, there still remains the effects of the military regimes. So, the Korean culture and arts were not promoted from within but controlled by external factors.
Taking popular music as an example, national singers like Cho Yong-pil or Lee Mi-ja, are widespread and common to the masses. Like this, we need artists having



Lee So-jung / The Argus

mass support, but why should we do that? We also need arts which suit people’s various tastes. I think that Indie animation is not art for the masses and it is not absolutely necessary for it to appeal to the common taste.

R: What do the combination of animation and the Internet signify?
C: The situations are completely different by the different points of the view toward the Internet. It can be a means for pursuit of profits through business transactions or a space for sharing of information through networking. On the Internet, these two viewpoints always live together. To share the Indie animation works on the Internet, we need an enterprising acting agent and good judgement. If Indie animation which rejects commercialism clearly emphasizes the art of self-expression, the methodology on the Internet should be considered in detail.

R: You made the Indie animation broadcasting station “Mimesis TV” as a method for that. What is the result?
C: If there was any different result than expected, it was that a membership system was made. We formed an Internet community and the number of members are over three hundred. I had not been able to look forward to this situation. At first, my original intent was that we present works on the Mimesis TV and later, when the number of audience members increased, show them in the theater.
But, as the number of audience members increased continually, members felt the necessity of sharing of the information. The community was spontaneously formed consequently.

R: What is the aim of the Indie animation in the future?
C: In the present situation that Indie animation added its form of communication through the Internet, it should take precautions not to fall into being only a means of commercialism.
Also, Indie animation should beware of becoming institutionalized from within. With repeated situations where the government has initiated large-scale events of animation that drag Indie animation as one of its many programs, the efforts for communication with people are decreasing continually. In this sense, I suggest that it return to its character of being part of the activist arts movement.

By Kam Eun-jin
Editor of Culture Section



Together Live
Julian Bream & John Williams

Heavenly melody of harmonious guitar duo

The classical guitar recording artists duo, Julian Bream and John Williams previously had recorded an album called “Together”, this album used to be called “Together Live”. was recorded by RCA in 1979. Julian Bream and John Williams are both top ranking classical guitar players. Since 1960, whenever they were free of individual concert schedules, they have held joint recitals. This album is well known to classical guitar lovers.
The first piece is “Pavane & Gaillard” which was composed by John Johnson (v.1540~1595), a lute player of the 16th century. This music functions as an introduction and informs us of the former style of classical guitar music and the fact that this is an album of the competitive but

harmonious guitar duo. The last piece of side A is “Theme et variations, Op.18” of Johannes Brahms (1833~1897). Williams arranged the second movement of string sextet No.1. As a piece of a neoclassicism music composer, it has a strong construction and restricted emotion expression.
The first piece of side B is “Dolly, Op.56” of Gabriel Faure (1845~1924). Faure composed this piano music for the baby named Dolly. Julian Bream arranged this for guitars. The piece which decorates the finale of this album is “Castilla (Seguidillas)”. It’s work of Isaac Albeniz who is one of the spanish nationalist artists. So, in this music, the rhythm and melody of spanish folk dance and song are melted together. This reminds us that classical guitar is a spanish traditional

instrument.
This album contains all the charm of classical guitar music. And it has recorded neither sentimental nor cheap, but only interesting pieces. So, it’s the very best thing for a person who is trying to enter the classical guitar world. The early romanticism composer Chopin said, “Nothing is more beautiful than guitar solo, if we except the guitar duo.” Maybe he had been fascinated by the tone of the guitar which has deep echo and vibration. You can listen to this album at www.cgclub.pe.kr

By Yoo Ji-won
The writer is a sophomore of the Spanish Dept.

OVERVIEW

Conditions for parody

There is a hot controversy over a “parody” which arises from a matter between two singers, Seo Tae-ji and Lee Jae-soo. On July 31, Seo brought a suit against the ‘tone-deaf singer’ Lee over the matter in which Lee parodied Seo’s song “Come Back Home” in his album. Seo insists that Lee imitated his song excessively, hence he infringed on his copyright and personal rights. On the other hand, Lee asserts that he made this song as a tribute of respect to him and Seo suppresses ‘parody culture’.
In addition to popular songs, nowadays a parody boom covers the whole field of mass culture including advertising circles, the movie world, and so on. There are also floods of Internet sites which provide humorous and bizarre parody works of various types like cartoons, movies, advertisements etc. Most of the present parody works, however, seem to avail themselves to the fame of the original with no creativity. In spite of the parody boom in our society, we are not establishing a reasonable “parody culture” but suffering from a “parody syndrome”.

Parody is defined as a literary or artistic work that imitates the characteristic style of an author or a work for comic effect or ridicule. This originated in ancient Greece in those days, it had been an expression of ridicule at the society, notables or works for pleasure. From the eighteenth century, it developed into being a critical weapon against a specific work. Since the nineteenth century, it has extended its field and prevailed among new media genres including films, broadcasts and plays as well as literature. Therefore, parody became entertainment in the mass media and its concept enlarged. It needs our attention for that reason.
There is a good example of parody culture from another country. Al Yankovic called “Weird Al” is a parody singer in the U.S. He made his debut in the 80s is still popular over twenty years later with fans of all ages ranging from teens to those in their fifties. Since his debut, he parodied many song of well-known singers including Michael Jackson, Madonna. New kids on the Block and even Nirvana.
The reason why he is still keeping up his popularity is that he does not carry a haughtiness in his parody songs. With temperate drollery, his words express a critical consciousness as well as a sense of humor. Especially he made sarcastic remarks on Nirvana, who had been associated with the alternative music and became classed with the mainstream, parodying Nirvana’s song. Saying “Because only someone who has a sense of humor can understand parody, I permit his song to be parodied.”, he always obtains permission to parody famous singers’ songs.

How is the situation in Korea? Parody which conveys a parodist’s idea and emotion is sure to be protected by the constitutional freedom of expression. The constitutional law, however, also secures one’s honor and property rights. Therefore, though one can be able to express his or her thoughts and emotions through parody, one must not infringe on the original author’s honor or copyright. In the case of Lee Jae-soo, he sold his album without any permission or prior approval of the original author. This is not only his fault but also blatant commercialism of his management company. In essence, this is due to a lack of preconditions for establishing a proper parody culture in Korea.
The essential conditions for parody culture are a parodist’s sense of humor, critical consciousness and sense of responsibility. At the same time, generosity of that society is absolutely needed. Present Korean society has none out of these. Unless we set the mentioned above forth as a premise, there can be no true parody any further and no parody culture accordingly.
Other new phenomena are much the same. To establish a new culture in a society, the constituent members should have the virtue of “generosity” and a sense of “responsibility”. These two are the necessary and sufficient prerequisite conditions.

By Kam Eun-jin
Editor of Culture Section

Cultural Straights

5th SICAF, more events added

The 5th exhibition of the Seoul International Cartoon and Animation Festival (SICAF), was held from August 11 to 19 at the COEX, Jungdong A&C and at the Cinecube in Gawnghwamoon.
There were exhibitions of published cartoons at the festival. Moreover, animation showing programs and SICAF Awards were added, the festival was more abundant than ever. In the exhibitions people could see displays of comics, which have brought cheer to their lives. A few examples of North Korean cartoons and animations as well as European modern comic displays were on display at the exhibition.
In addition to the more plentiful exhibitions, SICAF Awards that chose artists who contributed to the domestic cartoons and animations, and the SICAF Project Promotion (SPP) were prepared for the first time. SPP was furnished to give opportunities for producers and investors to meet with each other with about 30 investors from Korea and foreign countries participating. The visitors went to different places according to their ages. Children visited COEX to see exhibitions of comics and characters staring in comics or animations. On the other hand, there were many young people in their twenties who came to see the animation films famous for their artistic work in the other venues.



The visitors are watching the pictures exhibited in the COEX on August 19.

Lee So-jung / The Argus

“Digital Drill” movement in image arts

An independent image exhibition, the “Digital Drill”, was held from August 15 to 26 in the Insa Arts Space.
The exhibition was planned by Chon Seung-il, a professor of the Department of Drama and Cinema of the Graduate School of Dongguk University and was held to show the possibilities and differences if we make images into a digital format. In the category of images, there were short video films and animations expressing the inner reflections of the images.
Nine artists participated in this exhibition who have been working in digital animation or image fields. The artists had previously worked in different fields but they changed their work into digital imaging. As a result, their ways of expression are different from each other with some works being film productions and others picture images.
As it was an independent exhibition, it intended to show true art works not for commercial purposes. “If capital is included in art pieces, the value of their artistic merit is easily lost. Digital imaging is now an essential part of expression in art”, said Chon Seung-il, the planner of the exhibitions “and digital art that is combined to commercialism is dangerous”, he added.



Two women are looking at the images of pictures in the “Digital Drill” exhibition.

Lee So-jung / The Argus

By Lee So-jung / The Argus

Looking into TV programs which introduce books

Television talks about books

It's a shame that Koreans hardly read books. According to current research, it was found that many people don't read as many books as people do in under-developed countries. One of the reasons that we rarely read books is that we depend on TV too much as passive entertainment instead of reading books.

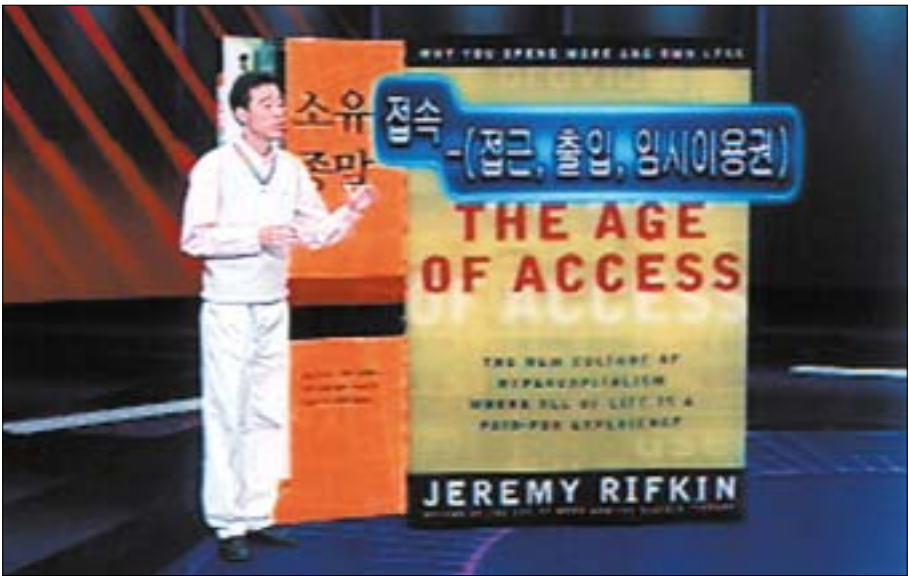
To solve such a problem TV stations broadcast programs which deal with books debating about the subjects of books with a moderator, book authors and the TV audience. The program producers had recognized their responsibility that TV steals away the viewers' activeness and imagination. These days, they feel compelled to produce TV programs introducing new or famous books and debating about the books with the authors.

I. When TV meets books

In Korea there are two TV programs that introduce books. One is called "TV Talks about Books", every Thursday on KBS, and the other is called "The World, as Seen by Books" every Saturday on EBS. In the case of "TV Talks About Books", at first it was produced as a special documentary on books, but many viewers really liked the program. Moreover, the executive producers of KBS promised to support a lot of money if a program introducing books would be made. On the other hand, "The World, as Seen by Books" was made because of the program standards of EBS, which are produced for educational aims.

The programs of KBS and EBS are different in their types of presentation. There is a moderator, the author of a book, and experts on the subject and theme of the book. However, on "The World...", there is only a moderator and the author and the audience, who sometimes ask questions about the book. Then they discuss the book's theme and have a conversation; for example, the moderator asks the author questions and he answers about how the book was written. Sometimes the program can be very calm and quiet.

When the two programs were initially broadcast many people loved them as there



The moderator is introducing a book on "TV talks about books", a program of KBS dealing with books, on August 30th.

had never been such types of programs before. They felt the programs were refreshing at first and thought it was a good opportunity to be familiar with books. Even though the programs are broadcast late in the night, i.e., "TV Talks..." starts at 10 p.m. and "The World..." starts at 12 a.m., many people watch them. The average age of viewers of these programs is over 20 years old and many of the adults who watch them are interested in books.

II. Difficulties in making programs

There are some difficulties in making the programs. The producers have to be very considerate when they choose a book for the program. If the books they select are only popular and famous, it would seem that they would be neglecting their responsibilities to make TV effective for the society. On the other hand, when they choose books that are too difficult and serious, tele-viewers will hardly watch the show.

In addition, as the programs talk about books, sometimes they can be turned into a free-for-all. Once they were talking about a novel, "Minor-league", written by Eun Hee-kyoung on "TV Talks..." While on the air, one of cast criticized the writing style of the

author, "Your writing style is too sarcastic." Then the author fought back saying, "I used that style with an intent to clearly show that a personal life that had been weighed down by the burdens of his history. As a result, the program has become an aggressive debate arena for the writers and readers."

As the purpose of program is to introduce and discuss a book, they have to talk about the book too much whether they intended to or not. If the program introduces a book too much, tele-viewers tend to lose their interest to read the book. The original aim of the program was making people to have interest in and to read books, but the programs easily forget their intention.

III. How TV discusses books in France

There are good examples to solve these difficulties in making programs. In France, there have been many programs such as "Un Livre" and "Bouillion de Culture". Both of them are produced to introduce books but they are different in some other ways. "Un Livre" is a program for youth in their twenties and the producers choose novels or essays that young people can deal with easily. The program is broadcast everyday so they can introduce various kinds of books.

However, the running time is short and they can only introduce books, not discuss issues that the books have within them.

The other program, "Bouillion de Culture", usually talks about the books of social sciences or humanities. There is a moderator and some experts who argue about a book and the main subject of it, and sometimes the program seems to be a debating club. If the broadcasting center hadn't admitted the importance of reading books correctly and done their duties and met their responsibilities to society, such a program could not have existed for the last 20 years.

Both programs in Korea have difficulties on what books to select as both programs' characters are almost same and they choose a book regardless of genre. Therefore the producers should make the programs specializing their own unique characters, introduce books according to viewers' favor or related to their age. Moreover, if they make a program shorter, they will prevent the program from turning into a debating club and not talk about the story of books too much.

IV. What we should do

Perhaps the appearance of book-introducing programs can be felt as if they're too late. Even though such programs were started lately, they should be settled down as to their format. With their success many people will become interested in books and make friends with books and culture, and reading books as a habit will be established in our society.

Like the programs in France, Korea's programs have to be characterized in other ways and broadcasting centers should support the advance of the programs. When both producers and the audience keep having concerns and love for books, excellent book-introducing programs can be produced.

By Lee So-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

“Menses is not shameful thing but natural thing to make life”

Hwang Jung-hye (C-97)

Lee Min-a / The Argus

participated the festival. And many of them came with their family and their boyfriends.

"The festival is really great. Everyone is open-minded and no biased thoughts are allowed," said Hwang. "We are going to invite a popular singer to give a performance, and even she is going to tell about her menstrual cycle."

Hwang seemed very confident and proud of her job as she seriously explained about the Menses Festival. Just by holding this kind of festival meant that women were open, aboveboard and justice as men usually say they are in Korea.

The Argus met Hwang Jung-hye, who was attracted to the purpose of holding such festival annually. She was involved in *Bultuk*, the group which planned the Menses Festival. This group is made up of 7 people taking care of business affairs and many volunteers. Most of volunteers in *Bultuk* are women, and this shows clearly how men were still not very familiar with the term, "menstruation", or "period" as it is more commonly used.

Bultuk started the preparation for the Menses Festival since March. It will be held on September 8, and Hwang was in charge of the public information parts, so she has been bus publicizing about the festival. "It will be very different from the festival of last year and that of two years ago," gushed Hwang. "*Bultuk* was not publicized on a large scale when the event was held last year and two years before, because the festival was held inside a college. But this year, we will go outside of the campus and let the people on street to advertise the true meaning of menses. And that it is not a disgraceful thing."

But actually that's a hard work. According to Hwang, there are so many practical problems like lack of people's understanding. People, especially the middle aged men still think that women should hide their menses period. "Some people says that they can't understand why *Bultuk* does the useless works. Other people blame us asking if a mense is a proud thing?"

Hwang is an active character as she works eagerly in *Bultuk*. She has varied ability in entertainments. In her freshman and sophomore years, she was a member of *Minjoong* song group in Chinese Department. And now she is active as one of the vocal of band, music lover as a hobby, *Chiumsa* at Nownuri. She also loves to take photographs, plays synthesizer, a kind of electric piano. "I wanted to be a VJ, so I bought a nice camera recorder, but I have no time to make a good program," she added with a smile.

In 1998, she is headed for China. The reason she is concerned in China is interesting. At first, as she was interested in music and the great potential demand of China, she planned to export Korean music to China, but the "Korean wave" was already an "in" thing in China, so she could not accomplish that dream.

"Freshmen and sophomores of nowadays forget something. Many of them only care about their grades to get a good job and getting boyfriends or girlfriends. Of course those things are important in their life, but there are lots of things more important and greater than grades or dating someone. I want to tell them to go on a trip regardless of the places, it will help them grow their mind. It will be a great help to increase their ability."

By Kim Sang-min
Reporter of National Section

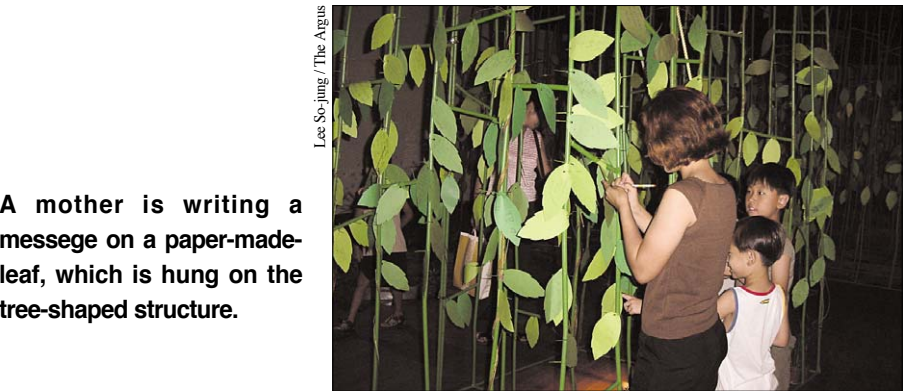


Feel nature in forest in urban area



Lee So-jung / The Argus

A boy is swinging on a swing in the forest set in the gallery.



Lee So-jung / The Argus

A mother is writing a messege on a paper-made-leaf, which is hung on the tree-shaped structure.

It seems to be just a gallery, but when people enter the place they have the feeling they are in a forest hearing the sound of birds and feeling the peaceful mood in the place.

On August 20, one of the "Ecology Environmental Projects - where the audience would drink from a spring in deep forest?" was held in the Gana Art Gallery. The project held from August 15 to 26 was a production of the "2001 Summer Art Workshop" planned by the Gana Art Gallery.

The purpose of the workshop was to inform visitors on the value of nature and give thanks to our environment. Many people, usually children and their parents, visited the gallery, as it was the period of summer vacation, and enjoyed taking part in the art workshop.

A boy enjoyed swinging on a swing, hung in the forest, and other children waited for their turn to get it on. The children loved to be on the swings and in the forest. There were 5 or 6 structures in the shape of a cube and leaves made of green paper were hung

on the structures.

The visitors felt they were in a real forest. In the forest there was a fountain and birds in a cage. The children and their parents curiously watched the birds and fish in the fountain. When a boy discovered the birds, he cried out with joy.

The visitors wrote their wishes or messages on the leaves. They wrote: "I loved the forest. Nice try!", "It's boring. More ideas needed.", "I wish my family always to be healthy and happy.", "Thank you to nature", "Let's save our environment," and so on.

Children may not enjoy themselves enough because they are disclosed to the danger of passing cars or air pollution in Seoul. However, this exhibition changed the gallery into a forest where children can play joyfully.

The exhibition gave a good chance to the visitors making them to recognize the peacefulness and calmness in forests.

By Lee So-jung / The Argus

The 4th

Seoul

The 4th Seoul Fringe Festival

Sep. 7th~Sep. 23rd

Around

Hongik University

CHAFS

CHAT + HUFs

Lee Sang-hyun / Cartoonist of The Argus

School authorities have prepared the school restructuring plan for two years.

Students struggled in opposition to the one-sided restructuring.

Also some professors went through hunger strike .

All of a sudden the authorities decided to delay the plan. Now what?