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Wangsan vows to oppose old foundation

The second Regular General Meeting of Students (RGMS) was held on September 14 at the field by the bus stop on Wangsan campus. This meeting was held under the slogans of "opposing the old foundation and managing school affairs based on democratic steps."

First part of the meeting was conducted by the General Student Council (GSC). GSC reported that it has spent 40,000,000 won during the first semester. After the fiscal report, the work it has done during the summer vacation were announced.

"August was always the month that the yearning for reunification was at its highest. Students of Wangsan vowed to fight for reunification, abolish the National Security Law and continue the anti-U.S. movement as ever," said Hwang Kyu-hwan, the vice-president of Wangsan GSC.

Even though the leaders of GSC were urgently presiding the meeting, the number of people present fell below the fixed number that is needed to pass several of the agendas that have entered before the meeting. GSC have advertised about the RGMS before and there was even a performance in plan, only to reschedule the meeting to discuss the remaining agenda. "The GSC have rented 8 buses for the students that could have participated in the meeting. It was a consideration for the students living in Seoul, so that they have a ride back home late at night," said Yang Kyung-soo, the president of Wangsan GSC.

Lee Eun-kyu(E 01) said "I want to school authorities and GSC search for right solution by much discussion, communication."

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

People's rally, smaller in scale but more slogans heard

Popular movement opposing the "Free trade agreements between Korea and Chile" and "Lay-offs influenced by neo-liberalism" were seen again by the citizens of Seoul. The rally, a third one this year, was sponsored by Minjoong Yondae, a nationwide activist group meaning "people in solidarity".

On September 15, 1,500 people filled up the Marronnier Park at Daehangno upholding several slogans that representing different sectors of the society.

Participating in the rally were students, farmers, and workers representing low-income bracket, various segments of our society.

"After the IMF crisis hit Korea, the Kim administration has forcefully privatized industries, slashing their workforce according to the global trend of neo-liberalism," said Huh Young-ku, director of Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU).

"This people's rally will provide an opportunity for all classes in our society to come together as one to fight for our rights."

There were chants accentuating the need to make contract workers to become regular employees enjoying a better working environment, fortifying public health care, regulating gangsters hired by district offices or corporations to rid of street vendors, and abolishing the National Security Law.



A farmer is protesting against the FTA during the people's rally.

The rally continued in the streets when the crowd started a peace march following the assembly at the Marronnier Park. The march was planned to continue until people reached the Myeongdong Cathedral but was deterred by the police lined up blocking the marchers.

The protesters had to stop midway and held another sit-in protest in front of the Office of National Tax Administration at around 6 in the evening.

This particular rally was smaller than the previous ones, but it was significant in the sense that identical rallies were held in 5 different regions in the country simultaneously.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Model UN method of communication among civilizations

The 25th Model UN's General Assembly was held on September 14 at Aekyung Hall under the theme agenda "Communication among Civilizations by Establishing a New Order of Information." A total of 14 delegates participated in the General Assembly. The discussion composed of three consists of topics : △The lopsided flow of the means of informatization. △ Information /science technology in the field of international security. △Human rights in the age of information.

Kim Ji-su, president of the 25th Model UN said, "On the information has become an influential factor in determining the peaceful co-existence of human race. We need to reconsider the concept and value of knowledge and its influence upon human



Delegates are making keynote speeches at Aekyung Hall.

existence in order to live up to the responsibility history has put upon our shoulders. It will contribute to

Debates on new trustee heat up HUFs

Recently, with the term of government-appointed trustee of foundation coming to an end, the debates on composing new trustee of foundation are progressing in campus.

General Student Council (GSC) have been working on this matter actively. The emergency Students General Assembly was held at the open theater at 6 p.m. on September 20. This General Assembly demanded composing the new democratic trustee of the foundation under the principle of publicity.

The General Assembly started with the review of the struggle for the democratic foundation in 1998. In this one hour review, Uhm Cheong-na (IC-98), the president of the College of the Social Science first said that all of students should wake up and be at the head of the struggle to succeed to the spirit of the struggle in 1998 at present.

Continuously, Kim Je-dong (EE-99), the president in the College of Education said, "The law of private school that was changed for the worse a few years ago should be revised immediately."

While making a speech, Lee Seung-joo (DP-97), the president of Imun GSC said, "We would fight against all trials which would hand over the foundation to a certain clan and determine to struggle for composing trustee of the foundation democratically to the last."

Before the meeting, GSC started the general education school for the students who don't know how to unfold the struggle of foundation. This general education school



Many students are shouting for the construction of democratic foundation at open theater on Sept. 27.

sponsored by GSC was progressing with each president of colleges and departments in attendance for two hours.

The main theme of this school was composed of the review of the struggle for democratic trustee of the foundation in 1998. The contents of the struggle of foundation in 1998 was televised to the participants. When Lee Seung-joo (DP-97) explained some scenes to them, student made a resolution for their fight. Next, lecture of Oh Seung-hoon (BA-92) who had served as the president of GSC in 1998 was

proceeded. He said that we should not forget the spirit of last struggle of foundation and also asked more students to participate in this struggle to expel the undemocratic power.

"Today's meeting was the place which strengthened our resolution of struggle of the foundation. Taking this opportunity, we hope all of students would take part in the struggle," he added.

Also GSC has the plan that will unfold a protest visiting the Ministry of Education on September 26. Considering the fact that HUFs belongs to not a certain clan or

individual but all of HUFsFans, the students also need to participate in this movement.

According to, countermeasures of school authorities' level were accomplished promptly.

On September 25 at 4 p.m., the board of trustees held a meeting at Audio-Visual Education Center without a GSC president's participating. There "half-moon" meeting was presided by HUFs's president, discussing current affairs, no concrete solution was found.

However, president Cho Kyu-chul said, "Our most urgent issue is the

changing of trustees. It is regrettable that my office has been taken over by the students. But I will try to solve problem through dialogue." Afterward, the chief of the Office of Planning and Coordination gave a report on constructing arbitration of tuition fee. Then, the representatives of various student and faculty groups talked about problems concerning the board of trustees.

The head of the Office of Student Affairs said that he would try to talk with the students including GSCs. The presidents of Faculty Council (FC) said that FC also held the meeting on the 24th addressing the issues involving the board of trustees. He said that FC opposed the inclusion of Kim's clan in the board of trustees.

The representative of Staff Union (SU) said that the union members did not discuss the problems. SU representative said that his members support same idea of FC.

Finally, the president of HUFs, said, "Many people seem that rollback to the private trustee system should be realized soon. I will do my best to order accommodate the different opinions that all HUFs constituents want. Of course, the final decision will be up to the Ministry of Education and Human Resources."

Now the students of both campuses are progressing the struggle objecting return of old foundation. Professors, staffs as well as students are also concerned about this problem. So, it is expected that the heat will not cool easily on the campus.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

The World Film Festival on minorities

The World Film Festival which shows films from diverse countries was held from Sept. 17 to 20 hosted by Imun GSC. This five-year old annual festival mainly dealt with movies about minorities under the theme "see minority, feel minority, solidify minority."

The festival was composed of a main program, screening films on minorities and various side events including Rock relay concert, Animation festival at the open theater and the Graduate building of HUFs. Movies which screened dealt with minorities, who alienated from the society in the matter of sex, class, handicap, immigration, race and education.

On the first day, there was an opening ceremony in conjunction with The World Folk Cultural

Festival, which was held at HUFs during the same period. The film screened at first was "Life of Oharu". The movie shows unfairness of androcentric (male-centered) society and a woman's constant suffering by it. As one of the side events, the Cinema music concert took place. Clubs including Chwihyoun, a classical guitar club, and HUFs Orchestra band performed cinema musics. Next, "Days of being wild" of Wong Karwai was screened as the movie was singled out as the movie which HUFsFans want to see most.

"This festival was the most popular than previous ones, however, it was unsatisfied that there were little audience in the main program," Park Yeon-mi (Th-98), a chief of Policy and Planning Section of GSC, said.


By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

nation states."

Keynote addresses of representatives from each participating nation followed. In particular, the speeches given by the Republic of Korea attract attention because it dwelled on the issue of peace on the Korea peninsula. Her emphasis was on the inter-Korea Summit and the success of South Korea's engagement policy toward to North Korea, calling for support and cooperation from the international community.

She pledged to make efforts to meet the expectations of the post-Cold War era and to bring permanent peace and expand exchanges and cooperation.

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus



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Editorial

Bloody terror, Bloody retaliation?

After bloody terror on Tuesday, Sept. 11, George W. Bush declared a military action on the same level as terrorist attack awakening from the nightmare of that day. In an ABC-Washington Post poll, 94 percent of U.S. citizens said that they supported military retaliation, and 86 percent supported retaliation, even if it meant going to war. The U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld also said the military was prepared to take action against any group or nation responsible for the terrorist attacks. Given these circumstances, Bush is likely to take a very strong military retaliation. He also demanded military and medical support from many countries. The world is paying attention to the reaction of the United States.

This tough reaction could be understood in that the victims of the terror were working people: janitors, secretaries, firemen and etc. It is also likely to prove to be a crushing blow to Palestinians and other poor and oppressed people as well. However, this terrorist attacks may not reach the level of many others America has done, for example, Clinton's bombing the Sudan with no credible pretext, destroying half of pharmaceutical supplies and killing unknown numbers of people.

It is without question that the U.S. imperialism has brought death and destruction to people around the world in the level of genocide. We witnessed American missiles smashing Palestinian homes and the U.S. helicopters firing missiles to a Lebanese ambulance in 1996 and American shells smashing a village called Qana and a America-supported Lebanese militia hacking and raping and murdering their way through Palestinian refugee camps.

In Korea, massacre of innocent people was carried out. It is assumed that U.S. Army killed about 3 million people in over 500 places. Among those places, *Nogunri* is somewhat representative. America have not apologized to the innocent victims of these massacres in Korea in public at all and they have not been compensated for their damage. These are what the U.S. has committed against weak countries in the world roughly, while defining their own country as police state.

Well, can we say this country makes an effort to be the true police state responsible for keeping world peace? There is no doubt that terrorist attacks are closely related to this answer.

The pressure for Missile Defence (MD) is likely to be increased. Defence is a thin cover for the militarization of whole world. This terror seems to be a chance for those who hope to develop MD to dominate their domains. What they will trigger could be more attacks like this one or worse. Some doubt that they want the war to overcome domestic economic difficulty.

Of course the terrors should be stopped and terrorists punished strongly. It kills a lot of innocent people and brings big sorrow to families and friends of victims. On the other hand, this terror could be also has something with the U.S. diplomatic policy.

In some sense, this terror could be a gift to those who want to maintain MD system and get rid of their troubles. It is not surprising that immediately after breaking down of World Trade Buildings, they spotted Osama bin Laden as the offender and declared a war against terrorists and terrorism in the world as if they have always pursued world peace. But, it is time for the U.S. to look back U.S.-centered diplomatic policies for their world dominance strategy of the Bush administration.

This terror should be an opportunity to reconsider U.S.-centered diplomatic policy rather than a gift to break a war against their troubles and grasp worldwide power.

Visiting Park Kyung-seo, ambassador of human right for the first time

"Respecting others brings peace"

Park Kyung-seo was appointed to ambassador of human right for the first time. As the secretary of Asia in World Council of Churches, he has tried to improve Asian human right for 18 years. And he has played a role in by attending United Nations Human Rights Committee and publicized human right policy of the Korean government. Also, he is trying to cooperate with other NGOs which are dedicated to the defence and promotion of human right all over the world, such as Amnesty International, International Labour Organization, International Commission of Jurists, Freedom House and so on.

As the secretary of the Asian part of World Council of Churches, he feels the responsibility to make a written record of the World Council of Churches' ecumenical initiatives for the process of peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

For the last ten years, promotion of the peaceful reunification of Korea, true democracy in Burma as well as peace and reconciliation in Cambodia and Sri Lanka have been high on the priority list of the World Council of Churches.

In case of domestic problems, he made every effort to set up the Nation Human Right Committee and to guard human right of alien workers. One of the most important things is defusing tension on the Korean Peninsula and encouraging to support the shortage of provision in North Korea. As ambassador of human right, he has one more thing to do.

"It is very important to build up the cooperation between NGOs and governments. Government officials have to

listen to the fresh vision of NGO carefully and NGO should understand the difficulties of government attentively. That was my goal to harmonize with each others."

Those multifarious activities were based on his long experience of working for the World Council of Churches for eighteen years. WCC is an international fellowship of Christian churches all over the world and helps people suffering from poverty.

His passion and interest about human right go back to his university life. On April 19, 1960, Koreans flew into a rage against Syngman Rhee's dictatorship and election malpractice at last. He took part in demonstrations against then-president Rhee.

After the April 19 Revolution, his struggle for Korean democracy was also constant. He was involved in Christian Academy anti-Communism issue. So he was dismissed from his office and confined in his own house and he left for Germany unavoidably. He steadily threw all their energy into the democratic movement. He made a public disclosure of the real condition of Korea and gathered the pressure of international society. He took this opportunity to meet Kim Dae-jung, present president when he came to the United States as an exile. And he gained confidence in democracy through such experience.

"Dictatorship looks convenient in appearance. But advantages of democracy will turn out in the long run."

He has impressive experience, prayer meeting held by the Korean Council of Churches each Thursday. A large number of laborers and farmers gathered in the church and participated in confession of faith and



Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

discussed oppressing social situations. But the fact that some people wrongly accused him of legal infringement remains in his bitter memory.

As the Asian Secretary of the World Council of Churches, he visited North Korea twenty three times until now. Through activities for human rights, he is interested in the problems of separated families, and in supporting provisions. Recently, he asserted the necessity about linking to the problem of human right and concluding a peace treaty. Dr. Park emphasized that 6.15 Joint Declaration should be sublimated to the status of the Korean's most important document.

Now he has taught a lesson related to Asian culture and the role of NGO at universities. It is said that students' response was good.

"Many people think wrong about globalization. It is not to follow U.S or Japan blindly. The real meaning of Globalization isn't knowing only developed countries. It was accompanied by considerate attitudes about the spirit of poor countries. We have to have interests in the roots of Asian countries.

He insisted on the need for efforts seeking real value in our heart. "Economy can't resolve all problems. I want our youth to try to discover inner real worth through mental anguish toward self and the world. Let's look at the future." After retirement from his works, he has plan to publish some books for the Korean youth.

By Ha Kyung-hwan
Reporter of News Section

From the Faculty Lounge

Early Korean Villages in the Russian Far East

It was the summer of 1993 when I first visited Vladivostok in the Russian Far East. At the time, I was surprised to realize that Caucasians (Russians) lived in that city only two hours away from Seoul by plane. How could a city that is typically European be located so close to the Korean peninsula? Even I, a historian with academic interest in the history of Korean Russians, was unfamiliar with such a city. I had to visit Vladivostok for my field studies on Koreans who have migrated to Russia.

Korean Russians, called 'Koryo Sarm' or 'Koryoin,' had begun to immigrate to the Russian Far East since the 1860s and had lived there for several decades until Stalin forced 200,000 Koreans to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in Central Asia in 1937. It is an indisputable fact that Korean immigrants greatly contributed to the colonization and economic development of the Russian Far East, which Russia had obtained from China in 1860. Korean peasants developed wild fields into cultivated lands and produced grains, vegetables, and meat that the Russians had urgently needed.

After the Japanese annexation of Korea in 1910, an increased number of Koreans fled their homeland for the Russian Far East. The Maritime Province in particular was a main stage for the anti-Japanese activities of Korean nationalists. Thousands of young Korean patriots joined the Russian revolutionary forces fighting against the White Guards supported by Japanese

military forces.

The political and economic contribution of these Koreans, however, would not prevent their forced relocation to Central Asia and the mass executions of 2,500 Korean leaders by Stalin in the mid-1930s. Those Koreans were accused of helping Japanese espionage activities against Soviet Russia. Stalin's unexpected and sudden relocation of Koreans in 1937 brought about the complete destruction of all political, economic, and cultural achievements which the Koreans had strenuously accumulated for several decades. Villages, paddy fields, schools and even tombs of their ancestors were left behind. Some of the villages of these Koreans were resumed by Russians, while others were left uninhabited.

Professor Kho Songmoo, a Korean linguist who visited Central Asia in the 1980s during the Soviet period, was the first to write articles about Koreans in Central Asia. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, a few more Korean anthropologists and sociologists also visited Central Asia. Then a couple of Korean historians began to travel around the historical places in the Russian Far East, mostly the historical sites of anti-Japanese activities.

While organizing a seven-member team by the request of the Patriots & Veterans Affairs Administration last April, I made it a primary goal of our project to find the locations of early Korean villages in the Russian Far East. Until now, only three

Korean villages-Putilovka, Korsakovka, and Chukhanovka-were visited by Korean scholars. In particular, Putilovka was the most well-known place to Koreans, for Cho Myong-hi, a famous socialist poet who wrote the long poems, "Oppressed Korea" and "Naktong River" Cho had emigrated from Korea in late 1920s to Russia and taught at a floriculture school in Putilovka. Without finding the locations of early Korean villages, how can we hope to restore the history of Koreans in Russia? Those Korean villages had been anti-Japanese independence movement strongholds before they were abandoned in 1937.

Our search began with the gathering information that would lead us to the location of Korean villages in the Russian Far East. In addition to the information gathered from the historical documents written in Korean, Japanese, Russian, and classic Chinese, we relied on several old and new maps, which our survey team had gathered from Russia and Korea. In particular, we depended heavily on two Russian maps made in 1908 on which the locations of about 52 Korean villages were marked with the number of Korean households and population.

Our team was able to confirm the locations of 12 Korean villages. Eight of the villages are now occupied by Russians while we found four to be completely abandoned. We were greatly pleased when we discovered the first and largest Korean village in Tizinkhe.

The village was formed by 13 Korean households who risked their lives and dared to cross the Tumen River in 1863 from Kyonghung-a border town in North Hangyong Province. Tizinkhe village was located between the Baranovka and Vinogradnaya rivers in the southern Maritime Province. We shouted hurrahs when we discovered two housing sites along with two millstones and pieces of broken grain jars with the help of a Russian farmer living at Tizinkhe.

Our exclamation, however, was soon replaced by silent and mixed feeling when we reminded ourselves of the fact that Koreans here have lost everything after only 70 years. I experienced a similar feeling when our team confirmed the location of Taudemi, which used to be the largest Korean village in the Partisansk region (previously Suchan region), but now we found to be abandoned. Taudemi village was the stronghold of Korean partisan movement during the Siberian Intervention period (1918-1922). Kim Kyong-ch'on, a Korean partisan leader, whom one Korean scholar claimed as a 'real Kim Il Sung,' had lived in Taudemi village until he was arrested in 1937.

Ban Byung-yool

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

Letter to The Argus

My fragmentary thoughts on happiness

In the course of my life, when was that? When was I really happy? And what made me so happy? Right! All of these questions are related to "happiness" which is a relative concept. Through the process of seeking the answer, I realized the thoughts and emotions that are beneficial and which are harmful in achieving a happy life.

Hatred, jealousy, and anger as I consider negative states of mind because they destroy our mental happiness. Once you harbor feelings of hatred or ill feeling toward someone, once I am filled by hatred or negative emotions, then other people see you also as hostile. It is the ignition of conflict and the ignition of destroying happiness.

So as a result your peaceful mental states will be broken. I regard compassionate, warm, kindhearted people as healthy. So if you maintain a feeling of compassion, love kindness, then something automatically opens our inner mind, so you can

communicate much more easily with other people. Through such good relationship, you take a spirit of happiness. It's the secret to my own happiness, and it is within my hands. So I must not miss my happiness.

Sometimes, I throw the tough question to me. I always try to seek the answer. But I have no idea about these questions. However I reached some conclusion through these questions, I think that purpose of our life is to seek happiness. We are all seeking a better life.

So I think, the common motion of our life is toward happiness. To an average person, being happy is something to hope for, something to dream about, or something to achieve sometime in the future. Then, what is the standard of happiness? Earning a big money? Buying a big house? Getting a better job? Or joining new social club that is attracting? The standard of happiness is a relative concept. But I can tell you loudly. I

dare to hold that true happiness relates more to the mind and heart than to physical pleasure which is unstable. Mental satisfaction! Our state of mind is the key to enter door of happiness, it's crucial. In short, spiritual satisfaction gives a peaceful state of mind, which we believe one certain way to reach real happiness.

I dare to suggest that the principle of happiness: Enjoy in the immediate present, Look on the brighter side of life and live for today!! So in short, happiness is not an illusive dream. It is state of mind and it is the result of our conscientious effort to look at the brighter side of our life and see the sunshine.

Kim Nam-guk (E-01)

Dear Readers

The Argus greets new Copy Readers, Rhee Seong-ha and Shin Myoung-sup in English Division and new Editorial Consultant, Kim Jin-young. We also give sincerely thanks to Fred Blair and Linda Fitzgibbon, the former Copy Readers for their work for The Argus.

The Argus is also pleased to announce the new three cub-reporters who were selected through examinations. They are: Choi Hee-jung (E-01) and Kim Yu-kyoung (G-01) from Imun campus, Kim Hong-ran (S-01) from Wangsan campus.

The Argus expresses congratulations to them, hoping that they will become true journalists.



Lee Eun-kyu / Cartoonist of The Argus

Discovering the museum of Thailand left behind of school concern

Museum requires HUFsans' care

HUFs has a problem that there is not enough site on campus for buildings. Wangsan campus sure is big, however, its land is torn into pieces making it useless for the school to build a facility inside the campus. This goes for the same with the space inside the building. There is a museum of Thailand on the fourth floor of the College of Humanities and College of Economics and Business at Wangsan. The museum of Thailand, however, has many troubles due to the poor management. There is not enough facilities to operate such a museum and not many students know about the museum, leaving it deserted, putting its presence and meaning to a shame.



Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

The statues symbolizing Thailand are left indifferently in the museum.

The museum of Thailand was first founded by the department of Thai in remembrance of the department's twentieth anniversary in 1986. The museum carried many relics that the visitors of Asian Game have donated. It was gaining great interest from the public and the idea of the museum seemed to be a success. So the school authorities planned to establish more museums for every department in school to specialize HUFs as a university in foreign studies. Regardless of these grand plans, none of them were realized, moreover, the museum of Thai lies in critical state.

Unsuitable location and no curators

The Argus looked into the problem the museum of Thailand carried. First of all, it was on the fourth floor of College of Humanities and College of Economics and Business. So it was not easy for the students to drop by and the department of Thai had a difficult time running the museum. It was not only located on the top floor, hard for the passers-by to visit, but it was also at a building that had nothing to do with the studies on Thailand. The department of Thai could not manage the museum at any time it pleased and the students who were majoring in Thai could hardly use it.

The inappropriate location is almost acting like an obstacle for the students of College

Economics and Philosophy and so on. Since it is taking up the space in the building that has no concern with the studies on Thai, the "owner" of the building, or Economics majors cannot use the entire floor for their usage.

Secondly, there are no supervisors or curators who are in charge of the museum. The museum is now in charge of the president of student council at the department of Thai. However, she is busy with the other existing tasks that the museum is not being well taken care of.

As the concerned personnels at the museum are evading their responsibilities, some of the old artifacts are preserved in the worst condition. These traditional items should be preserved in the just-fit humidity and temperature of Thailand. As much as that, the display also plays an important role in structural elements of the museum. Therefore, the relics should be displayed in the form of a glass case with illuminators. But the museum of Thailand is lacking in these options that it seems that it is not ready for an exhibition.

Loose security and systems

The problem with the security system came into question in the wake of its insufficient management. When the museum was established at first, it had many relics and readings of Thailand. But there was an exhibition on Imun campus on the artifacts of Thai and the displays were moved from one campus to the other for the event. Unfortunately, various things that the museum possessed were stolen in the process of transporting. The department of Thai were helpless in front of its thefts. There were no guards to watch the relics and the people who were coming in and out of the museum.

A museum without a system to prevent burglary can be said that it still has a long way to go until it settles in. Now, the museum has many things which is precious in the academic world. Nevertheless, the only protection the artifacts get is the double window on the wall.

"I just have too many things in mind that I cannot look after a robbery in the museum," said one of the persons concerned with the

museum.

In addition, many studies on the each relic and folk material which lies in the museum wasn't accomplished. It would have been more appropriate if the research on the studies of Thai have went under before the exhibition opened. It should have been ready with enough research and classified according to its various fields. These work is an obvious step, yet, the school is not doing its job. More visitors will go and see the well-organized museums if the most basic factors can improve the circumstances.

How to vitalize the museum

It is said that the museum of Thailand is different from its original plan. "We want to run the museum well. But to begin with, we need to change the location of the museum of Thailand so that more people can find it. And we need financial support from school authorities to realize our plans that we were going to accomplish," said Kim Il-ho (T-95), a former president of department of Thai. "Many students are interested in the museum but it needs lots of improvement."

School authorities should provide the department of Thai with the proper space to make the best of it. And the museum has to be controlled by a regular supervisor or curator to avoid the mistakes in losing the precious items. Also, the studying of the relics and folk data should be requested in making the museum a popular space for the HUFsans to learn and enjoy. The museum of Thailand ought to run through technical system with up-to-date equipment. To perform thing mentioned above, school authorities should support the museum of Thailand systematically and have an interest in the museum of in a more sincere way.

By Lee So-jeong
Reporter of News Section

"On the occasion that the term of government-appointed trustees comes to an end, it is natural to give relatives the school. We have already chosen some people and are also discussing the rest of trustees well, so we wish students were silent without stirring." According to GSC, these words gushed from the university president's lip while talking with presidents of General Student Council (GSC) visiting him.

GSCs announced the statement which impeaches university president's words immediately. They said that the president who would have to strive for democratic composing of trustee were implementing the plan which makes over the foundation to the members of old foundation secretly and it is wrong clearly. Many wall posters and placards supporting GSC's statement are already fluttering in the campus. With completion of a government-

appointed trustee's term near at hand, the debates about the new trustees of foundation are heating up on both campuses.

When we look back in 1998, it was the time that sees some fruits of school autonomy struggle. HUFsans unfolded the struggle against Park Seung-joon, the core power who had committed many kinds of absurdities and arbitrariness holding all authorities for fourteen years in HUFs.

At that time, GSCs revealed Mr. Park Seung-joon's absurdities and declared the struggle calling him foe of development of HUFs clearly. Soon thousands students demanded Mr. Park Seung-joon's resignation and the reform of the foundation on the open arena. They also visited the Ministry of Education for protesting.

As the situation grew more serious, the Ministry of Education also began to pay attention to the situation and started special inspection about HUFs. Soon, Mr. Park Seung-joon was arrested charged of embezzlement of public money of school, absurdity of

matriculation and transfer. Afterward, all the members of trustees of foundation resigned and the Ministry of Education appointed Byun Hyung-yoon, the emeritus professor of Seoul National University to the chief director and sent new government-appointed trustees.

Finally, three main bodies of reform of HUFs, professors and students and staffs elected Cho Kyu-chul, the university president and showed all of HUFsans the will of reforming. Namely, Cho Kyu-chul university president was elected as university president of HUFs as a result of all of HUFsans' struggle. He should not forget this fact.

At this point, we would like to suggest some important principles. Firstly, the debates about new trustee of foundation should be progressed democratically on the public arena. Such a closed-door session ought not to exist any longer in campus. Because the consensus among members is most important.

Only through such course, new trustee of foundation can be constructed for public interests democratically under the principal publicity of education.

Next, the cooperation of both campuses should accomplished firmly. Actually, when GSCs unfolded the struggle of foundation in 1998, Wangsan GSC should have developed the struggle more actively in corporation with Imun GSC. The lowering of efficiency of the struggle owing to that should not be repeated this year.

Finally, we would like to urge the students to be more concerned about this matter. As long as HUFs belongs to not a certain clan or individual but all of HUFsans, students' attention and participation are indispensable. Only through those principles it will be made possible to compose the trustee of foundation for HUFsans.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Associate Editor of News Section

Pandora's Box

Past and Principles

Teacher, oh My Teacher

Frank exchange on law promotes student's interest



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Ryu Chang-ho
Lecturer of College of Law

"The law helps people to think logically and to act reasonably.

The lecturer of law Ryu Chang-ho is standing on his opinion in this way. Everyone thinks that the law is rigid and dried. But he maintained, "The law could be familiar with our lives as you interchange between life and law."

The Argus met Mr. Ryu to listen on the lectures and his view of the law. When the reporters visited him, he was in the middle of a hot discussion on a subject of the law with one of his students. So the reporter asked the student who had a discussion about the opinions and feelings about the teacher. "He is very confident with his knowledge on law, and has firm conviction for the law." In this way, he is famous for keeping a close

relationship with students and keeping frank exchanges of views on the law.

He said that, first of all, students should face the law as a culture and be well acquainted with the law. He added he wants not only memorizing a code of law but also getting the knowledge of law when students draw near troubles connected with law.

He lets students know instances in connection with law for stimulating legal interest to them in daily life. He wants to convince the students that when all humans are to do something, the deeds are governed by the law. So he said that the people ought to do something reasonably and prudently. But he added, a doer can think fluently as he or she as a person has the rationality.

He said, "The lecture is a type of communication among people." So he often got an opportunity to debate on judge-made law with his students. Furthermore, he felt that intellectual interchange between the teacher and the students helps to promote mutual understanding as well as to look at the law from diverse viewpoints.

He tried to remember the students who were taught by him by stepping up to students as humanly as possible. He was in charge of a course on the law which was taken by law second major students in Wangsan campus from 2000. At that time the number of students was not so big each

semester and he was able to remember all their names. He said, "To call a student by name strengthens close ties between the teacher and student."

Also he tries to get close to students with a human touch by founding on-line community in the internet. He runs a cyber cafe, "law for people" for his students to help study and get information.

For example, this site has contacts which are used in real life and judicial precedents from old times to latest, his data for the lecture, and mail received from the students. The notice board which runs in cyber cafe on internet includes various contents. The students write about them everyday experience and about their thoughts, and what they feel about any social issues or their experiences.

And then, Mr. Ryu always replies to students' questions and requests of advice which was of help to students. He also writes about what he thinks of his daily life on the board. This cafe is managed many students including the students who took courses from him in the past semesters. Fixed numbers of students constantly give their kind regards and ask how teacher is getting along. Students consult the lecturer about the source of trouble that students bear.

The reporter asked his opinion about the institution of teachers who are in charge of

each course. He pointed out students come in contact with teachers in a difficult way. So there isn't intimate relations and consultation. A proper program for a closer relationship between the faculty and the students was needed.

He always keeps his responsibilities in mind. He said "It is a promise with myself for the faithful preparation of my lecture. What is more, I hope students arouse the desire of learning for reason of my arrangement." He gets ready for data OHP or Powerpoint which includes the contents every lecture. As he uses those documents on precedents and on some tables to see the contents of the lectures on examples to approach the legal relations logically the students get much help for studying the law efficiently. So the students who get his lesson admire lecturer Ryu for his passion on the class.

Finally, the reporter asked him some future plans to come. He said that he would like to familiarize his students better with the law in life. He is going to keep his promise on the lecture and his view of the law.

By Lee So-jeong
Reporter of News Section

Talk on visit to Pyongyang introduced

The lecture for reunification was held September 24 at 5 p.m. in the library, Wangsan campus. The preacher was Geum Young-jae who participated in the Grand Festival for National Reunification as the representative.

In particular, he gave a speech of the fact about the Grand Festival that created a stir and what happened in Pyongyang for two days. He explained the inevitable situation that he should have participated in the festival. "The North Koreans had waited for us before that day. When we arrived at the airport, they welcomed us with tears in their eyes even though we were late. In that situation, it was hard that we stayed only in a hotel.

Geum said that he could feel the eager for reunification during the whole days of Grand festival. In addition, he got big impression that North Koreans had stood the hard times.

"They shed tears whenever talk about the hard times. However, they are very proud of holding the pride and self-existence," spoke the representative." and I felt deep impression on their nation's consciousness of students from Kim Il-sung University," he added.

Min Jong-min (E-01) asked him how serious the different feeling between the two Koreas. He answered, "Two of them have different sights in their thinking. But they have no problems in communication. I look on the bright side of the future because it will give effects when we reunificate as we have no difficulty in communication."

"Even only 30 people were listed to the lecture but it gave to the students to think about the reunification of the country," evaluated the lecture who took part in the lecture.

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

High school students' steps start for HUFs wishing to pass exams

Usi-mojib, selecting students at any time, of the second term in 2002 began in earnest from September 15. On the first day, September 15, there were special selections for students who got excellent records in TOEFL, TOEIC, FLEX(English part), prizewinners in foreign language contest, and students who marked high results in a second foreign language. It was held at Humanities Building in Imun campus. The test of pertinent foreign language was taken at 10 a.m. and an individual interview was held from 1 p.m. under tranquil atmosphere relatively.

Also special selection for the students who live in farm village and sea village was also progressing at Social Science Building in Imun campus. This special selection

proceeded nearly the same with above selection were lasting about three hours.

Continuously, the special election for the students who received recommendation from their teacher in charge was carried out on September 21. Paper and pens test and an individual interview were proceeded from 21 to 22 at Humanities Building and Audio-Visual Education Center in Imun campus.

Lee Jin-woo, an applicant who special election for the students who live in farm village and sea village said, "I applied for department of Japanese by teacher's recommendation and was satisfied with a small and cozy campus. I would like to study foreign languages hard here."

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Reporter's Note



Korean media's inability in covering the terrorist attack on U.S.

Unbelievable terror attacked the heart of America on August 11. All the TV channels showed was the plane crash that hit the World Trade Center, and the people's reaction to the frightening terrorism. This reporter thought about this issue and tried to find out who would have made this terrible disaster and the reason why they have done it.

While studying on the overall evaluation of the different media over this terrorism, I was shocked again. Because the Korean media was so narrow and busy in following the western media. An example would be the broadcasting of the CNN without any analysis from the Korean media's view.

Comparing the CNN and most of the Korean press, the reports on this question were the same in tenor. For instance, in a particular newspaper article, it was found that the report was directly translated from the CNN news. The same newspaper even

copied BBC's report which was on the celebrating Pakistans on the terrorism attack in America. Later on, this report was proved to be incorrect and exaggerated.

This reporter was terribly disappointed by the Korean press. It seems to be forgetting its responsibility as a journalist. The press should keep in mind that a careless reporting can effect the lay people to have biased thoughts.

It is hard for reporters to cover a big issue. But the case of "America under attack" does not look like it has to do with the reporter's ability and had to depend on the help of the report from overseas. This is more of a problem that has to do with the independency and the courage to report honestly.

By Oh Eun-hyuk
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Kang Kil-su (V-98), the president of the College of Oriental languages is holding one-man strike with a picket saying, "No to old foundation."

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Terrible time for Korean media

The board members of the International Press Institute (IPI) has unanimously decided that South Korea will be put on the IPI Watch List. The Watch List is a scheme to keep an eye on countries that are oppressing the press mainly for political reasons, no matter how open they may look on the surface. When the IPI announced that Korea would also be under watch as "it is a terrible time for the Korean media", the three major daily newspapers, including Chosun Ilbo and Dong-a Ilbo ran heavy headlines about the announcement. They contended that the IPI's action was inevitable since the Korean government has been suppressing the freedom of press by auditing the tax record of editors and executives of media firms. They became more reproachful than ever when the owners of Chosun Ilbo, Dong-a Ilbo and Kukmin Daily were detained.

Now the lay readers could not help but be confused when another international press organization, the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), also came to Seoul for a fact-finding mission and declared that the IPI's decision was regrettable. The IFJ team supported the legal actions the Kim administration has taken against the alleged tax evasion and embezzlement by media firms. Presently the IPI, WAN and a few domestic press firms, representing the conservative views are claiming that the government is taming the press. Meanwhile, the IFJ plus several civic organizations and smaller media firms like Hankyoreh suggested that government actions are nothing but a measure to reform the media in Korea and that corporate interests should not be confused with the right to freedom of expression. This kind of split public opinion is bewildering to the public because it was usually the confrontation between the government and the media, or the civic organizations against the government that caused confusion. The entire nation is watching intently, trying to determine the current situation whether this circumstances was the politically motivated to oppress the press or a attempt to reform the press that has been carrying out unethical business activities.

It is indeed a "terrible time for Korean media". But this is not because the three owners of some major newspapers have been arrested or because the IPI is a global network of editors and executives with Bang Sang-hoon, the executive of Chosun Ilbo, as its vice-president, a position that public might suspect that has something to do with IPI's view concerning the arrest of the owners including Mr. Bang himself. Some experts worry that such uncertain state of affairs may cause people to forget about a more urgent issue, namely, the current economy at home or international relations. They also called for a unified public opinion for the better.

One wonders for what "better" exactly means. It is regrettable, because of the different views expressed by the international bodies mentioned, people think that they must decide either to become a conservative or a liberal. However, either-or choice is not the answer to problem facing the Korean media. The readers, or people who are concerned with the present condition of the press in Korea, should be able to determine what is most important when it comes to the freedom of press.

To be able to write or speak freely also means to think freely. There is still a law in Korea that is hindering people to think freely. National Security Law (NSL) is the name of such a law, which was created for the past government of the past to control the mass, sending a few with "leftist mind" to jail cells and suppressing activists with constructive ideas conducive to social progress. This law has been chief culprit behind the infringement on the right to speak, think and write in the recent history of Korea. It is also a shame that the press which IPI and WAN are defending was actually the accomplices accusing the progressive camps of espionage taking advantage of the NSL. And the same press ran exaggerated stories and distorted articles.

The IPI and the WAN represent most of the newspapers worldwide. And they are saying that they are the vanguards to protect the freedom of expression and that this time they are going to save the Korean media to survive from political oppression. However, it will be much wiser for them to look at the particular situation of the Korean society instead of hindering the ongoing efforts to reform the mass media in this country.

By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

Clamp down on street vendors raises human rights issue

Meeting the vendors in Insadong in the wake of recent crack down

The graveled road of Insadong was strangely empty. It was growing fairly dark and about time that people got out of work and might as well stopped by at a traditional Korean teahouse in Insadong. But most of the stores were closing up since there were not too many visitors walking down the sidewalk - perhaps it was the other way around.

Another uncommon scene was spotted in the indigenous market street. Parked at the entrance to Insadong were a district truck, a van and a police car. The truck had a banner that said, *Special Vehicle for Consolidating Street Stalls*. It was then that a squad of policemen was seen walking down the road when a snack vendor hurriedly moved his cart away from the police.

Street stalls are likely to be pulled down

The streets of Insadong after hours are usually bustling with a crowd. Packed with traditional stores selling native products arranging from rice papers to celadons in the heart of Seoul, Insadong attracts foreigners as well as Koreans to this small region. The stores selling antiques are now famous for their special articles, but the sidewalk vendors and their booths are also popular attraction among visitors to Insadong. But not so in the eyes of district officials who think that regulating the sidewalk stalls on cartwheels, small trucks or portable tables is an effective way to keep the city clean and in orderly.



A vendor joins the rally on September 15 to fight for his livelihood.

Strict regulating measures imposed on sidewalk stalls were always carried out during the past decades; now they are being implanted more rigidly in anticipation of international slated event to be held in Korea. During the Seoul Olympics in 1988 and the ASEM in 2000, for example, the Jongro-gu district officials said that streets ought to be free of vendors selling alcoholic beverages at night to prevent rowdy behavior of people including vomiting, littering and noise. This time the city of Seoul was getting prepared for the "Visit Korea Year 2001" and the 2002 World Cup, and Insadong was just one of the many quarters around the capital witnessing a disturbance between the vendors and the men hired by the district office to get rid of them.

Racketeers would do more than tearing the stands down

"It was September 7 when the hired men from the district office arrived," started a vendor in his 50's, inhaling deeply to temper his anger from the memory. "They were not average men, but a bunch of gangsters hired by the district for more than 100 million won to tear down our carts. And four who were trying to protect our possession from them were taken to a nearby hospital. I wonder why the district cannot spend their money to help the destitute instead of wasting it like that."

There never was any serious crack down on open-air stalls in Insadong before. One could argue that Insadong was developed to become what it is today because more and more vendors created a market place. That slowly began to attract sightseers. Back in 1988, the city of Seoul announced that Insadong would be the "street of culture" but not much has changed until 7 billion won was poured to pave on paving the road last year. And recently, some one hundred gang men were dispatched to disband sidewalk vendors so that street cleaning could continue for the visitors to Korea.

There are, however, other reasons why the district offices of Seoul are carrying out such activities. According to the public notice issued by the Yeongdeungpo-gu district states, "First of all the vendors infringe upon the citizens' right to walk freely by enlarging their stands on sidewalk. Secondly, the vendors pay no income tax. Lastly, it is illegal for the vendors to do business on street." Yeongdeungpo-gu



"How am I going to live when all unlicensed vendors go under regulation in Oct.?" Park, a sidewalk merchant sighs as he closes his shop for the day.

district office also attempted to clear its street of sidewalk merchants but no strong action have yet been taken.

"I started this business when I was 11, when I ran away from home," said a vendor selling traditional Korean candies in Insadong. He gave only his last name .Park, and seemed suspicious that this reporter was probing into his privacy. "Actually, the district office is only watching the vendors who sell alcoholic beverages, so I did not suffer anything tangible. But I hear these stories that restrictive measures will be extended to all unlicensed street vendors beginning in October."

Park was a man in his early thirties but looked much older. He has been selling goods in Insadong for three years and so he is savvy of what is happening around him.

"I am angry at the district office because they are treating us not as human beings but some kind of trash and what is worse, they hired gangsters wielding weapons," Park said, finally laying down the facts. "Even though I participate in protests, I am not fond of violence. But this time I have no choice but to fight to live!"

Alternative plan, needed for those who can only wait

The National Association of Street Stalls (NASS), an organization that is on the side of these vendors, calling for counter

measures to address this problem. The district government weren't thinking what would happen after 7,000 vendors in Jongro-gu alone are out of work, stated NASS. Before getting rid of these shops, NASS added, there should be a social network that can help the soon-to-be-jobless vendors to go back on track with a viable means of living. Another suggestion was that, instead of disbanding these street booths, the district government should implant a measure that can help build a "street of culture" in Insadong, as the Jongro-gu district office had planned, creating a unique quarter of street stalls.

Because the district officials do not deal with the vendors as decent citizens, their plight grows worse.

"I do not want to talk about this matter," said a 60-year-old man in rags when asked to talk about his life working on streets. "I know that I have nothing to lose, since people treat me like a bum. All I want is to be able to keep on working without worrying about where to run away when another policeman rushes in to deprive me of my livelihood. How could I live if I lose my work?"

By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

E-mailing helps to deliver anti-war protest against American attack

E-mails has become another way to protest. Since it is especially effective when the target of criticism is not in the domestic land, and persuasive in gathering thousands of people all at once, e-mailing is now a big part of helping people to deliver their standpoints through the internet.

Various civic groups in Korea have agreed that the U.S.'s fury and shock over the series of terrorist attack on September 11 should not lead to military punishment. Even though these organizations work for different sectors of the society, they stood firm to the view that it will be hard to avoid civilian casualties when the United States strikes back.

After foreign newspapers reported about the impending U.S. military attacks to retaliate against the blood-curdling casualties, People's Solidarity for Participatory

Democracy (PSPD) issued a statement in a form of a remonstrating letter to President Bush and encouraged the netizens of Korea to send this letter by e-mail. PSPD, one of the largest civic groups in scale in Korea, urged that this letter should be delivered to President Bush, Vice-President Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, hoping to affect the U.S. cabinet and its decision based on the public emotion of angered Americans for losing their loved ones in the disaster.

"I absolutely reject the logic that further violence and destruction, retaliation and revenge are the ways to create a safer world. As our nation begins to respond, I believe more deeply than ever that peace and democratic process is the way forward," said

the e-mail written by Youngmi Yang, International Coordinator of PSPD.

Unions of migrant workers have also declared a statement on the internet saying, "U.S. should stop discriminating the Muslims." Other organizations have issued protesting letters according to their policy lines. Student activists such as *Hanchongryon*, the Korean Federation of University Student Councils that leads student activism. The wedding took place anyway, without the groom while the bride shed her tears quietly.

There are many victims like Kim that are separated from their family and friends because they are wanted by the police for allegedly violating the NSL. Civic organizations working for human rights have continued to insist on abolishing or revising this law while moving forward with their own work, but they realized that a single group that treats the abolishment of the NSL was urgently needed.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Workers stress necessity of becoming regular employees



Trade unionists march to eradicate the system of contract workers during the people's rally on September 15.

Korea Telecom Trade Union (KTTU) held a rally in front of its headquarters in Bundang, a city just outside of Seoul, on September 14. The purpose of holding this

rally was to demand that all contract workers should become regular employees and to encourage the strike that the KTTU was carrying out. This rally was scheduled to be held on the 7th only for the matter concerning the KTTU, but was rescheduled when other trade unions from the Rinnai Korea and Hotel Sheraton Walker Korea agreed on the importance of providing all workers a better working environment.

About 300 participants sat in front of the KTTU building, singing and chanting slogans like, "we will fight until the day that there are no more contract workers on this earth."

One of the protesters who revealed his last name as Park was sitting in the first row cheering loudly to the speeches given from the front. "We continued our struggle for 276

days. We struggled in the snow and under the burning sun. But none of our demands have been heard," said Park. "I think it is time that we change our strategy in struggling. This does not mean that we will give up, we are thinking of a stronger measure to get our demands through."

These workers weren't alone fighting that day. A student from Bremen University in Germany donated some money to support the union workers. He has been saving up money by working part-time and understood the hardship that contract workers might go through. "There are people who support us even from abroad like this student. I am hopeful that we will win this fight before long," Park said.

By Kim Sang-min / The Argus

National Solidarity to Abolish the NSL
BRIDGE OVER
NGO

National coalition aims "war against NSL"

Kim Gun-su was arrested 10 days before his wedding. Kim was an average young man but taken away for violating the National Security Law (NSL) because he participated in the activities planned by *Hanchongryon*, the Korean Federation of University Student Councils that leads student activism. The wedding took place anyway, without the groom while the bride shed her tears quietly.

There are many victims like Kim that are separated from their family and friends because they are wanted by the police for allegedly violating the NSL. Civic organizations working for human rights have continued to insist on abolishing or revising this law while moving forward with their own work, but they realized that a single group that treats the abolishment of the NSL was urgently needed.

National Solidarity to Abolish the National Security Law (NSANSL) is the name of such an organization which was founded on July 21 by combining over 200 civic groups to do research, lead discussions and hold rallies to assert the necessity in opposing the NSL.

NSANSL is significant in that two major civic groups, one for abolishing the NSL and the other wanting to revise it, have finally came together as one big organization. It will continue the work that the two previous groups have done, such as planning seminars and printing booklets to inform the public. And have a program of their own by participating in more fights against the NSL.

"It was hard organizing a unitary system



NSANSL vows to abolish the NSL at its inaugural meeting on July 21.

at first," said Hong Soon-seug, Secretary-General of NSANSL. "Since all the participants of NSANSL are already a member of some other NGOs and it is still too difficult to gather them all in one spot to fight against the far-right wings. Not only that, our society is still very harsh on progressive groups. But I guess that goes for all liberal groups in Korea."

Hong pointed out that it was not only crucial for all organizations to work in unison, but giving an encouraging word or two to one another is also important when working together. "It's surprising how hard it is to support your colleagues when you are having a hard time yourself working according to the organization's programs," added Park. "To abolish the

NSL, it will take lots of effort and a unified action among the members of the group."

NSANSL is currently planning to protest that is against Lee Hoi-chang, the president of the Grand National Party. President Lee stands as the major figure for supporting the NSL and the protest will go on regularly until November.

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By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

Analyzing what caused the unexpected terror attack on the U.S.

Time for reconsidering U.S.-centered diplomatic policies

Unexpected and unpredictable terrorism occurred in the east region of America on September 11. Two hijacked passenger jets hit the two of the World Trade Center, the symbolic structure for world wealth and trade. Also, one and half hours later, another hijacked plane crashed into the Pentagon building, representative of Americas' security. But this was not an end, in thirty minutes later, a flight was also hijacked and crashes in Pennsylvania. U.S. officials said that the plane that crashed in Pennsylvania could have been heading for one of three possible targets; Camp David, the White House or the U.S Capitol building.



Emergency personnels continue rescue efforts amid the rubbles of the World Trade Center after the horrible terror attack.

From the massive terrorism, about 5,500 people including 400 firefighters and mostly of innocent citizens were killed, reported on 17 by CNN. In fact the extent of damage seems likely to exceed Pearl Harbor's 2,390 dead and 1,178 wounded. This horrible disaster not only gave fear to citizens of America, but also people all over the nations.

On the Bush administration, Saudi militant Osama bin Laden was suspected of attacks. Also, there is a possibility that Iraq and other Middle-East Islamic nations were related. Bush proclaimed the armed retaliation on Bin Laden and supporting nation, Afghanistan. But many military specialists agreed that without adequate evidence about him, the retaliation would cause only another terrible terrorism. In order to prevent terrorism permanently and keep the world peace, deep rooted cause of this terrorism should be identified.

Rise of anti-American emotion

From the beginning of the Bush administration, he has pursued the one-sided and very conservative diplomatic policy which eventually burn charcoal of Anti-American emotion. "He dogmatically proceeded the MD, missile defensive plan,

with abolishing the ABM contract and put the world economy into forceful free market system," said the specialist of the U.S. of Hankyoreh 21 press. In fact he even ignored the Tyoko protocol which was to prevent the World pollution by not using toxic chemicals. These one-sided policies brought antipathy to people around the world and even allied countries.

IPS, Institute for Policy Studies, in Washington said that America's lopsided close Israel policy was real cause of this terrorism". In fact, during the Clinton's presidential years, Clinton managed to find the solution between Israel and Palestine and tried to end the conflicts. But unlike Clinton, Bush obviously supported Israel in many ways. He gave them full military support, which caused the well-equipped Israel troops to fought with the Palestine people who only

have stones in their hands. At the UN conference against racism in Durban, America showed that they were outspokenly fond of Israel. The representatives of the U.S. and Israel withdrew during the meeting due to the criticism toward Israel's act.

However, throughout the history, and without concerning religious differences between two nations, the Jews stole the portion of the land of Palestine with the support from the British during 1917 to 1967 and this should be designated as a crime toward the Palestine people. This sort of behaviors affected people in the Middle East to raise the anti-U.S. emotion and result was a brutal terrorism.

Furthermore, the U.S. had killed many innocent citizens during wars: about 100 thousand of Iraq children were died in a bombing attack, and many people in

Palestine were killed by weapons made in the U.S. All these policies seemed to have brought people to be against America and these sentiments became a fundamental reason for terrorism.

Retaliation would not cure all the problems

Therefore, his way of retaliation would prevent the world terrorism instantly, but not permanently. This case gives a moral lecture that Bush's powerful style of seeking the world peace should be reconsidered.

There was the intellectual public speaking from all over the world that policies based on absolute war power and unilateral diplomatic policy can not keep America and the world peace. "Wealth and high-technology would not only lead to having powerful and accurate army and setting up networks of intelligence, but also lead to inciting the world into fight and conflicts, and to welling up of another terrorism," said Kim, Sung-ju, the professor of Sungkyunkwan University. Peace workers, the U.S. NGO said in the Washington Post, instead of gaining money from exports of weapons to other countries, Government should support children who die in hunger and provide homes to homeless. In conclusion, they said that being real friends with all nations is the only way to keep America's security.

America should find a suspect with full adequate evidence, and instead of striking with forces, they should depend on International Law and their policy should pursue the world peace.

By Oh Eun-hyuk

Reporter of International Section

Mr. Head Line

Al-Zawahri, controlling terror behind the scene

After horrible terror was hit on America, Osama Bin Laden was suspected of this case. In fact he has managed the world wide terrorist groups and has been suspected of bombing the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998. However, because he had been already tracked by CIA and FBI of bombing of U.S. embassy, he could not actively organize this terror abroad.

"Hijacking terrorists of 4 planes were known to be from different terrorist groups, and someone had given missions individually" said an FBI agent. Because terrorist groups are widely spread in small numbers, there must be someone who connects them together. In fact investigation is now focus on a specific person who actually organize the members and sends the order behind Bin Laden.

The specific person has not been discovered, but they assumed that the

terrorist must have managed this terror directing behind Laden and he would be Ayman Al-Zawahri(50), a Cairo surgeon believed by terrorism experts to be Bin Laden's top deputy.

He was born in middle class family in Egypt at 1951 and earned the master degree in surgery from Cairo University. he also was inspired by the principle of Muslim and had anti-American sentiment in him like Bin Laden. He seemed to have started to participate in Islamic fundamentalist groups when he was young. When he was 15, he was caught of joining the illegal and the world's most Islamic fundamentalist group, called "Muslim Brothers". However, he again managed to run the "Jihad" in Egypt, the Islamic drastic armed group. Their aim is to conquer Egypt and build Islamic there.

In 1981, there was a parade of Egyptian President, and Zawahri was suspected for

organizing assassinate of president. After the murder his name was under search and the government collapsed the Jihad. Under the investigation he escaped from Egypt and went to Afghanistan, where he first met Bin Laden. They fought together against Russia in 1980s and they seem to start work together since that. With the full support of assets from Bin Laden, and Zawahri's brilliant plans seemed to brought massive terrible terrorism; the bombing attack on Egyptian embassy in Pakistan at 1995 and destroying American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998. According to a reliable source in Israel, there would not be anyone who has talked with him and probably he would travel around the camps propagating the principles of Muslim fundamental principle".

Many terrorism specialists agreed that Bin Laden could not have done this massive



The photo of Jihad members

terrorism without him. However, Egypt government put his identification in classified and his location is unrevealed yet.

By Oh Eun-hyuk

Reporter of International Section

Afghan refugees run to neighbor countries chaotic

After the warning of retaliation from America, the Afghanistan society is at the worst situation. About six million people .25% of that population, become the refugees seeking safer country after America declared retaliation.

The UNICEF reported that about 7.5 million people in Afghanistan would die in hunger. A letter sent to BBC said that because most people do not have a radio or any electric devices to find out what has happened in America and why they would attack Afghanistan, try to escape the country without knowing the reasons.

The number of the refugees who relied on the food supply from World Food Programme(WFP) is about 3.8 million. But Taliban ordered all other organizations to leave and then 3.8 million people would die in hunger in a day. "Now we have reserved 15 million tons of food which would be gone in two weeks," said a spokesman of WFP, a volunteer worker in Afghanistan said "if there is no food supply until August, the massive tragedy can occur." In addition, over one third children in the country are dying in starvation. The refugees tried to escape to

closer countries; Pakistan, Iran, and Tajikistan.

From the report of UNHCR, 2 million people has escaped to Pakistan, 1.5 billion people to Iraq, and 2 billion people to other closer countries. However, many countries started to close their boundaries.

At the camp for the Afghan refugees were built in Pakistan boundaries. The misery continues. "A terrible smell swept my noise at the entrance of the camp, long way loose tents were lined up, and skinny youths were looking at me with big eyes," a reporter describes the scenery of the camp. In fact 7 or 8 members of family sleep in a small loose tent and are waiting for the food yet no one knows when it will come.

A volunteer worker explained that because the number of people who came here increases desperately, food supply is almost impossible. The situation around Afghanistan would become worse if America actually starts to attack Afghanistan.

By Oh Eun-hyuk / The Argus

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Vicious cycle of violence

The U.S. President George W. Bush declared all-out war against international terrorism in his address to Congress on September 20, 9 days after 19 hijackers commandeered four commercial aircraft, with two ramming into New York City's landmark World Trade Center towers and Pentagon, the heart of the U.S. security. He prescribed the incident as "the first war in the 21st century."

President Bush warned Afghanistan's ruling Taliban that unless they acted to break down with other al Qaeda terror operations within their borders and hand over bin Laden and other al Qaeda leaders, they can expect swift, decisive punishment at the hands of the U.S. and her allies. However, the Taliban have defied the U.S. demand, refusing to hand over bin Laden without evidence that he was involved in attacks on the U.S. It seems that a military collision will be inevitable.

American citizens who were in deep grief and got their pride hurt want to see visible retaliation. The Stars and Stripes are selling like hot cakes and "God Bless America" echoed all over the country. Support for Bush's hardline policy against terrorism soared to 80% and 3 times more than usual people volunteered to join the army. The U.S. is swept up in fanatic patriotism. They want to see the terrorists' blood to make up for the blood which their brothers and sisters spilled under the ruins of World Trade Center. Because terrorists are inhuman and uncivilized, they think any violence and retaliation on their enemy is reasonable.

The U.S. is getting ready to wage a war against Afghanistan and Osama bin Laden. Hundreds of aircraft and military units have moved to the Middle East. EU and Pakistan expressed their military assistance to American's "Holy War." It would be understandable if Washington decided to resort to force to defend its citizens from future threats and remove the root cause of international terrorism.

But they are missing something: the fundamental cause of attack on the heart of the U.S. Unlike Clinton, Bush adopted a "New Isolation Policy" toward the Middle East dispute. Recently, the U.S. has taken sides with Israel openly thus rousing Arab's antipathy. Anti-U.S. terror has been expected considering Bush's hardline diplomatic policy. His peace-keeping strategy is based on super power, but it is very likely to cause greater conflict and tension anytime and anywhere.

The September 11 terrorism has given the conservatives and hawks a lot of political strength. They are pushing for the MD plan while gearing up for a lengthy and broad-based assault. As the world's biggest arms dealer, America has interfered in volatile areas and pretended to be a mediator. Osama bin Laden's influence was promoted by CIA during the war between former Soviet Union and Afghanistan. We should eradicate international terrorist networks, but indiscriminate military retaliation without reflecting U.S.-centered diplomatic policies, however, may produce another bin Laden.

When stunned pro-Western countries were showing their deep sorrow and rage, Islamic guerrillas swallowed tears thinking about their families killed by Israel and vowed to revenge the U.S. and Israel everyday. If the U.S. retaliates hastily without verifying who the exact enemy, it will arouse anti-American emotions. Imposing excessive attacks leading to heavy casualties of innocent Afghan citizens will produce more terrorism, thus creating a criminal. It's vicious cycle of violence. The U.S. has to reconsider its military reaction and reflect upon its violent hegemonism which was the fundamental cause of the terror. To prevent future terror threats, the U.S. should analyze the background of terrorism and respond with the support of international law plus diplomatic cooperation instead of its own military retaliation.

These days Arab-Americans are being with threatened retaliative terror. Muslims and Arab-Americans should never be sacrificed by reverse violence. They are just innocent people who live peacefully following Allah: They have nothing to do with Islamic fundamentalism. America's action should not be a war against all Islamic culture but an effort to eliminate international terror networks.

By Kwon Hye-mi

Associate Editor of International Section

World news

Split public opinion on United State in Pakistan

Amid preparations being made by the U.S. to retaliate against Afghanistan, EU called for the establishment of a new coalition to oppose all forms of terrorism. However, many European countries maintain that prudent military action will be needed. The rallies were held in different places of Germany including Berlin and Hamburg, by citizens opposing one-sided attack on Afghanistan. Some German politicians criticized America's self-centered diplomatic policy and its hardline Pax-Americana ideology. According to a survey of 3,128 Britain conducted by the Observer, 60% oppose immediate reprisal while 62% express their distrust toward the Bush administration's reaction.

Japan wants to dispatch SDF to support U.S.

Taking advantage of the terrorist attacks on the U.S. has taken steps to expand the role of its Self-Defense Force in order to strengthen its military power. In order to support the U.S. retaliation in the rear, the Koizumi cabinet and the Liberal Democratic Party proposed a bill that SDF operate in the territory and airspace of other country with permission, said Nihongenzai on September 23. However, public opinion seemed to run counter to politicians' hope. According to a poll conducted by Mainichi, 66% Japanese oppose the exercise Japan's right of Self-Defense compared to 25% favorable

votes. If SDF should be sent overseas 43% support Japan's peace-keeping operation and 23% approve of Japanese role in providing supply and transport in the rear.



Anti-retaliaton movement in Europe

After the Pakistani government officially expressed its decision to support America's retaliation, anti-American rallies intensified nationwide in recent days.

Armed police tightly guarded diplomats in Islamabad as a precaution. Middle and upper-middle class people think that the decision was inevitable considering military and economic problems plaguing Pakistan. On the other hand, poor people, students, and religious communities severely criticized that the pro-American policy of the military regime is a betrayal to all Muslims.

Tahir saik (22, student) who took part in anti-America rallies said that the moment the U.S. attacks Afghanistan. A lot of students will join Taliban voluntarily and enter a "holy war" A thousand Pakistanis shouted a slogan, "Osama bin Laden, Forever," marching with placards that read "We oppose the United States, Great Britain and Israel" Rallies was held in various locations in Islamabad.



In his address to Congress President Bush vowed a global war on terrorism. "We will not tired, we will not falter, and we will not fail."

Millions of refugees escaped Afghanistan to avoid the U.S. military assault. They are suffered by uncomfortable shelter and starving.



Focus on Gabriel Jose Garcia Marquez, forerunner of "Magical Realism" in Latin America literature

Harmonious mix of professional journalism and satirical literature

Literature is probably one of the most fascinating works created by the human mind. People get pleasure from literature and as a branch of liberal arts it gives us unlimited reading materials and a great variety of discursive methods.

There are, of course, many literary writers and regardless of their achievement, each of them has made a dent in literature. Gabriel Jose Garcia Marquez, who won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1982, has made probably the most distinct mark on Latin American literature. Not only from the Nobel Prize, the Colombian writer created his own color through his works, which later became known as "Magical Realism".

His life until he became a journalist

Marquez was born on March 6 in 1928, in Aracataca, Colombia. His life and the time which before he became a journalist and a writer, the political atmosphere of Colombia was chaotic. Like so many other writers Marquez's works, both literary and journalistic, reflect the events of his early life.

While attending a state school in Cipaquia, he achieved academic excellency for which he received a scholarship. In 1946, he entered a national university and studied law and journalism. In 1948, his country underwent political violence called "Bogotazo", a political event in which intellectuals were suppressed by political and narcotic interests and because of this Marquez had to stop studying law and leave hometown. Then he entered to University of Cartagena and there he started to write articles for "El Universal", meaning "The Universal", using a pseudonym, "Septimus".

The active work as a journalist

He also began to write newspaper and magazine articles in 1947. His first piece of work was published in a newspaper called

"El Espectador", meaning "The Spectator".

Because of his undergraduate background he was pressured not to expose the dirty activities of politicians and drug dealers. It was quite obvious that the young journalist was not able to write any satire on society and therefore, he decided to change his career to literary writing and tried very hard to tell what was wrong with his society.

Later in 1950, he became a columnist of the newspaper called "El Herald", meaning "The Herald", and began to take more active role as a journalist.

At this stage, his unique critical thinking started to blossom. After the publication of his first novel, "La hojarasca", meaning "The Fallen Leaves" in 1955, he was sent to Paris as a special correspondent.

Then in 1957 he published ten prose about socialist countries in two magazines and started to contribute his articles to "Prensa Latina", meaning "Latin Press".

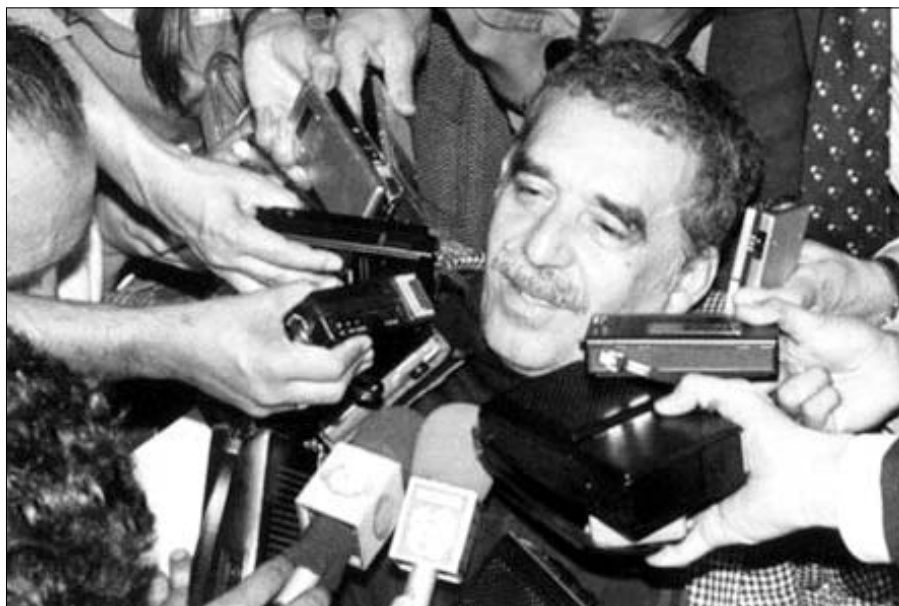
Marquez was a gifted satirist, and a gift that influenced his novels, articles and critiques. In 1961, for example Marquez completed one of his important works, "El coronel no tiene quien le escriba", which means "No one Writes to the Colonel". The central idea of this novel is based on an ex-soldier who sacrifices himself for his country and slowly disappears into oblivion.

Marquez's great literary contribution

Marquez's masterpiece is "Cien Años en Soledad", meaning "One Hundred years in solitude". He once said that he was inspired to write this novel during his trip of Mexico City to Acapulco.

The famous writer started to write it in 1965 and completed it in 1967, the year when he moved to Barcelona.

He applied his unique style of writing, the "Magical Realism", to this novel so that he could fully express his ideas without any harassment. Marquez here describes how the



process through which the "Buendia family" establishes village of Macondo. His novel is based on a true history, but he presents it in the form of a myth and a legend that any human being can experience.

He used his skillful style in this piece of work, the "Magical Realism". Modern Colombians say that they can feel the spirit of their ancestors in Marquez's novel and literary critics agree that it is one of the greatest piece of work in the twentieth century because it describes the political and social conditions of Colombia by using mythological technique including the "Magical Realism".

However, Marquez said in acceptance speech of Nobel Prize in 1982, his dense and complicated literary style were influenced by the American Nobel laureate, William Faulkner. Apart from the Nobel Prize, Marquez won many important prizes of literature including "Honoris Causa" from University of Columbia in 1971 and the Romulo Gallegos' Prize in 1972.

What the life of Marquez tells us

As has been mentioned, the literary style of Marquez is very unique. This is partly because of his background work as a journalist and a specialist of criticism. He was able to see the social and political factors more sharply than other writers and he could incorporate his views and thoughts into his work, through which became part of literary. Not only from the masterpiece, in "Otono del patriaca", "The Autumn of the Ratriaroh", he lampooned the Colombian dictator and government.

In spite of many hurdles that stood in the way of his aims he did not give up until he succeeded.

Marquez is still working as a journalist and he started writing his memoirs.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Mini interview

Marquez certainly takes major parts in Latin American literature



Kim Tae-jung

A professor of Department of Spanish

The Argus met Kim Tae-jung, who is an expert of the Latin American literature and the professor of the Department of Spanish in HUFSS.

The Argus interviewed the professor, Kim Jae-jung to help HUFSSans to understand better on Latin American literature.

Reporter: What is the characteristics of the Latin American literature?

Kim Tae-jung: Well, every local literature is unique and has its own taste. The Latin American literature, in particular, has the special characteristics because Latin America is made up of more than twenty countries. A lot of countries mean there exist

many different cultures. This enables its literature to be kept in diverse.

R: What is the general evaluation of Marquez and his "Magical Realism" in the academic world?

K: The Latin American literature is still under the veil for the public. However, Marquez is more known than other writers of Latin America because he won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1982. In the academic world, Marquez and his "Magical Realism" is evaluated as a progress in the literature by the experts. In addition, his "Magical Realism" has opened a new era of genre in the Latin American literature.

R: What could be a better way for the public to understand and enjoy the Latin American literature?

K: I think the most important thing is that the ordinary people should try to get an interest of the Latin American literature because showing the interest is more likely to lead to understanding the literature better.

One can get valuable things from literature and readers should bear this in their minds.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Seminar on Area Studies of the Middle East

Importance of religious role in Arabic politics

On the 19th of September, a regular seminar of Department of Arabic Studies was held in HUFSS. "The religious role of the involvement of politic movement" was the topic of this particular seminar and gained much interest from the students. Many people know that most of the conflict in the Middle East has a connection to its religious matter but they may not know the reasons for it in order to fully understand the situation.

Seo Jeung-min, preacher from the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies focused the topic of the seminar on the

religious role and its place in the political movement which was an interesting topic and the participants paid attention during the seminar. He clarified the matter with a full explanation to prevent the audience from having biased thoughts.

"I think the preacher has chosen an interesting topic because I did not know about the religious role and the political matter with the Muslim movement even though I major in Arabic Studies." said a graduate student of HUFSS. This student also noted that it is important to understand the Middle East in order to find a solution of the

long conflict between the Arabs and the Jews. It was interesting that the participants had a chance to learn about the different terms used to designate Islamist or Islamist movements. They were terrorists or terrorism, extremists or extremism, fanatics or religious fanaticism, instigators of sedition, fundamentalists, adherents of incorrect religious ideas or deviation and destructive political movements.

Also, he used many charts during the seminar and the preacher explained the reasons for the rise of Islamic movements in statements of political and religious elites

from 1981 to 1999, using charts.

However, there were several empty seats due to the poor advertising and the next time hopefully there would be another chance for the more people get to know the Middle East better.

Department of Arabic Studies organizes seminars that go deep into Middle East matters every week.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Seminar on Simon Bolivar, pioneer of independence in Venezuela

Looking back remarkable paths of Simon Bolivar

"Don Quixote", the annual festival of Spanish majors of 14 universities in Korea, was held on campus in Cheonan of Dankook University. During the three-day-festival, there was the first official seminar on Simon Bolivar, the pioneer of the independence movement in Venezuela.

The seminar was hosted by the embassy of Venezuela, the Academic Center for Latin America and research center for Asian

Studies at Dankook University. There were three representatives to give speeches and each of them featured his life in depth. For example, starting from his childhood to his death, and many historical factors such as the basic history of Latin America and the reality of Venezuela at the time of its independency.

It was very interesting that the ideology of Simon Bolivar can still be reflected to the present time. The lecturer gave the series of

terrorist attack in the U.S. as an example to explain the ideology of Bolivar, and it was proven that his messages and ideologies have always been warning the world on problems like terrorism.

Many students enjoyed the seminar because of its rare topic. "As a Spanish major, I am very pleased to participate in this seminar because there are only a few seminars on Hispanic studies." said Han

Yoon-hee (S-01). After the seminar, the embassy of Venezuela handed out the biography of Simon Bolivar -the first copy in Korean- as a small token of appreciation to the participants.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

TIME
&
TIDE

Clash or Coexistence

Samuel P. Huntington emphasizes a new paradigm of international conflict in his book, "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order". What causes complications among nations is not ideological dispute or economical relations any more but religious conflict between cultures, he said. The universality of Western culture is an illusion, and the leaders of western countries need to protect and revive own civilization instead of intervening in foreign civilizations, he added. Because the bloody fight among civilizations which is based on each religious interest will be realized in the near future, and it will be the war between the Christian, democratic and capitalist civilization vs. the Islamic, theocratic and economically underdeveloped civilization.

American hegemony, the power politics

Huntington is an actualist who respects the power in international relations, and even civilization and culture are judged from this point of view, the real politics. What he really means is that the solidarity of Confucian civilization and the Islam bids defiance to the western civilization's profit and power. So, he insists that U.S. need to make united effort with European Union instead of concerning Asian and the Pacific countries' interest.

His theory of cultural clash seems plausible theoretically. However, if the idea influences the foreign policies of U.S. it will develop into a serious condition. U.S. may rule over international society with its supreme power on the pretense of cultural war. Unfortunately, his thought is realized, and the reality is that the small and weak countries have to follow the supreme power's hardline policy for the economic and political benefit.

In retaliation for the last month's terrorist attacks, U.S. declared a war against the Islam though it apparently doesn't have the hard evidence yet in spite of various clues to its conviction. Impending retaliation by the U.S. is no different than another terrorist attack, in that it will also result in the deaths of innocent citizens. However, the international societies took side with U.S. because power game situation turned to its advantage.

The coexistence of civilizations

The anti-Islam and anti-Chinese idea ingeniously spurs western people's sense of crisis against solidarity of different cultures. "After the end of the Cold War Western nations lost the enemy, communism, and they are seeking a new enemy to settle political system of their own," Herald Muller explained.

Harald Muller contradicts Huntington's superiority complex of the whites in his book which provoked Eastern societies, "Das Zusammenleben der Kulturen" which means the coexistence of civilizations. The conception of civilization covers wide range of social factors such as development of technology, systems of the law and philosophy, ruling systems etc. Huntington's thought that religion is the primary factor of civilization can not explain the complex system of international affairs, Muller said.

Setting up of an antagonistic relationship between Western and Eastern civilizations means that those are not affected by and reconciled with each other. However, the author said that the general worth such as human rights, democracy, feminism from Western society has spread into Eastern culture through modernization. And the activities of international NGOs, internet, multinational corporations and broadcasting systems will increase the common interest and opportunity for dialogue among the nations.

By Kim Jin-young

Editorial Consultant of The Argus



Neo-File

PLC opens new era of home networking

Many experts are worrying a long stagnation of IT sector and there is a demand of creating a new market which runs parallel with the development of new technology and new product or service.

For this reason the PLC, Power Line Communication, is getting attention and the experts believe that the early creation of the home networking market which is based on the PLC would work as a catalyst in the growth of the IT sector.

The PLC is a system which enables to change the signals of power lines in the house or in the office to a high frequency modulation and then it filters the received signals using a high frequency modulation filter. The idea of this system was launched a while ago but due to its noise problem and diminution of the activity its potential was behind the scene.

However, in 1990s, technicians investigated a solution to get rid of the noise problem and at the same time other serious problems were also solved so that the gate to the commercial use could be opened with a huge amount of possibility.

The biggest advantage of the PLC is at the economic level. The power lines are already established in worldwide-scale, and therefore, if the PLC uses it, almost everyone may experience the home networking with a small amount of money.

Although there is a small possibility of PLC's standing as the standard of the whole home networking market but the PLC technique may grow as a kind of standard in large apartments and offices. In addition, the PLC has a clear potential in the "Control Network" part on the electrical grids.

The form of the PLC can be divided into three parts as sub-network. The first part is the "data network", carrying the functions of personal computers and telephones. The second part is the

"entertainment network", mainly utilized by AV machinery and tools. The third part is the "control network" and it works as a connector of the white electric manufactured goods, home security and illuminators.

The national companies has more competitive power than foreign countries or famous multinationals. However, they are also carrying out investigations in depth and this means that the national firms must improve present skill and technology because the IT sector is in the interest of a huge amount of companies and governments. Therefore, the national companies must not live in peace. In order to achieve this, the national firms should share the technology and carrying much advanced investigations together.

Also, the government must support the industry more actively by loosening the law, investing in this area more frequently, and providing larger grants-in-aid.

There is another thing which must be considered when the PLC is in its way to be utilized and popularized. The PLC has got many advantages but at the same time, it also has got risks that flow into the business market and as a result ordinary people get no help and even worse, they may get damages from it.

There are farming and fishing villages and inhabitants of these places have right to share the information and they have right to get benefit from the PLC. So all of the responsible people must try hard to set the PLC as fairly as possible, reducing the unseen gap between the people of the farming and fishing villages and the people elsewhere.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Interviewing Jeong Dong-ik, the head of the organizing committee of the Public Access Festival

“Public access” approaching citizens

Last year a new clause was announced that the broadcasting systems should show the programs which were produced by viewers in the law on broadcasting integration. Therefore some TV broadcasting systems started to broadcast the programs made by citizens. There is a program named “Open Channel” on KBS and a channel specializing in the public access on Cable TV. Even though there exist these programs, most people are not used to them.

The first Public Access Festival will be held in 19th of October to 28th. This festival is for the public to take part in making TV programs that express their views or opinions about the society. In addition, the festival is held a way of the public access movement to introduce the meaning and aim of the public access. The public access is a movement that helps the public to participate in the society more actively and to recognize the problems of our country.

The Argus met Jeong Dong-ik, the head of the festival's organizing committee and asked about the public access movement with the first Public Access Festival.

Reporter: Would you explain what is the Public Access Festival and what is its purpose?

Jeong Dong-ik: It is an image festival that the public, especially the people who have been ignored in the society, such as women, laborers and petty bourgeois, can produce programs and express interest of their organizations. We are holding the festival to introduce the meaning of “public access” movement to the citizens. It has been difficult to access the broadcasting as it has

been monopolized by government or enterprises. These ignored people should access media more easily and make their good position in media.

R: Who and how many people took part in the festival and what do you think of the result?

C: One hundred sixty three works have been received by our office, it was more successful than we had expected. We hoped people of all ages would participate but the most of them were in their twenties or thirties. Maybe it is because the public access movement is unfamiliar to over forties adults. We are now unpacking the programs sent for the awards, so I am not sure what kind of are there in fall.

R: Please explain the significances of the public access movement.

C: Experiencing the 20 years of dictatorship and 10 years of absolute monarchy, the Korean broadcasting systems forgot their duties and distorted the truth. Now, however, we should recognize the true responsibilities of broadcasting services and be the owner of broadcasting systems that tell the truth clearly. When we can express our opinions openly, our democratic policy will be developed more. We should be able to act as the owners of our society and have concerns about our authorities.

R: The public access movement is now spreading to other countries. How far have they progressed abroad?

C: The movement started in Canada first around the late 1960s. Regional citizens

made video programs as means of solving their problems. Then it spread to the U.S where are 3300 public access channels now exist. Such great success in the continent was due to the constant trial to enact the law about public access by activists. In Europe, though the history of the movement is short, it has been advanced and spread all over Europe. The movement has also been spread to Latin America and the Republic of South Africa against the dictatorship.

R: How has the movement progressed in Korea?

C: It was first started by Citizens' Coalition for Democratic Media (CCDM) two or three years ago, educating how to make the programs. It is now only the beginning that we inform the public access movement to the society. TV programs and VJs, video journalists just have come out in Korea and we are preparing the first festival.

During the movement, even many people wanted to make programs or be a journalist. However, there was no enough equipment or places to rent for the public. Especially there is so few equipment in local provinces that they can only borrow equipment from colleges. Self-governing bodies should establish media centers and let the people use them freely.

R: For settlement of the movement in Korea, what things should be added to it?



Lee So-jung / The Argus

C: As it is on the first phase, we need to advertise the public access movement and lead more citizens to participation. In addition, we should establish a law system for the people who want to be VJs and make programs. We have not planned the next projects for the public access movement yet, but we will discuss them after the Public Access Festival ends. We will have to make efforts to publicize the movement to all over the country.

By Lee So-jung
Reporter of Culture Section



Just feel jazzy, hip hoppy groove and relax

Your head starts nodding. Your shoulders start to bounce. And you start thinking to yourself “God! This is a great beat!” This is just a few of the reactions you’ll get when you are listening to Guru’s “Streetsoul”.

Guru which means Gifted Unlimited, Rhymes Universal is a member of a two men hip hop group called “Gangstar”. Gangstar has been in the hip hop scene for more than a decade. Gangstar has worked with top hip hop artists such as Nas, Rakim, Common, Notorious BIG, and so on. Guru is known

for his relaxing flow and rhyme. But most of all for the quality of his lyrics. While lots of rappers are talking about violent gangsters and sex in their rhyme, he’s talking about life, and the philosophy of it all.

“Streetsoul” is the third project album of his “Jazzmatazz” albums. His three “Jazzmatazz” albums are made by famous jazz musicians such as Donald Byrd and Herbie Hancock and so on. But on “Streetsoul” he showed a new side of hip hop. The complete combination of Jazz, Hip Hop and soul. Working with the leaders of

hip hop, R&B, soul and jazz, he gave people the image of how beautiful hip hop can be. And how deep and meaningful it can get. With the help of stars like Macy Gray, Issac Hayes, Craig David, Erykah Badu and The Roots, Guru expressed high class hip hop at its best.

“Streetsoul” has 16 amazing tracks. All of them are a wonderful mixture of jazz and rap. The perfect blend of these two genres makes you wonder about how close these two kinds of music can be. But a lot of people are doubtful about this kind of music.

They start thinking about the originality of hip hop and jazz. Then they start to think up something bad about the new kind of sound their ears are bringing them.

Guru said “I don’t see the problem, it’s good music so just play it!” If the music’s high quality, your ears won’t lie. Just feel the jazzy, hip hoppy groove and relax.

By Yoo Hyun-woo
The writer is a freshman of the German Dept.

Reviewing Gwacheon Madangkuk Festival 2001

Madangkuk Festival: catalyst for development of local culture

Madangkuk, unique cultural heritage
The local cultural festival is armed with its uniqueness. When such uniqueness is combined with a local character of people, the festival has a considerable competitiveness. Gwacheon Madangkuk Festival found its uniqueness in the form of Madangkuk, an art native to Korea.

At first, it had started with International Open Air Theatre Festival in Gyeonggi-Do in 1997. It was not till last year that it acquired a fixed title like the present, Gwacheon Madangkuk Festival. Since its birth, the peculiar genre Madangkuk has been successfully settled down as a local culture of Gwacheon, Gyeonggi-Do.

Madangkuk is a form of theatrical arts succeeded by Korean traditional

performances before modern times. Korean traditional performances are folk entertainments or plays performed in open-air venues. Those are occasions for fun, community bonding and social critique. The venue is part of everyday life - a town square, a playground, a market - but it is also a sacred place for it brings people together in shared values. The performances held there reflect social realities.

In traditional society, performers poked fun at the elite and hypocritical religious leaders. In today’s, performers often portray the interests and frustrations of laborers or students. In both cases, the performances have allegorical value. They surge with energy, often exaggerating or distorting reality to draw their audience into the fun.

Indeed, no one sits on the sidelines in a performance. The audience is pulled into the action, giving themselves to make it a truly productive event.

Citizens took parts in plays

This year’s Gwacheon Madangkuk Festival was held from September 14 to 23. The festival was composed of forty six plays from nine countries and other related events including pre-opening event, opening ceremony, closing ceremony, workshops & symposium, and cultural experience. All plays and events took place at the Doonggeun Madang of the Gwacheon Citizens’ Hall and thirteen other venues. The contents of plays were various from those for children to those for adults.

The pre-opening event held in the evening of Sept. 14 to celebrate the opening of the festival and to heighten the mood of festivity. There was the performance “King Jeong-jo stands at the boundary gateway”.

Recreating the heady days of the Chosun Dynasty, especially the days of King Jeong-jo’s honored coming at Gwacheon, various performances for the King took place along the path of his march by cultural clubs of Gwacheon City and genre-specific art associations. There was crossing of the past, present and future of Koreans in the feasts and everyone could share their enthusiasm for the festival.

In the part of the play, former Presidents, Park Chung-hee and Kim Young-sam appeared on the stage. King Jeong-jo and the audience criticized President Park for his military dictatorship, President Kim for his inefficient regime. But on the other hand, King encouraged the present President Kim Dae-jung to push for reform. Though it would be premature to evaluate the President Kim’s government, there were few criticisms on it yet, which reflects the limitations that the festival was hosted by the local government authorities.

On the play, there was citizen’s marked participation. Instead of the people of Chosun Dynasty, Gwacheon citizens with children on their shoulders directly played at the part of “Moodong Dapgyo Norri”, the local cultural inheritance that itinerant folk entertainers played when King Jeong-jo stayed in Gwacheon on the way of his visiting in the Chosun Era.

Among many foreign pieces - Italy, USA, Poland, Philippines, Columbia, Canada, Newzealand and England, there was an extra-large puppet show, “Peace” performed by “In the Heart of the Beast” (HOBT).

HOBT is a professional puppet theater in the U.S which searches for the standard value of life and solution of social problems using traditional puppets and masks. In this performance, citizens of Gwacheon directly moved puppets of various sizes from a big puppet of between six and eight meters to a

face mask. The play dealt with the obstacles which block the peace in Korea and the USA.

As one of domestic pieces, there were “Shim Shim Puri”, a creative *pungmulgut* performed by a professional team of *pungmul* arts. This was a kind of legitimate court drama which is about incidents in submerged districts. It reflected social phenomena such as destroyed humanities and changed family values, which are results of industrialization and urbanization. The audience seemed to feel excited and amused by wit and exciting *pungmulgut*. In spite of the exciting fun, it did not lose its seriousness on the whole.

Besides, various Madangkuk including “Caribbean Rhythm”, which shows Latin American’s splendid and passionate life through “Salsa”, was performed with the audience’s enthusiastic response. No matter whether it be domestic piece or foreign piece, the piece made the audience fascinated by the form of Madangkuk in itself.

Participating is better than seeing

In addition to Madangkuk, fourteen events of cultural experience took place at various parts of Jayu Madang throughout the festival. These provided a good chance for visitors to experience directly cultural and artistic activities besides indirect experiences like viewing performances. Every event venue was full of visitors who tried to participate in the program. Most of them were families inclusive of children. Not only children but also their parents enjoyed the events.

As the fourteen themes of events for experiencing various cultural activities, there were experience of Madangkuk, making the Korean traditional paper mask, flying the kites and so on.

Through various cultural experience, participants, including children, were able to express freely their hidden desire for creation and creative inspiration. Moreover, it gave an opportunity that families enjoyed

themselves together. “This experience will be something pleasant to look back on,” a mother participant mentioned.

Showing energy of Korean traditional culture

The festival which continued for ten days was concluded with the evaluation of successful regional cultural festival attracting 164,300 audiences. Most visitors were citizens of Gwacheon who came to see Madangkuk with the invitation card which the city sent into every door. Besides, the number of performing places were not limited to three or four as it was previously, but was increased to fifteen in various parts of the city. Therefore, citizens, on their way home or office, could join the festival in their daily lives.

Especially, it was successful that visitors did not just look at performances but shared in the making of the festival. In fact, many performances were composed of audiences’ participation. Thus, there had been workshops which citizen participants could take lessons beforehand. There were also fourteen kinds of cultural experience. These show the efforts of preparing committee who intended to draw citizens’ participation.

Since the remote ages, Madangkuk has shown Korean history in fetters and *minjoong*’s lives in the darkest side, at the same time, in the nearest place. Therefore it may be unpolished and unfashionable for being at too close a range. The festival, however, reconstructed such a traditional culture to suit for the present time. Based on the unique genre “Madangkuk” which is sustaining *minjoong*’s emotions and the nation’s identity, the festival functioned as a momentous catalyst to develop and improve this genre. Local culture does not merely speak for the mood of that region. It holds a powerful energy of the Korean culture.

By Kam Eun-jin
Editor of Culture Section



Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

In a scene from “Moodong Dapgyo Norri”, Gwacheon citizens are performing the roles of people of Chosun Dynasty on 14. This festival emphasized citizens’ active participation.

Analyzing the present situation of cinematheque in Korea

Essential but ignored cinematheque

These days the industry on Korean movies is growing bigger. In this year, some of domestic movies, such as "Friend", "Kick the Moon" and "The Weird Girl", have succeeded in drawing a large audience. It shows Korean movies have grown enough to gather more audience than Hollywood's block buster movies do. More investors got to participate in the domestic film industry with ample funds. However, these funds on the domestic film industry are invested only one side of the film industry, box-office movies.

A child who eats only what he likes becomes unhealthy. Likewise, to develop the domestic film industry with constancy and balance, more art films should be produced and shown to the public.

The way to developing the field of art film is to establish many cinematheques. A cinematheque is a movie theater which is designed to store art movie films and show them to the public. It was first invented by an enthusiastic film lover, H. Anglois France.



"Hyper-tech Nada" is a movie theater that shows art films. But few people visit there because citizens are unfamiliar with the films.

Lee So-jung / The Argus

The cinematheques in Korea

In Korea there are no cinematheques to speak of. But there are three movie theaters which aspire to be cinematheques that usually show art films.

One is called "Hyper-tech Nada" located in the Dongsong Art Hall in Daehangno. It is managed by Dongsong and they make programs by themselves. The cinema has been in operation for a year and people who have lots of interests in films love to visit the theater but the number of movies shown there decreases as time goes by.

Another is "Cinecube" in Gwanghwamun. Usually, artistic movies with popularity have been shown in a big theater, while artistic and classical movies in a small theater. Korean film art center BaekDu-DaeGan is managing the theater that imports and shows the films which fit the artistic and popular character. Fortunately, the theater is supported by ample funds by Hungkuk Life Insurance, so it is in a better situation than others.

The last one is placed in the "Art Sunjae Center". Actually, Seoul Cinematheque

opened the real cinematheque in "Star 6 Theater" in Jung-Dong, but it had to move to another place as it didn't earn the money. Seoul Cinematheque has moved to the "Art Sunjae Center". Seoul Cinematheque and the Seoul Culture School jointly program the events, such as retrospectives of the directors' art films or special projects, with the "Art Sunjae Center". Even when such well-made programs are produced, many people are indifferent to them.

Why we don't have cinematheques

The representatives of the three theaters say the biggest problem on cinematheques is the shortage of fund. The government and companies do not support cinematheques. For instance, a theater called "Cine-OZ" was opened in 1998 as a near-cinematheque theater, showing classical and artistic movies. The theater was started with a hope of being the first specializing in classical movies in order to make the public familiar with movies.

About six months later, however, the theater had to change its character into the one that shows common films as it became

out of fund. It was the supporter companies and the members of theaters who have enabled the three theaters manage continuously. If were not for their supports, the three theaters would have to be closed or changed into other general cinemas like "Cine-OZ" did.

In addition, the legal system on movie theaters in Korea is only adjusted to focus on general theaters that show popular films. Even though cinematheques show only artistic and fine works, the screen quota is enforced to every cinema. So cinematheques have to release Korean movies that are not fine films. The law of film censorship is also only focused on common movie theaters, so cinematheques should not show the movies that are very famous for their artistic work if the movies failed to pass the censorship.

A cinematheque is a kind of theater where we can see the artistic and classical films that we scarcely see. If a film is too difficult for the audience to understand, even if the film is very famous, people will look away from the film. The theaters try to find easier and more artistic works to make them familiar to the audience.

How cinematheques settle down in Korea

In France and the U.S, cinematheques are advanced. Cinematheque Francaise, the first cinematheque, had a difficulty in earning fund but the French government recognized the important role of cinematheques and supported 90% of cinematheque revenue. There is another cinematheque, Lincon Center, in New York. Many famous film artists support it because they will pay less tax when they donate to the society.

The legal system also has to be divided into two categories so that one is for general cinemas and the other is for cinematheques. "We need another legal system to settle down cinematheque in our country," said Sim Bo-mee, a manager of BaekDu-DaeGan company, "cinematheques need a self-censorship on films to give more chances that can choose more excellent movies," she added.

A cinematheque is still unfamiliar to the public who thinks art films are boring and difficult. If students in movie club try to introduce more art films, students in general will have more concerns about them. Movie club in universities, such as Cinema-Echo or the cinematheque of College of Occidental Languages in Hufs, rent art films from Seoul Culture School, where they have art films and show them to the students.

In comparison with the popular but meaningless movies of Korea, the fine but poor works look so humble. The Korean film industry will grow healthy when people develop both movie fields, entertaining and artistic films. Godard, one of the creators of French Nouvelle Vague, said, "I learned all about films in the Cinematheque." As he said, it is also important for the educational purpose in making a movie. For the endless growth in the Korean film industry, supports and concerns from everyone are needed. Cinematheques can disappear as an instant cultural event, if they don't solve their problems.

By Lee So-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

"People without handicaps must be humble"

It is a tragedy that many people have prejudice against the handicapped and sadly they even do not see them as they are. There are a lot of things which the government should do for the disabled but they want warmer behavior from the ordinary people more than the action of the government," said An John (F-57), the reverend of "New Light Mission of the Blind."



An John (F-57)

Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

The Argus met Rev. An in his office and shared a great time together. As the name of the church tells Rev. An looks after the blind and tries to inform their poor conditions in order to offer better life to the blind despite of the fact that he is also a blind.

He had normal eyes when he was young and he carried the life without any problem until the age of thirty seven. He was born to very religious parents and because of his father's occupation as a pastor, Rev. An felt no freedom but only responsibilities. "I think I was a very bad son because I always did the opposite of what my parents said."

However, he realized how bad he was and then tried to submit to the parents. The reverend added with a warm smile on the face that the people may say that he had a polemic childhood.

Rev. An was a very active student of Hufs and he followed every fashion. "My university life always stayed in my mind. I enjoyed learning foreign language and I had romantic days on the campus. Certainly he was one of the students who had a real fun in the Department of French, Hufs. He just had a normal life as the students of Hufs now but he never imagined to become a blind. He commented that the ordinary people always think they will stay healthy all the time like when he was young but they must be aware that they can become a disabled person anytime."

Rev. An lost his sight when he was thirty seven and without any doubt it is regarded as the most shocking incident of his life up to now. He did not lose the sight in a short space of time. When he became a French teacher in a girls' highschool, his sight was already starting to worsen. However, misfortunes never come singly, and his wife ran away from home with his only daughter and he became unemployed without a single penny. He wandered around the street and subway stations with no hope nor wish.

Luckily enough, he met many kind people and received warm treat from them. Eventually, he started to study more and finally set up the "New Light Mission of the Blind". Rev. An had a big advantage of getting closer to the blind because he was a blind as well. The mission is for blind people who are unable to live by himself or herself and in many cases, their family has turned away.

The mission is operating three important works. They are issuing a braille newspaper every three months; they operate a specialized school for the blind; and the most valuable activity according to Rev. An, they try to let them to know and feel the love of Jesus Christ.

All of the disabled have one or several physical handicaps but the blind have even more handicaps than any type of the disabled. For example, it is more difficult for them to get a proper job and they are often targeted by swindlers.

Rev. An has published the braille newspaper for twenty five years and he has a strong love towards it because the newspaper exists for the blind in order to give them the most up-dated information, news, general knowledge and information of the Christianity.

The specialized school's function is to educate the blinds and teach things like how to play an instrument, how to acquire massage skills and how to read braille letters. These days, there are fifty people living inside the address of the mission and the members of the church help about fifty blinds who do not live in the mission. In addition, he expressed thanks to the helpers and volunteers of the service.

"After the IMF crisis, the economic condition of the mission is getting worse. We do not get any help from the government and endowment is the only way to operate the mission." Rev. An added.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Artistic minds exhibited on playground

Who on earth would have thought to establish a gallery in a playground? There is a plain playground near Hongik University. It seemed, however, to be different from other playgrounds because there were more adults than children there. The adults got together to see art works and participate in art events placed in the ground.

It was a gallery placed in the playground exhibiting the indie artists' art works. The 4th Seoul Fringe Festival, or the Indie

Festival, was held from September 7 to 23 in theaters and public facilities, such as a police station or a playground, near Hongik University. Four different genres of performances, film & video, performing arts, street and visual arts festival, were held.

One of the visual arts festival events, called Gallery Park was held in the playground. Ten art works, structures and paintings were exhibited and decorative accessories made by artists were in the market.

Visitors enjoyed seeing the art works and were interested in the accessories. There was an art work representing a map of Seoul, "Moving Seoul". In the map, there were puzzles with Gu names on them. The puzzles were allowed to be moved by visitors. So people could change the regions as they wanted.

Near the map of Seoul, there was a kind of huge black box called "Taltal's Room". When people got to enter the box, they felt little scared. They expected to feel like being in a ghost house in an amusement park. However, fortunately, it was not a ghost

"Welcome to the meditating room." Visitors experience another world in the room.



Lee So-jung / The Argus

house but placed to make people to recognize their real identity.

A couple of people came into the box and read a message put in the first room. Some words were written on the notebook with pictures related to the message. Many movie tickets were hung all over the wall and a little fountain was in the second room. A woman stood up on the plate glass, in the middle of the fountain, looking around the room, she felt something different. Moving to another room, people only could see a bundle of

straws placed in the middle of the room surrounded by white curtains. They should have felt the trip in the box would be ended. At last, they arrived in the last room and listened to a CD. They read a message, "Your destination is here. You are going back to your life."

And other set-up art works or pictures had been in the gallery through the day to night, everyday during the festival, waiting for visitors who loved indie arts.

Lee So-jung / The Argus



Lee So-jung / The Argus

The visitors are "moving Seoul".

LET'S ENJOY
Music festivals at Hufs in Oct.

- FBS(Imun) Song Festival Oct.11
- New Wave - Minjaeng song club Oct.10
- FBS(Wangsan) - Broadcasting Festival Oct.8,9,11
- LOS NOVOS - Latin music club Oct.12
- Foreign Legion - Hufs Rock group Oct.12

CHAFS
CHAT + Hufs

Lee Sang-hyun / Cartoonist of The Argus

Hufs island has been my home for 47 years.

I inherited this island from my uncle.

... !!

I won't let them take over my sweet home!