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Still hot about new trustees

Discussions about the formation of a new board of trustees are heating up these days, as the term of government-appointed trustees expire at the end of this year. So, October 12 and October 15, the Association of professors who are currently teaching at HUFs (AWAT) and HUFs Union of Administrative Workers (HUAW) respectively announced their position on the issues at hand.

On October 11, Imun GSC visited the ministry of Education to present its case concerning the issues of the board of trustees and the General feelings of HUFsans. And for the past two weeks the Wangsan GSC has conducted a one-person demonstration, signature campaign. The AWAT convened an emergency meeting and then announced its position concerning the selection of new trustees. After three hours of discussion, the thirty six members of AWAT issued the resolution saying that for the sake of true progress for HUFs, the government-appointed system must be replaced by a private trustees system.

They claimed that the consulting body including faculty, students and administration workers should be formed to do so. They also reject the old corrupt board of trustees.

Professors Jang Bung-ik of the Dutch department, who is AWAT secretary general, said "In this consultation body we must be able to discuss issues freely and openly, including issues related to a specific individual. Kim Jong-guk, head of construction department. However, Imun GSC chairman, Lee Seung-joo (DP-97) said that he does not

welcome professor Jang's remark because of the most important issues is one that concerns the Kim Clan.

On October 14, after a general meeting, the HUFs Union of Administrative Workers announced their view on the home page billboard. HUAW also agrees that the HUFs should restore the private trustees system. One of the claims by HUAW is that excluding the Kim Clan's participation in the board of trustees is contrary to the private school law and therefore the opportunity must be open to everybody.

Thus, HUAW, position sharply differs from those of Faculty Council, Imun and Wangsan GSC.

The Wangsan GSC was also actively involved in discussion related to the selection of new trustees on October 11. Earlier the GSC representative gathered at the open theater chanting the slogan "We oppose the comeback of the old trustees and HUFs academic affair must be managed democratically."

Over two hundred students jointed visiting of the Ministry of Education. Lee president of Imun GSC and Kim Dong-won, vice president Imun Graduated General Student Council talked over this matter with the Ministry of Education official, Song Gi-min, who take charge of university finance and juridical foundation. The rest attendants made propaganda publicly about new trustees of foundation in HUFs in front of Education.

Wangsan GSC held signature-collecting drive against return of old foundation. That event was held



A student is holding one-man strike with a picket saying, "No absurd foundation".

during from October 15 to 27 in front of each building. The number of participants was recorded 3527 in total. The list and additional comments have been displaying in front of Student Hall. Also, the Executive of Wangsan GSC were

holding one-man strike in turn with a picket saying, "No to old foundation" between Student Hall and Welfare Building.

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

Teachers fire up education-related disputes for 36 hours

Teachers and students of national universities of education expressed their exasperation toward the Education Ministry for its neo-liberal education policies. Their rebellious actions were translated into rallies at the Yeuido Park on October 27. About 15,000 members of the Korean Teachers and Educational Workers' Union (KTEWU) and 10,000 students at teacher's colleges converged together at the mass rally as early as 9 in the morning. Teachers from provinces came to Seoul one day before the main rally for an overnight struggle.

"I stayed up all night yesterday with fellow teachers to protest the greater burden being imposed by the government on parents and the deteriorating quality of education," said Kim Young-kook, general manager of KTU Card at the KTEWU Welfare Department and also



15,000 members of KTEWU continue their rally in the morning of Oct. 27 at the Yeuido Park.

a teacher at a girls junior high school in western Seoul. "We are not afraid of risking disciplinary measures for participating in this rally. Our actions

are all for our students and the future of education in Korea."

The unionized teachers opposed the payment of teachers' bonuses based

on job performance, plans to create elite private schools and appointing secondary school teachers to elementary schools.

Teachers and students divided themselves into several groups in the afternoon and held smaller rallies in different parts of Seoul. They handed out leaflets, filled with their demands on education, to passing citizens. The demonstrators came back to Yeuido Park later in the day to hold another big rally called the second People's Action Day.

"The ministry must discard its neo-liberal education policy that abets the commercialization of education, and instead work on strengthening public education," said KTEWU leader Lee Soo-ho during his address.

Protests against the education policies are likely to continue through out November also.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

First festival approaching Eastern Europe culture

The first *Donggumyeong* is being held on Wangsan campus from October 29 to November 7. *Donggumyeong* is the College of Eastern Europe Studies students' festival for learning more on the folk-custom civilization and the regional facts of eastern Europe. The festival is held biannually, usually in the odd numbered years, to avoid the time that World Folk Festival of Arts, Science & Cu Hure is held, which is also held every other year.

The eastern Europe include Russia, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Czecho, Hungary, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. And

the students who major in these languages prepare *Donggumyeong*.

"Nowadays, the activities of each student societies for learning academical facts and the folk-customs on eastern Europe are not active enough," said a concerned member of the student council of the College of Eastern Europe Studies. "So we decided to have a festival of our own to bring enthusiasm on students to study more on their majors."

The festival is likely to be specialized, various in programs, because its purpose was to converge different countries' customs into one spot. However, it is gaining criticism from the students that it does not have

much distinction compared to WFFASC.

"But the festival will be prepared with various programs and it will be different from the other festivals," remarked the person concerned who was preparing the festival.

On October 30, famous movies from each nation will be shown through a film festival from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. in Room No. 206 Language and Literature Building. A chance for tasting traditional food of 6 nations in eastern Europe is in schedule near Student Hall on October 5 and 6. The folk-customs performance is going to be performed in open theater from 6 to 7 in the evening.

Women's rights appealed with events

The 2001 cultural festival for women was held in Wangsan campus from October 30 to 31.

The name of this festival was "The Cooperative View" and the motto was we are going to see the world not from the view of man or woman but from the view of ours.

An invitation performance opened the festival at Student Hall at 4 p.m. on October 30. This was performed by Oreum, an art theater group that actively addresses the issues of women laborers of Korean societies. This art theater group is famous for pieces of works about woman problems. The group showed the participants stories in the form of

Regulations for elections announced

General Representative Meeting (GRM) was held at Social Science Building at Imun campus on October 18. This representative meeting convened with the attendance of 80 representatives out of 146.

Firstly, detailed regulations for enforcing election, report items, statements of accounts of GSC and self-government organizations were brought up at the meeting. Next, the debate items included the struggle of educational right in the latter half of the year is the gist, the resolution items for gaining democratic university were also brought up.

Debate items were proceeded into four parts. Lee Seung-joo (DP-97),

president of Imun GSC explained the flow of the struggle of educational right up to now to the participants briefly and pointed out that the foundation was just a serious obstacle in making our university grow. Also he emphasized the necessity of publicizing the nature of the foundation and mentioned that the struggle in the latter half would be focused on here.

It was followed by the evaluation of statements of accounts of GSC and each self-government organization. The participants mainly pointed out lax budgetary management practicals of each group. Regarding this matter, the persons concerned promised that they would resolve the doubts

through proving detailed breakdown of expenses to the public afterwards.

The GRM also presented debates on detailed regulations for enforcing election. The detailed regulations composed of 45 Articles were examined by the participants carefully. Soon all of them agreed to the detailed regulations confirming that the proposed regulations had no particular problems. The detailed regulations would be in effect from the coming election.

Finally, all of the participants confirmed their resolution reading the written resolution for victory in the fight struggle against old foundation.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Continuous campaign for new foundation

The Expanded Management Committee was held on 10th of October, in the Engineering College, Wangsan Campus.

The most important item of the meeting was the later direction of the struggle on foundation of HUFs. Each participants discussed other 32 matters which are closely connected to HUFsans, such as setting up springs on the doors of shower rooms and reading rooms in the library. Also the members solved out problems on the farmer-student solidarity activity, and the confirmation "Wangsan Sports Competition".

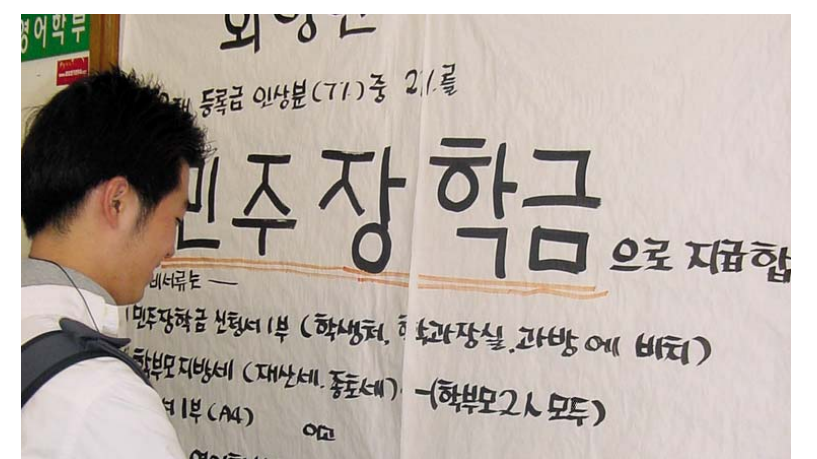
It was pretty obvious that the continuous campaign on anti-foundation would probably shrivel than before because the mid-term exams were coming soon and therefore, many HUFsans are less likely to join with the strife. So the members of the Expanded Management Committee agreed to promote campaign of writing "Anti-former-foundation" at the end of answer sheets.

Another important part of the meeting was the special record of resolutions on the revenge attack of the U.S. and the participation on the Maehyangri Cultural Festival which was to be opened on 13th of October.

When the exams are over more active work on the strife on the former-foundation will be held in both campuses.

By Lee Joo-hyun / The Argus

Fruit of tuition struggle, Minju scholarship awarded



A student is observing a wallpaper about Minju scholarship.

Minju scholarship, the scholarship for students' welfare, is going to be awarded to some students at each department. This scholarship is the fruit of the effort in the fight against the tuition fee struggle. At that time, Imun GSC received the promise that school authorities would pay back 2 percent out of tuition fees which had been raised by 7 percent.

The total Minju scholarship fund comes to 360 million won, which is distributed to the students in proportion to the number of persons of each department. Office of Student Affairs is going to pay 800 thousand

won for each scholarship recipient. The application deadline is October 29, and applicants are required to submit necessary papers such as a written application of Minju scholarship, a certificate of payment of local taxes levied on their parents, an applicant form. The scholarship, in principle, is open to all students, but the priority will be given to students who are badly off.

The selection of the recipients will be finished by president of each department, president of Imun GSC, etc. by October 30.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Active communication, but few students' participation

The fall Farmer-Students Solidarity Activity has taken place in Icheon, Kyonggido. from October 26 to 28 for 3 days.

30 students of Wangsan campus participated in this activity tying up sheaves of rice and moved them to help the farmers. They also worked with red pepper field, cleaning up the land after the pepper harvest was over, and visited green houses to help strawberries to grow better and dug up seeds of taro.

This activity was significant not only because students helped farmers with agricultural works but it was a time for students to understand more of hardship that farmers go through. The farmers of Icheon approached the students first and shared his stories on the actual lives of being a Korean farmer. They referred to debts that farmers are in and the agricultural policies based on neo-liberalism which included opening the national market to the foreign countries.

"There are lots of problems in the countryside. A need for solidarity of students and farmers and laborers is a must," said a man who is a member

of Farmers Association. He also added the difficulties in arranging trade among other countries and the life of farmers in Icheon.

This activity had many limits, because the Solidarity Activity and the period for midterm exam overlapped, many students couldn't participate in the fall program. Another difficulty in gathering students to participate in this activity was the lack of publicization that such event was taking place. The head of an organization that promoted the solidarity activity had been changed to another person only a few days before the departure. So the systematic arrangement and systematization for the activity had only 3 days to prepare.

Yoo Ja-hun, the new head of the group that promoted this fall's solidarity activity, said, "owe lacked of time for studying on agricultural policies but I think the sincere conversation between students and farmers is more important since the students got to listen directly from the farmers' point of views."

By Lee So-jeong / The Argus

Special interviews with each president of HUFSS, FC and both Imun and Wangsan campuses on composing new board of trustees

How to solve issue of new trustees?

Recently, the debates on composing new trustees of foundation are focused on whether we should choose new trustees or extend the term of government-appointed trustees and how we judge the participation of the Kim Clan in the board of new trustees. All of HUFSSans recognize that those issues are very important to HUFSS, but the situation is very complicated.

Imun GSC has occupied the office of the university president since he was rumored to have intention of recommending some members of the Kim Clan to the Ministry of Education as new trustees. GSC publicly oppose the Kim Clan, leading HUFSSans' demonstrations. The board of trustees of Faculty Council also made their statement that they oppose the Kim Clan's participation in new trustees.

Recently, Kim Jong-guk, the president of the Kim Clan in charge of department of construction at HUFSS, implicitly expressed his wish to have the Kim Clan participate in the board of new trustees while being interviewed by the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Weekly.

How can HUFSSans solve this situation without big troubles? Of course, it is pivotal that government-appointed trustees should listen to the voices of the members with open mind and decide well-qualified persons as new trustees who have the will and capacity of financial investments and can present convincing development plan to HUFSS.

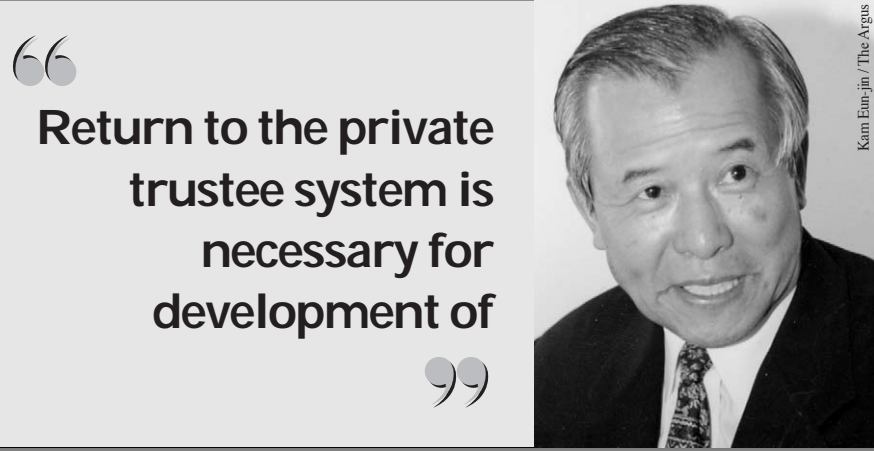
In order to pave the way for the development of HUFSS, the Argus interviewed each representative of HUFSSans concerning the present situation and the problems of composing new foundation.

Sim Jae-young, president of Labor Union of HUFSS was originally included in this list. However we couldn't interview him because of the situation of the organization and the urgent deadline of articles. So, we conveyed the claim of the Labor Union of HUFSS with the opinion of Alumni Association of HUFSS Professors on Page 1.

Interview with Cho Kyu-chul, HUFSS president

Reporter: What do you think about people claiming that the government-appointed trustee system is more necessary than the private system now?

Cho Kyu-chul: I think that HUFSS should

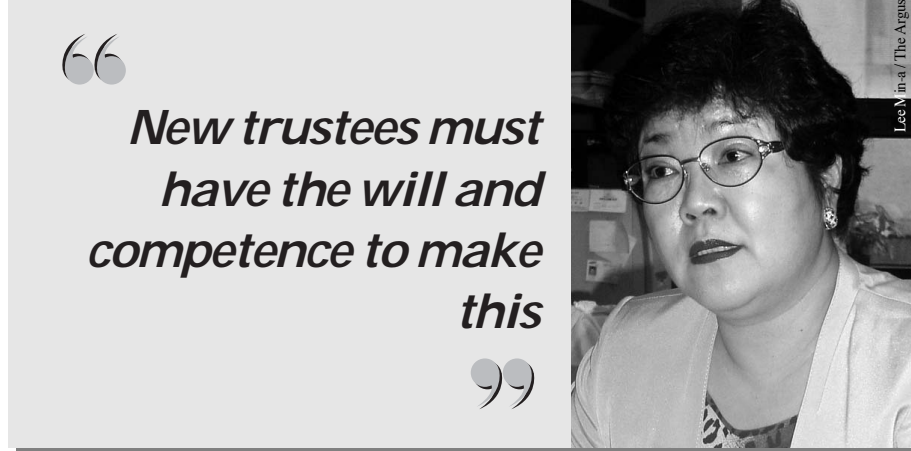


“Return to the private trustee system is necessary for development of”

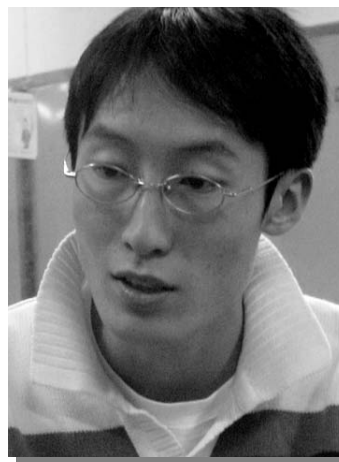


“Kim Clan had been tied to the old board of trustees”

“Kim Clan had been tied to the old board of trustees”



“New trustees must have the will and competence to make this”



“Kim Clan's participating definitely will make HUFSS gloomy”

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continuation of current system or appointment of new private trustees?

L: Basically, we believed that we need new trustees for the progress of HUFSS. If the Kim clan becomes part of the board, however, HUFSS's future will be gloomy. Therefore, we would rather keep government-appointed trustees than permit the Kim Clan to enter the new board of trustee.

R: What qualities a new HUFSS foundation should have?

L: First of all, new trustee should have no tie to the Kim Clan. We also believe that the new trustee should be sensitive to the quality of education, able to make financial investments and have a close link with HUFSS as alumni.

Interview with Yang Kyung-soo, the president of the Wangsan GSC

Reporter: What do you think about the Kim Clan coming back?

Yang Kyung-soo: Wangsan GSC thinks that Kim Jong-kuk represents the old board of trustees. Kim Clan had been tied to old board to directors. If he is elected, he will play the same old ball game. Kim Clan should be excluded from the new board of trustees.

R: Which do you think is better, rollback to the private trustee system or extension the current system?

Y: I think that the private trustee system is better than the current system because the private one will promote financial investments for HUFSS. That system will better understand HUFSS chemistry.

R: How should a new HUFSS foundation be composed?

Y: Firstly, we strongly oppose the return of Kim Clan for the future of HUFSS. The new board of trustees should be composed of right members, who can listen to the opinions of all HUFSSans and implement them.

A new board thus formed will have to run this university democratically with less dependence on tuition fee. And the new board should set new policies to attract greater investment from outside.

By News Section

with the Ministry of Education authorities about this matter.

C: I said that government-appointed trustees had played an important role in stabilizing HUFSS. And I added that returning to the private trustee system will be necessary for the growth of our university. Concerning this, they seemed to be concerned about diversity of opinions coming from the constituents of our university.

Interview with Song Kyung-suk, president of Faculty Council (FC)

Reporter: What is the overall opinion on new trustees discussed in your meeting?

Song Kyung-suk: As you know, we had our FC board meeting on September 24 and discussed problems concerning composing formation of a new HUFSS board of directors.

First of all, we talked about major issues facing us on campus. About this, many of us agreed that the number one issue is the

formation of a new board of trustees. Then we debated whether the FC board can legitimately talk about the formation of trustee. We all agreed that it can.

Continuously, we also did secret ballot to decide whether the inclusion of Kim Clan in a new HUFSS board of trustee is right or wrong.

R: Therefore, does FC oppose Kim Clan entering new foundation?

S: Yes. And the majority of FC members concluded that the Kim Clan must be excluded from future board of directors. As long as HUFSS belongs to not a certain clan or individual but all of HUFSSans and our society, it is absurd that Kim Clan participates in new foundation.

R: How should the new HUFSS board of trustees be formed?

S: First of all, new trustees should be selected through open democratic process. It is important that, once elected, they should represent the opinions of all of HUFSSans. And school authorities have responsibility for creating such a condition. So we urge

that the HUFSS president and current trustees try to form a new board of trustees that have the will and competence to make HUFSS grow.

Interview with Lee Seung-joo in Imun campus GSC

Reporter: What do you think about the Kim Clan's intention of taking part in new HUFSS foundation?

Lee Seung-joo: We oppose the return of the Kim Clan. We know from the case of other 45 other universities, that the comeback of the old-trustees members will bring another round of corruption. While Park Seung-joon committed all kinds of illegalities during his tenure as HUFSS foundation chairman, the Kim Clan was deeply involved in the activities of the trustees.

Therefore, the Kim clan is responsible for the wrong doings that took place during Mr. Park's term.

R: Which is more desirable,

Teacher, oh My Teacher

Broadcasting style practices help fully to learn English



Mary Collins
Professor of Division of Practical English

broadcast style communication. This style communication uses the four basic language skills-reading, writing, listening, speaking-in an integrated manner and does so at an accelerated rate. Namely, the students are able to perform these skills quickly through the style communication.

In her classes, they read the naked information and turn that into language action: interviewing, writing stories and questions, announcing, having on-air conversations and giving reports. She said, "The style of communication is important because it is quick, direct, short and well researched. If the students learn the style, they could speak and use English very efficiently without fear."

Actually, she has varied careers. There are producer, program host, reporter, writer in her careers. She said that, of course, there are many experiences that have happened over the years locally, nationally, internationally. One of her favorites was working in Canada with the CBC. And she remembered producing a live show, featuring jazz bands every week. Anyway, such her experiences must have an influence on her unique classes, broadcast style communication.

"We are surprised at her classes and

pleased with them." These are students' responses. About this, she said, "They really have not experienced doing a variety of activities such as a television show, a music video, a video project, oral exams on video tape, making audio recordings and dubbing movies in their voices in class. I show them that they can learn to have fun with practicing English through their using films, favorite songs, etc."

Of course, some are not confident at first, but I show them that there is no need for fear. It has been proved in educational research that, when language learners are relaxed and not afraid of criticism, they can learn very quickly and start to use the language."

Her fresh thoughts are closely related to her philosophy. Workable philosophy of education for her classes are that classes should be participative. Students should have a chance to participate actively in the language learning process.

She has also been interested in Korean culture like other foreign teachers. However, she had quite uncommon motive compared with others. She became very ill. No medicine or cure seemed to work. Then, "One Chinese major from HUFSS told me to

come with him to a student circle room. That is the Onnuri circle. In there, A young man gave me Su Jok Chim, needles inserted in ones body for treatment." At first, She thought that nothing would cure her. However, after a while, she woke up and was feeling really good. From then, she asked some students to teach her more about that.

Actually, she came to Korea to do research for her Ph.D in the area of developing new ways of intercultural communication by teaching using broadcast style communication. The reason she chose Korea is Korean students were always very quick to learn language and so warm-hearted. So she wanted to know what it was that Korean culture that created such intelligent, capable people.

However, when the reporter saw students' satisfaction with her classes and students' warm concerns about her, she already seemed to discover the answer.

*By Kim Jae-hyuk
Associate Editor of News Section*

Reporter's Note

Regretting about news on delaying DMZ Peace Festival for reunification

Though, many misunderstanding and dissonant voice the August 15 reunification festival betrayed a silver lining for reunification, namely the DMZ Peace Village Festival.

At a proposition made by Mr. Hwang Suk-young, a poet, literary writers from North and South Korea agreed to hold events including concerts, lectures and seminars involving writers from divided countries under the theme of the peace. Along the DMZ that symbolize separation.

The Peace Festival drew a great deal of public attention because it made the historical significance of the "Kyungye" railroad restoration project, preservation of the ecological system within the DMZ and pursuit the peace on the Korean Peninsula. Also, responsible for this postponement the North Korea and United States failed to reopen dialogues and deteriorated inter Korea relations. Postponement of the Peace Festival was especially regrettable because of its symbolism.

When it was announcement of that the Peace Festival world be Postponement. Many Afganistans were being killed by U.S. military retaliation, which ignited wide spread anti-American hesitated in the Islamic world. Meanwhile the anthrax scar continued in the United states amid suspicion that the BIO-terrorism was probably committed by some Islamic terrorists. Bloody vengeance also continued between Palestine and Israel.

So, I asked myself, what if North and South Korean authorities held Peace village

Festival by putting their efforts together. In spite of the violence in many regional around the world. If the Peace Festival gets to be held sometime in the future, I believe it will surely arouse a great deal of interest in the reunification of two Koreas and spread a message of peace world wide at a time. When nations are gripped by fear.

*By Ha Kyung-hwan
Reporter of News Section*



Recent frictions, specifically the incidents involving Seopungryon, Professor Lee, between some HUFSS faculty members and students are causing many HUFSS constituents to frown.

The former episode which was triggered by confrontation between students right to classroom instruction and the freedom of dongari's activity, got out of hand and it almost turned into a human right issue. The issue was resolved only because professor Won publically apologized.

In fact, the problem of noise caused by the pungmulpaee dongari has long been a problem pointed out by all of HUFSSans. It became an open issue only because of the lukewarm measures taken by the school authorities and misguidance by professors. The resulting confrontation occurred due to the high-handed insulting remarks toward the student.

The same is true of the incident involving professor Lee. It happened because of a very trivial reason at first. That is, a certain student, while smoking when he was waiting for a midterm examination found the door to a classroom wide-opened and then shouted.

Without bothering to find out why he do that, the professor in the classroom bombarded him abnormal question such as "what is your major, what was your high school?" and so on. The student said sorry, but it did not help.

We have often been told that in the old days a student dared not step on his teacher's shadow. In these days, lots of reports by radio and television newsmen often tell us that the authority of teacher has gone down the drain. University professor are no exception.

This is evident on our campuses where we have no home room teacher system. Actually, some students have very little respect for their professors. So both professors and students suffer from a great deal of stress without finding way out. The two incidents mentioned indicate that the problem is a lack of care and affection between faculty and students.

Most experts, watching the ongoing political fight between the ruling and opposition party, say that in this country we have no politics of cooperation, without which all will be destroyed.

This is also true of university. The loud confrontation between students and professors who make up the co-membership of a university is not only ugly to look at but they also create negative effects.

In other words, they should develop the cordiality, mutually respect for relationship and behave accordingly.

In these days, the situation of our campuses does not look very pretty. Take a issue of the HUFSS board of directors, for example, school authorities and GSC are pitched against each other in an unforgiving manner.

Even total cooperation may not resolve the many issues facing us today; these energy-consuming feuds will only lead to great losses for both sides. The result will be a zero-sum game. Now is time for all of HUFSSans to act with collective wisdom.

Pandora's Box

No more Feud

*By Kim Jae-hyuk
Associate Editor of News Section*

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Professors are laborers

Activities related to labor union have hitherto been a taboo for university professors. Professors across the country, estimated at around 550 as of April this year, are getting united to form a trade union of their own. But the hitch is, although very determined, their effort does not represent all university professors. Some of them are nervous about this campaign lest they should face some sort of disciplinary action by their board superiors. Thus the idea of organizing a union is facing opposition from conservative forces. Some oppose the formation of a union because they think that it is not necessary as students are keeping a sharp eye on activities of their board of trustees. Another concern is that for professors, a union membership may be seen as an unbefitting of their social status.

Most people still wonder how a college professor can be called a laborer. Such a notion hinders the legalization of a professors union and therefore this issue at hand needs to be discussed carefully. Korean constitution states that "an employed person is a laborer" and this legitimize the categorization of professors as laborers; after all, they are employed by the board of trustees of private universities and by the government in case of public universities. When a person is confirmed as a worker it is natural that he or she wants to fight for better working environment and such "fight" should be through a labor union, or that's what the Korean law requires of those who are leading labor union activities.

It is odd though that the Kim Dae-jung administration does not look upon professors as laborers and yet treats them as such according to policies based on neo-liberalism. It is the government's plan to apply the yearly salary contract system to university professors or have them earn money according to their performance instead of seniority. The yearly contract system is modeled after the American management approach, but lacking the rationale which may be the only merit that neo-liberal policies carry. But many cases in which this system was applied shows that the annual salary contract failed to bring about advancement of any kind for the concerned schools. Instead it became another way of subjecting professors to a more rigid set of restrictions. And it proved to be detrimental to the research-oriented atmosphere for college professors by demanding greater competition from them; it also hindered progressive-minded professors from criticizing their school authority or the government.

There are policies that embody neo-liberalism in Korea including the restructuring of employees which has invited rejection by the workers. Now the professors are taking sides with these people who are fighting to get rid of the absurd educational policies of the Kim administration. It would be only fair to guarantee professors the rights as any other workers including the unionizing if such action will help them secure their rights as workers. Although all universities already have a committee called Faculty Counsel (FC) that represents professors, it does not empower them to create a democratic administration in universities, or to enjoy academic freedom plus a secure status as scholars and workers at the same time. The FC does not have the same power for collective bargaining as labor unions do and that is why professorial unions ought to be formed.

The National Association of Professors for Democratic Society (NAPDS) have organized a "Task Force for Professors Union (TPU)" last February. And not long ago, the TPU made it clear that a professors union must be launched in November. Some voices are heard that a professors union will not be just another profit-seeking organization to secure their own social status. A professorial union would be desirable only if it acts according to original spirit of a labor union. The purpose of any labor union is to prevent job discrimination, protect professors who speak up against their board of trustees. Its purpose is also to prevent the board of directors of a university from turning into dictatorial machine and also prevent the abuse of tuition fees. Only when the rights of workers are protected can their rights as teachers be also protected.

By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

Interview with Huh Young-koo, acting president of KCTU

International solidarity enables workers to attain their rights



Lee Min-a / The Argus

Representatives from the International Labour Organization (ILO) visited Korea on October 16 to take a deep look at Korea's labor-management relations.

The meeting between the ILO and Korean government was scheduled beforehand to diagnose a general look at the labor environment and to urge Korea to move quickly to legalize multiple trade unions at individual workplaces.

But the ILO representatives also met with nation's two umbrella labor groups, the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) and Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU). Through their meeting the public became aware of the Broad Coalition for KCTU President Dan Byung-ho's Release which has recently formed by KCTU.

"Free Dan Committee" is a gathering of some Catholic priests, protestant ministers, and Buddhist monks, professors, lawyers and other distinguished personalities on the field of various social movements.

The committee claims that the government has broken its promise to free chairman Dan after his imprisonment of 64 days.

In August, Mr. Dan turned himself in, from the sit-in protest which he led to halt government persecution of workers and the trade union movement. His sentence was coming to an end, however, when the prosecutor extended his prison term for no special reasons, thus arousing suspicion that the government wants to get rid of trade unions for good instead of serving the labor-related problems through dialog, said a KCTU official.

The Argus met Huh Young-koo, vice-chairman of KCTU who is temporarily filling in chairman Dan's place. Huh was participating in a rally at Seoul Station on October 20 to demand the release of their leader when he decided to have an interview with The Argus.

The subject was what went between the ILO and the KCTU and the emergency representative meeting held by the KCTU on October 16 which addressed KCTU's demand for Dan's release and government suppression on labor movements.

Reporter: A high-ranking ILO official came to Korea to examine the labor-management relations and called for release of chairman Dan. What else was discussed between KCTU and ILO during his visit?

Huh: We can say that ILO is like a global Tripartite Commission intervening international affairs between labor and capital. And the ILO thought it was regrettable that KCTU was not actively joining the Tripartite Committee. So, while other international labor and trade unions wholeheartedly endorsed KCTU's campaigns, the ILO was very careful about judging the current situation. The ILO urged that we reach a peaceful compromise with the government.

We pointed out that the Korean media tend to report on the violent methods that KCTU is using during some rallies. The media should deliver the message as to why we cannot help but struggle in such ways. In this way international groups such as the ILO can assess labor-management relations in Korea with more clarification.

R: Would you briefly explain what went on during the KCTU's emergency representative meeting?

H: During the session, we talked mainly about Mr. Dan because he was arrested again soon before he was to be released again. What we can do for now is to wait until the trial on Mr. Dan's detention is over. We need to take sorts of legitimate actions, and we are quite confident about that because our demand for cessation of government suppression of workers is right.

We are also going to pressure the government by conducting a campaign at the Southern Hemisphere Conference in November with the aid of fellow workers worldwide.

KCTU will be concentrating on the latter half of the year by addressing issues of the five-day workweek, fighting for the rights of contract workers, and helping to establish unions for public service employees and professors.

This struggle will be slightly different from the first half in that we will be fighting the U.S.-led war on Afghanistan and creating a coalition of people for global peace.

R: What are KCTU's ideas on implementing a five-day workweek system and helping the contract workers win their rights?

H: A five-day workweek system is planned to be carried out by the year 2010. There should be no lay-offs and lowering of wages while this system is in progress. Employers and the government should prepare a measure in case some shortcomings arise while enforcing this system.

Re the question on contract workers, revision of the concerned law is essential for irregularly employed workers. We hear that people now ignore the Kim Dae-jung administration because it is enforcing policies based on neo-liberalism in every field of Korean society.

KCTU cannot condone the hardship that the workers, especially the contract workers, are victimized by the inhumane policies. We will have to keep talking to companies and the government to figure out a way to overcome the present affliction.

R: Is there any message you would like to share with the workers worldwide as representative of the Korean labor circle?

H: Growing suppression on laborers by the financial and political powers is unbearable.

A state is supposed to protect the rights of people, but this government, which is supposed to be a human rights government, is arresting more workers than the preceding administrations did.

President Kim Dae-jung is a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. But his legislations regarding protests and strikes are too restrictive, not to mention inhumane, as it hinders the labor movement in Korea.

We need to tell the world that Korea is not a safe country for workers. A global public opinion will be formed and our struggle will become a global issue.

By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

Protesters oppose US-led war and Kim administration

Two big rallies took place at the Seoul Station Square on October 20. The first one was held at two in the afternoon, led by the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) calling for the release of its chairman Dan Byung-ho who was arrested again few days before his imprisonment was over. Distinguished leaders from Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist circles participated in the rally with other leaders of progressive camps and trade unions.

"Kim Dae-jung administration have taken 218 unionists into jail this year, now the government is out to hunt Mr. Dan to perish labor-related movements," said a KCTU official.

And at 3 p.m. Korea People's Rally against the U.S.-led military retaliation war and neo-liberalization was held. An estimation of 2000 people participated in the rally demanding, "stop the war of retaliation, realization of peace, and opposition too neo-liberal globalization".

The rally was hosted by the Korea Network Against MND & TMD, the People's Action for Revision of Unequal SOFA and several civic groups. "The terror

attack on September 11 led innocent U.S. civilians to death, but this is the result of U.S. unilateralism and obstinate dominant strategy over the world. Therefore the on-going attack against Afghanistan under the name of "war against terrorism" doesn't have any justification," said Father Moon Jeong-hyun, one of famous peace activists in Korea and co-heads of People's Action for Revision of Unequal SOFA.

Lee Su-hyun, a graduate student of Korea University and a member of Altogether, a student group of Democratic Labor Party said, "The U.S. air strike to Afghanistan have to stop. Lots of innocent refugees are suffering from food crisis and clothes shortage."

After the rally people marched to Myungdong Cathedral. However, the protesters were obstructed by the riot police before reaching the cathedral.

Also, a rally for a similar demand was held jointly in 31 cities of Japan on October 21, the day of the international anti-war movement.

The Japanese Solidarity for Anti-War and Terror sent a letter to Korean protesters to



Lee Min-a / The Argus

Leaders of progressive groups such as Reverend Hong Geun-soo and Father Moon Jung-hyun join Korea People's Rally at the Seoul Station on October 20.

blame U.S. striking back at Afghanistan. It is nonsense that the U.S. attack Afghanistan because the Taliban has harbored Osama bin Laden and his terror network, al Qaeda. Too many civilians died

and were injured to the mistaken raids, quoted the Japanese Solidarity.

By Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus

Workers staged Yondae Hanmadang, 3-day festival for solidarity

For 3 days, Choong-Ang University was full of workers that were watching performances, participating in debates and various group activities. They were not only enjoying the life on school campus but they were gathered for a planned festival for all workers of different sectors in Korea; there were workers that were disabled, unemployed and those who immigrated into Korea and that were working in poorer environment.

"Life is hard on workers. It is especially so after the neo-liberal reforms have taken place," said a worker who organized this 3-day event, Yondae Hanmadang which means "festival for solidarity" in Korean. "We decided to have some time for

ourselves and meet each other to console and seek for a way to bring better life with our own hands."

On October 27, the second day of Yondae Hanmadang, there were assemblies divided accordingly to workers' workplaces for more professional debates and seminars. And at night a cultural festival called Going Beyond Unity for Solidarity helped all participants converge together for a fun gathering.

The entire event came to an end on October 28 with a rally held in Yeoido on Keumsung Stage. After the rally, they walked a peace march from Yeoido to Yonsei University in Shinchon.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Nationwide discussion held for "college with no handicap"

A University campus in Korea is not the most convenient place for the disabled to move around in. This is not the latest news but a measure for such problem was finally taken place on October 26.

A nationwide social gathering was held at the International Teenager Center for 2 days near Panghwa Station, eastern Seoul. During the gathering, plan for "college with no handicap" was discussed.

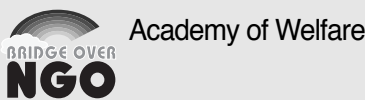
A "college with no handicap" is a blueprint that Easy Access Act for People with Disabilities in Korea (EAAPDK), an organization acting to improve buildings, traffics, and communications to be accessible to the disabled, have been planning since May. The EAAPDK saw that it was the

condition of the school building that looked "disabled" for it was built only for those who were healthy, making it impossible for the disabled students to move around.

With the research that EAAPDK have been preparing for 5 months, about 40 students, normal and disabled, discussed ways to drive the "college with no handicap" campaign.

This research was mainly based on the case of Park Jee-ju, a disabled female student of Soongsil University who won the suit against school administration for inferior school environment on the disabled.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



Seeking for true welfare system

The Kim Dae-jung administration enforced a fortified "National Minimum Standard of Living Protection Law" to the nation to improve the poor quality of life and provide a new concept of welfare to overcome the shortcomings of the European welfare system.

Kim's operation for welfare is called the "productive welfare", which means only those who work, can enjoy benefits from the government.

However, problems have already surged to surface, because only the middle-class people can benefit from the system while children, the disabled and senior citizens can't, since they are not capable to work.

A group called Academy of Welfare is concerned about the future welfare system in Korea from the standpoint of workers. The Argus met Choi Won-tak, one of the

editors of the 4th edition of "Social Welfare and Labor", a magazine published by Academy of Welfare.

It was formed in December of 2000 with 23 members representing various civic groups - Solidarity for People's Welfare, Solidarity for People's Medication and People's Solidarity for Social Progress. They are doctors, professors, researchers who study welfare system and labor activists.

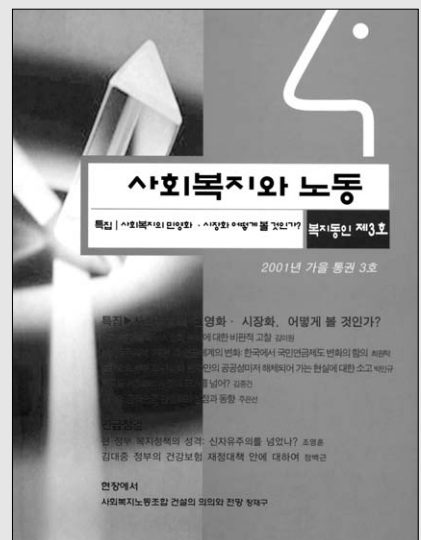
Academy of Welfare issues the mook, "Social Welfare and Labor" every 3 months with the result of their research on labor and welfare.

"We discuss social welfare-related issues that benefit workers," explained Choi. "The DJ administration tried to guarantee the social safety net during the IMF crisis. At the time massive lay-offs drove people out to the streets and the rate of unemployment soared. The government's "productive welfare" policy is based on neo-liberalism, and as a result, every individual now carries a great burden of paying a great amount of tax."

The government's welfare policy have relatively improved compared to that of the past, however, Academy of Welfare point out that current welfare system does not guarantee workers' rights. At present, it is studying to find a better theory on welfare.

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By Kwon Hye-mi
Associate Editor of International Section



"Social Welfare and Labor", seeks for future of Korean welfare system.

Reviewing films: Grave of the fireflies vs. The life is beautiful

Sacrifice and love in families rather than cruel battle scenes

The painful hurt the World War II had made still remains in our heart. Not to forget such mistakes, we have reenacted the World War II through films, arts, fictions, and so on. Among those many art works on the war, there are rare stories focused on the victims who died in the war without guilt.

"The life is beautiful" and "Grave of the fireflies" are the movies about the victims who were sacrificed and hurt during the World War II. Especially, both of them focused on the love and sacrifice of their family. They are the story on the war but we scarcely see battle scenes. Instead we feel sorrow and pain by seeing what civilians suffered during that time.

"The life is..." is a movie made by an Italian director, Roberto Benigni, who won 3 Academy Awards. "Grave..." is an animation produced by Takahata Isao, Studio Ghibli in Japan. Even though Italy and Japan were the major aggressors in the World War II, these directors focused on the victims in the war.

World War II ruined the lives of innocent people

When the Nazi was about to occupy Italy, Guido met Dora and fell in love with her. They got married and had a son named Joshua, living happily. But five years later, the misfortune began when Nazi occupied Italy. As Guido was a Jew, he and his son were taken to a Jews' prison. Left alone, Dora volunteered to enter the prison even though she was not a Jew.

In "Grave of the fireflies", a father participated in the war. And a mother, an elder brother, called Seita, and a 4 year-old girl, Sesko, lived in Kobe, Japan. The village was bombarded by American forces' when the mother died and their sweet home was ruined. Seita and Sesko were left alone, having nothing. They had to live in a home of their distant relatives in the town.

The trial to overcome the painful situation

Guido told his son that every moment they were going through was a "game". The boy, only 5 years old, knew nothing about the situation, and the father didn't want Joshua to be hurt from cruelty of the world. "We will be rewarded if we survive the game," the father explained when they arrived in the



The left is a scene from "Grave of fireflies" and the right is from "The life is beautiful".

prison. "You have to get 10 thousand points to ride a tank. You must not be found by soldiers. If you are, you lose the game." Like in this situation, the father had to be brave and show only smiles to his son. Here comes the father's beautiful love for his son.

There is also tell-a-lie story in "Grave..." Seita didn't tell the truth that his mother had died to his sister, Sesko. Because he didn't want her to cry by learning the fact. Sesko believed that her mother was alive and waiting to be recovered. The brother tells a lie so he can see the sister's comfort even it is not right thing to do. At first, the aunt looked on them with a pity but as food were short they were only burdensome to her. Finally she told them to leave her house and make a living by themselves.

When Guido had a chance to work as a waiter in a dining room where German officers gathered, he disguised his son as one of the officers' children and took him, giving him a chance to eat a nice dinner. Every moment in the dining room, there exists the danger of being found by German soldiers. It makes people to be in tense situation and sometimes laugh in the ironical situations made by Guido.

Seita and Sesko had no place to go when

they left the aunt's house. They settled in a cave, a bomb shelter, and lived by themselves with no money. Seita had to beg for food or money to neighbors who ignored and treated coldly. When air raid siren blew, he stole food from empty houses risking his life. Their worsening situations make the audience feel deep sorrow and pity on them.

The love and sacrifice light up the world

When Guido was working as a waiter in the dining room, there was a record player. He put the speaker in front of a microphone to the outside of the window and played the music, which Dora loved, and spoke to the microphone that he loved her and was alive with their little son. So she could know they were still alive and missed her family. It is one of memorable scenes that moves our heart and everlasting love still exists during the war.

There were no lights or electricity at night, and so Seita caught fireflies and put them in to the cave. The cave was lightened up with full of fireflies' glimpses with which Sesko was delighted. As the title of the animation goes, the lights of fireflies are so beautiful and the love for his sister is so touching.

As Nazi almost defeated the war, the soldiers tried to kill all of the Jews in the prison. The prisoners tried to escape or hide in the prison so they wouldn't be killed. Guido, also, tried to escape from the prison with his family so he came to his wife leaving Joshua in a kind of box, telling him, "Never get out of the box until tomorrow, then you'll be the winner". But Guido was found. Even when he was going to be killed, he was walking smiling to his son. His great love for his son is alive till the moment he faced his death. How many people could have shown such bravery to his family?

Sesko had a box of candies, called drops, that she treasured. She ate the drops slowly but finally the box became empty. She filled the box with water and shook it, drinking the water. She drank the water because there remained the sweetness of drops in the box. This scene comes closer to us, making us feel the sufferings and sorrow of the poor and of war. Unfortunately both of them died as they became unhealthy. Like this the war and heartbreaking reality break the love among family.

Why the life is beautiful

Both stories show how the love and sacrifice toward family are powerful. Even when the heroes are in dangerous and desperate situation, they attempt to overcome the hopeless situation with their free will that they have to protect their family.

A war started by few leaders hurts many civilians. Both movies show us how cruel and sad things happen to us when we are in a war. Even though there are no battle scenes like fighting or killing, we can experience the misfortunes and deep sorrow in the movies. We have to remember the tragedy that many people had suffered in wars and must not repeat the mistakes. In the real world, despite those sad previous trials, human beings are still repeating their mistakes and reproducing another tragedy.

By Lee So-jung

Reporter of Culture Section

Interview with Jo Dong-won, research worker of PRISM

"Let's produce images with our own hands"

People often go to a library near their houses or schools to gain knowledge from books. They also visit a museum to see materials on display or a gallery to view works of art. Such public facilities for culture infra-structure in each community have rendered great services to the improvement of those local residents' cultural abilities. And now, in an age of torrent of images, we have a new concept in public facilities for culture infra-structure, called "Media center" aiming at cultivating the public media literacy.

"Media center" means a comprehensive culture center for visual arts, established by the local authorities and operated by private organizations. When it becomes established in our community, we can have access to various visual art works like independent movies viewing and discussing them. In addition, people can directly produce those works by using the film-making instruments specially designed for the media environment. Of course, education on visual media is the first consideration.

Up to now, even though these centers are about to take roots in each local area, all the necessary preparations are not mature yet. In this situation, the research center for progressive media activism, "PRISM(Progressive media activism)" is playing an important part in developing Media center more systematically, running "Media-center network". They help activists, who are carrying this program forward in their own community, to have an access to and thorough knowledge about each and every areal center. This month, the Argus met Jo Dong-won, a research worker of PRISM and asked about Media center and Media-center network.

Reporter: What is the objective of Media center?

Jo Dong-won: Now we live in an age of the torrent of images. There are plenty of commercial movies shown in theaters. However, there's no opportunity to enjoy varieties of visual arts such as independent



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

movies or films made by the public. Starting from such critical mind, various movements for citizens' independent media have been carried out, based on the rapid development of digital technology. We, however, do not yet have infra-structure for that. Media center will function as the infra-structure.

R: Then how did it come into being at first?

J: In foreign countries, there are many Media centers. However, they have not been introduced well to our country. Once the Korea Broadcasting Institute took up the term "Media center" in their report, it became known gradually. About 1998, we began to set out for its establishment in earnest.

R: What is the role of Media-center network and what has it done until now?

J: We have searched for Media-center in each area and interviewed activists who are promoting the establishment of Media-center. In the middle of those activities, we realized that an interchange of information between communities is essential. Being solitary, the activists would have difficulties

in carrying out the work. However, being connected with one another, they can go ahead with the plan easily and there would be less difficulty in the legislation for Media center. Though we constructed on-line Media-center network this April, we failed to realize the anticipated result. After feeling the limitations of on-line activities, the first off-line workshop on October 6th bore fruitful result. We will progress our work on-line and off-line together from now on.

R: Are there any distinguished points from other centers on images?

J: In fact, Media center is an integration of the existing functions, though regarded as an unfamiliar facilities. For example, there are a Hankyoreh cultural center, Cinematheque, etc. The unique thing is that it functions as a complex space, combining those functions which have been carried out separately up to now. When it settles down as the public facility, it will realize the infra-structure for public access with sufficient public finance for that.

R: What is the present state of the progress of establishing Media center?

J: For Media center to affect our society, it, above all, should be possible that Media center outreaches citizens, and educates them in media literacy with securing experts. Then if alternative media environment comes to be created and media activities in that environment become possible, the dream of media democracy in our society shall come true.

By Kam Eun-jin

Editor of Culture Section



World of progressive rock music



Live Scenes from New York
Dream Theater

When I first met this band, I was 17 years old. Then I never enjoyed their musical character and style previously. In fact, I wasn't a rock mania at that time. But after I met them, everything was changed. I thought, "Wow, there is another life and strange world...right, over there - rock music." Yes, "Dream Theater" was my hero. And now, too. Now, I want to introduce their new album, title of "Live Scenes from New York".

Why is this album unique? First, it is made up of three pieces of CD : First and Second contains all of those songs on "Scenes from a memory", Third has songs from other albums.

By Kim Seong-hwi

The writer is a junior of the Russian Dept.

"We can play drama like others"

The Seoul Disabled Youth Drama Festival was held in Yonkang-Hall, Jongro from October, 21 to 29. The festival was contributed by *Pumdongi*, the teenagers culture association, with participation disabled students who played the drama as well as non-disabled people in the festival.

The festival started to show that disabled people also can take part in the cultural events. "That the disabled cannot enter theaters in wheelchairs does not mean that they do not have culture. It just seems so because we do not accept their cultural desires and talents," said the representative of *Pumdongi*, Shim Han-ki.

On weekdays, they programmed the works that the students could participate in easily and on weekends, they played dramas that all families could take part in.

They played 6 dramas, some of which needed participation of the audience. They enjoyed the show, feeling impressed by the disabled students. "It was touching that teenagers who are disabled forced their efforts onto the show," said one of the audience, "and I got to know the fact that communication between the disabled and the non-disabled is absent," she added.

By Lee So-jung / The Argus

Introducing a new coming out comic magazine: "Comix"

Young and new wave in comics

The industry on publishing comics is in deep decline these days. Last year, many comic magazines ceased to publish, such as "Big Jump", "Heat", etc. In addition, still other magazines were discontinued in this year. Such happenings made us surprised, because these magazines had been believed to have a steady fixed circle of readers. Such difficulty of publishing comic books is caused from absence of popular comic books.

As cartoonists are lack of talents can produce more marvelous works and they are short of story-line. Moreover, the taste of readers is very flat, consuming only similar stories, and therefore cartoonists tend to produce those kinds of comics. As a result, the variety is in need in that artists should produce more abundant, fresh and creative materials for comics.

In an effort to solve those problems, the first indie comic magazine "Comix" was published in September. With more abundant and creative stories than in comic books, the monthly magazine was issued. It received attention as it is the first legally published indie comic magazine.

Indie comics in Korea

The meaning of indie comic is a kind of comic genre that is independent from capital, in the pursuit of freedom of expression. The first appearance of indie comics is same as other indie arts that is against for capitalistic culture. The indie cartoonists pursue their own characters or styles in their works, opposite to the closed and similar characters of industrial comic market.

The first indie comic appeared in 1988 by "Nemorami", a comic drawing club, where cartoonists from Art College, Hongik University joined. Then, "Comic Experiment Spring" was issued in 1995. It caused impact because of its new and unfamiliar materials which were not shown in other common industrial books. In 1996, "Flushing" was published by Association for Development of Our Comics (ADOC). The magazine announced clearly that their identity was "low-budget, independent comics". They fought the enormous capital comic



The first indie comic magazine, "comix" was issued in September. It is in the pursuit of creativity in comics industry.

publishers and challenged the uniform system. The artists who published "Nemorami" and "Comic Experiment Spring" and many other artists continued to issue other indie comic magazines but they discontinued the publications. After that, in 1999, webzine "Comix" was on the Internet. The webzine "Comix" has been popular among indie comic manias. Finally, a paper-made magazine "Comix" was issued.

Every indie comic book should have stopped publishing long before but efforts and supports for creation in indie comics made indie comics continue up till now. "Comix" is the result after those endless trials and supports from those who love indie comics.

The need for indie comics, "Comix"

Indie artists wanted to overcome the uniform style of Korean comics industry and to advance the attitudes of readers to indie comics. This is why they published "Comix". They have drawn indie comics for 10 years and thought indie comics have been spread to many people.

The character of indie comic is very

unique. Stories and drawing styles are sometimes shocking or at least, very different. "Comix", of course, is also unique and exceptional. But the existing indie comics had dark and weird stories and so readers found it difficult to access to them. "Comix", on the other hand, is bright and fun.

In the magazine, about 10 comics are serialized. Among them, "Comix girl Y" is the story of a super-highlighted girl who treats the Japanese Prime Minister, who is insisting the extreme right nationalism, and "Sunyoung Management" shows the lives in a girls' highschool with reality. The former comic is social-critic with fun and its drawing style is creative because it belongs to the pop art style.

Such new and different comics are hardly seen in other common magazines. Korean comics are short of characters and originality and so the readers' choices are so limited that they can choose only one-sided comics. But indie comics produced by high-minded cartoonists have widened the opportunities to more various kinds of cartoons. "Comix" wants the readers to choose more various

comics that they like, and to access exceptional materials or stories that they rarely could see in other comics.

For the continuous growth of "Comix"

As it is not widespread to public yet, the magazines have not been sold much. Most people even do not know the existence of "Comix". Even though the magazine has not been sold that much, the responses of readers were good. They said, "It is memorable among the indie comics that have been issued," "It is comparable to other countries' indie comic books," and "Comix seems to be able to compete with other industrial comic magazines." The readers praised it in the positive way.

"I will be satisfied when many people get to know the value of indie comics," said Shin Il-sub, the editor of "Comix", "and if we can be one of the ways to solve the problems that Korean comic industry is too one-sided and same-looking, our trial is already a success," he added. "Comix" is meaningful when they are in pursuit of creativity and originality. Also it has to be marvelous work which is hardly seen in other comic magazines.

"Comix" is at the very beginning now. Readers should pay attention to the road it will take whether it goes the right or wrong way. The cartoonists and readers need to see indie comics as an art that is on the base of free creation and distribution, and trials to make them of better quality.

Indie comics specialize in various distribution channels and free-capital. One of alternative plans for revival of the Korean comic books industry is publishing such indie comics. "Comix" is a fruit from the movement of non-mainstreamer of comics against the existing publishing comics industry. It is on the tough road which they have chosen. Even though their first steps are slow, steady steps will take them to a more tranquil and smother road.

By Lee So-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

Love for HUFS and movies

What if there were a place that can erase people's painful memories? There exists a city, Seoul, in the movie "Nabi", that does such a thing. "Nabi" has become more famous because it was rewarded in Locarno Film Festival. The Argus met the director this of movie, Moon Seung-wook (IC-87), in the city that could erase our memories in the movie and talked about his unforgettable memories in HUFS and life.



Moon Seung-wook (IC-87)

"I have wanted to become a film director when I was at middle school. I wanted to attend a department of drama and film but my family objected to my wish. At that time I liked the image of HUFS and also there were a movie producing club, Cinema-Echo, which was very famous for its fame. I thought Department of Communication and Information was very close to making films. So I got to enter the department in HUFS."

The club had been so famous that it was well known to the Korean film industry when he was at HUFS. Cinema-Echo still makes films and sometimes holds film festivals but it was more active before. Students in the club made art films in addition to social films and they also held various kinds of film festivals. At that time, the university students lacked cultural activities, and so their only way to access the cultural events was through universities. Therefore, the club's activities got to be more active and many students participated in the festivals. "In November, 1986, the 6th presidential election, we held the film festival on the Slaughter in Gwangju with Yeonsei General Student Council. But while we were holding the event, the police arrested half of the club's students and confiscated the films, and of course, the festival had to be stopped. It was a scary experience." Besides, there were more memories during his school days. "The older students, who attended the club earlier, forbade us to go out with others. We were forced into making films, sleeping at school, and even we had no money." This way he had beautiful memories at HUFS.

Then what made him dream of movies? "When I was attending the middle school, I got to see a French movie called 'The Night in America'. The movie was a story about a movie studio and then I made up my mind to be a director. The dream has been on and on till these days." He might have made a difficult choice to realize, but just carrying the dream on might have been more difficult. In fact, he didn't graduate from HUFS. "I studied hard in the first term as the courses were related to movies. I even got the scholarship. In the second term, however, the courses were unrelated to what I wanted to study. So I only concentrated on the club activities. I went in the army after the second year. I wandered for a half of the year and decided to study abroad."

He entered Polish National Film Academy in Poland. As he was the first Korean student to study in Poland, he might have been lonely and homesick. "At first I was a total stranger and I could not speak Polish. However, as time went by, I came to rather like the country because the prices were low and the Poles were kind and sincere. I had a great time there. I loved it."

He had won many prizes and admitted his talent. But he failed in the debut work, "The Stranger". After that he got to produce "Nabi" these days.

He always takes great pains on what films he should make. "A movie director has got a lot of things to do and lots of things to take care of. If I get closer to the audience's needs, I cannot just do the things that I want. On the other hand, I get farther away from the audience's needs, I can do the things that I want. I always think about that." He travels a lot when he thinks of his work, producing films. "I usually visit Europe. I loved Czechoslovakia most as the people there are unsophisticated and sincere and the prices are low. The capital is Prague and the city is like a small cafe."

"I want to make films that can be remembered for a long time, so that people can see my movies repeatedly and think about them." He sometimes makes documentary films as he thinks it is helpful to produce movies. Also he is now working as an indie art film censor. "I did not want to do that job but I'm doing the work because I was requested to do such things. I got to make films again and again as I have to live on making films."

He planned to teach on films to his younger students in the club, Cinema-Echo. The love for films made him love HUFS, or the love for the school helped him to make his dreams come true. But one thing is certain-he loves both, HUFS and movies.

By Lee So-jung
Reporter of Culture Section



For better Insa-dong, citizens take action

Filled to capacity with people, illuminated by neon lights, and recently taken by take-out coffee shop of foreign-brand, Insa-dong, the street in which our memories and tradition has been kept deep, has been changing. Sad about the change of its intrinsic value, "Citizen's Solidarity for a Sustainable City" has taken the lead of ornamenting Insa-dong. As one of their activities, "The Insa-dong Ally Festival" was held on the 28th of October.



Children and their parents are participating in the street display.

To participate and enjoy the festival, first of all, people should explore the alleys of Insa-dong such as "Haggojae", "Toetmaru" meaning a narrow porch in Korean, "Seonchon", etc. Walking along big roads branching out into two or three narrow lanes, they may find that one of them branches out into another two or three lanes, too. There are many restaurants and tea-houses that enjoyed the patronage of scholars, literary people, artists, and musicians by the roadside.

For participants' convenience, pieces of yellow cloth were laid on the ground along each lanes. "What's this?" a couple wondered at the yellow cloth on the ground and soon follows the lines along the lane and explores alleys of Insa-dong.

After exploring every alley, they can receive a postcard on which Insa-dong is painted from members of the hosting organization. Then they write down their wishes how Insa-dong should be on the postcard. On postcards, participants' opinions were put down like these, "I often visit here with my husband and children like

today. I want Insa-dong to recover its original feature." "Insa-dong should not be exploited anymore."

Then the postcards come to be hung on "Sotdae", a pole signifying prayer for good harvest in Korea. Besides, these postcards will be delivered to Seoul City." Around "Sotdae" in the middle of the road, participants can pray not only their wishes on Insa-dong but also their private wishes.

Meanwhile, the street display was proceeded in front of Daesung Group. On the drawing paper lying long on the road, participants could draw pictures in water colors and paints and write down their wishes for Insa-dong on the paper. This attracted many people, especially children and their parents.

Children enjoyed painting much but not writing their wishes on Insa-dong without fully understanding the meaning of this event. When they grow up, however, they will be able to visit better Insa-dong recalling this one fine day.

By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus



Let's explore alleys of Insa-dong!

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By Lee Sang-hyun / Cartoonist of The Argus