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Unified festival for one Korea

It was the moment of boosting spirits for the implementation of the Joint Declaration. As a high-light of the Liberation Day events, the 2003 Reunification Grand Festival was held at Kyunghee University under the slogan of "Execution of promoting the celebration with two Koreas." The ceremonies were held at the Open Theatre in the campus with more than 4,000 students from diverse organizations such as Hanchongryon and Association of University Press.

After the opening remark, Yoon Han-tak, a representative from the Solidarity between South and North, made initial speech hoping for the peaceful reunification, the will of the nation. And he prayed for abolishing the war plan of the United States in Korean peninsula.

The stages of the ceremony had

four sections; "The United States Empire-The Enemy of the People of the World," "50 Years of War and Atrocities," "Listening to the People's Determination" and "Unifying the People." Every section consisted of songs and theatrical performances. Troupe Mirae performed a play named "Building Your Own Country," which shown the reality of the Korean society after the Korean War.

The next stage was organized by the anti-U.S. and anti-war organizations, urging the nation's youth to succeed the spirit of Joint Declaration and non-aggressiveness. It was sponsored by the Solidarity for Reunification and the Committee for Two Middle School Girls. Near the Open Theatre where the ceremony was held, the Memorial Committee for Hyosun and Misun raised

donations through selling the reunification-related souvenirs and beverages. With that, they also collected the donations and signatures to free the students arrested for the demonstration in the U.S. Army range.

At the Open Theatre in Kyunghee University, people held the rally for Promoting Committee for the Liberation Day Celebration with the two Koreas. Meanwhile, events of labor unions for anti-war, anti-U.S. and anti Neo-liberalism were held with the cheering of the 800 laborers. At the same time, students from Hanchongryon and Association of University Press held the demonstration rally at Jonggak and Kwanghwamoon. 1,500 Labor Union members from all over the country as well as the students also joined the demonstration.

On the day of celebration, the Pan-People's Alliance of Youth reached its 11th anniversary, and it promised that everyone in the organization will uphold the spirit of the Joint Declaration and give everything to the anti-war and anti-U.S. to protect eternal peace in Korean peninsula.

This year's ceremony was quite different from those of the previous years. Compared to the many introduction of the previous years, this year's theme of anti-U.S. and anti-war was conveyed through the route of realistic art such as performances and chants. Students, laborers and citizens from all over the country came together with the unified mind at the Open Theatre to hold the Promoting Committee for one Korea.

By Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus

HUFSans' voice exploded

An urgent task to HUFSans, "Stop the ex-foundation from redomination!" A protest assembly for constitution of public foundation was held at August 21. This event was a part of Summer School of Love for HUFS which was held from August 20 to 21.

The General Students Council (GSC) and Students' Associations of Colleges went to Gwanghwamun to protest in front of the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MEHRD). After they confirmed their determination behind Sejong Center for the Performing Arts, they went toward the MEHRD. They protested on a pavement around the MEHRD because police kept them from going into MEHRD.

They censured strongly that MEHRD is in collusion with some power group in HUFS and trying to constitute foundation of HUFS with the plan of 4 (HUFS members) to 2 (company) to 2 (MEHRD) to 1(ex-foundation).

They also urged that the MEHRD have to come forward positively on the issue of foundation reform by constituting a public foundation with the plan that members of HUFS come



to agreement.

Because they all could not go to the MEHRD due to the police, only representatives met the persons concerned with the MEHRD. The representatives of HUFS delivered students' will to constitute public foundation to them and made the GSC's opinion for normalization of foundation of HUFS clear.

Before this protest, Je Sung-hun (R-94), who is a vice-student president of GSC of graduate school, spoke a lot about the foundation of HUFS at the Small Theater of the Graduate School Building on August 20. He told about the history of students' struggles to gain democracy in campus.

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

ISM Korea sprouts out

There is a small but strong movement to organize ISM Korea.

The International Solidarity Movement (ISM) is a movement of Palestinian and International activists orking to raise awareness about the struggle for freedom from the Israeli occupation. ISM utilizes nonviolent, direct-action methods of resistance to confront the illegal Israeli ruling.

On Saturday, August 9, there was a meeting in a small cafe named "Goddess" located in Ssangmun-dong. The name of the meeting was "The second story about Palestine." About 25 people gathered to talk about anti-war activities. Although the meeting was not very big, thoughts were vigorously exchanged.

First, a documentary film "Jenin, Jenin" was played on the screen. It was about a tragic event that occurred in Jenin, a city in Palestine, in 2002. Bulldozers destroyed all the buildings, so the Palestinian citizens lost their homes and became wanderers.

Such attacks by the Israeli occupation troops are based on the suspicion that the city is used as a hideout for Palestinian terrorists. But

on the screen, there were no terrorists only some kids who were desperately throwing stones at the bulldozer. In the film, a young girl in elementary school straightforwardly expressed her strong willingness to resist the Israeli occupation.

Han Sang-jin, the pacifist who works for the Peace Force made a short announcement after watching the film. He advocated that Korea should form a Palestine peace team. And he also said a Peace Education Center is going to be founded in Baghdad.

The second event was a lecture about Palestine. Everyone in the cafe had a chance to learn a little about Palestine history, the current situation, and the serious problems surrounding it.

The lecturer Chang Yeong-tae said, "Palestinians are suffering under the Israeli Zionism entity. Palestinian is the biggest refugee group in the world. Every Palestinian is suffering under the Israeli occupation and the ensuing oppression of human rights. Moreover, the most important resource in the middle east, water is 80% seized by the Israeli."

continued on page 5



Initial march for reunification

To celebrate the Liberation Day of Korea, for the first time 815 university students had a chance to lay foot on Mt. Kumgang. The event gave hope and desire for reunification to the students. They are marching 8.15km from the Haegumgang hotel to the Onjungak.

See on page 7

Lee Jun-gul / The Argus



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Editorial

For the N.K. project

All the people in Korea was shocked by the sudden suicide of Hyundai Asan chairman Chung Mong-hun last month. In the end, the leading manager of North Korean project chose the last exit to get out of triple handicaps: illegal remittance to the North, investigation on the hidden capital and financial difficulty. With his death, many people have expressed concerned about the project.

So far, Hyundai Asan led the project alone with the goal to bring North and South Korea close together. As a result, it played an important role to make Korean Peninsula peaceful. However, it used up the whole capital about 450 billion won and it is about to go bankrupt. Even Hyundai Asan President Kim Yoon-kyu showed regret to the people who expressed their desires to assist too late by saying, "They should have helped when he was alive."

Despite this confusing times, the project must be kept going. There are some important points for the business to progress smoothly. First of all, the viewpoint and method of the Mt. Kungang tours, the core of the project, need to be changed. Since the sole credible channel has disappeared, the people of the nation and other companies should take over the role separating it from politics. In other words, it's time to share the burden with the people and other companies. Some politicians suggested that the tour should induce people to participate by raising funds or buying the stocks of Hyundai Asan.

Also, the government and politician have to understand the meaning of the project. Economic cooperation between the North and South is closely connected with politics and the North Korea nuclear issue. Nothing can relieve the tension of Korean Peninsula and advance unification but economic cooperation. The only solution for the North Korean nuclear issue is economic cooperation. The two issues can't be divided. Therefore, the officials and politicians should realize importance of the project in the present crisis in bringing about peace. Especially, the Grand National Party (GNP) must stop criticizing the project and help it. It already left a blow to the 2000 inter-Korean summit with the independent counsel. Besides, the GNP always criticise the Peace-Prosperity Policy as one-sided support without any return. The political strife, however, endangering the trust of two that Korea which have been built through economic interchange should be stopped. It would bring about a retreat in history. So, it is necessary that the GNP shows broad-minded attitude over the North Korea project.

Lastly, people have to help the project both materially and morally. All the people has to recognize that if we are going to succeed, it's not their job. It is no one else's job, but a job for all of us. In addition, we have to be prepared to put our taxes to that mission and we have to be prepared to have right spirit to support those kind of business.

Response of Korean people on the project is very cold nowadays. Young people in Korea do not necessarily support it because they are too busy with their own lives. And most of the older people in Korea are not favored towards it perhaps because of the painful memories of the Korean war. What is worse, they expressed their hostile feelings by burning the national flag of North Korea on the Liberation Day of Korea.

Both the generations should change their way of thinking. They need to have a positive attitude towards the project. It's the only way to bring early reunification.

A few days ago, good news was heard. Hyundai Asan will open the North Korea's Gaecheon Industrial Complex for domestic small and mid-sized companies ahead of scheduled. The number of applicants hoping to move into the special zone is increasing and it is also expected to attract foreign investors. It reflects the fact that North Korea has started to have a positive attitude to the project than before.

Sometimes, bad luck often brings good luck. Like the sentence, economic cooperation with North Korea is gradually being established. Thoughtful consideration and concessions can make harmony in Korea.

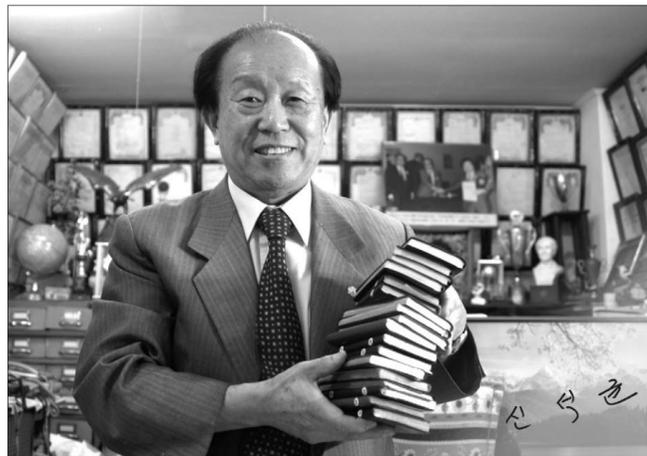
Interview with an inventor, Shin Suk-kyun (R-54)

Bring good things to our life

The name "Thomas Edison" might pop up, when you hear the word, the King of Invention. In Korea, there is a 75-year-old man who is called the "Thomas Edison of Korea." Shin Suk-Kyun (R-54), who is the chairman of the Korea New Invention Institute, is producing new ideas even today. The Argus met him at his small office located in Jongro-Gu. His office shows us the history of his career at a glance. All the space on the walls of his office is filled with the certificate of patents, certificates of merit, medals and appreciation plaques of all kinds. Shin has invented more than 5,000 items, and he has about 1,000 items of patent on new devices both inside and outside of the country.

He has much enthusiasm for life and social activity for his age. "I often stay up in my office till 11 at night." His energetic voice showed his active and busy life. Shin is giving lectures at many research institutes of conglomerates as well as devising new things every day. Also he has visited various countries to attend international invention conventions. In March, at the Singapore International Intellectual Assets Exhibition, he earned the prize for inventing the device that can discriminate counterfeit notes.

As you would expect, his campus life was also something out of the ordinary. In his university days, he studied during the day time and worked a tutor early in the morning. He taught a middle school boy at his home for about 5 years. As a tutor, he realized that there is no guidelines for home education for parents at that time. Therefore, with the help of the boy's father, he published the monthly magazine "Home Education." At that time, even weekly magazines were uncommon in our society. As a university student, he needed to obtain a special sanction for publishing a magazine. At last, he was allowed to open the magazine



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

He has been keeping his invention notebooks, in which he has recorded new invention ideas everyday without skipping for the past 20 years.

office, and he worked with 6 reporters in the evening time. Shin worked for 5 more years after his graduation. "If children grow up without being close to nature, they would become impatient," he stressed the importance of living in nature. He spent his childhood in the countryside of Pyungsan, which is located in North Korea.

Thanks to his affluent family background, he was able to enroll in kindergarten unlike many of his other friends. His life as an inventor started from that time. When he was 7 years old, he came up with the idea to invent his first work, "Umbrella with A Small Window" while riding a bicycle on a rainy day. "It was not an invention at that time, it was just for fun." Since then, he has created remarkable inventions.

One of the global inventions he had made

was a carton. It was the first one to use paper for containing a beverage. Today, all the people in the world are using the carton which contains dairy products like milk in their daily life. This simple but epochal invention was created when he was 23 years old. After the war, western culture was spread by the U.S. military in Korea. One of the products of the culture was a pill that tasted like orange. People drank orange flavored juice by mixing the orange-flavored pill with water. "I wanted to drink this juice that was mixed with the clear water of the outside stream. But back then, there was no container that could be filled with this liquid." At that time, there was a kind of oil-stained paper that was waterproof for more than 10 minutes. Shin folded the paper and made a container which could be used as a

cup. And this evolved into the carton of milk that everybody is using.

Besides this folding paper cup, he has invented in 15 fields including electricity, electronics, instruments, medical science and optical science. His inventions include the solar radio cap, the bio rhythm computer, the stereo multi-vision, an instrument for measuring battery for blind people and so on. How could a Russian major invent all these things? The answer is that this was possible due to his interest in these fields and by studying elementary knowledge of science in school. His special field was electricity in Nanyang Technical High School. And before entering HUFSS, he studied zoology, botany, organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry in the College of Agriculture at Dongguk University for a year. In addition, after graduating from HUFSS, he became a graduate student of Yonsei University and studied engineering.

Where does his great creative talent come from? He said, "One who has great curiosity about one's field of interest and a basic knowledge of science is able to create an invention." He added that inventor observes things and thinks about them differently from other people. Shin also said that inventors need to challenge themselves again and again despite failures. He adds, "The history of humanity is the history of invention. Invention is essential for the progress of civilized society. I am a scientist and inventor. I am making my inventions with pride."

He is planning to establish an Invention University now. And even in today's page of his invention notebook, unrecognizable codified ideas would be scribbled down.

By Baek Mi-sun

Associate Editor of Campus Section

From the Faculty Lounge

What is the significance of the current level of the youth unemployment in Korea? The fact is that over the last years it remains a serious social problem which we need to resolve quickly and properly. Since the IMF crisis, the youth unemployment has increased continuously.

There are several reasons why this happens. A systematic unbalance between labor supply and demand is one of these. The current economic uncertainties are forcing companies to scale back hiring or scrapping their hiring plans. However, due to the increasing number of the universities from the 1980s the total volume of the university graduates immensely increased. This incompatibility has resulted in supply exceeding demand to a great extent. It is generally assessed that this mismatch arose from the absence of any systematic analysis of the actual labor market situation. In this respect the government is never free from any criticism.

Far from such quantitative mismatch, qualitative mismatch is also found. The point is that the quality of the education at the level of the universities or colleges are lagged behind the general standard of what firms in Korea normally require.

Since 1987, Korean labor has hugely accumulated their own power. Various type of strong resistance to capital are still maintained. In the light of this, any necessary

restructuring or dismissal of workers cannot be implemented properly to improve the financial situation or the market position of the individual firms. As a result of this, most firms in Korea are forced to maintain certain organizational size at the risk of their own benefit. There will be no hope for the

Despite the recent expansion of the intern job holders, any institutionalized transfer of the intern position to more stabilized ones within companies still has not been made yet. The job research service has also never been carried out under the supervision of any genuine and centralized authority at national

government and other key parties. In this respect, the government already formed several special committees. Most recently, under the responsibility of the Prime Minister a special committee for the resolution of the youth unemployment has been established to overcome the current difficulties.

It is also pivotal that a social safety net should be formed more firmly to make the policies work in real sense. It will actually function to reduce uncertainties which most job seekers may feel under the current circumstance. As a part of the solution for this matter, the promotion of the venture industry might be another alternative which we must not ignore. In the past the industry accepted lots of youth people despite of its current slump. If the industry is properly managed to remain financially strong enough, no doubt its second contribution is easily expected. A huge chunk of young job seekers were disappointed with the current favorable job market and many of them virtually dropped their plan to work. To avoid any further decline in the youth unemployment, this issue should be at the top of the national agenda.

The writer is a professor at the center for International Area Studies

Letter to The Argus

What is real patriotism?

I saw a quite attractive article on The Argus in its June edition. The article encouraged youth patriotism on the occasion of 50th anniversary of "The Korean War," in the total context. The interesting point is that the editorial criticizes a student who favored Japanese goods. But I started to wonder whether negative comment was really reasonable in the present circumstances, so I was forced to pick up my pen.

She said "I use Japanese stationary goods because its quality is better than ours, and I think it has nothing to do with patriotism. We are living in a fair democratic society which based on capitalism." Although the paper decried her unpatriotic, I think it is natural as well as more helpful to our nation and companies and strengthen their competitiveness. No doubt, the era of globalization has already spread over the world, fuel in astonishing changes of capital

and products flowing. The advent of new challenges the product markets are endangering geographical borders, with the result that we are facing a bloody war among all participants.

Under these circumstances, it is reported that textile industries in Korea and Hongkong have knocked out similar industries in the U. S., and the iron business sectors around the world are more than a little worried with POSCO. Several shipbuilding plants in EU are receiving a lot of pressure from Korea and Japans' technology. I think it would chiefly disturb market efficiency if we tried to purchase only Korean products as an gesture of Patriotism. It would bring unexpected results much different from what we initially intended.

Ha Gyung-hwan (E-01)

Useful tips for journalists-to-be

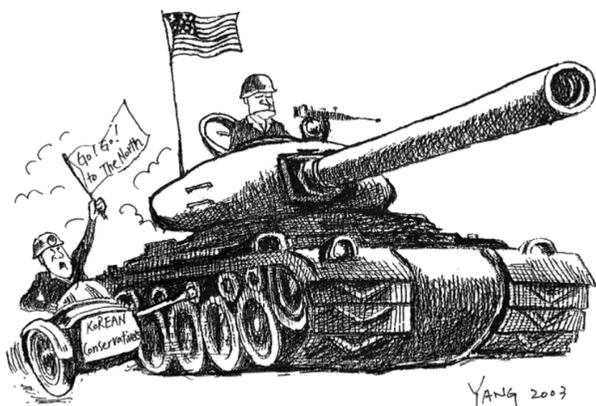
"OhmyNews" has been continue to cause many sensations since its first publication. It is the first internet newspaper in Korea and it has played a leading role in internet journalism. So, the interview with the managing editor of OhmyNews was quite timely and interesting. In particular, the reporter covered well Kim Dang's university life, his everyday routines as a journalist and some of his remarkable achievements. At the very end of the interview, he gave a list of some good books, together with an important tip - "intellectual curiosity." That advice should be very useful to many journalists-to-be.

I think that anybody can read this article easily and comfortably. On the other hand, I am not entirely happy with the subtitles. There are three subtitles - OhmyNews, OhmyBooks and OhmyThoughts. There was a clear explanation of OhmyNews but

no explanation or little for OhmyBooks and OhmyThoughts. Kim Dang's ideas and thoughts are ambiguously expressed. For instance, he said, "Korean people tend not to think. We should keep a sharp lookout for this." However, it would be much better if he gave good examples of emotionalism against rationalism. He gave an excellent solution which is reading but did not tell the readers when Korean people become so emotional and forgot rationality. In conclusion, this is a very impressive interview but there are some things missing.

Lee Joo-hyun (S-01)

After reading The Argus, please send us your impressions or opinions. Address : theargus@hanmail.net



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

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Analyzing the problem of library and searching for the solution

The truth out of place in the library

A new library has been in the College of Humanities at Wangsan Campus. The Special Learning Room was created in the College of Natural Sciences and has been merged with the library. The opening ceremony for the library was held on August 23th in 1991.

Remodeling in Wangsan library

On June 23, the Wangsan library started remodeling to renovate the facilities. In this remodeling process, also called the "Second Construction," old and dilapidated building was renovated. All the windows were changed, the first and the third reading rooms were renovated, the third and the fourth restrooms were fixed, The reading room tables were replaced and more books were brought into the building.

Problem in the library

Although there are 40 million books, the library is still suffering from lack of space.

Several concerned voices complained that the original purpose of creating the building was to use it as a lecture hall and a research center for professors and that it was set up despite the limitations and handicaps of the building. They said, "The building itself was not built as a library at first. Therefore the space is limited and questions are being raised as to whether it can support the weight of the books. The interior of the library feels quite small when compared to other libraries."

The books are already reaching the ceiling on the first and the second floor. A representative of the library said that the capacity to hold books is full, and the problem can only be solved if the books in the third and the fourth floor are moved down to a proposed storage facility on the first floor.

The library will be operational and the books in the storage will be brought to the students by the staff upon request.

Attached storage space

Even if the proposed storage space is created, there is still a limitation on the number of new books the library can hold. First of all, the fact that a staff member is required to search for books goes against the principle of the library. Moreover, searching for books in a storage room is not an easy task for anybody.

The safety inspections held in the 90's reveal that the library will have no problem as long as the books are stored below the third floor. However, as the GSC observes, there will be a problem of the ground sinking. Also, cramping all the books in the storage area in the first and the second floor would be inefficient.

The administration is planning to renovate each section of the library but it has mentioned nothing about the proposed storage space. Storage rooms are generally a place for publications, literature, periodicals, and information sources, which are rarely accessed. Libraries in general allow only the photocopying of the materials stored in storage areas and not rentals.

The storage space will be full in three or four years and the administration admits that a new storage space will have to be constructed to prevent the problem. The administration claimed that it would solve the problem by using the peripheral buildings of the library.

The third and the fifth floor of the library in Seoul campus are being used to fill its purpose.

However, there are only the first and the second floor in the Wangsan campus and its different from Seoul. In 1963, the current library building in Seoul campus was not meant to be a library. But, the years of renovation and the increase of users have helped the building to become a library. A new library was finally completed and the opening ceremony was held in October of 1977. Everything seems pretty fine



Overflow of books in the library which does not provide enough space.

nowadays. The Seoul campus library currently holds 58 million books and the library at Wangsan has about 40 million. The current library at Wangsan is very much like the Seoul library of the 1970's.

The time to build a new library has come but the administration has no proposed plans yet. The renovation that is being done right now is only a temporary measure and the proposed storage can only expect to hold books for only three to four years. The students will suffer during those years even if a new library is constructed. People who are concerned about the overcrowded and full library conditions stated that they will voice their concerns to the president of HUFs.

Storage is shorten solution

The library is the most important of all university buildings. Wangsan campus has enough space to accommodate a new library

building. With the construction of the second dormitory, there will be more people using the library in times to come. Since there will not be many books, the students would have to find the books elsewhere. More people will buy books rather than taking advantage of the library.

The HUFs should focus on drawing up realistic plans rather than resorting to temporary measures. The purpose of the administration to spend its budget in the renovation is admirable, but it is only a temporary solution that would last 4 years at most. The proposed storage space is a plan, but if the administration is really concerned about the convenience of the students, it should prepare a clear outline for the construction of a new library building.

By Jo Jae-hyoung

Reporter of Campus Section

People normally see and hear the saying nowadays, "Birds of a feather flock together."

Of course, there are many groups that have good intentions and motives like promoting friendship among the members or helping the poor. But, there are also many meetings that possess negative features. It is true. For example, there was a suicide club among the internet clubs that has brought chaos and confusion into our society. Besides that, the so-called "noble clubs" are rapidly spreading. It is a meeting that enlists people of high social standing. Maybe, creating these clubs is not a growing trend but an already existing one. People whose address is in the Gangnam district, attend one of the top universities or come from a prestigious background can join the clubs.

They all have the goal or intention to promote friendship with the other members and form good social connections. These people have a perception that they are different from others. As the world becomes more materialistic, money is becoming the measure of judgment. It is the key factor in judging people's economic power.

What is more serious is that this trend is spreading into the academic society. Students of universities are joining together. And, other students are having difficulty in being accepted for membership. They must be students of one of top Korean universities or live in Gangnam. There are meetings such as behind close doors among the major universities in Seoul.

These students have rich parents, so they tend to overconsume. Actually, they buy the so-called luxury items such

as Chanel, Gucci, Prada, and so on. Through buying luxury items, they are apt to have a sense of superiority to others. The perception creates a gap among students. A student said that she felt a gap from them when they talk about their life. Students of the meetings has never made a fortune by their own efforts. In reality, their rich parents gave them a free-ride. It is a big mistake if the students estimate their value based on their parents' accomplishments.

In addition to this, most of those who have successful entered prestigious universities hold a notion that they sometimes ignores other universities. They do not care about how much

knowledge they have. Fame of the universities is most important to them. Inevitably, HUFs cannot be an exception. Rumors are flying that there is a meetings like those at HUFs. Students of universities have a critical way of thinking that wants to change our society. They reveal the truth, criticize and try to

reform social problems. But, some students repeat the same mistakes that the older generation was making. People must be judged by their accomplishments. They have to be proud of the fact that they are eagerly making efforts and achievements than of the fact that they have rich parents. Students have to realize this and practice these principles. Only the young generation can destroy the gap of that exists in our society. Therefore, students have to maintain a healthy spirit and try to build a sound society. Youths, throw away outdated thoughts quickly.

By Kim Kyu-young

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Pandora's Box

World of their own

Togetherness through English

The Gyeonggi English Camp was held at Joong San Hills Youth Training Center from July 21 to August 9. The Gyeonggi Province held the camp and HUFs and was in charge of the English education.

The teachers consisted of native English teachers, Korean assistant teachers, and other supporters. Native English teachers were a present teacher in England. Korean teachers consisted of present teachers of elementary and middle school and graduate students. Supporters were students of domestic universities and Washington University of America. A total of 237 elementary and middle school students joined in this camp, and a total of 20 classes were divided after an oral test.

Every class had one teacher, one Korean assistant teacher, and one supporter. They taught English to the students and took care of their stay during the camp. In addition to normal classes, the Skit Contest, which is an English play contest, and the Speech Contest was held during the camp. During the preparation for these contests, native speakers and Korean assistant teachers

taught English, and they made students study English in an open atmosphere.

There were classes in which students could learn various songs and dances. In the process of learning the diverse English songs and dances, students had a chance to be closer to English with great interest. The teachers and supporters played word quiz games and paper work with students, and did songs and dances together. After all these classes, the students became much interested in English and they gained confidence in speaking English.

As students had to live away from their parents during the camp, students and their parents had an opportunity to spend one day of the camp with each other. This one day made both the students and their parents feel how important they are to one another.

In spite of these beneficial times, it left some unsatisfied feeling because some students fought together and some parents expressed their complaints.

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

HUFsans' Voice - Talking with the staff at the HUFs library in Imun campus



Smile change the atmosphere in the library

A new column called the "HUFsans' Voice" is beginning in The Argus from this issue on. The column is newly established for meeting with HUFsans who are working as part of the staff in HUFs and to introduce their stories. Their voices at every place in campus as a member of HUFs would be conveyed. ...Ed.

How much waste is dumped at the library on a single day? Can you think of the people who can answer this odd question? The men are the janitors of HUFs working in the library. More than 2,000 students visit the library each day. These students keep the lights on day and night at HUFs at the library. In many students' reading rooms in the library, the staffs is working together with the students.

One of the men, who the students see every time when they visit the library, is the staff of the inquiry office. The man sits at the entrance and checks the number of people who use the library. And they also give information to the visitors and defend the building all night.

One evening, when the reporter visited the inquiry office, two men welcomed the reporter warmly. Yoon Suk-young (63) and Yoon Kyung-lim (66) work together three

days a week there. They work a full 24 hours for one day and have a day off the next day. So they come to work at 7 p.m. and go back home at 7 a.m. The reporter asked whether it is not exhausting to work all night. Yoon said, "Most of the people who work at a place similar to mine usually work on 24 hour shifts. But, I feel inconvenient because I am not free to travel far. Because I don't have enough holidays I can't be away for more than two days from my job."

Then, in the middle of the talk, a student with cold drinks entered the office and gave them to staffs and went back. The Two Yoons said that when students pass by the office and make a bow to them or give them something to drink, they feel glad and thankful. "There are some students like him but many students do not greet us when they pass by the entrance. If 1,000 students enter the library a day, only about 50 students greet me." He wanted to get along with more students and exchange greetings with them.

"When I am sitting at the entrance, I can see various students from the foreign language departments. I used to ask them how to say 'hello' in their departments." From the students of each department who visit library, Yoon has learned every greetings of foreign languages. He can say 'hello' in languages of 20 countries, in Chinese, Japanese, Arab, Hindi, Turkish,

Spanish, Russian, Portuguese, German, French and so forth without pausing.

He thinks that the students are working hard to come to the library and study every day. However, he wanted to ask students to follow the rule when using the library. "In the library building, people have to be careful not to make noise, but some students make big sounds when walking up and down the stairs, and some call their friends out loud."

In addition, he pointed out that students throw away cans with beverage left in it. It causes trouble because the liquid contents flow out of the garbage baskets to the floors of library. In addition, the clothes get dirty while the men carry the waste to the first floor.

And these days, many students bring the beverage from take-out coffee shop outside and throw them into the basket of the library. He would ask the students to drink their beverage outside and throw the cups away outside. Cups such as these increase the amount of garbage inside the library.

"What changes have been made since the library opened itself up 24 hours?", the reporter asked. Yoon said that about from 200 to 300 students study all night during the exam time. "But, normally, the number of students that stay up till late at night is very small. About 5 to 6 students studies at most. It is wasting electric energy."

And he mentioned that many students



Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

leave their dictionaries or books on the desk. "They don't consider things that belong to them as important. There are a lot of things thrown away in library and the students do not look for them afterwards," he said.

After the interview, he had gone patrolling the stairs. He said to reporter, "Do you know how to say 'thank you' in Hungarian? I learned it today from a student who visited the library." He smiled.

By Baek Mi-sun

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Hanchongryon protests against U.S. stryker brigade

Twelve Hanchongryon (Korean Federation of University Students Council) students illegally entered the comprehensive shooting range at EUSA (Eighth United States Army) located in Gyeonggi province, where stryker army was training, and they protested on top of a US tank.

They were arrested on site by the police and are being interrogated. They entered the base in a minivan, with the national flag of Korea tied around their necks and placards in their hands that read, "Stop the War threat in the Korean Peninsula," and penetrated more than 50 meters into the base. They took control of an unoccupied tank.

They burnt the American flag while yelling chants such as, "American Troops Get Out." "Against the War, Against the U.S." and "Stop the War" before being forced to leave by the U.S. troops. The protest lasted about 10 minutes and ended when the U.S. troops removed the students out of the base by force. They reattempted to enter the base around 5 p.m. but got arrested by the Pocheon police and 50 armed policemen.

From our school, two students Choo Seung-mi (R-01), and Ji Hye-min (E-03) were arrested for "An unpermitted demonstration of extreme and unlawful entrance to the stryker army training area.

Jeon Yu-ri (R-01), Yeon Jung-hwa (S-03), Seo Bong-geun (E-96), and Choi Go-woon (R-97) were also arrested when they visited the two previously arrested students as a protest against their arrest. Jeon Yu-ri was arrested 2 weeks ago while protesting for the release of the vice-president of Kyungwon University and so on.

The arrested students are currently being held at Uijeongbu prison and Jeon Yu-ri is being pinpointed as the key motivator of the entire incident, and she will be transferred to the prosecution on the 18th.

The Pocheon police department is considering to charge the students for illegally entering into building, and

affronting a foreign flag. And it will decide the punishment by the 8th.

This incident may have international repercussions, as well because of the U.S.'s demand for prosecution. It will be unlikely for the Hanchongryon students to get out easily.

The students argued in their protest declaration that the "Stryker Army training is a war-exercise for the invasion of the North" and demanded that the "Stryker army stop the war-exercise in the Korean peninsula immediately and disassemble."

By Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

A special class of Korean for the summer vacation was held from August 4 to 29. Japanese are learning manners when they drink tea. And they also have an opportunities to make Korean traditional alcohol, experience Paper industrial arts, but also saw the Nanta and Korean traditional performances like Samulnori and Changku.



Voyage the Poland

HUFSSans have been interested going abroad to study. So this column will inform students studying abroad. Also, specific details and episodes are included. ...Ed.

During the last summer vacation, The Argus met Yang Hye-sun who is a student of the Department of Polish in HUFSS.

She said that Poland was in the heart of Middle Europe and Warsaw was its capital. The nation had been invaded by strong neighboring states because almost three fourths of Poland is flat and opened to invasions from all sides. Poland was invaded during World War II when it was occupied by Hitler's Nazi Germany. An infamous death camp, Auschwitz, was built during the Holocaust to eliminate the Jews.

After World War II, Poland became a communist state due to Russia's influence. However, it was one of Russia's first satellite states that began the resistance called "Free Labor Union" and later demolished the communist regime. Poland was the instigator of the communist collapse in Eastern Europe. There exists the rising and the old generation both in Poland.

She said, "I have studied for one semester in Poznan and I will be studying next semester in a university in Sopot." Poznan is the center of west Poland, located near the Barta River, and it is the key transportation center and an aspiring commercial capital. Poznan is very similar to Laifnische. Poland usually starts the school year in October, which is different from Korea. She said that one would need to check the Polish school calendar before going there to study.

She also said, "Many people go to Poland because the music is very popular. People who do not know Polish go to Poland to see performances at the Chopin Music Hall, which is famous all throughout Europe." The Chopin Music Hall is known to all

musical fans, and it has many joint programs with Sejong University, Keimyong University and Szkola Filmowa Wlodzi (Movie School of Poland). The leaders of the struggle against Communism during the Soviet occupation allowed the National Film School to be established. Many people who go to Poland study usually find joint university programs.

She adapted herself to the Polish environment pretty well. When she was there as an exchange student, around 10 other students from other countries were there as well for the same purpose. Poland is increasing the number of exchange students each year, and they are getting more involved in local schools, improving the conditions for the students to learn.

After their graduation, the students look for jobs in Korean companies such as Daewoo, Samsung, and others or return to school to study. There are about 3 Polish students in HUFSS who are either professors or teaching assistants. Many Polish companies in Korea are hiring students who could speak Polish. Universities in Poland are hard to get in but much harder to graduate from, unlike Korea. This seems like the major difference in the education system between the two countries. The Polish students are mature and hard-working.

She suggested a few tips for those interested in studying in Poland, "It is better to learn the grammar before going there. You will have no time to stare at grammar books there because you will be piled with work. One other thing, practice interacting with the local people when you are in Poland or in any other countries such as U.S. Britain and so forth. Learn their language and culture by interacting with them. Most importantly, make friends."

By Jo Jae-hyung
Reporter of Campus Section

Need to foster experts of the countries

The Department of Greek and the Balkan Language, and the Department of Central Asian Language is to be established at the Wangsan campus of HUFSS in 2003 and many freshmen are going to enter these departments. Professor Yu Jae-won, a Linguistics Major, who is in charge of the Department of Greek and Balkan, professor Kim Dae-sung of the Department of Turkish, who is in charge of the Department of Central Asian Language, and professor Kim Hyun-taek of the Department of Russian, who is in charge of the Joint Program for Strategic Languages, are cooperating in this joint effort. The following is an interview with Professor Kim Hyun-taek.

Greece and the Balkan areas play an important role in our access to European and Slavic cultures. There are a lot of oil reserves in Central Asia. This project will accomplish the objective of producing experts who speak these languages fluently and have rich knowledge about the areas. The United States has already gained influence in those areas and has commanded control. Korea was late in achieving this.

Many students concerned about the possible low percentage of employment and financial support condition in the small minority languages departments have opposed this project and are worried about whether students can focus on their major. Professor Kim Hyun-taek is aware of this fact. He commented on their thoughts and expressed his ideas about it. "Studying a language is to study a peoples' history, culture, and traditions. If a student studies one more language of a nearby region by studying one minority language, he or she will have an ability that others do not have. They will get pay and position equal to their effort. Today's society demands those kind

of individuals, only those with the qualifications to succeed. Unfortunately, most students are studying English to get jobs and it will be harder for them to succeed." He also told us that there is already a HUFSS professor who has earned a degree in Greece. This professor was able to succeed because he went to a place where no one wanted to go. He had with him a challenging spirit and an ability to look further in to the future. He wishes that HUFSSans look ahead into the future and study zealously. Establishing unique departments like these is the biggest merit of HUFSS. We must take advantage of these benefits. He advised the students to take a broader view.



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

By Kim Kyu-young
Associate Editor of Campus Section

HUFSS has to spend money in others

students to spend the first two years in Korea and study abroad in the countries where they could enhance their major for the rest of their college years. This would be a wonderful way to make HUFSS outstanding among other normal universities.

Of course, it is the school's number one priority to continue establishing these small departments to foster experts of the smaller and lesser-known countries. It is the strength of HUFSS as well. However, as the research of the Center of International Area Studies shows, there is little noticeable progress. She heard that Korea has small number of experts on America or Japan, who are very commonly found in other countries. Due to this grim reality, she thinks that HUFSS should spend more money on the improvement of the existing departments rather than creating new ones.

How many small department students actually focus on developing their major? There is only a handful of companies that demand students from these departments. Therefore, many students concentrate solely on their English skills and common sense.

Only a very little percentage of the students actually continue their major through graduate school.

University entrance exam scores can be a problem. Many Korean students select prestigious universities and highly competitive departments for employment. Perhaps many students enter HUFSS due to its prestige and name value. Low entrance exam scores demanded by these small departments mean a general depreciation of the school's exam average. The entire image of HUFSS would then fall.

By Kim Kyu-young
Associate Editor of Campus Section



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

There are students who oppose to the establishment of the Department of Greek and Balkan, and the Department of Central Asian Language in 2004. The Argus met one of the students, Choi Mi-yeon (E-01), and listened to her side of the story.

The Department of Greek and Balkan, and the Department of Central Asian Language sounded fresh to her when she heard it for the first time. But, she questioned the effectiveness of the establishment of these small minority language departments.

Today, there are many small language departments at HUFSS. However, most of these departments do not get enough financial support from the administration. And, there is no system that makes HUFSS distinguished from other universities. For example, there is no system that allows the

During summer vacation ISS held for 6 weeks

International Summer Session (ISS) in Korean Studies was held for foreign students and Korean students in the International Building.

This summer was the first year of ISS at HUFSS and 125 students, half of whom were foreign students and the rest were Korean, participated in the orientation from July 1 to the closing ceremony on August 8.

All ISS courses were offered in English from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. everyday. There were 20 courses on Korean studies including History of Science in Korea, Korean

Aesthetics (Dance focus), Korean Poetry and Culture, Mass Media in Korea, Korea-US Relations and so on.

They were provided by outstanding faculty members from both inside and outside of Korea, who were eminent in their respective fields. Students can choose two classes and they get credits by taking the courses.

On every Friday, "Friday Activity" was held so that the students could experience the traditional Korean culture. On August 1, students had a Tanch'ong (decorative

coloring used on building) learning tour. And the tuition fee of ISS is 2.44 million won.

"This ISS on Korean studies is held for the purpose of discussing and compromising the estrangement of different views on Korea between the Koreans and the foreigners." The director of ISS, Kim Hung-kyu, a professor of Department of Communication & Information explained.

He also added that it would be a chance to enhance understanding of the Korean culture for both the foreign students who want to be

experts on Korea in the future, and the Korean students who want to learn about our own things.

Park Hye-yeon (CI-02) said that she took courses in ISS to study English through the advantage of English classes for the first time, and she was able to get things that she could not get elsewhere. "I am satisfied with the excellent courses of ISS and I think the participation of students in classes was very good," Park said.

By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

Notice Board

- **The 27th Model UN General Assembly September 19** : This annual event will be held at the Ae-Kyung Hall in the International Building. The subject is "The advancement of global cooperation on refugees."
- **The International Lounge** was opened at 2nd floor of the International Building. Students are recommended to speak in English in this lounge.
- **Mt. Kumgang** let HUFSSans feel her spirit. The GSC fulfilled their public pledge and a total of 87 HUFSSans travelled to Mt.Kumgang. HUFSSans confirmed their desire for one Korea through this memorable trip.

Reporter's Note

Unsatisfied aftertaste of reportage



Reportage, people say it is the flower of national section. There was no reportage column for over a year in the Argus newspaper. Honorably, I acquired the chance to write it first. I was really glad, so I read a book about reportage, and browsed many weekly magazines to acquire the format of reportage. I was very lucky that the item of my reportage got okay sign easily. My reportage of this month was about apprentice working system in technical highschool. It was considered as good item because if I get close to the high school students, then the article will be very live writing.

But there were many obstacles because I excluded many difficulties. The problem one was that the season was summer vacation. The school was totally empty. I could not contact to any students. So I met a high school teacher to copied some lists about apprentice working students and phone number of the company which employed

apprentice workers. The teacher was very negative at opening the data and repeated about the responsibility but finally I succeeded to write down scores of phone numbers and addresses.

I thought it was over. But there was problem too. Any company allowed to interview their apprentice workers. Most of them blocked my phone call when I revealed my identity. Sometimes they made absurd remarks, when I asked them whether an apprentice worker is working or not with the student's name, then the receiver said, "He is university student. We are not hiring any apprentice worker." I think it was a lie, and maybe the student in the paper made the document in fake. Maybe they are a family or relatives.

In this situation, days have passed, and I wrote very dull and flat reportage. I felt that not only choosing a good item is important, but also the possibility of covering the item should be considered. Of course, I was very unskilled this time and it is very regretful. However, writing the reportage was a good lesson. Maybe the next time, I would like to write more completed reportage. Good luck to next reportage writer, reporter Shim.

By Lee Jun-geol
Reporter of National Section

Helping Out - Looking into the teachers at night school

School formed through love and enthusiasm

This new column, "Helping out" is newly organized from this issue on for introducing various social services which are worthy of note for university students ... Ed.

There is a school where the first class starts 7:30 in the evening. This is happening every night in Sang-rok Night School, which is located in Hwiyung dong near HUFSS.

About 120 students come here and study ardently with a burning desire to learn. Most of the students here are in their 40's or 50's, and they are taking middle school and high school courses for 2 years respectively. Here, they can experience the formal school life, not only just study but also various other activities including athletic meetings, picnics, school excursions, and club activities like in a formal school.

Night school is informal education institute where people who are living in difficult conditions can receive a formal school education. There is no tuition fee paid by the students and the teachers are also serving for free. However, the atmosphere and the spirit of learning and teaching in these classes never seem to fade away.

At the night school, those who volunteer to teach night classes are university students. Many university

students come here with a pure hope of serving and teaching the students at least for two years. In Sang-rok Night School, about 30 teachers are working, half of which are university students and the rest are people with jobs. They come to school two or three times a week in the evening to teach classes.

Kim Hyun-hee, a graduate student of Kyunghee University, is the chief of school affairs in this school. "When I was preparing to repeat my college entrance exams, there was a man next to me studying, whose age seemed to equal those of my parents. He was having difficulty in understanding what was being taught in the class so I used to help him after classes." He came to believe that there were many other people who needed help like the man, and he thought about teaching at a night school. Almost 5 years have passed since he started working in this school. "What I gain from my teaching here is one thing: Fruitful labor." He said that in class, students ask many questions and that he could feel their eager desire to learn. So, even when he is worn out from his own studies or other activities, he becomes energetic when teaching in his classes.

As a matter of fact, he has difficulties when his schedule falls on the night of the school class due to some circumstances. "I have the most worthwhile feeling when the students express their thanks to me. I am very kindly treated as a teacher."



Students in a middle school course are taking class.

Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

A student, Jung Hyun-a, a 24-year-old girl mentioned that she thinks teachers are all worth looking up to and if they had no love for the school, they would not go on teaching. She is a student who has been going to this school for three years now and she works in the Dongdaemun market during daytime. "I felt sorry that I am living in the society which stresses importance on the merit of scholarship." She is preparing for the high school equivalency exam by taking courses in this school. "I want to study about social service later at the university." Jung expressed her ambition.

In her class, however, there is no friend in her age group. "The age of older students is growing higher now. On the

other hand, more young students who could not adapt to the formal school would enter the night school in the future," Mr. Kim expected.

The scholastic year for the night school starts every September. New students and new teachers meet at the school. "At the night school, teachers not only serve others, but also learn much things for themselves including the ability to communicate with people of all ages," said Kim Young-joon, a university senior, as he welcomed the new teachers of the night school.

By Baek Mi-sun
Associate Editor of Campus Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Pure hearts inspiring

May 18 is a day which we commemorate as a famous democratic movement. Annually, there is a celebration held in Gwangju and people pray silently in the 5·18 Cemetery. What for? It is for the combative spirit of citizens, students who has participated for the advance of democracy. The reason why their actions has the same force these days, is that the people cried for the universal truth, peace, freedom. It was a counteraction against violence, corruption, anti-democratic government. In those days, the movement of students were especially vigorous, it was pure spirit itself and it is a memorable thing till this day on.

On August 8, 30 student activists from Hanchongryon went in to the military area of Stryker platoon in Pocheon, Gyeonggi-province. After this surprising, sudden protest against USFK (United States Forces Korea), 12 of them were arrested. What is more surprising is the attitudes of the South Korean press. "The government and Hanchongryon, what will they do about the alliance between South Korea and the United States?" said Chosun-Ilbo in their headline. Same for Joongang-Ilbo and other English newspapers, they are imputing a guilt to students. As before, they are trying to blind the truth, glossing over the matter.

What is the real violence? Is it going into an invader's base and protest in peaceful methods or to provoke the anxious North Korea by having a military drilling? Actually, what is having been worried is the students, who could be possibly damaged in the practice with live shells. The students went into the "Rodriguez Complex," with no harmful weapons, tools, just ran toward the ironclad vehicle, claiming for peace. The most important fact is that these students were the first group who indicated the problem of the Stryker troops of U.S. army. They cried out for the possibility of war in the Korean peninsula, just in a more daring way. Traditionally, the voice of students have the purity to be effective in society. They were eager to obtain the real democracy in Korea, protested with their whole bodies against the tear bombs, the violent police force. Surely, the above methods are no more effective in these days, but now they have new weapons. It is non-violent demonstrating also having mental keenness which could point out problems inheriting in the society. Their keenness starts from serious attitudes for social problems.

There is a voice that the case of Stryker troop, students' movement should arouse the public sympathies. However, compared to the candlelight vigil, it obtained a heavy boost after the judgement of not guilty for the U.S. soldier. There was a nationwide anger for the case. In contrast, most of people did not know what is Stryker troop nor if they had come in South Korea and deploying such a military practice. In this situation, the preconditions are different. Ask back, if there is someone who could condemn Hanchongryon's action because they are going without the public's agreement. At least, these students have no freedom of assembly, no reasonable roots to express their opinion rather being judged as a radical group. The media should not only blame the students' movement but also give a chance and try to arouse "why?" they are acting in such ways.

The message of Hanchongryon is to rage against the violence or the possibility of violence, to outcry for peace flapping the Taeguk flag. Their base of action is from sincere concerns, how they view their society. Those are about the desire of peace, freedom, an advanced world. Consequently, the students' decisive actions are changed ones from the past which the seniors could not do. It should be appreciated as a social compass because purity is always effective.

By Yeo Hee-soo
Associate Editor of National Section

► from page 1
The last event was a description about the operation and the organizing structure of ISM by Eun-guk from Kyunghee University. He visited Palestine many times with ISM international members. After he came back to Korea, he gathered people from the website "www.anarclan.net" to organize ISM Korea.

Eun-guk never introduced himself as a leader or founder of ISM Korea. He said, "There is no host in ISM, only guest exist." ISM is the perfect group to conduct debates. There are such rules as "One person talks at a time, Listen to others, Be aware of who is not speaking and invite them to speak." The ISM has no constraints or a fixed order, and solves everything by discussion.

Eun-guk mentioned, "The ISM is not an organized organization, and every member of the ISM can determine their range of activities." The ISM has a system of direct democracy and unanimity. Another distinctive feature of the ISM is the "60 second decision," which is a very short debate under urgent conditions. Even in a

very dangerous situation, such as a bulldozer rushing through a human wall in front of a building, ISM members promptly gather in a circle and discuss whether they should stay or leave for 60 seconds. Naturally, anyone who do not agree can stay away from the situation or decision.

The nonviolent, direct-action methods of resistance is very effective against violence. ISM members always talk to the troops and try to explain to them that they are acting violently. They never run away in a violent situation. "I was very surprised that nonviolent, direct-action by anarchists could be realized in actual situations," Eun-guk explained, "This course of action is applicable in the special situation in Palestine, but not in every situation. But I think the ISM movement is full of suggestions to us."

Eun-guk also added that ISM Korea need some HUFSLife users who can speak the Arabic language. The ISM is opened to everyone. Contact "http://www.pal.or.kr"

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Shot On Spot



Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

At the Marroonnier park, a senior activist stands at firm attention with obstinate face in front of student activists. They are in different ages, same in thoughts.

Keeping an eye on the misuse of camera phones

"Phone" is watching you

"My life is actually as good as finished. I've thought of suicide everyday." This is what a girl wrote on the internet. She turned out to be a victim of a clandestine shooting with camera phones. Some of the phones equipped with cameras are in the hands of perverts bent on invading one's privacy. Once such images are transmitted to cyberspace, the damage becomes impossible to control.

You are not an exception

"I am so afraid and full of shame. I can't do anything." Kim Jin-ye (an assumed name) who broke up with her boyfriend a few days ago described her feelings. She was concerned that her own photos which she did not want to be shown to the public may be disseminated on the web. "I am afraid and really don't know what to do. If one of my friends and family see my snapshots, I might either go mad or die." She seriously considers meeting a therapist. "I can't

swallow a bit of food. I've thought these kinds of cases happen only to entertainers."

This is not the only case. Some people are secretly taking photos up women's skirts and down into bathroom stalls. And photos are being surreptitiously taken in swimming pools and locker rooms. In worse cases are when the photographer shoots woman's naked body with a camera phone and threaten to disseminate the pictures on the internet. Now that mobile phones with little cameras are spreading throughout the country, it is difficult to be free from camera angles: everyone is the target of snapshots. Once the photos enters cyberspace, there is no way to stop them from spreading.

The range of abuse will surely expand

Camera phones are so handy that people grow careless about when they release the shutters. The more camera phones are used, it is easier to perverts. Since Samsung first introduced the mobile phone capable of

taking photos in April, 2002, it has sold approximately 2.5 million phones. This amounts to 10 percent of the total sale volume of mobile phones. According to the date of mobile telecom companies, camera phone users are expected to reach over 7 million by the end of this year. And the camera phone will catch up the function of digital camera with high megapixel. Mobile telecom companies expected that camera phones will have the capacity to capture images in the 1 megapixel resolution range within the second half of the year. By next year, achieving the 2 megapixel level will be possible. Now even camera phones that can shoot pictures without opening the lid are being introduced. And the capability to record moving images is developing rapidly. In the regard to this fact, the range of abuse will surely expand. One counselor of Korea Woman's Hot Line said "There was just one directly related incident reported this year, but there surely must be other cases in which the victims remained silent. Most victims don't want to speak out. And the damages done would surely be increased considering the popularity of camera phone in the following years." She also added that it is most regrettable that some people are abusing the phones.

Are you bored?

"These are snapshots that I provide for those who feel lonely at night. Come and see. You can appreciate it with 1 megapixel pictures. It's all free." "Hurry before you should pay for the download." That is the beginning of the web-sites that carry the photos they took. The photos are mostly sexy or bizarre stuff. They present their pictures for fun or to feel of proud their skill. And their grandiose inducements incite the abuse of camera phones. "Want to earn 2 million won as an additional income? You can. You won't be fixed to a schedule and the risk is very low. You can't miss this chance." Taking lewd snapshots can even become a part time job. This is the extreme

case of materialism. And peeping can often ruin one's private life.

Camera phones expected to curb

It may be inevitable. As camera phones spread throughout the country, the case of misconduct will increase. In a bid to deter their improper use of camera phones, guidelines must be established for preventive measures and post legislation, not to mention for establishing the proper phone etiquette. The measures are now under investigation by the Information Communication Ethics Committee. Prohibiting snapshots in specific places and some preventive technical measures are being devised. Japan, for example, have apprehended people using camera phones to take photos up the skirts of unsuspecting women in crowded trains and stores. One culprit is fined \$4,200. And Japan's camera phones are designed to set off an electronic ring when the shutter is pressed, warning everyone nearby that a photograph is being taken. Some mobile phones emit light when the shutter is pressed.

And banning the circulation of photos taken surreptitiously and setting up more consultation centers are the post regulations. Now the main problem is that anyone can easily access those illicit site and can download it. This should be restricted. Also there are many victims who didn't report their breach of privacy due to the lack of proper consultation. The reality is that they have not been protected carefully.

Our society has yet to come up with a common understanding about the appropriate behavior concerning the use of camera phones. To solve this fundamental problem, campaigns should be carried out which can awake them to a sense of crimes rather than forced upon them.

By Shim Hye-jin
Reporter of National Section



Anyone can take photos secretly with camera phones pretending to send a message. Those photos are taken in crowded places. Once such snapshots are disseminated on the web, the suffering is beyond the imagination of anyone who has not experienced.

Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Marching with desire for reunification by ourselves

Amid growing fears of war, anti-war and peace movements have been carried out actively. On August 10, a rally led by the Pan-People's Alliance of Youth was held to appeal to the citizen's participation of the August 15 parade.

The main slogans they presented were these: the withdrawal of U.S. military force, opposing the Grand National Party and urging for the participation of August 15 parade. They started a nationwide campaign to give warning about the current war crisis on August 1 divided into three regions - the

Eastern part, the West part and Capital region. And now they converged in the Marroonnier Park to cry out for the observance of the June 15 Joint Declaration that urged the reunification of North and South Korea without foreign power.

Lee Young-min, a Taegu National University of Education student expressed his thoughts. "Of course, making a tour around the country in ten days was really tough. Some people may think it is wasting my time. But you know what? It was a really valuable opportunity for me." He added. "I

could sincerely meditate on the reunification of Korea." Choi Ji-hyun, Pusan University of Foreign Studies student stressed. "Korea is an independent nation. Why should we depend on the U.S. military for our defense? They are threatening peace on the peninsula by conducting military exercises here." And he expressed deep regret. Ahn Chang-su, the commander of South Headquarters stood on stage to give a political speech. He talked about the 5027 and 5030 defense strategy. "According to U.S. military press, the 5027 defense strategy even include the

contingency that the Bush administration envisioned a swift attack, carried out without consulting South Korea." He added. "We must ensure an independent and peaceful reunification agreement." One participant asserted. "I sincerely hope our college students are aware of the acute situation in Korea or at least, want to be concerned about our country." More information about 5027, 5030 defense strategy, link to <http://www.globalsecurity.org>

By Shim Hye-jin / The Argus



HUFSLife's on-line opinion on sharing the same room before marriage

Careless or prudence, that is the problem

Let's think twice ID: 파즈

I oppose to the opinion that a man and a woman can share the same house before marriage. I think such reasons like "sharing a room can save money" or "experiencing each other before marriage" is nonsense.

Living in a same room will cause a sexual relation as a matter of course, whether it is an accident or not. Sharing a room in young age can cause very serious mistake in a while. In my opinion, virginity must be dedicated to

[RE] I think it is vital ID: panacea

I think two people should live together for at least one month before getting married. It seems silly to get married without really knowing the other person. Finding out you can coexist with the person you're with, as well as love helps to build a solid relationship toward taking the next step. Do I look I don't value marriage or don't think it is something that should be taken seriously? Not responsible? I don't think so. I think you

the lifelong fellow. I wish everyone who is going to start the sharing think again about their responsibility.

Someone say that living before marriage will decrease the divorce rate, but the result is very reverse to it. Easy come, easy go. I think deep-thinking before the marriage will make the marriage more fruitful and decrease the divorce rate. Living together with just feeling is silly decision, in my opinion.

Of course there is always some exception. If a couple have very difficult situation such as the opposition by their parents, and they

love each other so much, they can live together. I think that is pardonable. They discussed enough, and I think they are responsible to their behavior.

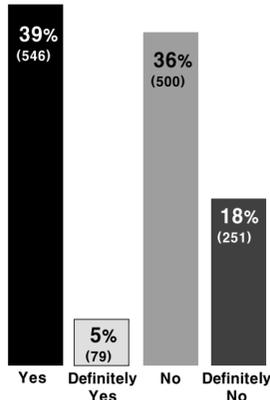
So I am very skeptical about the boom of living together these days, despite I enjoyed the drama "Cat on the penthouse." The situation in drama is ignoring the realities. The moderation that the actors are showing us is impossible. I say, college students are not priests. How many college students can control himself in same bed with roommate girl? I don't think in 2 cases out of 10 can control himself.

should cast away your prejudice. It has a good point about learning loads about someone by going off. You've never been with your partner for 24 hours straight. See how they handle the stress or their behavior toward everything. Although they've thought they are perfect couple, they can have vastly differing opinions of what living together means. I mean, you need to think long and hard before taking the plunge, their goals or even their selfish desires out of the way before attaching themselves legally to another and promising to devote the rest of their lives to that person.

This is just in my mind but I only want to be married once. I'm not about rushing the relationship until I know both of us are ready to do so. That means, in my mind, exploring every facet of being together before taking our vows.

Too many marriages end because both or one person finds out in the end it wasn't meant to be. To me, just regular break ups are hard enough but a ending a marriage after having children and a future together? NO THANK YOU. I rather find out BEFORE hand if it will work out. NOT after the fact.

Do you agree to live together before marriage?



A total of 1374 HUFSLife participated in the survey in "HUFSLife.com"

The Argus opened a new on-line poll in "HUFSLife.com." Click the opinion board and write your viewpoint. Selected opinion will be printed in this column. Small prize is waiting for you. This month, selected HUFSLife users are "파즈" and "panacea." Please visit the Argus office, the second floor of the Student Hall, or send an e-mail to theargus@hanmail.net. The Argus is expecting the active participation of HUFSLife users. ...Ed.



Reportage

The Stamp is not the truth

Korean Teachers and Educational Worker's Union and the People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD) once conducted a survey among 755 technical high school students and graduates about the apprentice working system. According to the poll, 36% of the technical high school students worked 10 hours a day and 35% in a job that paid less than 600,000 won a month. Moreover, 50% of the students answered that the job was not corresponded with their major in school. This report is about the actual condition of technical high school students. ...Ed.

The reporter first met a technical high school graduate Kim Jin-gwan who graduated from Seongdong Machine and Technical High School last year. He had an experience of the apprentice working system.

The graduated student got a job after summer vacation, and worked only for 2 months and the quit. He reported at the office 8 in the morning, and finished work at 7 in the evening. Sometimes, he worked overtime. Moreover, the main task of the office was just setting up some security devices, which was not related to his major. The pay was only 600,000 won a month for his hard work.

According to the standard agreement note about apprentice working, teenage workers can work 7 hours a day maximum. And overtime work must be paid more. Jin-gwan complained, "I quit my job because

the work was too difficult and the pay was so unfair. I could not feel the need to work 6 months in such a job that would never develop my specialty."

Though Jin-gwan quit the job, but he did not go to school because he could get more certification stamps from the company where he worked for two months. He chose to enter a college and refused to start work directly.

It is another serious problem that many students make fake certificates and hand them to their teachers because they can ignore the school classes if the apprentice working is proved by documents. The students get stamps from their father's or relative's office and look for another part-time job that can make more money.

Actually, many companies did not prove that the students on paper were working in their company or not. It is difficult to know whether the form is fake or not, but it is very distrustful.

A technical high school teacher, who refused to reveal his identity, confessed it is very difficult to pick out fake ones from real ones. Out of 500 perfectly formed papers only 100 of them are not forged. There were not very many papers yet because it was summer vacation, maybe about a hundred. But among those, the reporter could easily figure out the clumsily written ones.

"Every student do not want to come to school in their last semester, so all of them try to prove that they are working and learning from the working place. But in fact, almost of them are fake or students who quit their jobs except those in big

corporations," said the teacher. "It is problem of students' will. Teachers can contact them with companies, but we cannot make them work," he continued.

The reporter met another student from a commercial high school. Son Ae-ree who graduated last year was working at the same place where she did the apprentice working program. It was a very good opportunity, but she recalled it was very difficult to endure it.

She grumbled, "The company did not follow the contract with me and changed the amount of pay on their own authority. My first job had such a low pay that it was very difficult for me." Students must remain in the workplace whether the treatment is fair or not, to get career experience. School can do nothing in this situation but to tell their students to endure it.

Ae-ree continued, "I think apprentice working system is essential, but the school should guarantee more for the students. I wish no more students suffer from low payment or enter a weird company that has no future vision."

The Manufacturing industry in a country is a basis of its economy. But the future of the Korean industry will be gloomy if all of the students evade working in a factory. The authorities must reflect on the reason why the number of technical high school students are decreasing.



PSPD made a site "Uridoo.net" for suffering apprentice students.

By Lee Jun-gul
Reporter of National Section

Migrant workers are suffering from EPS

"We want labor rights! We want legalization!" A crowd of migrant workers shouted. On August 17, Equality Trade Union Migrant Branch (ETU-MB) held an assembly in Myungdong. They gathered against the new bill regulating the employment of migrant workers, allowing the simultaneous implementation of a new Employment Permit System (EPS) along with the existing Industrial Trainee System (ITS). At the same time, the union mentioned

irrational aspects about EPS.

According to ETU-MB member on the stage, some 227,000 illegal migrant workers whose length of visit expired were concerned of being deported soon by the EPS. They should stay away from South Korea more than a year to be employed again. Moreover, even if after a year, there is no guarantee for the job. And even if the workers who didn't expire their length of visit do not have the right of changing their working place.

"We work for Korea, but actually we do not have any rights in Korea", said Mahbub, a migrant worker who worked in Korea over 4 years. He complained, "I worked very hard for Korea 12 hours a day, 6 days a week. If migrant workers are illegal, then the Korean economy which illegal workers work for is illegal too. I want to work here legally," he continued.

The assembly started on 2 o'clock p.m. At 4 o'clock, there was a performance about suppression to workers. In the

performance, five men with black cape and big knife entered and attacked migrant workers. They symbolized EPS, employers, government, and so forth. Migrant workers fought against the suppression and finally won. After the performance, gathered people started to march to Park of Seoul Hunlyunwon. About 200 people participated in the assembly.

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Mediascope

Press stirs up hatred against activists



Christian Karl

The writer is an activist and a reporter of Base21.org

There are so many newspapers, many opinions. However, as a journal of university, The Argus requested Christian, who is an activist and a reporter of Base21.org, to write a critic column. "Mediascope" is to figure out which article is wrong from diverse ones. The subject is not limited, the content will be a criticizing thing of multitude articles of other newspapers. ...Ed.

the US Army's "Stryker Brigade Combat Team" was deployed, the South Korean public has reacted with massive outcry. Many here, especially young people, see these developments as incendiary first steps of the neo-cons in Washington toward provocation. The DPRK makes a mistake and the US conveniently takes the opportunity to strike back - deathly definitely.

It's no wonder that the public here is very scared about a possible new war on the peninsula and want to defend the peace for Koreans! So students and anti war activists have not only rallied in front of USFK bases here in Seoul but also in Gyeonggi province. On one occasion, they entered Rodriguez Complex, a USFK base (the Stryker Brigade is stationed here) near Pocheon, occupied an armored vehicle and shouted slogans like "No war on Korean Peninsula!" a legitimate stance you would think.

But not for the South Korean press. Like the Chosun Ilbo, all English language newspapers here have stirred up hatred against the activists. Chosun Ilbo, August 11: "Now they have unlawfully entered the shooting range of a U.S. Army base, and threatened the alliance between South Korea and the United States."

Likewise, JoongAng Ilbo, same day: "Before mounting a U.S. armored vehicle at the base at Yeongpyeong, the students threw red paint at the base and held anti-American rallies. It is absolutely

incomprehensible that the group was given permission to rally outside a U.S. base."

And of course the papers used the issue for to blame the government for not doing enough for to crack down on so-called radicalism. The supposedly "more liberal" Korea Times wrote on August 12: "The government needs to double its efforts to root out their (Hanchongryon's) illegal activities, many of which are expected to take place around Liberation Day this Friday, so as to help the public live without worry." And more from the Chosun Ilbo on August 12: "The Roh administration, which has proved itself reluctant to give up on Hanchongryon, needs to wake up from its unrealistic dream. It needs to wake up for the good of the country and to assure the people."

After the incident in Pocheon, the USFK demanded from the Roh administration an immediate and strongest possible punishment of those who "threaten the lives of US soldiers." Almost reflexively, Roh immediately knuckled under to Big Brother's (B.B.) demands and publicly announced an echo of the USFK's demand.

And not a soul recalled Roh's campaign promises to be more independent from B.B. Demonstrating this plague of amnesia that seems to have stricken the media, the JoongAng Ilbo wrote on August 11: "Thanks to prompt measures taken by the government after the rash of illegal rallies outside U.S. military bases by the radical student group Hanchongryon, the issue has

not flamed into diplomatic conflict. Yet these rallies are a blow to our sense of national security, and it is incomprehensible that no one in the government is claiming accountability."

The activists are right in saying: "The U.S. claims that Hanchongryon activists threatened the lives of U.S. soldiers is a obvious lie. It is the U.S. soldiers themselves who are threatening peace on the peninsula," the group said. Korea Times reported August 11 from a press conference given by activists of Hanchongryon.

All in all, in South Korea, the English language press seems to be - contrary to many Korean language media, newspapers like Hankyoreh, internet news like Minjung-ui sori, Jinbonet, even OhmyNews - totally on the side of the rulers, inside and outside of South Korea.

Meanwhile New York Times reported August 18 that the US-administration is stepping up military pressure with plans for a joint naval exercise in this month to train for interdicting at sea arms and other material being transported to and from the DPRK. And of course South Korean newspapers, neither Korea Herald nor Chosun Ilbo wrote until now about it, because this is a clear provocation in the direction of Pyeongyang, and nobody will be able to defend it here.

Society Compass

For economic justice

Every day, a variety of events occur in our society. As the society is getting exceedingly complex, more and more conflicts are arising here and there. The Argus has planned interviews with experts who can provide advice about these social matters. The "Social Compass" will listen to hear their voices and show the right way. ...Ed.



Shin Hye-jin / The Argus

Shin Chul-young

"Excuse me for a second, I'd better shave myself." He said smiling brightly. This man is Shin Chul-young, Secretary General of Citizen's Coalition for Economic Justice (CCEJ). Two wrinkles on his face seemed to reflect a slice of his life.

Reporter: Can you explain the background of the inauguration of the CCEJ?

Shin Chul-young: In the late 1980s, the society has been pervaded by real estate speculation and the collusion of politics and business. Escalating discontent about unfair distribution of wealth has rallied public opinion behind the need for a social remedy. But the pace of democratization was still tepid. Most movements for remedy used violence. Under these circumstances, the CCEJ inaugurated to pursue peaceful and rational movement to justify the economy in 1989.

R: When and why did you enter CCEJ?

S: When I was a student, I participated in the students' movement. After that, I joined in the labor movement. But I realized that a movement resorting to violence cannot arouse public responses. Social movements should be always rational in order to persuade the people. That makes sense, doesn't it? In this regard, I decided to be a member of this NGO. And I've been worked for CCEJ since 1993.

R: What are the achievement that CCEJ that have been made?

S: Well, the project such as, the real name financial transactions system, the policy controlling real estate speculation, the campaign for a clear election. At that time, real estate prices were soaring. While the rich who owned more than two homes were getting wealthier, the poor who were not home-owners suffered a fatal blow. That contributed to the large increase of suicides.

Now there is a law to strictly regulate real estate speculation, but it was changed 35 times after the economic crisis in 1997. That's the reason why the matter of real estate speculation always comes up in the table. And the real-name financial system is one of the important accomplishments of the CCEJ. In the past, it was easier to be deeply involved in underhand financial dealings than now.

R: The labor-management dispute over the pay increase is one of the serious matters, needless to say proplems of temporary workers. What's your reaction to this matter?

S: Well, even among laborers, there clearly exist discriminations. The laborers who are working for large enterprises go on strike less frequently. And people in the lower-income bracket are voicing complaints demanding for higher wages. My point is, that the method of forming a union should be changed. In fact, our organization of trade unions are based on the enterprise union.

It means, their wages depend on which company they are working for, not on their work itself. Suppose, there are two laborers. They are working on the same kind of job.

But one is working for Samsung. And another is working for small company. Then they get different wages. My contention is that, the enterprise union should be changed into industrial union. Laborers who have the same kind of job should bring about a coalition together.

R: What efforts do you think should be given for Economic Justice?

S: Bank reform is one thing. Up until the present, the government has handled the banks. Look into the bank account system, banks are nothing but their puppet. Once the government direct banks to support a specific enterprise, they must do it, without being anxious about or finding out whether the company is sound or not.

That resulted in the collusion of politics and business. By repeatedly supporting the weak players in the economy, it has created a moral hazard: Managers are free to go on making mistakes because they know the government will ultimately come to the rescue through other banks or by tax money. That's the reason they had a hard time when the economic crises came up in 1997. The government's strategy of maintaining the status quo comes at a cost.

In order to avoid the same mistakes and enhance crisis management abilities, the nation better let the banks stand for themselves and give a chance them to judge which companies are the stronger.

R: Is there anything else you want to mention?

S: I think students' movements have decreased. And I think this shows that our society has improved for the better. But a more rational way of thinking is needed. As you see, Hanchongryon's recent actions drew criticism. They burned U.S. flags and climbed onto a military armored vehicle engaged in a training exercise. I don't think their intention was bad, but their method was a mistake. If they really wanted peace in Korea, they should have persuaded the public by elaborating on the situation by including enough discussions.

And this rule is applicable to all cases. Conflict should be solved by conversation. The Saemangeum problem is also similar. Accurate statements must be given; what kinds of danger exist, what technical level be can reached, and what kind of compensation must be given for disadvantage.

By Shim Hye-jin
Reporter of National Section

Fusion, the energy for the future

Residents living nearby nuclear power plant, raise your glasses - an energy source for the future energy has been developed. It was verified that there are no harmful by-products. It is so called Fusion. The Fusion Expo is going to be held from August 26 to September 7, free of charge, at COEX to provide information about the energy. A German scientist described this source of energy by showing fusion models. "Fusion is opposite of fission which is produced by splitting an atom. Fusion, which powers the sun and the other stars, makes energy by combining various gases such as helium and plasma." "The Fusion process could result in a safe and virtually unlimited source of energy with no environmental damage such as "greenhouse" gases, acid rain, or radioactivity matter. It can make a large contribution to world energy

production, in particular electricity generation," he explained.

The exhibition is composed of twelve display panels with short explanatory texts, a video presentation and a multimedia station. The exhibition offers an overview of fusion research in European laboratories, on the challenges, the achievements and the outstanding issues in the development of this new energy source. Last, but not least, the role of international cooperation in fusion research and development is highlighted. There is a description in particular of ITER, an experimental fusion reactor currently being designed together by the EU, Japan and Russia. The provision of power by fusion energy would be an essential aspect for the future of mankind.

By Shim Hye-jin / The Argus

After participating the first "Judau peace camp"

815 youths gather with hope of reunification

Six reporters from The Argus participated in the "Judau Peace Camp," which was an event that celebrated the 58th anniversary of the Liberation Day. Several university students visited Mt. Kumgang as a part of the program, and the reporter talks about the atmosphere of the Peace Camp from an informal, personal point of view. ...Ed.

A lovely morning on the 13th of August was the start of a magnificent event. 815 university students got together at the Auditorium of Yonsei University. At 12 noon, 26 buses with the students arrived at the South Korean customs, inspection and quarantine office (CIQ). After passing through customs, all the students threw their towels to the skies and marked the opening of the Judau Peace Camp. Judau is a non-profit-making organization founded in July, that works for the peaceful coexistence of both North and South Korea. They plan on-line activities such as creating community sites and provide support for cultural interchanges like sports and art exhibitions. Judau and the university students committee had planned for an event like this for a considerable time.

Leaving the country, students crossed the demilitarized zone (DMZ) by bus, and went forward another homeland of theirs. On the way to Changjun harbor, where the North Korean CIQ is located, the Hyundai Asan guide got on the bus and notified us that all photographing was forbidden. Crossing the Military Demarcation Line, there was a first meeting with a North Korean soldier. The hearts of 800 Peace Youths fluttered with either fright or curiosity. Two military uniformed soldiers with stiff faces got into each of the 26 buses, and checked the number of persons and luggage. After the soldiers got off, the people on the buses heaved a sigh of relief. The atmosphere in the bus was strained, but the meeting was a memorable one. Though it should have been natural, listening to the soldiers speaking the same language as us was so unexpected. In the short meeting, the students felt we were brothers and we should be united again a matter of course. By 3 p.m., 26 buses were driving through the territory of the Isolated Nation. Across the roads, there were barbed-wire entanglements that marred the beautiful scenery of North Korea.

"We welcome our brothers (Hwanyong-hammida)," read a banner hung up at the Changjun harbor CIQ. All the students and participants started their march holding the white flag with the symbol of a single blue Korean Peninsula. It was the very first march

between Haegumgang hotel and the Hyundai Asan camp course where only buses were allowed to enter previously. 800 youths marched about 2 hours toward their camp at Onjungak. There were North peoples waving their hands with delight on the other side of the iron fence on the road. The children over the fence were playing in the rivers, riding bicycles peacefully. The people who were living in old-looking small buildings stuck their head out of the window and waved hands. Iron-made barriers between the marchers and the North people looked useless in the wave of hands and smiles. On the second day, the main event was the



On August 13, participants are throwing their towels and marks the open of the camp. They also had a short interview.

tour to Kuryong waterfall valley, which was a natural monument of North Korea. The course was about 5 kilometers. The 150 meters long Kuryong waterfall with its steep slope was a magnificent view that cannot be seen in the southern part of Korea.

There were many North Korean guides and environment preserving officers on the way up. Mr. Kim Chul-bum, who wanted to let us know his name, said "The South Korean students have amazingly different hair colors and their appearance makes me want to avoid them. I feel reluctant to talk to them." He was worried about the differences between the people of the two nations. However, he also said, "Aren't we all Koreans by race? We eagerly desire to be one even though we do have some differences of opinion and also, there is the barrier of ideology."

The next day, which was Liberation Day, the students were guided to another tour course which was Manmulsang. There are actually 18 tour courses total in Mt. Kumgang, but only 4 courses are opened to

tourists. Among the four, Kuryong waterfall and Manmulsang are the courses that participants could actually climb. Manmulsang was about 3 kilometers from the parking lot, which was half of the distance of the Kuryong waterfall course. However, the journey was much more difficult because the hills were very steep. The view of the 800 participants going up the mountain at the same time was also a spectacular sight. All the participants were walking step by step toward peace in the Korean Peninsula step by step.

When we arrived at Manmulsang, we could see the many craggy outcrops of the

mountain range. The weather was a little cloudy so the clouds had gathered in the craggy mountain. At the top of Manmulsang there was a place with a nice prospect called Chunsundae. Mr. Choi Jong-won, a personnel manager of the Hyundai travel agency who went along with the students said, "The Chunsundae course is opened for the very first time and you are the first students to climbs it." The height was 936 meters and the peaks of Mt. Kumgang were visible all in rows. Anyone who climbs Mt. Kumgang will be thrilled with the spectacle of nature and the beauty of the rugged surroundings. With a deep impressions imprinted in hearts, the students who climbed shouted "Yahoo!" repeatedly and the hill of Manmulsang resounded with their echoes.

"I think there's a gap between us and the North Korean people, but I also feel that they have pure self-respect. They have maintained it from the time of national division," said Shim Hae-tek on the way down. He introduced himself as a student of

Hansung university.

After a short break, there was a performance by the Moranbong circus troupe. The Culture Department manager of the Hyundai travel agency explained that it was not simply a circus. He said that the so-called "Kyoye" was an artistic expression of thoughts and ideas through physical technique and that was supported by the North Korean government. During the performance, all photographs were strictly forbidden.

The Moranbong circus started with a rope coming down from the ceiling of the culture dome. Four women were hanging onto the ropes and they circled in the air with dangerous yet stabled movements. The next performance was special rope-jumping. A group of performers lying on the ground jumped on the rope and while a group of performers jumped rope, the man who was turning the rope also jumped with another pair. They showed off other marvelous techniques and the audience in the seats couldn't close their mouths and admired their performance. When each performance ended, there was a storm of applause.

Photographs were finally allowed at the end of the performance. The circus troupe and the audience sang the song, "Our hope is reunification," together. Most of the people were moved to tears. It didn't matter who was on which side, all of the participants held hands together and made a wave while singing the song. It was a tremendously heart-warming sight. All the people in the culture complex became one under the name of reunification.

Finally, the last event, celebrating the 58th Liberation Day of Korea, started at 8 p.m. In the opening speech, Mr. Kim Jin-o, the representative of Judau, said, "University students are the mainstream of history. Let's have more interchanges between North and South Korea and spread the energy of peace." After the celebration speech, Lazy Bone, an underground rock band, Han young-ae, a famous actor and singer, and Jeon In-kwon, another famous singer, filled the stage. As the event came to the end, the atmosphere was superheated with the passion of the youths.

800 students and other participants wrote a new history in this first Judau camp. For the participants, it was a personally significant to have made contact with people of the North. The event itself may not be an extensive one, but all we believe the day of reunification shall come if such events are repeated. The youths' march will be continued.

By Yeo Hee-soo

Associate editor of National Section

A foreigner's perspective

Calling all foreigners! If you haven't attended a Peace Camp in the Kumgang Mountains of North Korea, then you're missing out on something very special. Sure, like many other camps, there are beautiful sights (although not as beautiful as North Korea), as well as camping, hiking, swimming, games, and music.

However, unlike most camps in the world, these campers had previously only dreamed of visiting this site. You see, it's not every day that South Koreans get to venture into North Korea, and I had the unique opportunity and privilege of joining them as the only foreigner of 700, primarily university students.

I must admit that the students and I didn't exactly hit it off immediately. As if in some way I had intruded in their space uninvited, the first question generally asked of me was, "What are you doing here?" followed with, "Are you the media?" in a close second. Initially, I was taken aback, however, I quickly came to realize that underneath these somewhat probing questions were additional curious questions, such as, "Can we trust you?" as well as, "Is it possible that you, a foreigner, an American to be more specific, to actually support Korean unification?"

The barriers quickly fell and I then heard the most passionate and ardent convictions regarding the future of Korea. Many students conveyed their hopes, aspirations, and dreams of a united Korea. Additionally, they intimated their fears and frustrations with foreign interference namely, US aggression toward North Korea.

They are sick and tired of the status quo and they want change, but they also want to handle the situation with North Korea themselves, peacefully, without foreign intervention. "Do you know what is meant by anti-Americanism," one student asked.

"I do," I said. Then he asked me to explain so that we had a common understanding. Though, as a US citizen, I felt saddened by such questions, I understood completely.

The event that consummately summarized the peace camp was the performance by the North Korean acrobats yet, not so much for the actual performance. I could easily go on and on about the mind-boggling acts that captivated the entire audience, but those amazing stunts were nothing compared to



the final act: The Curtain Call. After a brilliant show, the acrobats walked onto the stage to receive the much-deserved ebullient ovation from the audience. This audience, though, was no ordinary audience. Wild cheers were soon replaced with singing. Astonished, I watched as North and South Koreans sang in unison.

"They know the same song," I said to myself. And although I could not understand the words, I understood and felt the sentiment while tears fell from my eyes. They were not South and North Koreans, but rather, Korean brothers and sisters, sadly and lamentably separated. As the singing came to an end, no one wanted to leave, as if, for that moment, they could become one. This moment, etched forever in my memory, is what I believe the camp was all about.

Truly, I felt honored to have participated in an event that is so dear to the hearts of many Koreans. Conversing with them, listening to their hopes, desires, aspirations, and dreams was far more than I had ever imagined. Koreans can count on me to spread the word of unification for Korea, as well as fighting peacefully against US aggression. I feel like a changed person and, as a result, Korea will always be in my heart.

Brent Hymer

The writer is a participant in "Judau peace camp."

He is a volunteer specialist of Jewish Vocational Service, USA.



Large-scaled rally unified in one voice

Jonggak

On August 15, the traffic was restricted in the main intersection of Jonggak, and tens of thousands of people gathered, shouting out "No war" and "Peace with our own hands." This large scaled anti-U.S. and anti-war rally was held in commemoration of Liberation day. About 20,000 people participated with the Hanchongryon and the labor unions

leading the ceremony. Before starting the main ceremony, the unions swung their flags and small performances went on. For example, the gigantic model of Taekwon V beating up a person who has disguised as president Bush, and a delightful play of Samulnori.

The main ceremony was divided in to 2 parts and it was mostly performances by guests, such as the well-known singer An

Chi Hwan. The songs included radical verses, harshly criticizing Bush's policy, and the U.S. Armed forces, stationed in Korea. The crowd sang along, enthusiastically waving dove-shaped fans, marked "No War." As the sun set, a video presentation about the war crisis in Korea was shown. People began to take out candles in their hands and soon the dark street was filled with brightly shining candle lights. Jeong Deok Hui of Gyeongsang National University, quoted, "It may seem impossible now, but as all of us put our strength together, we will make our voices heard and change the situation."

In this rally the atmosphere was energetic, not only the student groups or civic groups but foreigners and citizens of Seoul showed outstanding participation. They came hand in hand with their families or close ones, showing unification.

By Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus



On Liberation Day, children are singing in Jonggak.

Anti-war exhibition held

Kyunghee Univ.

At the College of Physical Education of Kyunghee University, the title of "Arrogant U.S.A." exhibitions were held in display the anti-U.S. and anti-war sentiment. An art exhibition was being shown at the entrance of the building. This exhibition was divided into many sections including the sections for satirical comics of the U.S. army, paintings of U.S. army committing atrocities, pictures of men and women who have lost their lives to the American army.

Students, citizens and activist from civil groups and NGOs were participated this exhibition. Seo Eun-jin, a sophomore of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies said, "Through this event, I firstly knew the fact that there were so many victims who suffered, tortured and even killed by U.S. military. I think it is time to fighting together against armed-power."

On the second floor, the exhibition was divided into Intro-Hagsal-Jibae-Jeonjaeng: Hagsal means slaughter in Korean, Jibae is controlled, and Jeonjaeng means a war. Compared with the previous exhibitions, which was composed of only photographs, this exhibition included visual materials such as models (for example, the F117 Nighthawk and the Seoul-Shinuiju railway train), and video presentations. Both of these exhibitions drew favorable reactions. Jang

Dong-ik, 23, stated, "I only looked at them for a brief moment but I never realized the extend of the damage the U.S. military had done. The exhibition was very interesting and provocative. The picture of the North Korean leader Kim Jung-il and South Korea's ex-president Kim Dae-jung shook their hands together gave me a deep impression. That picture tells us that we are the one."

By Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus



At Kyunghee Univ., a student is drawing for the photograph exhibition, on August 15.

Analyzing the upcoming issue, the fifth Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Cancun, Mexico.

What will the crucial talks bring?

Last June, in Roan Switzerland Europe, a 35-year-old England man had hung on a placard which is on a bridge. The purpose of that kind of action was to protest against globalization. In the same day, over a hundred thousand people were participated in the anti-globalization rally around France and Switzerland, chanting "No Capitalism! No liberalization!"

There has been as rising swell of voices to denounce the forces of capitalism and globalization. Most recently, however, the power in competitive markets has accelerated their rush to complete the World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiation. Pushing countries to liberalize their capital markets and to open them up to speculative capital flows is one example that the WTO is now pursuing it. Needless to say, it is very important to understand what the WTO is and how WTO affects developing countries in particular.

WTO and the upcoming fifth WTO meeting in Cancun

The WTO is the only global international organization, dealing with the rules of trade among nations: 146 countries are admitted to the WTO. It was established in 1 January 1995 and created by Uruguay Round negotiations. Since then, continuous trade talks have been took place around the world. And South Korea has opened up almost all areas of its markets.

From September 10 to 14, trade ministers from all of the world will meet for the next stage of what is supposed to be the Development Round of trade talks. This will be the fifth Ministerial Conference of the WTO, the most important conference of the WTO in recent years. The conference, following the previous meeting in Doha, Qatar, in 2001, becomes crucial as developing countries find themselves under pressure by the proposal for a new round, particularly in agriculture, industrial tariffs, services or General Agreements on Trade in Services (GATS) and what are called the Singapore Issues (investment, competition policy, transparency, government



Protesters from Korean Confederation of Trade Unions had participated the rally.

procurement). According to the source of Korea People's Solidarity (KPS), considered issues in WTO negotiations are agricultural commodities, liberalization of trade in services, Singapore Issues and drugs and intellectual property, TRIPs (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights).

What makes the anti-globalization important?

Founded in 1995, the WTO quickly grew into a very powerful global body. Indeed, despite of their goal, to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business, WTO has become a dictatorial tool of the rich and powerful countries. The developed, or rather "rich," countries have been looking for markets and thus propose that developing countries open up all sectors of their economies, regardless of the suffering, poverty or reductions in quality of life that this may cause. It seems that if the developing countries do not speak out for their interests, Cancun will only work in favor of the developed ones.

"One would have thought that the developing countries would look forward to the meeting as a chance to achieve a fairer global trading system. Instead, many fear

that what has happened in the past will happen again: secret negotiations, arm twisting, and the display of brute economic power by the U.S. and Europe-and by special interests in the advanced countries-aimed at ensuring that the interests of the rich are protected," pointed Yun Eun-gee, a lecturer of the Department of Political Science.

While George Soros says that the importance of the WTO is the "only global institution to which the United States was willing to subordinate its national laws," some leading media stamp the WTO as the jewel in the crown of neo-liberal global governance.

Rally against facing opening market in local

To stop the globalization, demonstrations of anti-WTO have been bigger and bigger worldwide. Growing protectionism by protesters and activists from NGOs has notably shown in local, for example, rally against Korea-Chile FTA negotiation. Tens of thousands of farmers rallied near the National Assembly on Yoido in Seoul to protest the opening of the nation's rice market. The farmers aimed to put pressure

on the government ahead of a new round of WTO talks on the liberalization of trade in agricultural products. "We are facing a life or death situation where we have no choice but to fight against further WTO agreements and the opening of the rice market," said Chung Hyun-chan, chairman of a local farmers' association.

Last June 23, anti-WTO rally was held in front of the Blue House by KPS. Also, on August 25, a discussion criticizing the Cancun meeting took place in National Farmers Federation's building, in Seoul.

Furthermore, there has been planned globally by activists that hold a massive rally against the Cancun WTO meeting. In September, it will also places across the nation. Many other events are scheduled, like a seminars, discussions, campaign and street demonstration against WTO.

What is behind this meeting?

Go back four years to the annual meeting of the WTO in Seattle, that otherwise extraordinarily calm Northwest American city by the sea. It was a total debacle. Anti-globalization protesters effectively sent the international meeting into dazed dysfunction. Since then, the anti-globalization movements have been widely spread into worldwide and many activists have convinced that Cancun would also reflects a framework like Seattle.

The deal is significant not because to enhance interregional trade and investment relations in the world. What's significant is that the WTO is the way of killing the individual nations' economy, agriculture, education and so on, particularly the developing countries. Apparently, the agreement will bring the country and the region closer through increased trade, investments, and people-to-people contacts. However, it is time to think about on the other side of the coin.

By Seo Eun-jin

Editor of International Section

Interview with Jeon So-hi, secretariat of KOPA

Cancun: a battle for sake



years passed since Seattle. During the length of time, global anti-WTO organizations have prepared to stop the stream of liberalization. This protest will be more effective than in Seattle.

R: In your opinion, what is the main problem of the WTO?

J: Apparently, the WTO is organized by powerful countries to sell their products to poor countries with low tax. It means that the WTO only work in favor of the developed countries.

R: If the agreement substantially improves further on, what will possibly happen in the local market?

J: The impact on food security and economic growth of the ongoing agreement on agriculture processes, constraints on the implementation of effective policies to increase hunger and poverty. Additionally, if domestic products have no competitiveness any more, local economy will be swallowed up by other countries.

R: Most students have vague recognitions and limited thoughts about WTO issues. Do you have any words to these students?

J: The WTO is so complicated subject for expert, either. It is our obligation to enlightening students: the WTO is not the target of reformation, it is the object to disappear.

R: Would you tell me your preparedness as a protester of Cancun?

J: We will fight hardly and also give a public a chance to understand Korea's circumstance, especially the FTA negotiation.

By Seo Eun-jin

Editor of International Section

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Never ending story

"One guy lives in the town. He is financially wealthy and physically healthy. The guy holds the most influence in the village. He usually considers himself as the only sheriff of the town. As an obvious self-commissioned job, he never be neglectful to interfere in every affair around the town. This strong guy, however, often ignores general agreement from the village council. He has a serious illusion that the ultimate decision belongs to him."

"In the town, there was a notorious father who had abused his children. The guy beat the father to a jelly in spite of many neighbor's holding back. The father ran away and "the guy of justice" is still searching for him. Right after this disturbance, the other man in the town made announcement to operate generator for lighting. This stubborn man has been on bad terms with the big guy. The "controller" says that the policeman guy himself is the only person who can manage generator in the town. With threat combined talking, the powerful guy is increasing pressure on the man who needs generator while blaming him as a "rogue" or a "neighbor of evil." Like this, being called as Uncle Sam almighty, the big guy is very busy nowadays."

Super power is lonely. The more it tries to extend its own justice, the more objections arise under the name of justice. When it makes a serious decision, the united oppositions condemn for its way. The lonesome power, the target of both criticism and terrorism, is derailing with dreadful speed. This "rugby ball" broke the established concept of peace and consonance. Dogmatism of the power drives the world into the place of hate. Thus, people in 21st century cannot help witnessing the revival of barbarism.

The power is now fighting against its yesterday's enemies around the world while making its tomorrow's enemies throughout the globe. Week by week, its radical enemy terrorists hit the back of it under their definition of holy war. Even though the super power declared the winning on ultra-high speed wars, troops of the power still encounter with constant stream of enemies in its "occupied territories." It looks like that the super power is sinking in the deep mire.

Obviously, the United States is walking alongside the road of imperialism. All the reflections from the current global situation are undeniable verification of the nation's strengthened swelling. This can be a great irony in the history of objective standpoint. The strongest country which was born in the womb of liberty is now adhering to the worst type of state-running system what the country once fought against in the early days. Furthermore, the United States leaves no room for peaceful resolution to its "enemy of the states." The way of powerful country is too unilateral to search for the third way and to talk.

What is worse, the power tries to monopolize the justice of the world. The faults of "bad guys" are the sufficient cause for severe punishment. On the other hand, the same faults, usually even worse, of the big guy himself can be easily justified just with announcements like "unavoidable circumstance" or "unusual situation." With no counterpart, the hegemony holder is certainly and deeply falling into jeopardous self-contradiction.

It is not a difficult matter to find out the reason behind the simultaneously progressing disputes in Iraq and Afghanistan, same with the deteriorating conflict with North Korea also. It is up to the only super power to cease the endless gunfire and the repeated suicide bombing in the Middle East. And, stiff-necked Uncle Sam seizes the key for stabilizing the eternal peace in Far East.

It is urgently asked the United States to converse her way and to converse with her traditional opponents. The mighty big country should give up to govern and to control the justice in the world with the mind of injustice. That is the very shortcut to cut the bloody circulation. Only by the power, the order of the world will be a novel without ending.

Koo Sung-chan

Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Burma: Reappearance of the 5.18 democratic movement



A Burman is protesting to release Aung San Suu Kyi in front of the Myanmar Embassy, Seoul.

The 8888 Burmese democratic movement was celebrated 15th anniversary on August 8 which have been started on August 8, 1988 (8888) in Burma. The rally was held in front of the Myanmar Embassy in Hannam-dong, Seoul. About a dozen Burmans, who were the members of the National League for Democracy (NLD) were participated. NLD is a political party, trying to democratize Burma. It was organized officially in 1998 and 16 Burmans joined in NLD in Korea Branch.

NLD has held rallies and one-man strikes everyday both at the Myanmar Embassy and the National Assembly since May 30, when the Aung San Suu Kyi, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Myanmar's opposition leader was re-arrested by the military government. All of the NLD members have their hair cut to protest against detention of Aung San Suu Kyi. Some participants have quit the job to eradicate the military regime in Burma

through the rallies.

The activists claimed not only "Release Aung San Suu Kyi" but also "Burmese junta must be opposed." To give wider publicity of the Myanmar's present situation under strong-armed government, NLD members conducted a campaign to obtain signatures and gave out the leaflets. Several photographs and pictures which captured slaughtered Burmans by military were displayed at that day

"In my country, democracy does not exist any more. The military junta has repeatedly imprisons the country's rightful leader and a world democracy icon, Aung San Suu Kyi," said Kyaw Swa Linn, the Foreign-Relation director of NLD. He pointed out that the Burmese present political situation is very similar to Gwangju 5.18 democratic movement.

In Burma, the armed military controlled citizen's democratic movement in order to

limit the struggle to win the country's democracy. In addition, many of democracy activists have been arrested, tortured and imprisoned in local. He said that 5.18 is a lesson that every Burman has to learn: the process of acquire a democracy through people's bloody efforts.

NLD members are confidently convinced that Burma can get back to the democracy in one or two years. They assert that NLD needs the cultivation of international cooperation to make it come true. "We required Korean government's help that urging the Myanmar junta to release pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi and to guarantee her political freedom. And the Korea government should aids Myanmar's oppression on pro-democracy movement," said Kyaw Swa Linn.

By Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

Another Asia is possible! Another World is possible!

The second Monthly Forum of Social Solidarity in Asia (SSIA) had took place in Korea University's College of Science Building room 535, on August 18 from 8p.m. to 9:30p.m. The forum was held under the "Alltogether," the civic group that was established to fight for a better future.

"Alltogether" held the Summer events including seminars, lectures and screening movies for 4 days on the subject of "Another world is possible." The organization marked SSIA forum by remembering some of the Indonesian victims who resisted against the military government in order to win the democracy in 1998.

SSIA was organized to learn various social and civic movements in Asia against neo-liberalism and war. They also seek to build solidarity in action with such movements and individuals in Asia through free discussion, cooperation, and action.

The forum was started with the speech by Katarina Surahmi Puji Astuti. She is the international news secretary of the National Front for Indonesian Workers Struggle (FNPI), a trade union. The lecture was progressed with English-Korean

simultaneous interpretation. About 20 people, including university students, NGO's and social movement activists participated in the lecture.

Subjects covered in this lecture are 1998 Indonesian revolution and anti-neo-liberalism movement. She was the activist who participated the struggle, opposing dictatorial government. She remembered 1998 Indonesian's demonstration so vividly. "I had no idea that Indonesia has the armored motorcar. But really, during the street rally, I saw the tank at first time in my life," said Katarina.

She also talked about the concept of an alternative government in Indonesia. "Maybe, after 10 years, we can set up the right concept of administration at home," she mentioned. The Indonesian people's revolution in 1998 became the symbol of resistance against neo-liberal globalization and war.

For a question about the difference between Korea's 4.19 and 1998 Indonesian revolution, Kim Yong-wook, the member of SSIA, has responded; "4.19 and 1998 revolution have much similarities. That is,

students had played a key role in both movements for a breakdown of military government." According to him, however, contrast with 1998 revolution, 4.19 revealed a limitation of student demonstration; a student movement can swelled massively, and yet, it is also easy to lose fever at the same time.

"Due to the lack of help by organized workers and laborers, 4.19 met a tragic result after all. On the contrary, Indonesia had a quite opposite outcome because of



The lecturer, Katarina Surahmi Puji Astuti speaks to the audience of her experience at 1998 Indonesian revolution.

systematized strugglers," he pointed out. The discussion was concluded with Katarina's last comment: "Korean students' movement which very bravely entered the U.S. military base has power to inspire Indonesian people. We can help other countries by fighting together. In that reason, I would like to say that the international solidarity is most important thing to achieve our goals."

By Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

T&C TOWER - Revaluating the works of early developmental biologists

Segmental growth of embryos

Have you ever wondered why an insect's legs are placed on its body segment, and why our eyes are on the front of our face, not on our belly? People may say it is just a matter of course. However, there were three scholars who looked closely into this awkward question. They were Edward B. Lewis, Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard and Eric Wieschaus. Edward and Eric were from the United States, while Christiane was from Germany. These three curious scientists decided to find out what genetically causes the early embryo - which is the young of an animal in the womb, mostly in a form of an undeveloped egg - to develop its body parts. They all used *Drosophila* embryos for experiments that is a type of a fruit fly. *Drosophila* was very adequate, since its developing period was very short.

Although their goal was coming upon the same result, not all three started their experiments together. Edward did his research on his own at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Los Angeles, while Christiane and Eric worked together at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) in Heidelberg, Germany.

Christiane and Eric first met in 1975 in Basel and soon the two developed personal and professional relationship, sharing common interest in studying *Drosophila* embryos. In the mid-1970s, one of the few reported embryonic mutations of *Drosophila* was bicucal, a mutation that created mirror-image duplication of the posterior at both ends of embryos. This mutation stimulated these scientists' curiosity and they formally began their experiments in 1978 at a small laboratory in EMBL.

Today, the connection between early segmentation of an embryo and the development of the body structure of an adult fly may seem quite obvious, but at that time it was the road not many scientists risked to take. Most of them thought it would end up with no specific results. The number of genes they were looking for could

be uncountable and they couldn't even make a guess, since there were no precedent examples they could use as a reference. It was a great risk for both Christiane and Eric, for this kind of uncertain experiment required tremendous effort and it usually end up with failure. They were taking a big risk, although they were young scientists.

However, the two companions did not give up their hope and made a courageous choice. They examined about 40,000 mutated *Drosophila* and more than half of 20,000 genes, one by one with a dual microscope, so the two could simultaneously

field of embryo development. Christiane and Eric discovered three sets of genes, that concerned with early embryo's segmental growth and Edward managed to detect a group of genes that develops those segments into body parts and decides where the developed parts are placed.

The three sets of genes are called the gap genes, pair rule genes and segment polarity genes. Before an embryo develops, it is oval shaped but it soon divides along one head-to-tail axis into distinct segments, which later develops into body segments. The three sets act on an embryo in an order of occurrence.

body parts and develop them on the right places. The homeotic genes also make mutation to occur in *Drosophila*, such as the mutated fly with 2 sets of wings, instead of halteres, which occurs due to the duplication of entire body segment when a gene in homeotic genes is inactivated.

Unlike other people's worries, the number of the genes that Christiane and Eric found out was amazingly small. They discovered 15 different genes, and through continued research additional genes have been found and today there are about 25 of them. Since the unbelievable success of these three people, numero s scientists started to study developmental biology and from then on more and more progress was made.

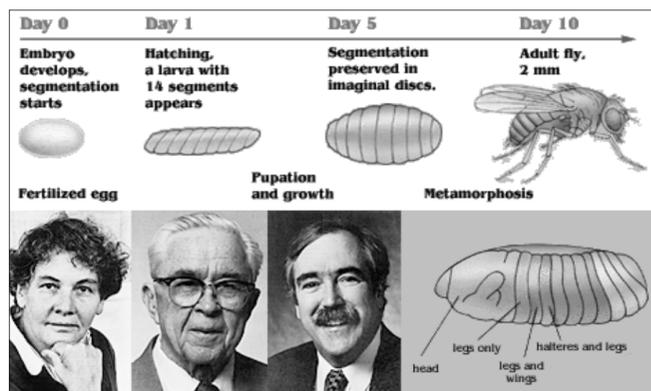
Later, research showed that these genes, especially homeotic genes were surprisingly similar to the genes in other animals including human, and performs the same function. Hence the reasons for congenital mutations and abortion could be explained in connection with the homeotic genes. For example, aniridia, loss of the iris of the eye seems to be caused by a defect in the homeotic gene PAX 6.

In 1995, Edward, Christiane, and Eric's discoveries of genes that govern embryonic development have been reevaluated and three received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. They have layed the foundation in growth of developmental biology and their discoveries allowed us to learn and find the mechanism of cell development.

Nowadays, developmental biology has made remarkable progress, such as almost fully decoding the human genome map. Yet, we should not forget, as every story has a beginning, every development we make, there have been people who paved the road for us with great effort, just like the three scientists above.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



The scientists of the project and illustrations showing the development of an embryo.

analyzed and discussed the results. It was harsh times, but Christiane and Eric slowly made a progress.

Edward was in a similar situation. He began his work in the 1940s, with no guarantee that it would come to fruition. Nevertheless, he continued his work in faith that he would be able to discover new facts in the field of developmental biology.

After years of work their efforts finally came through. They were the ones who made the way of the breakthrough in the

The gap genes react first, specifying a rough sketch of segments along the axis. Following, the pair rule genes govern every second body segment, when its missing only odd numbered segments develop. At last, the segment polarity genes refine the segments, so that the head-end and the tail-end look different.

The genes that Edward discovered, later named homeotic genes, act after these genes. After three genes develop the segments, the homeotic genes transform them into specific

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Divan of Hafez



Persian (Iranian) Literature built up the foundation of the Arabic Literature and had a great influence on the Indian and the Turkish Literature as well. Through the Persian Literature, the Occidental Literature had the opportunity to meet the Oriental Literature. Some of Iranian scholars in literature claim that the medieval Persian poetry had been spreaded out over half the world. The outstanding poet of the medieval Persian poetry was Shams od-Din Mohammad Hafez (below, Hafez).

Hafez is the greatest of the medieval Persian poets. In the Britannica encyclopedia, 50-60 Persian Poets of the medieval ages were recorded, including Hafez. Hafez affected greatly Goethe (1749-1832) and brought about Romanticism movement in Germany. Afterwards

Ghazal(sonnet) had the chance to sweep over the world Literature.

The accurate date of Hafez's birth is not known to us. He passed away in 1390 at Shiraz, the southern region of Iran. The Iranian pay a visit to his tomb to pay homage to Hafez. He went through the time of hardship overthrown the sovereignty and witnessed the advent of Timur's terror.

Hafez recited the "Poems of Love" which means the spiritual experience in Sufism. Sufism demands self-annihilation for union with the ultimate reality. For Sufism was the remained thoughts of Persian (Parthia) Buddhism. Persian Parthia Dynasty (B.C.-247-A.D.224) laid the basic foundation of early Buddhism in China.

Hafez used to take pleasure in employing poetic word - Moon (Mah in Persian) which is familiar with every Korean. The waxing and waning of the moon points to the ever-changing physical appearance of the phenomenal world on the one hand, and to the ever-constant essence of the same world on the other. It is true of follower's (in Sufism) newly gained awareness of this predictability. Here the interesting fact is brought into conversation that the great poet, Lee Tai Baig (701-762), is a Chinese of Iranian (Persian) descent, born in the region of Kirghizstan, Central Asia. He is famous for the poet of moon, too.

Although Hafez lived during the Islamic era in the Fourteenth century, he rested on the pantheistic thought of Zoroastrian Religion which gave impacts on Buddhism, Christianity as well as Islam. He'd seen the world as Sufi's view, not to be included in any specific religion. So the characteristic of his poems are summed up as universality, along with humanism.

Generally Hafez's poems deal with wine, tavern and love (as seen above). Yet in his poems these are tied with Sufism. Wine is representing God's dew, and tavern standing for a Shrine. At any rate love is the most important key word to comprehend its own meaning such as literature and philosophy. This book contains less than one tenth of his original poems but it is translated into Korean for the first time from Hafez's poem based on Persian version.

By Shin Gyu-seob

Lecturer of Iranian Department



Trace of a hero

Usually in the vacation time, it is easy to witness the scene that children are swarming in many exhibitions. So, the reporter expected about the same and walked into the building where the exhibition was held.

A lot of people were waiting in line to buy tickets for the exhibition there were, as expected, a lot of children and some parents. But some that looked as university students were there also. Interestingly, it wasn't hard to find young people that looked as college students. The reporter walked up to one of them and asked, "How did you come here?" The answer came without any hesitation, "Me and my friends wanted to do something else other than just going to the movies this summer. I have been always interested in Napoleon since I was young, so when I heard this exhibition was going to be held I made up my mind to come."

Walking into the exhibition hall, the reporter wasn't able to find anything peculiar about the exhibition way or the structure of it. The pamphlet that was handed out in the entrance read "Real remains from France." At first, it wasn't convincing, but once looking thoroughly around each exhibition room the air was full of Napoleon and his remains. Looking at the remains and thinking they were the things that Napoleon really used with his hands, it was very exciting. One of the staff members of the exhibition explained, "There are about two hundred real relics that Napoleon and his wife, Josephine, used. These relics came directly from the Malmaison museum in France." Malmaison was the place where Napoleon and Josephine lived during their marriage. The staff member continued, "There is just one painting that is not real; Coronation of Napoleon. According to the Louvre Museum, the painting has never been out of France because of its uncountable value. So, we had it scanned in a small size. It's a shame we can't see it for real. But I think it's for the best."

The exhibition is of eleven parts; they are mostly about the Bonaparte family (Bonaparte is Napoleon's family name), his youth, how he became an ambitious



commander, his life with Josephine, the days of his glory and failure.

Especially one part draw attention, the part when Napoleon became the king. When Napoleon built his empire, the first rule of his constitution was, "The power of the commonwealth belongs to the France emperor, and that emperor is Napoleon Bonaparte." We can see in this quote how much of power he had during the time.

The exhibition also introduced Napoleon's many battles through paintings that were drawn ages ago. The paintings made it easy to understand his battles and wars.

If there was to point out one thing of the exhibition, the contents of the exhibition were not caught up to its title "Napoleon & Josephine." Most part of the zones explained only about the life of Napoleon, not about "Napoleon & Josephine." Only a small part of the exhibition was introducing the historic love story. More explanation would have made the exhibition more valuable to watch. Also in the last zone "Life at the Imperial Court." Most relics there were of Marie Louise, Napoleon's second wife. Somewhat confused, most people would have thought the title should have been something else. How ever the exhibition was worth watching.

The exhibition is held on the first floor of the Seoul museum of history. A chance to see the exhibition is until September 20.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Getting a glimpse of Einstein's real life and his thoughts

Albert Einstein, his life, his works, and his thoughts

When we think of Einstein the first thing that comes into our mind is "E=MC²." Yes, he is the most famous and greatest physicist that there ever was. But this time the exhibition looked into the life of Einstein other than his works.

Albert Einstein, the man of the century was shown from August 5 to August 30 at the LG science hall supported by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

So far many introductions and studies have been shown about Einstein, so practically everyone knows about his life works.

He is one of the most famous person on this earth. His works have been the basis of modern science and his words have been famously quoted many times. But even though people know all of this his lifestyle and his thoughts were never known that much to the public.

This exhibition has a meaning in that matter. The exhibition shows the life of him and his thoughts on the war and his political position and so on. These matters were not shown much before, therefore the displays gave a somewhat brand new feeling of Einstein.

After physics Einstein concentrated on two things. One was a life that lead humanity and acted as a peace ideologist. He worked 40 years of his life to put away war. He lived a devoted life for peace. The other was keeping his identity as a Jewish and helping his fellow Jewish people. He also tried hard to develop a Jewish country. Like this Einstein's devotion to the world is shown at the exhibition. In the science hall the letters from children and his quotes to them are shown.

All kinds of letters from various people he did not miss. His wit is shown right in the

letters he wrote back to many people. Many letters and Einstein's notes are displayed, also the letter from the Isralian government requiring him to become president is shown too. Even the Nobel Prize proof certificate can be seen.

The exhibition was somewhat smaller than expected but it's contents were full enough to know of the other life side of Einstein. Even though Einstein studied some boring stuff his life wasn't at all boring.

By Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

Cinema + α Sparing into the "Crowd mind" that lies beyond us

Crowd mind in the "Lord of the flies"

There were dark shadows hanging over everyone's face when they heard of the rumor that a monster was in the island. Scared, one by one the kids decide to join Jack's gang which they feel more safe at the present situation. Only Ralph and Piggy are left on the beach shore seeking for rescue."

At the time of when Europe was in the danger of a nuclear war coming, the English decides to take 25 boys away to a safe place from war. But everything starts when the plane with the boys crash into the sea. Fortunately the boys including Ralph, Piggy, Jack and Roger come upon a deserted island. Trapped in the island the gang finds a place to stay and finds food in the order of Ralph and Piggy. They try to maintain close to civilization as possible, while keeping rules to stable order between themselves. But Jack and Roger break away from the group calling themselves "hunters." And as everybody hears the rumor that there is a monster in the island, a feeling of panic falls over everyone.

As we can see from the preview explanation of the movie above, the state of mind of one person leads on to another person and this goes on and on until everybody is aware of the problem that lies upon them. This causes panic in the gang. This may be an example of what we call the "crowd mind."

The "crowd mind" is a social state of



Ralph (right) and Jack are the two leaders of each group that seeks for rescue and survival.

mind, which occurs when large crowds do something that is superior to their original state of mind. This mind can often be seen in our society and its hardness should be known. When a fire breaks out, for example, most people start running, waving their arms and screaming in horror as they run. One person sees this and he or she does the same thing in panic so forth. And then, if everybody starts running off in panic like this who's going to put out the fire? This is one example of the negative side of the "crowd mind."

There are six common mental state of the crowd; namelessness, irresponsibility, uncriticism, being emotional, darkness, and

intimacism. Three of them are important and difficult to understand. Firstly, nameless means that the one who falls into the crowd becomes a part of it and find him or herself without any opinion of their own. It becomes a big problem as people face self-effacement. Secondly, the mental state of darkness denotes that, as the crowd's interest is concentrated on only one matter, resistance on the influence from the outside is very weak. Lastly intimacism spreads in the crowd since they feel comfortable in a crowd where everyone has the same thought of him or herself.

Now, the crowd's behavior is another important part of the "crowd mind."

Avoiding critical situations in a critical state is called a "panic," and yet a crowd who attacks a certain target is called "rioters." These are the two behaviors of a crowd.

These two behaviors are analyzed in four types; the leader, intimacy of the members, superiority on the target, and vitality.

In a moment of panic, we can avoid destruction, if there is a leader, but in times of a riot, falling into critical situations can be simple. Intimacy in the case of panic may help avoiding critical conditions, but in riots it can play an opposite role because stronger irresponsibility makes the crowd more excited. Finally, in terms of vitality, physiological weakness can easily cause a riot in a "panic" situation. Thus, a behavior of a riot is seriously with respect to of the "crowd mind."

Usually the "crowd mind" causes irreversible problems in the society. It is very easy for people to fall in this status before we know it. In the movie this "crowd mind" causes a terrifying disaster. It is all over our living society; demonstrations, rallies around us is part of this "crowd mind" too. Sometimes we should look after our actions and behaviors just to check if we are not the type of the person who easily falls into this state of mind. Are you?

By Oh Sae-hoon

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique section

Inside Museum - Introducing the Bank of Korea Museum on currency and economy

Rediscover currency in the museum

"I have never seen most of the items here before," quotes Mi Jin-yeon of Dankook University. "I was able to refresh my thoughts about money, that I should not just use it, but use it the right way."

The former main building of the Bank of Korea is now full of children, students and adults with their curious eyes fixed on the brightly shining symbol of wealth. Founded in June 2001 by the Bank of Korea, everything about money, from a small seashell used ages ago to the latest electronic cash, is all here in the Bank of Korea Museum.

The museum is divided into 4 sections. The first section is about the Bank of Korea, exhibiting data on their history and the work they have done as the Central Bank.

The second section shows the life cycle of money. When you enter the exhibition room the thin cotton threads which are displayed on your left will be the first item you can start on to trace the circulation. They are the very initial ingredients that form paper money. As you go through the displays, you can see how newly issued bills get used and finish their lives by being punched a big hole in the middle of their bodies. However, this is not actually the end. After disposal, they get shredded and recycled into construction materials. You can also sight instruments to produce coins, such as working dies and original dies, both used to stamp patterns on the money.

On the other side of the section, a part on how we should use currency, there are glass frames with damaged notes displayed in them. In the same part they also inform us about handling forged notes by explaining the devices on the bill that can help us

distinguish counterfeits from real money. This provides simple but interesting equipments we can try out to identify, whether the money you hold in your wallet is spurious or not.

If you want to learn about the economy and want to know what the prices and money rates are, the third section will guide you. In this section, you can find short illustrations on economic terms, games and a large screen showing video presentations about the nation's economy, for instance, the Price stability simulation and the Inflation perceptions, Consumer Price Index game.

The last section of the museum is called the Currency Exhibition Hall. This zone is in fact the core of the museum, displaying thousands of currency from all around the globe. The visitors can discover types of currency they have never seen before. Polygon coins with multiple sides can be an example; by studying it they are able to not only learn about a nation's economic development and situation, but also find out about their culture and philosophy.

In this section, the museum also holds special exhibitions like the Euro exhibition. They are holding the *byulgeon* exhibition now, from June 12, 2003 to Nov. 9, 2003. *Byulgeon* is a type of an old coin, made besides the currencies we use in everyday life.

Byulgeon was made to commemorate the special occasions of the royal family or the construction of a citadel. *Byulgeon* was also a sample to presume the type and weight of copper before they minted the coins. This old coin has designs of animals or Chinese characters that represent good fortune such as fertility and longevity.

The noticeable characteristic of the Bank



A visitor is looking around the Currency Exhibition Hall.

of Korea Museum is that it arranged numerous screens, devices and games which enables its visitors to take positive attitude in appreciating the exhibition, instead of just looking through the window cases. As a result, the visitors can approach the information more easily and in the same time enjoy themselves.

On the other hand, it was a shame that the explanation diagrams on the third section were not specific enough to satisfy older audiences. It seemed that the museum was focusing on children who are the main customers during the vacation time.

In Korea, the life cycle of currency is relatively shorter than the one in advanced countries. The annual disposal amount of

ripped or faded bank notes sums up to 760,000,000 won, which is 30 times the height of Mt. Baekdu. After IMF, the people's interest in money and economy has risen, but not many think about the currency itself. By visiting the Bank of Korea Museum, you will be able to rediscover the value of money and renew your attitude towards it.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Economic Insight

Searching for new trend

This column is to grow the basic knowledges of students in the economic division ... Ed.



Kim Marn-in

Korean economy seemed like facing a long term slump and most Koreans experienced frustration just after the rapidly growing economy in November 17, 1997. Many things including somewhat traditional stuffs such as the role of a strong nation, existence of phoenix chaebol, the power of money and the other values that had given energy to resourceless economy had to be changed. Kosdaq attracted both domestic and foreign investors due to the strong will of government to boom up IT industry and venture enterprises. In spite of successful recovery, it still has serious problems.

Leading power of global economy found itself to sew up its slash finally at the beginning of the 1990s. Since Industrial revolution, many countries had to suffer from extreme supply which caused serious economic depression at the end of revolution. Many cases showed they created huge demands when a few clustered countries were reached at a point of extreme demand by breaking out the war. After World War II, superior industrialized countries had to allow some Asian countries to be newly industrialized. They penetrated into U.S. market with low price that boost up foreign deficits and unemployment rate. Losing absolute global power, U.S. economy seemed like standing in front of a bluff. Before long enough, U.S. economy has overcome economic crisis with digital revolution. The right understanding of knowledge business and globalizing trends have to come up with digital revolution. Most U.S. scholars and elite group gathered their heads to overcome the urgent situation and found new paradigm to shift old market to a new one.

The common rules worked at the bottom of new wave were originated from the U.S. way. Ministers of the former Kim government easily followed the American methodology in the name of benchmarking. Obviously overall policy of them could be forecasted without high sense of economics. Widely spreaded threat perception had stubborn Koreans accept changes without

visible inertia. After solving serious problems, however, mild atmospheres brought up aftermath troubles. People rushed out to the street and claimed a "larger piece of pie". Inexperienced new government faculties barely began to find the core of the issues right after several strikes. Since the new paradigm made a large gap between the rich and the poor, the public opinion will be getting worse for the time being. In fact, the main stream of Korean recovery was due to the fast growing export by Korean currency value down. Major Korean firms have made huge profits to distribute to people. People could not find proper object to invest. Interest rate has been decreasing and stock market looked to have no chance for common Korean people. Moreover, the former government attracted the people to use credit card to boom up the domestic market. Huge surplus fund in open market lost the way to be invested. The price of the real estate climbed up sharply for the last two years and individual debt grew up tremendously.

It took at least a decade to search and find to recover the economy in the U.S. Besides Korean economy followed their way easily. Korean economy might lose its balance unless it finds itself to create its own way to lead global market for the next period. Attempting to combine east-west knowledge or leading the bio science market might give opportunities.

The writer is a lecturer of the Department of Business Administration

Mini interview

"Grow your economic senses"



Paik Nam-joo

The curator of the Bank of Korea Museum

Repporter: There are a lot of rare items such as exotic or ancient currencies in the museum. How do you manage to collect them?

Paik Nam-joo: The Bank of Korea has

existed in the name of the Bank of Chosun when Korea was under the Japanese ruling. Most items are the possessions of the bank from then on. The currencies of foreign countries are from the exchanges of money between the Bank of Korea and the central banks around the world.

R: The museum has been holding various special exhibitions, such as the Euro exhibition and exhibition on commemorative coins about sports. Do you have any particular standards for holding these kinds of exhibitions?

P: The Euro exhibition was held when the use of Euro was just beginning. The sports commemorative coins were chosen, since the World Cup 2002. We usually plan it by events or changes in world's currency. We decided to exhibit *byulgeon* this time regarding to the fact that we are a museum on currency, and to inform people about this

beautiful item of Korea.

R: How do you think the currencies are changing?

P: As the world changes into information-based, globalized place, the currencies are getting simpler. Its value seems to faint, not money as a matter, but a symbol. Since IT was introduced, cards and electronic cash appeared, performing not just as money but numerous other functions. They also disappear or people use it more due to the economic situations. For example 1 won coins have vanished, and on the other hand the use of 10000 won bills have increased. It is a shame that the diversity and uniqueness of currency disappears since the unification of money, such as the appearance of Euro.

R: What do you think about the money value in present and the recognition of university students about money?

P: People's thoughts tends to be material and economical these days. Therefore, they usually think that money is all that matters. Since they don't have proper concept on how economic cycle works, they are prone to spend the money mindlessly. They usually earn their money easily through part-time jobs and spend it more carelessly.

R: What advices would you like to give to the students?

P: You should grow your economic senses. Not only study it as a scholar but also apply it on real life such as investing money. It is important to sharpen your economic skills.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Academic Newsline

Is Marxism still acceptable today?

What do you think of Marxism? Is it still valid today in the modern capitalist world?

Well, the answers were out in the lecture that was given at Korea University.

A lecture on "Is Marxism still valid today?" was held as one of the seminars that were introduced in the 2nd Monthly Forum of Social Solidarity in Asia (SSIA), which is sponsored by the civic group "Alltogether." The lecture was held at Korea University's Science library in the science department campus from 5:30pm to 7pm.

About 500 people filled the auditorium to listen closely to the lecture.

The lecturer was Choi Il-boong from the "Alltogether" editorial team who also plays a role as a International contacting manager.

Choi started out with summarizing the birth of the Marxism and it's needs. He told that Marxism was a transformation of socialism.

He didn't leave out his opinion on capitalism and said, "America's choice in picking capitalism was inevitable at the time. As long as world capitalism keeps on, the

choice will remain inevitable."

The lecturer spoke for about an hour, telling more about how Marxism and capitalism are close together, and also the right way for progressivism and conservatism to pursue. He spoke his full opinion on these matters.

After the lecture was done, there were many questions raised and requests to speak. Kevin Ovenden, the English anti-war action member, who also gave lectures through out the SSIA expressed his thoughts on Marxism; "Before we have art, culture, and

science we must have something else such as shelter, food, and clothes. These are the fundamental things we should have before paying attention to other things mentioned above. Like this Marxism should exist for this simple reason. Marxism is a whole of a society, not just economics."

The seminar concluded with responses from Choi to the questions. Choi made his last comment, "Marx devoted his life for the victory of the labor class. We should try hard, too."

By Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

Extraordinary World Nature Expedition held in Daejeon Expo Park

The Extraordinary World Nature Expedition is now on feature at the Daejeon Science Expo Park in the IMAX Dome special exhibition room. The event was held since July 26 and ends on October 19.

The exhibition consists of two big parts, the reptilia, birds, rodents Expedition room and the Natural Monument room. The two rooms were the main programs.

In the first room there were over 50 kinds of birds which people have seen mostly for the first time, and they enjoyed them with

much awe. Also there were half-moon cub bears, and even baby wild boars. As for rodents, various kinds were displayed those which people have never seen before. One of the elementary school students at the exhibition said, "The rodents are a little bit disgusting. But I think it's cool to see them."

In the second big part, the Natural Monument room, many natural monuments that are under protection in the real nature were revealed for example a Korean woodpecker, black faced spoonbill, long-horned beetle and so on. "These natural

monuments aren't easily seen outside our nature. So I think this room gave good information on something that we couldn't see easily for real." said a staff member of the exhibition.

Other than these two rooms, the exhibition also included live insects, rodents, reptilians. Even live amazon turtles, king snakes and few more snakes from all over the world were displayed. These rare reptiles were brought in specially for the exhibition.

Although there were many things to see, the visitors at the exhibition complained

about the entrance fee they had to pay again to get into the exhibition. The people had already paid entrance fees to get on the park. However there were many positive opinions that the volunteer workers were very nice and that they did a very good job. One student from Choongnam university said "The good thing about this exhibition were the hard working volunteers. The staff employees should do a better job." Nevertheless the exhibition was a good time to study many types of natural creatures.

By Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

HEALTH FACTORY

Quenching thirst with ions

This column will inform you with simple but practical facts to guide you in your everyday health life ... Ed.



The bright colors of red, blue and green, sweet yet refreshing, these colorful drinks tempt the consumers. The dynamic advertisements on television showing well-known sports players drinking the bottled liquid makes us feel as if these drinks will save us from our thirst and fatigue. That is the fixed image most people have for ionic drinks.

However, what practical help does the ionic drink give us? About 70 percent of the human body is filled with water, and even when only 1 percent to 2 percent of water is lost, we suffer from extreme thirst. Furthermore, if 5 percent is lost, people will fall in to a half coma state. That is why it is essential to provide our body with plenty of water.

Throughout history people have invented many delightful kinds of drinks, such as fruit juice or soft drinks to satisfy both our tongue and body. Nowadays, the ionic drink, so called the sports drinks, are gaining popularity around people.

The ionic drinks are made to help people replace the water and balance the minerals lost during strenuous activities. Their electrolyte formation matches closely to the formation of human body fluid, enabling it to be absorbed faster than other drinks.

Nevertheless, it does not mean that the ionic drinks are the ideal beverage. Imagine a person who went through a tough game of basketball for more than an hour, or several kilometers of hard running. He or she must have lost a lot of water and mineral during this process. The person will need a quick recharge. In this case, the ionic drinks may come

essential and handy.

On the other hand, if someone did a light exercise, or is just carrying out a normal daily life, the water and inorganic substances lost are very small quantity. It can be replaced naturally by drinking clean water and eating daily meals. In this case, even if you drink ionic drinks, it will result the same effect the plain water does. This means that it would be better to drink a cup of cold water to quench your thirst.

These drinks are also known to contain Mono Sodium Glutamate (MSG), a substance that is well-known for being included in *Miwon*, which can cause diabetes when over taken. However the Dong-a Otsuka co., who produces the famous ionic drink Pocari Sweat, asserted that they may have MSG included but not to worry, since the drink is formulated properly. However, you should be aware of the fact that it does contain the substance.

It is your choice to choose what you wish to drink. Even so it would be much wiser if you choose it on the right situation, and enjoy the full effects of these drinks.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Focus on the level of Korean musical through "Singin' in the Rain"

Good musical still has limitation

Do you know the movie "Singin' in the Rain"? The movie, released in 1952, remains as the best musical movie. Maybe somebody ask how most students know that movie, for they were not born at that time. Of course, they may not have seen that movie.

Everybody, however, probably have seen the scene in which a man in a suit with an umbrella in his hand is tap-dancing holding a street lamp. This movie is reborn as a musical now in Korea.

Looking into "Singin' in the Rain"

The story begins with the entrance on the stage of Hollywood's most famous couple, Don Lockwood and Lina Lamont. Their fans believe that they are deeply in love. Additionally, Lina fancies Don, although Don does not like her. Improvising an escape from his fans, he meets Kathy. Kathy is a woman who holds a notion that screen performers are the ones who produce stimulating and dumb shows, while Don pines for Kathy. After all, their relationship develops to be a very intimate one.

In the mean time, the setting of the story is during the shift from voiceless picture to talking movie, which for actors like Lina, who has twang and incorrect pronunciation, comes as a tragedy, since all the movies are turned down owing to her defects. Finally, Don's friend Cosmo thinks of a great idea: to synchronize Kathy's voice on Lina's mouth on screen. Lina schemes out using Kathy and giving the exaggerated fact that she acts as a great musical actress. However, her scheme failed, and Don and Kathy show their love to the audiences. With happy ending, all the actors wearing yellow raincoat sing and dance in the rain.

They are same but different

The two "Singin' in the Rain" are, indeed, very similar. The situations and dialogues are almost the same; of course, the languages differ.

Even though they are same in terms of the context, the atmospheres are quite different. The original movie was romantic, seasoned with some comic parts. However, this time



The actors are exposed to rain while singing and dancing.

in Korea, the musical reversed its mood to emphasize comic elements rather than romantic elements.

The biggest peculiarity is the role of movie director in the musical, Roscoe Dexter. He is just titular in the original movie that nobody puts weight on his role. While in the musical, if Dexter was not in the story, many of farcical scenes would not exist. The character and ability of new Dexter brings amusement and enjoyment.

Actors and actresses

Nam Kyung-joo, one of the most famous musical actors, was featured as Don Lockwood. He definitely showed why he is praised as the best actor in Korea. Cosmo Brown, Bang Jung-sik showed great performances, such as in the tumbling scene singing "Make 'Em Laugh," even though he had busy schedule. "I was really impressed seeing Cosmo's sweat splash, when he spun during tap-dancing," said Park Jae-hyun, audience.

Unfortunately, the heroin Kathy Seldon, acted by Yim Sun-ae, was commented to lack in charisma to grasp the audience although she was beautiful and a good singer. Moreover, visitors' laughter was not as loud as other actors, when she was

supposed to make people laugh.

On the other hand, the villain Lina acted by Lee Yun-pyo played excellent performance. She expressed twang, peculiar voice and exaggerated movements perfectly. The movie director Roscoe Dexter, featured by Lee Jung-han's play, also was highly praised giving enjoyments to spectators.

Evidence of improvement in Korean musical.

The musical starts with singing and dancing of eight men and women in red uniforms amid the audiences' seats. Aside from the dancers, actors as well used the audiences' places, including the narrator, Dona Beily who stood in the center of seats of guests on the first floor. This is one of the biggest differences from other ordinary musicals. At the ending, some players shoot the audiences in front of the stage with a water pistol which excited the audiences. Forming a harmony with seated audiences was a creative idea.

Most critics have said that one of the problems of Korean musicals is extras. Especially, group singing and dancing prove that they are below the level of Broadway, while starring and assisting are good enough. But "Singin' in the Rain" was a little bit

different. Though the extras were not as good as the players in Broadway, they did comparatively a good job in singing and dancing at the same time. Smooth connection between each scene were great, particularly, three couple's tango was amazingly velvety, blended in blue and red lights.

However, some regrettable points could be found which have to be rectified. First matter is the stage. Popcorn House is the first exclusive musical theater in Korea. But a secure bar which separates blocks was an obstacle in viewing the stage.

And the rain did not shower as hard as it was supposed to be. It advertised that five tons of rain will fall, but occasionally, rain deck system did not work well. As matter of course, spectators could not feel cool rain. They promised another viewing chance for those who were present at the time when the deficiencies in raining scene occurred, yet it is not proper solution. The play and movie director Jang Jin mentioned "Facilities of the theater is lacking for the performances."

Main four actors are double-casted and the schedule was often changed without notification in advance. There were too many people and most extras acted more than two roles, which caused confusions.

Through this musical, the audience can see the reality of today musicals of Korea. Mostly produced by foreign staff, the performance was great with talented Korean actors and actresses, showing fascinating acting. With considerable improvement in acting, equipment, composition and music, it certainly proved that Korean musical performances are not like that of the past.

However, we cannot ignore the problem concerning the limitation in independence when producing. Korean performances have to be developed to make our own achievements that win recognition from the public.

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Cyber - addiction

The spread of computers in the homes of the local citizens has rapidly taken place during the last 5 years. Thus, the access to computers for teenagers has become easier and they are able to experience new world through surfing the net at their wish. However, as there are always two sides to a coin, this exposure to the hi-tech device has brought new social problem to the surface, settling itself as the severe negative plague in our society.

According to the survey, it was found that Korean students are the ones getting logged on to the net mostly, spending a large proportion of their leisure time in front of the computer screens. One's most essential period in life is, without skepticism, the 10-20s, the time when every minute is a precious moment for their mentally and physically sound formation. Yet, Korean students' cyber-addiction has reached a worrisome level injecting negative influence.

Of course, the supply of computers has brought numerous positive effects to our society. One of the greatest advantages is that we are able to come across various cultures indirectly and expand our common sense. This is especially useful in the sense that we can overcome the cultural barrier in this era of globalization. For instance, using e-mails and international chatting sites, one can pick up English while making friends as well as enjoying his or her free time. Also, the vast pool of information provides various chances to attain lessons that could not be learned at schools.

However, the reality is not as rosy as viewing only its positive effects. In dimly lit, cigarette smoke filled PC-bangs, they are totally absorbed in a computer game with their minds lost, spending days and nights playing it. Plus, it is not only an individual's problem as the standard Korean is being deformed with the self-made computer jargons. The unique character of this special language is that it is written in the form of abbreviated style, consequently, making people to use incorrect vocabulary even in formal situation. The great concern is that it is slowly distorting our culture. Another character of addicted netizens is that some of them show two sides of themselves. To be more specific, they tend to be fluent speakers in the cyber world, but become antisocial in the reality. Moreover, the easy access to the abundant information has encouraged people to be exposed to the censored sites, such as pornographic homepages stimulating them and sometimes leading them to be practical to solve their curiosity to end up in committing a crime.

Even though we are greatly benefiting with the infinite information through the Internet, it is also true that our society is decaying morally and also deteriorating in its purity sense. Also, the information on the net should be properly and legally barricaded for the ones who will be the future of the Korean society.

In short, Korea needs to heed the wake up call with the increase of the cyber crimes and their immoral access to such site causing harm to the psychological harm. The land we live in is a promising country with highly advanced technology, which account for the reasons as to come up with appropriate countermeasures concerning the problem.

The so called "N Generation" is born to live with computers as part of their life and in this era of information and technology, we cannot prohibit them from using computers. And now that the side effects are becoming a no laughing matter, it is high time that we search for some decent answers. It will be useful to bear in mind that a social problem like this can only be solved with a full support from the government and the society, together with the reform of individual mentality.

By Lee Ji-yong

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Rendezvous

Invitation from National Theater

This column is newly made to provide the readers with our cultures atmosphere by meeting famous people of the culture society. ... Ed.

Remember the eccentric father who blinded his daughter to make her an artist of pansori in the Korean movie *Sopyonje*? Kim Myung-gon, recognized as a great actor, a playwright, a producer and also an activist of national dramatic art, is currently the director of the National Theater of Korea (NTK).



Reporter: It is unprecedented that the position is awarded to a person outside the bureaucratic circle, and then, reappointed after the expiration of the three-year term of office. What are the goals that you had set on the first nomination in January of 2000?

Kim Myung-gon: First and foremost the matter of concern was popularization of NTK. It was generally considered "rigid" and "hackneyed" by the public. Under the slogan of stepping towards the people, I came up with a reform plan and have made several changes. In order to eliminate the psychological rejection against NTK, CI (Corporate Identity) is strengthened through reinforcement of institutional advertisement, and the names of each theater are changed

to purely Korean style from Japanese style. Also, information desks in lobbies enable audiences to handle everything they need, from general service to theater rental service. Numerous performances aiming to attract the public are held, such as seasonal festivals like Tropical Night Festival. Secondly, to keep abreast of the current of informatization and digitalization, we have launched a new homepage, providing free access to database, performances and supplies, which plays a considerable role. In addition, we are putting effort in cultivating potential youth's talent with educational programs. Last goal is to be the world's center of high culture in the era of globalization. Promotion of international network and vibrant cultural exchanges, such as import of famous performances and export of our traditional art, are expected to bring about positive effects.

R: What is the most pressing task you confronted while managing NTK?

K: Owing to considerably increased number of plans and projects, together with the structural adjustment, the employees are suffering from pile of work without their pay raised. It troubles my conscience and I am trying my best to increase the budget so that I could compensate for what they have done.

R: When do you find yourself worth working?

K: Sometimes theater-goers who had visited our place post commentary messages on our homepage in appreciation of my ambitious reform. Whenever I read them, I feel the overflowing joy of working.

R: Although the fact that financial independence rate has been increased approximately three folds than previous year truly deserves applause, it could not avoid the criticism for the lowered level of performances. What are the countermeasures you have taken?

K: When I was first assigned to be in charge of NTK, I set three aims; first, betterment in management, second, popularization of NTK, and last, enrichment in artistic quality. Now that managerial problem has been solved, which was the prior concern, this year's project is

the other way around - emphasis is weighted on artistic aspects. To support the scheme, we have made an educational program for cultivating members' artistic abilities. Plus, they are selected through strict auditions. Also, we have lengthened the preparatory period from half an year to one full year, leaving more time for each company to produce and rehearse, which eventually result in attaining perfection in every performances.

R: What seems to be the greatest problem, surrounding the current domestic performance culture?

K: With the rush of excessively expensive performances, such as "Turandot," "Aida" and "Mama Mia," people tend to recklessly pursue them just because they are expensive. This phenomenon could be referred to as the indiscreet adherers of luxury items in the field of performance, turning blind eyes on the true essence of art. There are, without doubt, countless performances that are rich in substance out there, but neglected due to the relatively cheap tickets. People need to objectively determine the quality of performances.

R: Can you tell us about the idea of "Jang Choong Dong Cultural District?"

K: Centering around NTK, from Jang Choong Dong Gymnasium and Freedom Center to nearby hotels as well as Itaewon, forming a cultural belt comes to me as a fantastic idea to nourish the culture. Although the scheme has not yet been passed by the government, I am ceaselessly striving to actualize my thought.

R: What are your future plans?

K: The main hall, Haecoreum, will go through a remodeling this fall. I strongly feel the need for building a basement parking lot that provides direct access to the theaters and avoids congestion. Aiming to educate people of all ages via Internet about the traditional art of Korea is on the process to be enforced. This is anticipated to result in mental enrichment and affluence of the public.

By Lee Ji-yong

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Another film festival-GIFF

Gwangju International Film Festival (GIFF) was held from August 22 to 31 with the slogan, "Cinephiles, Shout Resurrection." Cinephile indicates passionate supporters who love movies. In the opening ceremony, the festival director, Myung Kay-nam emphasized, "Watch movies, even a good movie cannot exist unless it is chosen by the audiences." The opening film, "Spring Summer Autumn Winter and Spring" directed by Kim Ki-duk, and it was comprised of five segments based on the seasonal transition about a child monk going through puberty, becoming a monk in his prime and finally becoming a master at the temple floating on the lake. When the director answered questions from audiences, he answered "I am not eligible to answer everything about the film, since half of the film is made by the audiences."

GIFF usually introduces the challenging films. "Guardian of the Frontier" reflects the characteristic of GIFF splendidly. It is the first film directed by Maja Weis, the first female director of Slovenia. By viewing the canoe trip along the beautiful Kolpa River, the director attempts to express the three young women's political and psychological thoughts.

"The films that are now on show at the festival are of high quality. However, it took too long to receive tickets." English teacher in Seoul, Hugh Conroy mentioned. There are some other problems pointed out. Some films had only a few audiences, while theaters where actors such as Moon Geun-young came to join, was literally packed with people. Many people said "GIFF is in time of transition." This year's GIFF has improved compared to the previous ones, but there is still more to be taken care of. Let's expect the next GIFF will be better than this time.

By Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

The 6th Seoul Fringe Festival

The 6th Seoul Fringe Festival began August 13 at little theaters, gallery, live clubs, streets, open stages and so on around Hongik University. With over 200 artists including young artists from Japan, Honkong, Thailand, Singapore, and so on participated in this festival.

This festival programs divided into five categories which are music festival Go-Sung-Bang-Ga, visual arts festival Nae-Bu-Gong-Sa, film festival Am-Jung-Mo-Saek, performing arts festival Yi-Gu-Dong-Seong and street festival Jung-Gu-Nan-Bang.

With this festivals, various academic events and concerts to congratulate the festival were held. Friday Fringe Party is taking place every Friday with three theme, which are Magic Friday, Rave & Performance Party, and Dancing Party in a Fever.

Delivery Performances took place from August 13 to 24. Performance group from Japan, Monochrome Circus, decided to go find the audience themselves and did delivery service for those who want to see the show.

A spectator who saw Jeong said "This show is fascinating that attract spectators."

"I never seen like that before. And, it is interesting that the performer react to action of spectator." Jeong was a performance which was designed based on Yoon Hyo-joung's "Woman with Water Vase." If an audience gave her money, she tried to shake hand after putting Water Vase down or she gave spectators a bowl of water.

The spectator also said "I feel inconvenience because the show was delayed sometimes. I wish there are more street performances. I am going to see this festival every year."

Any artists can participate and perform in the festival without judgment and selection course. This unique characteristic of the festival provided an opportunity for minority artists groups who were excluded from main streamers to perform and pursue their dreams.

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

Partition films in SAC

Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the armistice between North and South Korea, Seoul Art Cinema (SAC) held special partition films of Korea and Germany named "Living in a Divided Country" from 28 July to 4 August.

"Das Versprechen (The Promise)," directed by Margarte von Trotta, one of the German screening films, a black and white documentary about the partition of Berlin at first. It pictured the historical tragedy of the two Germans at present through two lovers' promise of parting and meeting again. Berlin Wall separated the loved ones, allowing them to meet three times in 28 years. The audiences came across sorrowful reality and choked with grief.

Hirthe, a German who has lived for 10 years in Korea working as a teacher in German Cultural Center mentioned that she could not see this movie when it was released in Germany, due to her busy schedule. She experienced every step of

collapse of Berlin's Wall on 9 of November 1989, which makes the film even more special for her. Germans had wished for many things at that time, most of them not realized at present. That is why she hopes for Korea's peaceful unification where best results follow.

This event had good programs, such as "Der Mann auf der Mauer," meaning "The Man on the Wall," directed by Reinhard Hauff, "Der Fall der Mauer," or "The Collapse of the Wall," "Gilsotteum" by Im Kwon-taek, and Lee Jang-ho's "A Man with Three Coffins" and so on.

The festival itself as well as the film screened delivers thoughtful lessons and messages to us. However, it was not publicized enough to attract as many audience as it would have if they had advertised appropriately.

By Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Looking into the phenomenon of the change in perspective on sex talk - result of mass media

Talking about sex is a he-thing?

People could easily come across scenes in which a woman is kneed obediently and a man unties her breast-tie of her Korean coat in movies in just a couple of decades ago. Now, however, scenes where a woman leads her man to bed are often seen. Can you recognize the differences between them? Yes, the person who takes an active role in sex life is not restricted to men anymore.

Changes in media

When all family members gather to watch television together in the evening, many dramas deal with sex life, such as adultery relationships. Gradually, this phenomenon in which is concerned with sex is being pervasive in mass media. We live this place where exposed sex life on air to the public.

Do you remember "Girls' Night Out" released in 1998. This movie certainly was a fresh shock to the public. Most people had regarded a talk about sex something to be dealt under, or among men the surface. This stereotype was broken at once. The film declared that women are in the same situation. When "Crazy Marriage" was released in 2002, responds were softer than "Girls' Night out." People were already more open minded than before. "Crazy Marriage" also alters biased views that only men can have two homes through Yun-hee, the main actress, who enjoys a double life. These circumstances imply that our thoughts about sex life are changing, and "Girls' Night Out" played a role as the pioneer in movie, in a way that it brought women's desire into light. "Singles," which was released on July of this year deals with the matter differently. Every word is so realistic that even adult spectators were often embarrassed, but high school students were



More and more movies are dealing with talks about sex by women.

allowed to see it. Dong-mi who enjoys her free life and is responsible for the result of her life, and Na-nan who breaks up with her boyfriend to seek the true meaning of life, are completely contrasted with women of the past. It was natural for women to get married when they reach a certain age, and it was somewhat considered as an obligation. These prejudices broke down reflecting the changes taking place now.

Influenced from foreign dramas?

Foreign situation comedies have influenced this phenomenon, such as "Friends," and "Sex and the City." The forerunner is "Friends" - it has been broadcasted since 1994 in U.S., Dongah TV obtained copyright and has aired it. Planning and Programming Department of Dongah TV stated that they were willingly to invest considerable amount of money to buy the

show, because its rating was higher than any other cable TV programs broadcasted at night.

The six friends talk about their sex partners and life without hesitation. Moreover, main actors, Joey and Rachel become roommates without any sexual relationship. In another foreign sitcom, "Sex and the City," Carrie, the heroin and columnist in the drama, outspokenly discusses all of her sex stories thoughts of her and her friends. "Friends" tells sexual stories with making TV audiences laugh, and viewers can hear the voices of both men and women. "Sex and the City" is quite different. All stories are spoken by women. Besides, the themes are generally focused on women. This signifies not to limit the subject of conversation just because one is a woman.

Is it possible in Korea? Maybe many viewers have seen a similar situation in

television drama called "Cat in the Rooftop Room" aired on MBC. It brought about sensations and it disclosed the controversial issue: Living together.

Foreign sitcoms show that the phenomena which talk about sex life frankly are not arisen suddenly. The outspoken dramas made in U.S. that had been imported in local market gained popularity, stimulating Korean broadcasting companies to conceive similar dramas like those of U.S..

Before and after

In the movie like "Happy End," released in 1998 craving of the women always end up in collapse and catastrophe. "A Good Lawyer's Wife" reverses such stories. This movie shows the happy ending of a family by choosing to live their life as they please. The conclusion is not something that most audiences had expected. Like in many movies and dramas, "A Good Lawyer's Wife" will definitely inject its influence on how the people think. Before everything else, however, it is important to remind oneself that lives reflected in mass media are not the model life one should look up to.

Sex life has to be esteemed

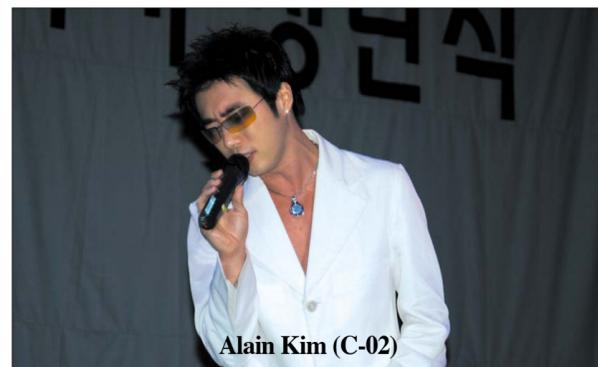
It is considered positively to express one's desires of sex life of women like what men do. However, there is what we should bear in mind - although the standpoints of sex life has come to open to the public, shift the subject of the talk which is currently weighted upon men to women, sex does not mean an insignificant and simple thing.

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

Multi-talented International Entertainer of HUFS



Alain Kim (C-02)

Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

The first fan club meeting of a TV star Kim Jae-won was held on Sunday August 10 at Walkerhill Hotel. It was a grand scale where numbers of broadcasters including those from overseas were present to report this event. There, the host Kim Jae-won introduced one of his guests - "This man here is my good friend and a singer in Taiwan who has reported my news over Taiwan."

This Taiwanese singer is Alain Kim who is currently a student of Chinese Department in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS). He was born and raised in Taiwan, until his arrival to Korea in 2001. For he has been loving and had a great interest in Korean culture, he had determined to come to Korea. His desire to study foreign languages also led him to be where he is at the moment, Chinese Department of HUFS, which he had thought is the best university to be settled.

Kim was plunged into the field of entertainment after the entrance of university. He belongs to Asian Entertainment which is doing business in music and movie in Asia. He sang a song in remake OST of Korean TV drama "Loving You" in Korean and Chinese that was released in April 2003. He is showing active performances using both Korean and Chinese he had learned in college.

When reporters met Alain at the lobby of Walkerhill Hotel, he was wearing casual, but stylish clothes which in a way showed his fashion sense. He was expected to sing a song to celebrate this event. After the interview, he performed on stage - he truly had the power of absorbing the audiences. His song was "Haru Haru" which was sung by a Korean singer T. He changed it into a very much of a different song. Since he is not yet as much famous in Korea, visitors were quiet at first. But as he sang his song, spectators could not help, but give a big applause to the singer.

Alain also works as a MC of "Live Korea" for China Central Television (CCTV) in China, "Oraksinnun" for TVBS in Taiwan and "Istar" in Hongkong. Taiwanese program is stopped for a while. Through these programs he introduces Korean entertainment news to Asian fans. "Hanryu," meaning the Korean wave, was one of the greatest factors that made him come to Korea. Now, he plays an important role in spreading Korean popular culture throughout Asian countries, such as China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. He met and reported many Korean stars, and conveyed news of them to fans in Asia. Doing this job, he was able to make a strong friendship with many Korean stars.

Certainly, school life can be collided with entertainment activities. His works make him to fly abroad at least once a week. In his first final exam period, the schedule and examination overlapped. "I had to finish my examination papers quickly. If I had little more time, I could have drawn up papers much better," said Kim, with a shy smile on his face.

Despite some difficulties, he is carrying out a good job in two works. He is acquainted with not only his friends but also professors, and additionally he has received comparatively satisfactory grades. By taking only morning class, he minimized absence of class. A guy studying in the library with a cap and a headphone on would probably be Alain.

When the reporter asked what his motto is, he answered, "Just do it with enthusiasm!" He added that he does not know splendid expressions to put his motto in words, except doing his best no matter how the result turns out to be. Finally, he commented, "Just do what you want and always bear in mind what you have learned in school, because foreign languages will be a great asset in all cases."

He is a well-mannered, competent entertainer, full of self-confidence. His first Korean album will be available in coming January, which will make us watch his activities directly. Let's keep our eyes upon him who is starting his career as a singer in Korea.

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section



Lotus in feminist artist's hands

Yun Suk Nam is currently one of the most representative feminist artists in Korea who is actively making ceaseless effort in the field of feminist art. Quite unusually as a painter, she is not a graduate of a college of fine arts, and has an uncommon personal background of making her late debut in the age of 40 to be the first woman to win Lee Jung-sub Art Prize, which is considered as the most authoritative award in Korea. However, with the wide recognition of the figuration of maternity, femininity, women's history and suppression through unconventional materials such as discarded wood, cloths, chairs and glass beads, work pieces of hers hold a strong image that appeals to the audience attracting their gaze at a first site. Her appearance - looking much younger for her age with short unbalanced hair cut - as well, was attractive enough to linger in one's memory.

In the exhibition, "Whisper of Nature," which will be held until this November in Gwacheon Jebiwool Art Museum, Yun is participating together with 12 other artists.

Usually her works are combination of relief sculpture - like a picture it is dependent on a plane in order to be visible - and sculpture in the round - freely designed isolated structure disposed in space of multi directional forms. That is to say, instead of delicately carving wood, whole pieces are

joined together to form a basic shape, and on the surface, details are drawn using colors. And then each decorated wooden pieces are located in spaces where the artist place.

Yun Suk Nam's masterpiece now being exhibited in the gallery is named, "Lotus." Since most of her works are installation - which the term that gained currency in the 1960s to describe a construction or assemblage conceived for a specific interior, often for a temporary period, and distinguished from more conventional sculptures as a discrete object by its physical domination of the entire space - which means that they are quite spacious, so "Lotus" is comparatively a small one. Size of a little child, on the four pieces of carved matika wood glued together, a woman is colored with acryl paint. In flower-patterned red dress, long jet-black haired woman has her eyes closed with two hands stretching out to hold a lotus flower. She has an appearance of a typical Korean women with features that very well tell she is one. She, in the sculpture somewhat resembles its life endower, Yun.

"The woman represents all women living on earth - it could be a mother, a wife, a daughter, or yourself," said Yun. She continued, "the bright pink lotus flower on her hands symbolizes women as well. Lotus grows in mud underneath a pond. In such a

hopeless looking pond floor, it buds, sprouts and blossoms an unexpectedly graceful and elegant flower to bearfruit and sow its seeds. And again, the same cycle is endlessly repeated giving an image of resurrection. Also, lotus flower, in Asian countries, has conventionally been referred to as a model of women. Both ideas put together, I wanted to express the cherished desire of women blooming on the surface to expose themselves in public, unlike in the old days when obedience and docility were strongly emphasized."

Further talking about feminism, the artist explains, "Due largely to extreme western feminist movement, it is an avoidable result for it to thrown uncomfortable eyes upon it. Despite its negative and pessimistic image prevalently prejudiced by the society, it neither is defiant nor radical." Instead of extreme demand for absolute equality, what she pursue is the reasonable claim for the right women have to be presented with, while seeking the acknowledgement of difference between men and women.

Drinking the last sip of the fresh kiwi juice, she remarked, "Like what you can feel from this piece, I prefer working on art that comforts and warmly receive people, at the same time deliver messages that I truly intend to reveal."



Photographer JHK

"Lotus(2003)" by Yun Suk-nam, Jebiwool Museum, Gwacheon, Korea

By Lee Ji-yong

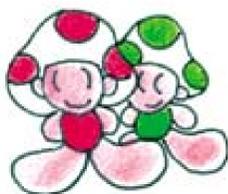
Associate Editor of Culture Section

The Age of Rembrandt : 17th Century Dutch Painting



▶ Aug. 15 ~ Nov. 9

▶ National Museum of Art, Deoksugung



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Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus

