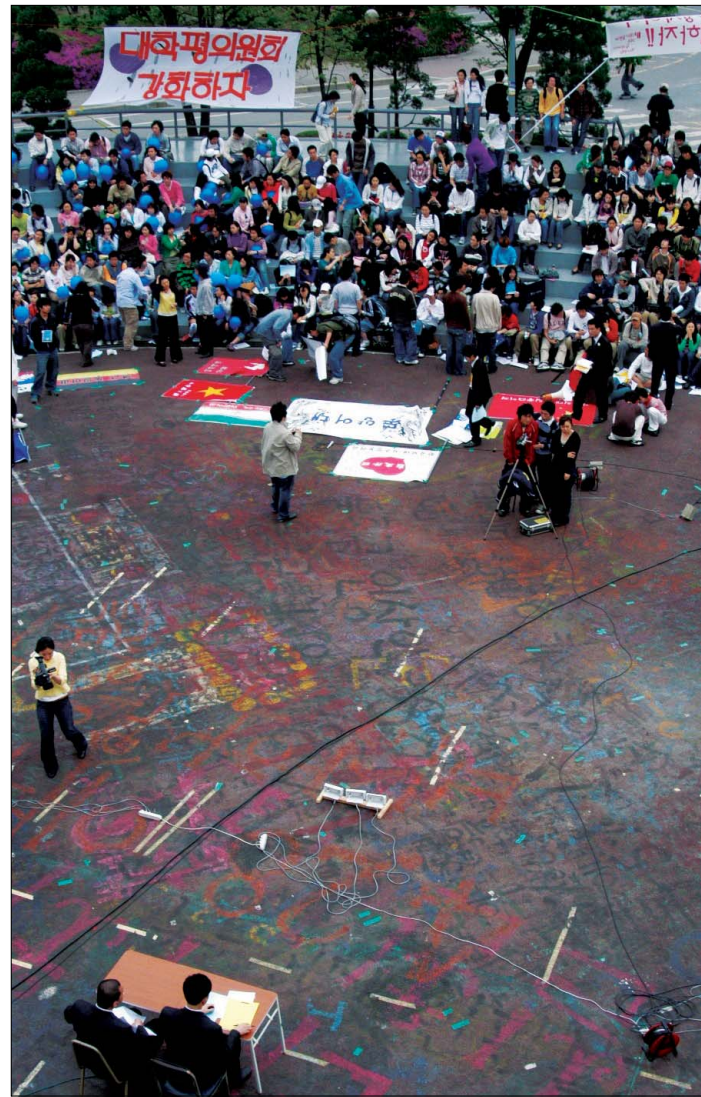


No unification despite talks



Students are gathered at the Open Air Theater for the emergency general students meeting.

The emergency general students meeting for freezing of the tuition fee in 2005 was held at the Open Air Theater on April 28. The meeting was succeeded by satisfying over 10 percent of the total number of the students while the former general students meeting failed on April 13; about 908 students of 8,105 undergraduates in HUFs participated in the meeting despite of the cloudy weather. In the meeting, the report on the tuition struggle of both the General Student Council (GSC) and the Arrangement Committee was dealt mainly as an important matter. This tuition struggle was divided into two line of students. One is the GSC and another is the Arrangement Committee.

In the beginning, *Yuldongpae* performed before the meeting to attract the students. After the dance, the heads of each college presented themselves with their own volition for tuition struggle. The GSC declared the opening and adopted a matter. The Girl Students' Committee pointed out the unfair speaking related to considering the sexual harassment at the Orientation Workshop by the GSC and demanded them to apologize and correct the mistakes. Important matters on the report and evaluation on the tuition struggle of both the 39th

GSC and the Arrangement Committee made progress. First, the 39th GSC announced the process and result of the tuition struggle. "We took many activities such as one man demonstration and the sit-in strike at the Administration Offices. So we obtained a proposal from President Ahn which is lowering by 1% the increase rate of tuition from 5.47% to 4.47%. President Ahn also made a promise to strengthen position of the School Common Committee by talking over the matter with the president of the GSC. We are going to accept the proposal and concentrate our energies on promoting welfare of the school," said Eom Tae-yong (A-03), the chairman of Executive Committee of the GSC.

After the report of the GSC finished, the Arrangement Committee accounted for the process and result of the tuition struggle which was progressing separately from the GSC. They formed "Silcheondan" for freezing of the tuition by the four heads of College of Oriental, Occidental, Education and Social Science on March 21. "We went on our own line of conduct apart from the GSC. We cannot agree to the GSC for proposing criticism on the raise in wages of the school personnel relating to

the tuition struggle. We met a lot of HUFsans through propaganda during a month and bowed three times around the fountain to apology to students for insufficient tuition struggle. On April 19, about 120 students gathered at the Open Air Theater despite of the exam term to impeach the school and foundation. So we will continue the tuition struggle until our three demands are granted; freezing of the tuition fee, reorganizing earning structure and strengthening the position of the School Common Committee," said Kim Seon-hwi (IR-97), a head of College of Oriental Languages.

The different position between the two continued under discussion. However, most students left the place after the report on tuition struggle and debate of two sides grew more and more furious. "Our school's administration depends 85% on the tuition fee. This is why we should not stop the tuition struggle to prevent the tuition from rising. We will conduct a general vote on May to talk about the development of HUFs," remarked Kim Young-deuk (EE-02), a student of the Arrangement Committee.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

Yuldongje on stage at 4.13

Exciting dance with music on the stage of Open Air Theater attracted students to the general students meeting on April 13, but failed to succeed the regular meeting: Number of students at the place did not satisfy ten percent of undergraduates. About 700 students got together in the festive mood at first, in spite of the windy weather.

The Conference of Art and Literature Branch (CALB) and the GSC held *Yuldongje*, the contest of rhythmic movements on popular musics for the first time this year. 9 teams participated from each department, choosing their music freely. The event supervisor Choo Seong-ho (KE-02), the chairman of CALB said, "During the Orientation Workshop, there were many freshmen being curious with popular music and dance. To promote the freshmen's such interest, and to gather their spirit with rhythm, we made this festival."

There were prizes for well-prepared teams. College of English with the music "Because there are friends" got the first prize, named "Beautiful Youth." An extra prize for the team of English College was an exchange ticket, worth 100,000 won, for "Cheongsukgol." The department of Public Administration, department of German

Education, department of Korean Education and department of Journalism and Media Studies also won their prizes.

About the judgement points, the judge of CALB, Kim Hyong-kwon (PA-99) explained; group consciousness, participation, response of audience, and how the movement expressed its music. He continued, "I was so happy watching the contest. Every team on the stage made a move of passion, and every face showed happiness. I think this contest made freshmen to get together a lot."

The leader of College of English *Yuldongpae* was unable to contain his joy awarding the prize, saying, "We are so glad to win the prize, that we won regardless of short period after our *Yuldongpae*'s regular certification. *Yuldong* makes people as one, owning a moment together. Being as one on the stage was really great."

Although it was a successful event, many participants expressed impatient mood with the empty Open Air Theater. The general students meeting finished with the GSC's promise to fight against increasing tuition fee.

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Wangsan achieves success in general students meeting

On April 7, the Wangsan GSC held a general students meeting in the Open Air Theater. The general students meeting has been held in Wangsan annually. At five, the event opened with "HUFs cheerleaders" and the department of Hungarian also performed on stage. With over one-tenth students of total enrollment standards, general students meeting was accomplished as more than 1,000 students joined. Also the vice-president of HUFs, Han Hyeong-kon joined and said, "It is such a wonderful festival which the GSC prepared thoroughly. I want the students of Wangsan to develop themselves through this event and participate lively."

The executive members of the GSC made a formal introduction, and subsequently the president of the GSC announced problems before the meeting that they had been expecting. In yearly works, there are abolition of relative major evaluation, throwing up one's courses, reducing graduation units, HUFs development related to school expenses, use of registration fee and so on. Main topic was recession of Hanchongryun during that time. Among 1,006 students, 687 was for, so the GSC confirmed the recession of Hanchongryun. It

was decided by show of hands. But there were opposite opinions. "It is wrong that GSC discuss recession now, although almost students did not know about Hanchongryun," said Kim Jun-hyeon (PH-99).

After that part, several departments of HUFs played their show. Four guys in the department of French sang a song with rhythmic movement, girls from the department of Hindi showed Indian traditional dance and Capoeira performance of the department of Portuguese was given.

Besides, several *dongaris* had performances. Logout, band of Information and Industrial Engineering College played, and Outsider band and hiphop *dongari* Slap-up played together. Finally, Wheesung came to the Open Air Theater and congratulated HUFs' general students meeting.

In the latter part of this event, the president of the GSC, Zoung Seung-hwa (ES-99) said, "I will always stand at a neutral position, try to understand students and let them decide freely. I will not enforce our students, but just induce them to have concerns about the school affairs."

By Yang Eun-ae / The Argus

BRIEF

The 24th Oedae World Cup was held from March 28 to April 18 with 29 teams participating. On the last day, an exhibition match with University of Seoul took place and the final game was held. The victory went to the Business Administration Major and department of Spanish came in second, which is three years in a row. The captain of Mustang which is the soccer team in the Business Administration Major, Koo Hae-woon (BA-98) was awarded as MVP.



By Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

On the Web : www.theargus.org

Laborers unify voices for rights

There was a big event of the labor world celebrating the 115th May Day on May 1. Thousands of workers participated in this event at the Gwanghwamun area, Yeouido, central Seoul and so on.

On this May Day celebration, there were two most powerful labor unions, the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FCTU) and Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU). They demanded three things, including "medical treatment and education without compensation for the whole nation," "abolition of discrimination of the irregular workers" and "democratic reforming of the law system on the relations between labor and capital."

As the demonstration continued, there were several combats. The member of Ulsan Plant Trade Union of KCTU, while their march at the crossroad of Gwanghwamun, threw iron barricades to the head office of SK Corporation and broke a large window on the first floor. It made a friction between the workers and the police force.

Among the participants, there were many migrant workers. "I'm a furniture maker who

works at Namyangju. I came here to earn money and I work 12 to 14 hours each day. I work same as other Korean workers, but we, migrant workers, are discriminated because we are irregular workers. Sometimes they abuse us. Moreover, the environment of work place is poor. This problem should not just passed by, because we are at the risk of our life," said one of the migrant workers named Al-Mamun, who came from Bangladesh.

At this event, many university students also participated. "I think abolition of discrimination of the irregular workers is a serious problem, which should be quickly solved before everything. I heard that half of the corporations hire irregular workers and I see many corporations treat them unfairly. Many people are not interested in these demonstrations or think of it unpleasantly. However, I think that we all should be interested in these problem and with such interest, these problems will be solved. I agree with today's events and I'm proud of my participation," said Kim Jin-tae, a student of Suwon Science College.



Migrant workers are on strike at Gwanghwamun.

May Day is a holiday, which was appointed to comfort the laborers and promote their efficiency in work. It originated from gathering of laborers against monopolizing company in America.

By Lee Young-mee / The Argus

Anniversary for Dvorak

From April 4 to 7, the Celebration of 100th Anniversary of Dvorak's Death took place in the Art's Hall, on the lobby of Students Building in Wangsan.

This exhibition was arranged by the department of Czechoslovakia mainly, with the Czechoslovakia embassy as a sponsor. On the first day, the opening ceremony proceeded and the student representative Kim Nam-yong (CZ-04) declared, "Thanks for coming to our invitation. We prepared tea and cakes. Help yourself and enjoy our ceremony," after tape-cutting.

The head of the department greeted and explained the musical world of Dvorak. Dvorak was a forerunner of nationalism musical movement in Czech Republic together with Smetana, who was also a composer. Dvorak who composed "From a new world" became well-known in the world as he filled the head of New York National Music Institution. He surely had success in the field of symphony and

chamber music.

He was influenced in composition and way of unfolding music by Brahms and learned the up-to-date law of harmony from Wagner. Then he arranged the basis of Bohemian music to enter the worldwide stage with folk music diction of Czech Republic. He left a note about the use of folk song, "Reflecting racial spirit of folk song on work is composer's duty. It is not pirating melody of folk song but reflecting its spirit on pieces of musical works."

On the same day afternoon, two ambassadors, students of the department of Czechoslovakia and another visitors joined the opening ceremony and had light refreshments with Czech wine. Furthermore, taking this opportunity, the name of the department was changed, from "Czech" to "Czechoslovakia."

By Yang Eun-ae / The Argus

Assembly of representatives

Shouting three demands, lower registration fee, realization of requirements and stronger gangway, the Entire Student Representatives Conference (ESRC) was held on April 11 at the Grand Hall of the Humanities Building. Gathering all the leaders of the each departments, the 39th GSC reported the activities they proceeded for the first half of the year and promised they would do their best in upcoming terms. In addition, the chairman of committee of Student Welfare Facilities was elected. Kim Hyo-seop (IC-00) who gained 80 votes among 112 people became the new chairman. As the chairman of committee to promote HUFs development, Oealchu, Ko Hyun-ho (PA-01) was elected, gathering 98 agreements.

On the report of the past four months term, the 39th GSC reported their achievement which are return of the tuition fee, formation of public opinion about new dormitory, preparation of student requirement and each

progressing events of Orientation Workshop of freshmen. Undeclared Major, Division of International Studies, and *Gaegang-hanmadang*. Among various items, tuition fee was especially the most interesting problem. However, there were visible difference between the 39th GSC and the other leaders of the departments. Whether the strife of tuition fee will include the matters concerning staffs of the school or not, there was a definite difference in opinions, so they reported to progress a two way struggling divided into "Silcheondan" and the GSC. "I wonder why the 39th GSC did not include the *Juche* ideology documents in the report of achievement. If they feel clear in the affair, I think they had to report that matter. In addition, related with the tuition fee, I want unification centering the GSC, no separation," said Yun Young-sun (IC-02), the president of College of Social Science.

By Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus

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Editorial

One will is all that's needed

May is the month well remembered for its numerous "red" holidays such as children's day and parents' day, and also for the ongoing struggle of the May 1, Labor day and the fever of the May 18 Democratic Uprising. The month is always as beautiful as it was fierce.

Nowadays, although such fierceness seems to have hidden itself as time passes, it looks like these days it is not only the burning sun rays of spring that raise the temperature inside HUFs. The struggle against the tuition fee between the school and the students has become the major issue that boils up the atmosphere.

Tuition fee struggle has been a long-term fight that has always taken place when a new semester begins. Through various ways including silent demonstration, occupation of the president's office and signature-seeking campaign, the representatives of the students gained priceless results regardless of the matter of success. Those results were applauded for the passion and the effort of those who wished to make better HUFs.

This semester the 39th GSC has also started the fight for the tuition fees. Nevertheless, due to the difference in the stances between the representatives and the GSC, there was somewhat a tense air that was formed when the GSC and "Silcheonan," a group that is formed for the tuition fee struggle apart from the GSC, decided to act separately on the issue.

It was a big confusion to the students who did not know much about the inside affairs. The separate acts also brought uneasiness to the students doubting the relationship of the two groups. Are they in rivalry or are they collaborators? With the relations between them including the hostile event of the *Juche* ideology documents that occurred in the beginning of the semester, the worries grew around the campus.

On April 28, an emergency general students meeting was called. With the former meetings resulting in a failure due to the lack of students' participation, the proceeding of the tuition demonstration could not be reported to HUFs in details. Whether further actions on tuition fee will continue or not was the major issue that was brought up on the meeting.

Unlike the prior meetings, a great number of students gathered, showing their interest in how the situation will become. It was not any kind of pressure or force but the concern about the school that brought them together. However, as the meeting reached its peak, deciding whether the May vote on the tuition fee strike will happen, HUFs started to leave the place. The meeting had changed into a fight between the GSC and the central steering committee criticizing each other instead of a decent conference.

It is not about who is wrong and right. It should be about what they want to achieve, and what the students want them to achieve. Instead of snarling at each other's faults, they must concentrate on what the students would want the most. Whether it is the end of the semester's tuition fee strike or the freezing of the tuition fee, if the May vote is realized and a direction is made, it will be one mind and one will that is needed for the better of the school. The gun must point at the school and the obscure deeds of the administration instead of each other. The real target seems to be off the radar with the students too busy fighting to guard their own stances. The GSC and the representatives should show more tolerance and effort to support HUFs' opinions and resolve the conflict instead of wasting the precious passion of youth.

Dokdo is Korea's on Japanese map

Confirming the old Japanese maps and asking opinions on Dokdo issue

This year is the 40th anniversary of South Korea-Japan treaty as the year for Korea Japan Friendship 2005 as well as the 100th anniversary of Shimane Prefecture's Dokdo territorial entry. Shimane Prefecture Council passed an ordinance which designates Takeshima's Day, laying claim to Dokdo on March 16. A bitter dispute between Korea and Japan on laying claim to Dokdo lasted endlessly. In the midst of the issue, here is a scholar who found out there is no Dokdo in the old Japanese map. Hosaka Yuji, a professor at Sejong University, opened some old Japanese maps to the public. He gave up his Japanese citizenship and took Korean citizenship after living in the country for 15 years in 2003. The Argus met him to confirm the old Japanese map and ask his opinion on the Dokdo issue.

Reporter: Recently, you opened some old Japanese maps to the public and published the book, "There is no Dokdo in the old Japanese map." Isn't there any record or evidence that shows Dokdo as Japan's territory in the old Japanese maps?

Hosaka Yuji: There was not any record about Dokdo on the old Japanese map of the Meiji period which the Japanese government made in 1876. The map at the age was representing all Japan's lands even including the small islands. If the map didn't have a space to draw Dokdo, the Japanese government will have drawn the island by making a box like the other Japanese lands. I have some old Japanese maps from Meiji Period where Dokdo is not included. The Japanese government are insisting that Dokdo belongs to them historically from the ancient times but, their public assertion is obviously against the evidences by some old Japanese maps.

R: Are there additional historical documents or data that proves Dokdo is a Korean territory except for the old Japanese map?

H: Dokdo has been the islands that belong to Korea over thousand years. It is clearly proved by many historical records that can be found in Korea, China, and even in Japan. On 1877, the Tae jung kwan, an affiliated organization of Japanese government, marked that Uleungdo and Dokdo belonged to Choseon and then sent an official order "To keep in mind that Uleungdo and Dokdo are irrelevant to Japan" to Japan's Department of the Interior. Also, Daehan Empire's imperial ordinance order No. 41 in 1900 proclaimed Dokdo as a Korean territory to the world. In the imperial order No. 41, it elevated Uleungdo had belonged to Uldo-gun and then appointed the Uldo county governor. Uldo-gun administered Uleungdo, Jukseodo (Jukdo) and Dokdo (Seokdo).

In addition, Dokdo is Korea's territory on international legal. In 1946, General Headquarters Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers released its military command No. 677 of SCAPIN and returned Jejudo, Uleungdo, and Dokdo (Liancourt Rocks) to Korea. When the Republic of Korea was formed on August 15 1948, Korea was formally recognized as a sovereign nation by the U.N. and acquired the legal right to govern its territory, including Dokdo. Additionally, "Agreement Respecting the Disposition of Former Japanese Territories" in 1950 drafted in preparation for the San Francisco Treaty in 1951 stated Dokdo as a "Korean territory" in substantive enactment.

Therefore although Dokdo was not mentioned in San Francisco Peace Treaty, Dokdo was recognized as a Korean territory in the above two documents. Since Dokdo has historically and international legally been a Korean territory, there is no just reason to

request its territorial status of Japan.

R: Then why is the Japanese government claiming that Dokdo is their territory although there are many clear evidences?

H: It is a pity that Shimane Prefecture declared Dokdo as their land in 1905. But, they have prepared a lot of data and released papers related to Dokdo. Like that, there are some reasons for trying to make an entry of Dokdo to Japan's territory. Above all, if Dokdo belongs to Japan, Japan's maritime power widens excessively. Then, they will gain more profit than now in exclusive economic zone (EEZ). There also is a crucial reason that Japan cannot take a step backward. If they move off the rear on Dokdo's issue, they will have to concede other troubled areas such as dispute of Senkaku's possession with China and the Kuril Islands' possession with Russia.

R: The Korea-Japan relationship is getting worse now and the enmity of Korean people towards Japan is increasing rapidly. Tell how the Korean government and people should cope with this situation and prospect on relationship between Korea and Japan in the future.

H: Although the Shimane Prefecture claimed Dokdo's possession and the Japan's government tacitly supported the territorial entry, most Japanese didn't know the issue and were even not concerned about the issue. The issue on the territorial dispute of Dokdo's possession is inclined to some rightist views in Japan.

So, the Korean government also must inform not only to Japan but also all over the world that Dokdo is Korea's territory through lots of documents and papers which prove the fact by translating Korean to Japanese. The Korean scholars will also have



Hosaka Yuji is explaining that there is no Dokdo in the old Japanese maps.

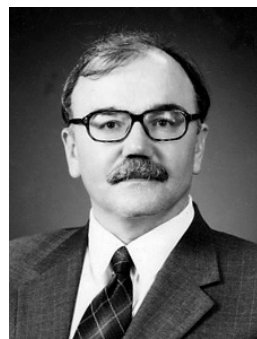
to investigate more historical documents and collect the data in order to refute Japan's statement logically. I also will try to inform this fact to Japan with the old Japanese maps and additional historical data.

Needless to say, the Japanese government should reflect on their abuses and apologize for what they have done. Matters on comfort women, distortion of Asian history in textbooks and demanding claim of Dokdo are such things. What's more, the Korean government and people are actively uniting themselves against Japan than ever before. The Japanese government also should not overlook Korean influence over the international society. I hope that the relationship of the two countries will derive into a more friendly direction in the future.

By Yang Sun-young
Editor of Campus Section

Blue Print

Rose, orange, tulip revolutions: What is next?



Victor N. Kozhemyako

Following the Rose Revolution in Georgia in 2003, the Orange Revolution in Ukraine in 2004 and the tulip revolution in Kirgizstan, it has become all the rage to guess which of the former Soviet republics will follow.

Ukraine's "Orange Revolution" of 2004-2005 was a series of protests and political events that took place throughout the country in response to allegations of massive corruption, voter intimidation and direct electoral fraud during Ukraine's Presidential Run-off Election of November 21, 2004, as reported by numerous domestic and foreign

observers. Under intense international scrutiny, the official results of the second run-off proved to be virtually problem-free, legally valid and clearly in Yushchenko's favor. He was declared the official winner and with his inauguration on January 23, 2005 in Kiev, the Orange Revolution reached its successful and peaceful conclusion. Ukraine is a cleft country with two distinct cultures. The civilization fault line between the West and Russian Orthodoxy runs through its heart and has done so for centuries. At the times of the past, western Ukraine was part of Poland, Lithuania, and the Austro-Hungarian empire. Historically, western Ukrainians have spoken Ukrainian and have been strongly nationalist in their outlook. The people of eastern Ukraine on the other hand, have been overwhelmingly Orthodox and have in large part spoken Russians.

The newly-chosen president, Victor Yushchenko has to govern the state in the conditions of the deep social crisis, as nation is equally divided and one group will never be satisfied while another is in power.

Kyrgyzstan was thrust into independence by the end of 1991 with the distinction of being the only former Soviet republic in

Central Asia controlled by a relative democrat, and not by a former party apparatchik. The ousted president, Mr. Akayev, did foster democracy in his early rule before he turned autocrat in the late 1990s. He also went down the privatization road and followed the International Monetary Fund's diktats. Under Mr Akayev, Kyrgyzstan was never accused of torturing political prisoners, unlike nearby Uzbekistan. And its leader never encouraged the extravagant personality cults favoured by other neighbours. Ultimately, Mr. Akayev presided over a government that was moderately corrupt and mildly repressive. But he made a fatal error when he allegedly tried to rig recent elections.

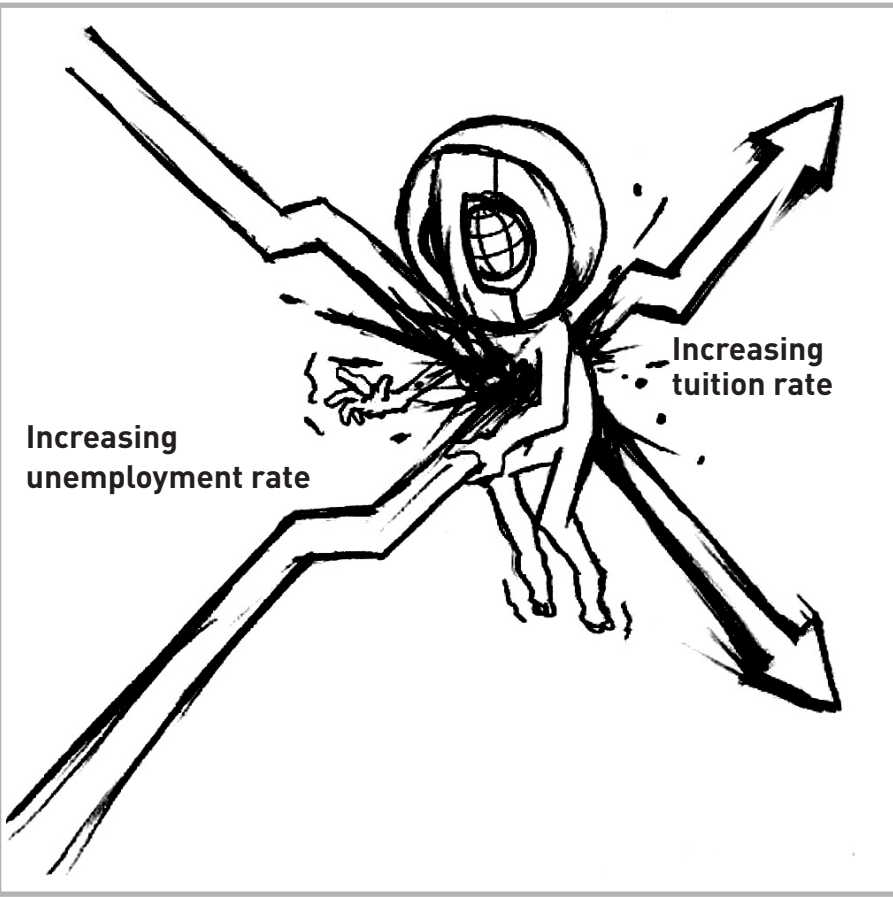
The Tulip Revolution was not completely bloodless. Two serious developments could derive from the Tulip Revolution. The aggressive Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and the non-violent Hizb ut-Tahrir may advance their agendas: Based on the Kyrgyz Fergana, they could spread the influence to southern Kazakhstan, western Tajikistan. Gripping of power in the Kirgizya will mark the beginning of export of the flower revolutions to other Central Asian countries.

Kyrgyzstan's path ahead may not be easy.

A more probable, and worrying scenario, would be Kyrgyzstan spiraling down to something like the Tajik civil war, which caused tens of thousands of victims. The observers predict possible ethnic conflict in the South as well as a threat of Islamic fundamentalism in the region. The possibility that drug money will become a major force in Kyrgyzstan is also very high.

Opponents of the color revolutions often accuse the United States government of supporting and even planning the revolutions in order to serve western interests. Supporters of the revolutions generally consider the allegations of American influence in such revolutions as greatly exaggerated, and that the causes for such revolutions have been mostly national in nature, even if these revolutions received both support and inspiration or opposition from other nations or organizations. "It's the victory of the people. But now we don't know how to stop these young guys," said one senior opposition figure in Kyrgyzstan.

The writer is an assistant professor of Department of Russian



Kim Sun-wong / Cartoonist of The Argus

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- President, Publisher Ahn Byong Man
- Editor-in-Chief Lee Hyae-myung
- Editorial Consultant Kim Kyu-young, Yoo Ha-na
- Planning Director Lee Jun-gul
- Editors Lim Hyo-jung, Yang Sun-young
- Associate Editors Lee Sang-hee
- Reporters Lee Seung-hee, Lee Young-mee, Kim Bo-seok, Yang Eun-ae, Kim Han-sem
- Professor Editor Zang Bung-ik
- English Advisors Kang Ji-hae, Park Kyung-sun

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791)
Tel: 969-8886, 961-4153 Fax: 969-8886
San 89, Wangsan-ri, Moheyeon-myon, Yongin, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)
Tel: (031) 330-4113
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Letter to The Argus

Do read school newspapers

Since 1990, school newspapers have changed as free from the obligation of striving for democracy. The students do not make efforts to get a school news or meet their fellows from the school papers anymore. The recent survey from the "Oedaehakbo" that the regular reader is only 61.7% prove the situation well, but this is too hasty conclusion to devalue the school papers.

School newspapers are independent from the fund. Financial independence is crucial for the press, but it is very hard to get to the exiting profit press. School papers do not have to read the companies, the parties, the social organizations or the government's mind. They have a strong power to report the fact as a truth. They can be a real good "watchdog" compare to any major newspapers. They can provide the space where the students discuss their mind liberally. Also they are the best monitors for checking school council and the foundation.

The writers in school papers are amateurs. Of course they work as pros, but they are the real good amateurs who have passion and creativity that never follow the former customs. They can try whatever they want for the student public and they can write whatever they want for the truth. They are the real good pioneers.

Unfortunately, the reality is cruel. Students hardly read the school papers. How the newspapers get a power to make a public opinion without the readers? Fewer readers diminish the paper quality, low quality alienate students from the papers. This is a very bad vicious circle. Dear HUFs fellows! Do read school newspapers. It is your obligation to praise with warm heart, and criticize with hard view. Do read, then talk.

Park Jung-kyung (D-03)

Bridge to exchange students

Does every university in Korea have a school newspaper in English? What does The Argus stand for? Curious, I picked this paper up. Ever since entering this school, I have sometimes dropped by the site HUFSLIFE online. However, I think I seem to have not read this print-oriented paper.

I found an article "German in Korean rhythm," that awoke my interest because I am majoring in German Education. A German guy who learned "Yong-bi-eo-cheon ka" which is even difficult for me? Is that possible? It came as a surprise to me.

According to the article, when he was in Germany, he was in a team of Samullori. That is why I was surprised because it was hard for me to think of a German guy moving his heads and shoulders in rhythm along with Korean traditional instruments.

I have recently heard that lots of foreigners experience Korean culture, and I found that true. Even though I came across

many people these days from different countries on the way to Foreign Language Training and Testing Center, I was of no interest in them and their culture. In reading, I came to consider that if a foreigner who wanted to know about Korean culture truly asked me questions, how well I would be able to answer.

I hope The Argus gives us more chances to contact with this kind of matters like how the exchange students on campus are doing these days. We are wondering if they have any difficulties in adjusting to Korea or not. On the fine spring day with the air warm, I expect to promote sharing such articles with other HUFsians.

Cha Yun-hee (GE-03)

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

Obstacle in being global HUFSS

The extension of exchange student program should be made urgently

A presentation about student exchange and language training programs for students at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFSS) was made on March 14. The presentation was supported by the Office of External Affairs. Exchange students are students who are qualified by the university to go abroad and study in foreign universities during certain period of time. During that period, exchange students can take courses for credits just like students of a foreign university, and also the earned credits are recognized by their own university after returning. There are many benefits from this program like students do not have to pay tuition to the foreign university. They pay tuition to their own university, so they can study abroad inexpensively. Many students participated in that presentation. However, their faces did not look bright. "There are only a few students who can go abroad, and it seems that our university has not set up sisterhood relationship with many foreign universities. I was disappointed and lost confidence," said Lim Hyun-jung (E-04).



Situation of HUFSS

Many students at HUFSS think that the university is running good international programs including student exchange ones, mainly attributable to the reputation of the university. However, student exchange programs at HUFSS has much room for improvement. At present, HUFSS has set up sisterhood relationship with 131 foreign universities as well as 12 Korean universities. This is a very small figure comparing with those of other universities. Besides, the number of students who can be sent to each university is 3 to 5. For example, in case of universities in English-speaking countries, there are only 4 universities which have an interchange program with HUFSS. The total number of students who can be sent to them is 6. This number is too small for students to participate actively in the program.

Problems with international programs at HUFSS

First, the number of students who can go abroad by international programs are so small. This problem is especially the case with universities in English-speaking countries, where most students are eager to study. However, HUFSS has only a few relationships with those universities. In addition, in case of the

departments of the peripheral languages such as Portuguese and Italians, only a few students can go abroad. In some departments, there is no chance for studying abroad at all.

Second, HUFSS has poor programs and facilities for exchange students who come to study at HUFSS. At present, HUFSS does not have felicitous lectures for foreign students. In addition, due to lack of dormitory, foreign students who have come to HUFSS live in Foreign Language Training and Testing Center or live in poor environment. Because of these inferior living environment, it is difficult to attract foreign students.

Third, the international program is beneficial to students with the experience of living abroad. To be selected as exchange students, students should pass several tests, and these tests are mostly language tests like TOEFL. Obviously students who lived abroad has the advantage of scoring high on these tests. Under the condition of limited selection, this is a serious problem to general students.

Solutions

First, substantial interchanges should be realized and these interchanges should be well-founded and reasonable. Concretely, the university should run the exchange program through the financial support. For example, the university should give financial support

to professors for their participation in global scientific lectures or meetings. Through these events, interchanges between professors would be advanced and it would promote the relationships of the universities.

In addition, when the university sets up sisterhood relationship with foreign universities, they should consider circumstances of the foreign universities and situation of our university. For instance, it is important to enhance the interchange with foreign universities which have Korean Studies or departments related with Korea.

Another way is extending exchanges with the universities which speak the same language. For example, students who major in Russian do not have to go to Russia to learn Russian. They could go to Kazakhstan or Uzbekistan which uses Russian, too.

Second, HUFSS should improve the programs and the living environment for the foreign students who come to HUFSS to study. At present, there are several English lectures in HUFSS, but it is not enough. From this semester, International Summer Session (ISS) program will be started. This program is kind of a seasonal semester for foreign students, so through this they can earn credits. These kinds of programs should be developed. In case of Yonsei University, there is a Foreign Language Institute and this institute has

lectures only for foreign students. "We have 32 lectures and all of them are related to Korea. In 2004, 1,016 foreign students studied in our university," said Kim Hee-sun, Exchange Program Coordinator of Yonsei University.

Besides, housing problems should be solved quickly. Above all, dormitory should be built and regular space for foreign students should be made. Until then, countermeasures like home-stay will be needed for these students.

Third, each department should try to give equal chances to everyone in selecting exchange students. The department of Japanese recommended exchange students to their headquarters. "In case of our department, there are so many students who lived in Japan. So they monopoly the chances of going abroad and studying. We regarded this as a problem, so we proposed a new rule in selecting exchange students. This time, we have failed, but we will try continuously," said Park Woo-hyung (J-03). In the department of Russian, there is a restriction to students who lived abroad. The students who lived in Russia more than 1 month can not go to Russia as exchange students. "We know it is unfair. The best way is to increase the number of exchange students. This is a distressing problem," said Jang-sil, a professor of Department of Russian.

The program of exchange students has to be activated. In case of HUFSS, it is more necessary to develop this program as a goal of HUFSS that specializes in foreign languages. "International program is very useful for students. I think every student who wants to study abroad should go. At present, however, HUFSS does not have enough conditions. Also, setting up sisterhood relationship with foreign universities is not easy. Above all, direct human interchange is important. If foreign students do not come, we should make them come. Along with financial support from the university, school staffs, professors and students should try," said Shin Hyung-uk, a professor of Department of German Education.

By Lee Young-mee
Reporter of Campus Section

Students are in jeopardy. They go to school at the risk of their life. The first upcoming tragedy is likely to be involved with school buses. Last summer, there was an accident; on its way to drop off the students, the bus for Cheonho slipped on the rainy road and crashed with a car. The bus stopped on the side of the road slightly slanted. On this urgent situation, the door of the bus did not open so the students had to break through the door. The door was completely broken and so did some parts of the windows. The wheels were damaged, too. Although the accidents were very serious, the same bus was fixed and is still running now. In addition, the bus was about 14 or 15 years old. This is quite out of question. All the bus company did was to call the students who asked for follow-up measures again and again, whether they were alright or not. There were no conspicuous improvement at all. It was only bandaid to cover people's mouth about the accident.

What is worse, the drivers run too fast with the decrepit car to keep the running time. The students

lay down their life and go to school. When accidents take place, the driver says again and again, "You are the future of nation. You must be okay. The only thing I hope is that nothing is wrong with you. You are the future."

It is questionable whether the bus company and the school know the fundamental and the most important fact that the driver said. When will the buses be changed? After how many accidents?

Also, it is unsafe for the female students in Wangsan to go about the campus alone at night because of the too little street lights. During the exam, there was a rumor that a girl was about to suffer a sexual harassment. Fortunately, it was a

greatly swelled, groundless rumor. However, it was true that a small but not serious accident took place. Rumors that float like that, it was not the first time.

Actually, female students always are afraid of the deep darkness of the school. The school should be the most safe place, and continuous rumors like this should not even be heard. If the rumors become real, the school would take measures such as making more street lights. As they have always did, they will take an action after something happens. It is quite obvious.

A danger of fire can not be ignored either. Plastic trash baskets are in a lot of spots. On the other hand, there are no well-equipped places for smoking students. In case of fire at

hallway due to throwing cigarettes into the trash, there is no special ways to cope with it. They say a fire used to break out in male dormitory. Some years ago, there was a fire in a room for four, so the students had to stay at the dorm of Center For International Area Studies. This was quick measure to keep the happening from spreading around the campus, too.

The school does not compensate for victim's mental damage in any case of accidents. Mostly, the victims would be HUFSSans. They say the school spent billions on the events to commemorate HUFSS' 50th anniversary. If the school had spent just one billion for the students' safety, people would not be worried about such situations. Sometimes, they seem to not know what is more important and urgent. Don't only say that students are the future of HUFSS, take a basic, concrete and urgent actions first before the future fades away in danger.

By Kim Kyu-young
Editorial Consultant

Pandora's Box

Safety alert in campus

Cultural barriers, not a problem

Perhaps you have ever seen the foreigners who have difficulties adapting to Korean culture. Yet if they are from Asian countries like Japan or China, they will adapt themselves to our culture more easily, because they are similar to us. However, western people may feel strange about Korean culture. How about Chile? In HUFSS, there is a Chilean who is like Korean except his appearance.

Gearson Castillo (IC-01) is one of the HUFSSans who is majoring in journalism. He came to Korea in 1999 and learned Korean in Language Institute of Sunmoon University during two years and then he entered HUFSS. His father is a businessman, who was attracted by Korea as soon as he came to Korea. So he made his son go to Korea. "I came here without any knowledge about Korea, so I could not communicate with anyone. There were only two words that I knew. They were 'thank you' and *Kimchi*." Now he can speak Korean fluently. He takes general lectures in HUFSS with other HUFSSans.

At first, Korean culture was very difficult for him to adapt to, so he wanted to go back to Chile. "The food was a very big obstacle. I could not eat except some bread because it was so hot. My weight was reduced by 10kg. But now I cannot eat food without *Kimchi*," he said with a smile.

Including food problem, many things bothered him. When we meet friends, we usually ask "Where are you going?" However, in foreigners' point of view, it

is a very private question. He said, "Whenever I was asked such questions, I was confused."

In addition, he could not understand why the old should be respected absolutely in Korea. "In Korea, rank and age are very important. I think the old Koreans are pretty rude. However, now I am also adapted to this culture. I have three sisters and I am the eldest. In my country, the eldest can do everything. Sometimes I teach them about Korean culture, but they can not understand," he said with smile.

He had many difficulties, but as he learned Korean and made Korean friends, he gradually came to like Korea. "I have many Korean friends in my department. I received help from them several times. They sincerely worried about me when I was sick or in troubles. Through these friends, I changed my thought about Koreans. The Koreans appear to be cold-hearted. In fact, they are so warm-hearted. I have been moved by them a lot. Once I wanted to go into the Korean army. It is not a joke. All my friends went into the army. Besides, to understand Korean culture, I think going into the army is the best way," he said seriously.

He has a special experience that is different from others. He absented himself from school for 2 years. During this period, he traveled South America, and he volunteered for a group named "Service for Peace." He came to know this group through his friend.

"Living only for oneself is selfish. I think living with helping others as volunteering is very valuable. There are many things that people should do right now," he uttered.

He has been interested in volunteering since he was young. After his friends went into the army, he went there. He educated aborigines, teaching many things including medicine and building houses. "At first, they refused our help. However, as they knew we wanted to help them, they followed us. The best thing is I learned an attitude of never giving up. It is really hard and many people give up before completing something. I want many students to go there and to live with them. It grows your thought," he said seriously.

Now, he wants to live in Korea after graduating. "In my country, however, people hardly know about Korea. My major is journalism, so I want to be a bridge between the two countries. I want many foreigners to know about Korea," he said. In addition, he emphasized, "I have no problem of living in Korea because here I can do anything if I try to. I am appreciative of it. There are many things that I want to do in Korea. I will try to achieve my dream and I want to get along with Koreans well."

By Lee Young-mee
Reporter of Campus Section

Notice Board

2005 2nd FLEX (Foreign Language Examination)

- Application period: 2004. 05. 12. Thur. ~ 05. 26. Thur.
- Language: English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese
- Sections: Hearing, reading, writing, speaking (students can choose)
- ※ tel: (02) 2173-2529
- FAX: (02) 962-0575
- http://www.hufs.ac.kr/flex

National English lecture contest

- Application period: 2005. 04.18. Mon. ~ 05. 16. Mon. 6:00. p.m.
- ※ tel: (02) 2173-2337-8
- www.cfe.org, contest@hufs.ac.kr

HUFSS making website in 25 foreign languages

- Root: http://www.hufs.ac.kr → Foreign → Select Language
- Chinese: http://foreign.hufs.ac.kr/foreign/chi/index.jsp
- Japanese: http://foreign.hufs.ac.kr/foreign/jap/index.jsp
- Turkish: http://foreign.hufs.ac.kr/foreign/tur/index.jsp
- Polish: http://foreign.hufs.ac.kr/foreign/pol/index.jsp

2004 late-period graduation examination and papers for graduation expecters (Imun)

- Departments: College of English, College of Occidental Languages, College of Oriental Languages, College of Law, College of Business and Economics, College of Education
- Period of graduation examination:
 - The first major: 2005. 05. 23. Mon. ~ 05. 24. Tue.
 - The second major: 2004. 05. 30. Mon. ~ 05. 31. Tue.
- Due date for papers: 2005. 05. 20. Fri.

2005 National Youth Camp participators wanted

- When? 2005. 07. 04. Mon. ~ 07. 09. Sat.
- Where? National Youth Center of Korea
- Topic: New Challenge of Asian Youth to the World
- An entry fee: no charge
- Application period: until 2005. 05. 27. Fri
- ※ tel: 041-620-7791
- FAX: 041-620-7779
- http://www.nyc.or.kr, shhan@nyc.or.kr

Application for English cholarship (Wangsan)

- Application period: 2005. 05. 03. Tue. ~ 05. 10. Tue.
- Qualification: Students of HUFSS who have grade of English proficiency test (FLEX, TOEFL, TOEIC)
- Due date: until 2005. 05. 24. Tue.

Graduation examination and giving papers for graduation expecters (Wangsan)

- Departments: College of Humanities, Economics, Yugoslavic, Bioscience and Biotechnology Major, Chemistry & Chemical Biology major, College of Information Industry Engineering
- Due date: until 2005. 05. 20. Fri.
- Departments: College of West European and American Studies, College of Central and East European Studies, College of Asia/African Studies, Department of Trade
- The period of test :
 - The first major: 2005. 05. 23. Mon. ~ 05. 24. Tue.
 - The second major: 2005. 05. 30. Mon. ~ 05. 24. Tue.

Employment counseling of Hanwha Group

- When? 2005. 05. 02. Mon. ~ 05. 04. Wed 10:00 ~ 17:00
- Where? Faculty Office Building II, 1st floor.

Employment counseling of Daehan Life

- When? 2005. 05. 12. Thur. 10:00 ~ 17:00
- Where? Faculty Office Building II, 1st floor.

Lecture of employment and strategy of company entry (Imun)

- When? Every Tue. 15:00 ~ 17:00
- Where? Graduate Schools 6411

Unique & Best



Kim Bo-seok / The Argus

Government firing Korean workers?

Curtailment of Defense Cost Sharing stirs up conflict

On March 31, United States Forces Korea (USFK) announced that it is inevitable to settle the number of Korean workers in accordance with the curtailment of USFK Defense Cost Sharing (DCS) by the Korean government. Consequently, refutation of USFK Korean Employees Union (KEU) is expected to claim their own rights of job security.

Lieutenant General Charles Campbell of USFK, in addition to his March 31 announcement, remarked at the press conference on April 1, "USFK intends to decrease the number of Korean employees up to 1,000 and to reduce the extent of construction and service contract up to 20% for next two years." He also mentioned the limitation of prepositioned military equipments on that day.

The problem stepped in when the press reported the actions of USFK as a possible retaliation for the curtailment of DCS. Kukmin Ilbo reported "Lieutenant General Campbell expresses strong disaffection" on April 1, followed by OhmyNews' report "USFK fires Korean workers due to curtailment of DCS" on April 2.

On the other hand, the Korean government retains a neutral position. The authorities explained that the discharge of Korean workers is a must-go-through phase in order to diminish the USFK in the long run. The government, however, has not shown any effort of trying to work out the unemployment issue and blames the result solely on USFK.

Progress of negotiation on DCS

The origin of the problem goes back to June of 2004, when the US notified the Korean government of the reduction of 12,500 USFK soldiers.

Through 4 months of negotiation, both governments agreed on proceeding with the military reduction plan, taking 3 phases until the year 2008. "This was due to a concern that the people of Korea might feel insecure about the defense against the North Korea and about the Korea-US relations," said Yoo Jung-youp, a deputy director of policy bureau at Federation of Korean Trade Unions.

Consequently, about 5,000 USFK soldiers, including the dispatched to Iraq, were



Gangwon KEU is marching through Chuncheon.

abated, and about 1,100 KEU members were either fired or had their status changed from regular job to irregular by the end of the year 2004.

A member of National Assembly Chang Young-dal said on the October 22, 2004 issue of The Voice of People, "It is normal to think that the DCS should also be reduced along with the adjustment of USFK."

Understanding DCS

DCS is, in a simple term, sharing the cost between the two countries that are in military coalition relations. A KEU member said, "it is a normal trend for two allied nations to share the national security cost. For example, Japan and Germany are the two other nations which the US is stationed in, and they share a certain level of defense cost."

The Korean government, considering the need of improving the Korea-US relation to security and cooperation relation, proposed Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) in 1991. Since then the government has been sharing the defense cost with USFK based on SOFA.

DCS in Korea is the part of the cost which USFK had to pay in Korean won but now paid by the Korean government. These include labor cost, military construction cost, operation for reinforcement of joint defense,

and munition supply.

Especially, the labor cost sector takes up 46% of the whole. And from this 46%, about 71% pays wage for Korean workers and 29% for the American. Yoo Jung-youp remarked about the figures, "The fact that 71% of labor cost sector is for Korean workers clearly shows that the original intention of the government is to stabilize Korean employment of USFK. Curtailment of DCS did not mean curtailment of Korean labor worker wages. For this, I can say that not only USFK, but also the Korean government is responsible for not being clear on the intention of protecting its own people."

Result of 2005 negotiation

According to the Ministry of National Defense, DCS of 2001 plus the total cost of supporting USFK was over 1,000 trillion won, considering all the deducted amount for lease of the land and tax.

On top of that, in the year 2002, USFK required a raise in the increase rate of the cost from 8.8% to 30%. This negotiation was called off. Currently, the increase rate of the DCS is 11.8% including the inflation rate. The increase rate of government spending on DCS from 1991 to 2002 was 634%, whereas the spending on national defense was 119%.

The 2005 negotiation on DCS began in November of 2004. USFK firmly claimed that the DCS needs to be considered in the big picture of Korea-US cooperation, and that the reduction of USFK wouldn't reduce the cost of stationing in Korea, but instead, it will increase even more.

The Korean government refuted this logic and asserted, "It is understandable that increasing the number of categories would require more DCS. However, if the increased categories themselves are unreasonable, it is hard to think of the reason why DCS needs not to be decreased."

USFK, however, refused to reveal the categories that shows where the money goes.

Possible solution for dispute

"Because of the deep and complicated relationship between Korea and the US, it is hard for even the experts to have a clear solution for the issue as long as DCS is concerned," said Im Jong-in, a member of National Assembly and of the Uri Party. "But one thing clearly unjust is that USFK is refusing to reveal where they are spending all the money. USFK firstly needs to clarify the categories of DCS so that more flexible negotiation can take place. In other words, the system of calculation used for DCS needs to go from 'index system' to 'cost-verification system.' Secondly, it is important to understand that the purpose of USFK is not solely 'protection of Korea.' They too have gained profit by stationing in Korea. USFK needs to pay their lease for the land for the profits they have gained from us."

And he adds to what he said in all of the above, "Although what USFK and our government are doing may seem unjust, a reckless anti-Americanism is the last thing we need in order to solve the matter effectively and efficiently. We must reason ourselves first, then plan out the countermeasures logically, meaning even to the extent of admitting the benefits we are getting from them."

By Kim Han-sem

Reporter of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Solidarity of agony

Laborers are fighting against government's bill on irregular workers to the last end. Repeated meetings are not concluding an agreement, as labor unions, management, and the government discuss from different angles on the bill. A simple sentence in a bill will change the entire situation of workers, including the future-workers. Therefore the confrontation is reasonable. Arriving to an agreement looks difficult and the conversation seems to continue until the day before the next general meeting of the National Assembly, which is the physical time limit. The deadline of the agreement, April 29, has been already delayed for several days.

Laborers' demands are guaranteeing equal wages for the same work and limiting the job categories for which irregular workers can be hired. It is heartening that the participants almost agreed to increase the wages of temporary workers with the equivalent skills of permanent workers. However, the employers refused to limit the areas where irregular workers can be employed, saying it would excessively restrict the labor market and reduce employment. The government's bill permits firms to hire temporary workers in nearly every area.

The gap in the positions of the laborers and the management is inevitable, as the management is bent on enhancing labor market flexibility, while laborers push hard for fair treatment. Actually, limiting the areas of irregular worker's employment is necessary to decrease the number of fixed-term workers, as the employee's position is very low. Irregular workers are suffering from hard work, while they get lower wage than regular workers. As they have no guarantee to be employed regularly, they have to fight against uncertainty of living, submitting tamely to every discrimination they get in the workplace. These discriminations are so frequent that even TV drama shows the discrimination on screen. Recently, as a humanitarian point-of-view, the National Human Rights Commission raised laborers' hands in agreement.

In this situation, it is worrisome that the student movement does not support the labor movement actively. As future-workers, university students nowadays are suffering from uncertainty of future. Who knows? In current situation where more than 50 percent of the workers are working as irregular workers, no one can guarantee that there will be regular jobs for the students in the future. Solidarity between workers and pre-workers should be made, and the student movement has to assist the labor movement. However many students does not recognize the current issue as their problem.

On April 19, the day of student democratization revolution, many students participated in the marathon to the 4.19 National Cemetery located in Suyu-dong. Then the students also gathered at the square in front of Gwanghwamun, where the seniors acted on April 19. The students commemorated the fighters of freedom, and also shouted "national independence" and "Dokdo protection." It was reasonable voice, but the voice was somewhat weak. Shouting "Dokdo protection" was not the subject that only students could shout, because it was a national issue that student's role in the issue was limited. Couldn't they call for fair irregular worker's bill?

People say current student movement should be changed, and maybe the problem is the lack of understanding about students' situation. Students should do what students can do, but more than just thinking about student's rights such as tuition fee and welfare of students. It means that students should think about their position in the future, and also think about other people suffering from discriminations in the society. Students nowadays "can be the one who suffers from same problem." Maybe that could be presented as "Solidarity of agony."

By Lee Jun-gul

Planning Director

"The Gate of Truth" played at NACH

April 4, at the National Assembly Committee Hall (NACH), a documentary film "The Gate of Truth" was put on screen, supported by member of the National Assembly and Uri Party Im Jong-in.

The film is about mysterious death of First Lieutenant Kim Hun. The death of Kim had occurred 6 years ago at the Joint Security Area of Panmunjeom. The mystery of who killed Kim is yet to be solved, but the government authorities have been arguing with some questionable reasons that he had committed suicide. Director of the movie Kim Hui-cheol bravely reveals what he thinks is injustice.

Before the actual showing of the movie, there was a brief speech of Kim Hun's mother. Firstly disappointed by the news of her son's death, then again by the irresponsible reaction of the government which her son served for all his life, Kim Hun's mother spoke with tears mixed in her voice, appealing to the guests in the room.

After the speech was a briefing of the

movie by the director Kim Hui-cheol. "Since the movie isn't known to the public yet, I haven't had any trouble with the Ministry of National Defense. But as it becomes more and more open, I think it's just a matter of time they put a lawsuit on me. Yes, I am a little afraid."

Spent only about 10 million won (US\$ 10,000), the film was screened at the opening for Seoul Independent Documentary Festival this year, and had won MVP award at Seoul Independent Film Festival 2004.

"The purpose of screening the movie at the NACH was to have an impact on the April extra-ordinary session of the National Assembly," said a relative personnel of the NACH.

Kim Hui-cheol is planning on a three-months tour around the country. The film will be showing at Jeonju International Film Festival on April 28, in Daegu on May 2, followed by Seoul and Pohang, and finish with Daejeon on July 29.

By Kim Han-sem / The Argus

Celebration of disabled

The 25th commemoration for celebrating the disabled person's day was held on April 20 in Olympic Park.

The ceremony has been held every year throughout the nation with the aim of uniting the able and the disable.

At the beginning of the ceremony, actress Jung Sun-kyung read aloud the Constitution of the Disabled's Rights. Bea Hyung-jin, whose life story became the model of movie "Mal-aton," received a prize for overcoming his difficulties. Then, the minister of Health & Welfare made a speech with a promise to give support to the disabled children's education and to establish the law that prohibit the discrimination.

After the ceremony, there was a special event in which the disabled gathered from all over the country to show their prepared performance.

Except for the main events, there were several incidental services for them like offering informs about prosthesis and repairing them without pay. One of the disabled participants Choi Myung-sook, a Public Relations Officer of Korea Society For the Cerebral Palsied, said, "I think that the ceremony which held every year help normal people to understand about the disabled and to connect various organizations in this field. But my only wish is that there will be more opportunity to give practical benefits to the disabled person such as intercession of employment."

A servant from Songpa-gu Mother's Meeting Lee Chon-yun expressed problems about progress of the commemoration. "We felt the lack of young men's hands. So we are expected that there will be more youth's help next year."

By Lee Seung-hee / The Argus

People

Prostitutes are human too

The most recent issue the Ministry of Gender Equality is involved in is the abolition movement of prostitution. Although the Prostitution Abolition Act was introduced by the government last winter, a lot of prostitution still goes on in many parts of the country.

The major problem of prostitution, not to mention its moral issue, is that the rights of women are devastatingly trampled on the ground by criminal organizations. It is true that there are many conflicting arguments about the issue, but to better the rights of women, it is inevitable to put some kind of restriction on this part of the culture, or if the law isn't forced well enough, at least an alternative plan to protect the minimum rights of these women is needed.

Far up north to Seoul, after about 1 hour of driving, it is hard to miss Camp Casey. The entire community of Dongducheon has been developed centering around the military base. Right across from its front gate is a shopping street where more English than Korean words are present. Behind the street is where the prostitution still remains. Since it was early in the afternoon, the streets were comparatively quiet. There were some scribbling and graffiti on walls. Closely located to this region is The Tabitha Community.

The Tabitha Community is a nonprofit organization which is devoted to provide a shelter for women of military campside town and harlots. Also in addition to The Tabitha Community, Hope Sharing House is prepared for the people with AIDS.

"The name Tabitha comes from the bible, from Acts 9:36. There is a story about a woman named Tabitha who 'always did good and helped others'," said Rev. Chun Woo-sub, the founder of The Tabitha Community.

Graduated from Yonsei University as a public health major, Rev. Chun had a lot of things going for him. He had once worked as a fellow researcher of Korea Institute for Health and Social Welfare. But he still can't forget the day which turned his life upside down.

One day, upon his graduation from the university, his seniors of the school took him to a tavern called "instant bulgogi house."

The bar is called that way because the 2nd floor is a warehouse. He did not have much feeling going for a one-night-stand. When a girl that looked about 15 came to him, he promised the girl that he will pay her twice as much if she would just have a talk with him.

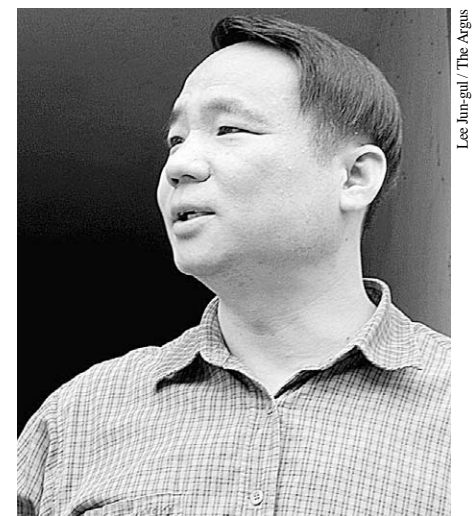
In the room he saw awful scars on her arms. Scars that can only come from searing with heated piece of iron chopsticks. She was ironed with hot chopsticks because she tried to escape from the warehouse once. Chun was soon overcome by a strong feeling of sympathy as he depicts the situation. He said, "I became identified with her, feeling all the painful memories she has gone through."

In much pain, Chun ran out of the warehouse, and could not eat nor drink for a week after that. He only cried. But then, while doing so, he saw a vision, a vision of what he needs to do for the rest of his life. "Doing good and helping others," especially the women suffering from prostitution.

Concurrently with starting his study in seminary, he volunteered to work at Gyeonggi Women's Institute. Gyeonggi Women's Institute had been helping women involved in prostitution get their life back "forcefully." People from the institute would basically kidnap any woman that looks similar to a prostitute off the street, taking them to the police station where they are once more divided into real prostitutes and not. The institute got into a conflict with civic organizations on the issue of human rights. It closed its doors 2 years after Chun started working there.

With this as a momentum, Chun founded The Tabitha Community 15 years ago. Now the community has grown and it not only takes care of prostitution related people, but orphans of mixed race, homosexuals, and runaway children are also under their custody.

There were many times which tears and happiness intersected each other. Chun recalled a time when two runaway boys first entered the shelter. Chun was counselling them one by one. While he was advising a boy, the other ran away with Chun's motorbike. "But he didn't know how old the motorbike was," said Chun jokingly.



Rev. Chun during the interview.

Chun, then, spoke of a dreadful memory about a young woman named Yun-geum. She was a former prostitute and was then in the custody of The Tabitha Community. One day, Chun finds Yun-geum dead in her room, raped in atrocity. Witnesses said that they saw 4 American soldiers came out of the room at about the same time of murder.

Chun immediately organized National Campaign for Eradication of Crime by U.S. Troops in Korea (ECU). ECU persuaded gathered many civic organizations for help, and eventually the Yun-geum incident became a national problem. With the support of law specialists and the people of Korea, ECU was able to prove one of the four soldiers at the scene guilty.

Because of these issues with Chun and American soldiers, the merchants of the region are suffering some loss in profit. They blame Chun for the outcome of soldiers-merchant relations. Sometimes the criminal organizations that run prostitution business have threatened him. "My vision isn't swayed by mere human threats. I believe that a society everyone is welcomed to participate and gets the same starting line will come," he made this comment with a bitter smile.

By Kim Han-sem

Reporter of National Section

Shot On Spot



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

University students are waving cards with bright faces at Seoul university students' meeting on April 19, in front of Gwanghwamun. To commemorate student democratization revolution, many students participated in the event.

Approach run of Korean FTA

Evaluating Korea-Chile FTA and preparing for the upcoming

A year ago, there were extensive demonstrations staged by farmer groups against the Korean government's agreement to sign the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Chile. This year, Korea celebrates one year anniversary of the signing of FTA. The government expressed satisfaction over the results of the FTA over the last year and announced that it is preparing to carry on negotiations with up to 50 countries by 2007. Entering into FTA is becoming increasingly frequent as more countries unite in the field of economy to secure their export markets. Directly, Japan negotiated the FTA with Mexico which Korea aims for their principal export compensation country. So there is no talk about how Japan-Mexico FTA would influence to our economy. Therefore, it is necessary to think about Korea's next negotiations for FTA, especially Japan that is expected as a most effective one, based on the first FTA with Chile.

FTA tendency of Korea and the world

Up to now, there are 300 agreements that stipulate free trades between nations in the world and 50% of them are bartered by FTA. More FTAs are expected to be signed in the future. Also different kinds of FTAs are appearing. For example, unions of huge economic markets like European Union (EU)-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and China-India. Such a shift will most likely affect Korea's economy extensively. For instance, the FTA between Japan and Mexico will make trade between the two countries stronger than ever before.

Nations like Korea whose chief export items to Mexico are similar to Japan would be negatively affected in the Mexican market. Because Japanese products will be sold in Mexico without custom duties and, as a result, more easily.

Accordingly, Korea is in a situation where it should conclude contracts with various countries in a short time before they are damaged by other countries' FTA. Foreign trade accounts for 70% of Korean economy, so it is vital that the Korean government devises the plan of economic development through overseas trade. Korea is living up to one FTA with Chile at present, but negotiation with Singapore just leaves effectuation and the one with Japan is also in progress. In addition, the government has plans for agreements with European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and ASEAN's countries in South Asia.

Influence and posing questions of FTA

Lots of economists are bringing out the analysis of the FTA with Chile for predicting Korea's coming agreements. Our principal export goods are TV, cellular phone, video camera and so on. On the contrary, imported articles from Chile are fruits, grape wine, pork, and others. After starting trade actively, commerce between two countries grew about 55% than before, especially the cellular phone, one of the Korea's export items, was on the increase up to 225.7%. So the government and economist prove that our profits are successful than expectation of a year ago. And they said that agricultural products, that the most controversial

problems of the first FTA, had an insignificant effect from the imports from Chile. However, farmers' point of view is different. They asserted that application for the closing of fruit farms, particularly in the field of imports fruit gardens such as grape, peach, and kiwi, jumped to seven times after the coming into effect of the FTA. Moreover, they said that it would be changed because the agreement includes the rule about difference of opening time of markets. "From the beginning, they prescribed the full-scale opening markets for industrial goods, but they limited that for the agricultural products. However, it is not permanent policy and we have to open the market gradually. The government concluded carelessly to raise the positive concern of FTA," said Kim Hwang-kyung-san, a director of policy department of Korea Peasant League. It is also worried that the same problems appear in continuing agreements with other nations. Korea have to import the agricultural or marine products instead of our industrial exports. The two negotiations with Canada and ASEAN that are under the discussion now are also expected to be raised the same points with the previous one.

Then, Korea faces another question. The FTA with Japan is considered these days even under the bad condition with them. At present, Japan is asking for swift contracting due to the profits that they would achieve, because Japan have to be imposed heavier duties than Korea now. In the exchange with Japan, different problems are forecasted. Agriculture and marine industry that is in the black now for trading with Japan are anticipated getting some profits, but like electronics and automotive industry that is in keen competition with Japan would be harm for the FTA. Besides, as a long-range policy, hasty consent with Japan can bring on the distortion of comparative superiority. For example, if we conclude the contracting with Japan, it could bring our low value-added products into relief and then it would have a bad effect to contact with other nations as specializing it. Therefore, it is difficult to estimate the whole effect of the agreement with Japan.

Solutions

To settle the problems of agriculture, it should be proceeded to persuade the farmers. And fundamental structural adjustment of agricultural industry is also needed. Because,



Korean public struggle union is having congregation in front of the Foreign Office of Japan in November 2004.

when the farmers who fail their job due to the FTA change a different field the domino theory can be occur for that. Kim of the Korea Peasant League said that, "We think that the World Trade Organization and FTA, both of them are led by some advanced country. It can be the problems in itself. Unless the government prepares the long-term plan for our economy, rash trade would damage different areas like culture, service and so on."

And then, for the new agreement with Japan, we should make our road map generally. Also Korean government should make a plan to reduce by steps our custom duties for Japan especially in the field of electronic and information technology.

It is necessary to join the new international current for our better future. But the government should construct a reliable system which safeguards fragile domestic industries and minimizes side effects. Korea now faces a major turning point which will determine whether Korea is able to make a national profit without being completely swept by new huge tendency.

By Lee Seung-hee

Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Balancer role on independent power

News in Northeast is a hot potato nowadays. Since Japan has stated South Korea's territory Dokdo is Japanese, not only S.K. but also Asian public opinion criticized Japanese nationalism, which had more recently been based on extreme right-wing ideology. The general Korean and Chinese sentiments were expressed in such actions as demonstrating in front of the Japanese Embassy and tearing the Japanese national flag. Such resistance and opposition against Japan is a stumbling block against Japan's attempt to become a permanent member in United Nations Security Council.

On the one hand, China has grown strong in the world, based on the huge population and rapid economic development. In this situation, the U.S. is considering China as a rival country in the international society. About the N.K.'s nuclear weapon, it is the problem which is not yet solved, and North Koreans are expressing that they will not participate in the six parties talk. It forms the strong confrontation between the U.S. and N.K., S.K. also recognizes the U.S. and S.K.'s relationship as becoming vague due to the reasons of the U.S. Armed Force stationed in Korea and anti-America feelings of the Korean public.

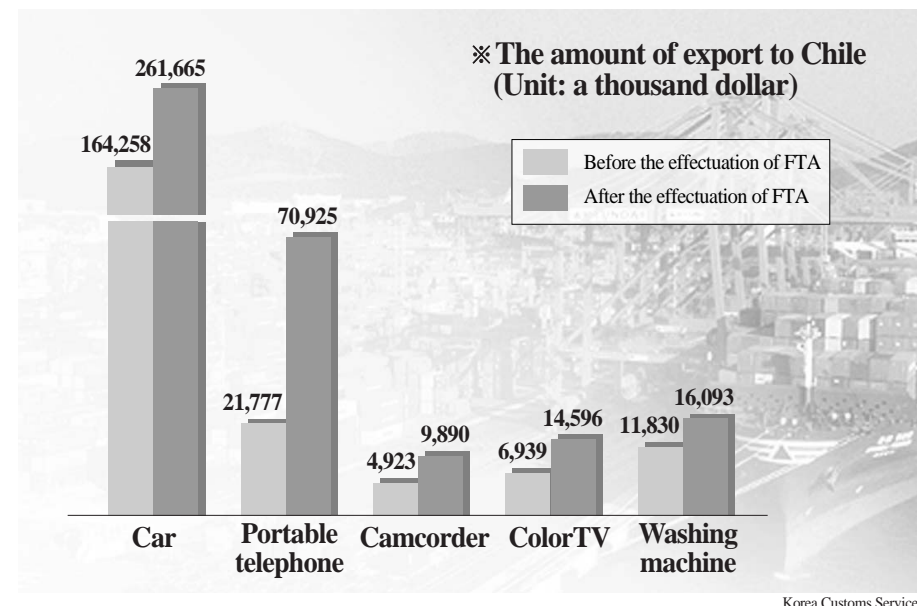
Like this, news in Northeast are controversial. In this situation, S.K.'s government made a diplomatic policy called "Korea's balancer role in Northeast Asia." This was at first referred in Force Academy's graduation ceremony. This balancer role reflects the recent changes of Northeast situation which is the opposition relationship between the U.S. and China. S.K. expresses that they will not depend on any other country and continue being independent. The balancer role means that with such independent attitude, the country will not lean to any sides. According to the states of the S.K.'s President Rho, some express optimistic opinions that now S.K. will make their own voluntary voice, and others express pessimistic opinions that the statement will bring S.K.'s isolation in the international society governed by power.

Above two aspects are right. Previous time after the Korean War, S.K. has had good relationship with the U.S. and the power of the U.S. was of no doubt, comparing with other nations. However, as time goes by, S.K.'s public wanted more independent government power and international situation is also changing. New power, China is arising and relationship between S.K., Japan and the U.S. is relatively vague than before. In the turning point of such confusing days, S.K.'s diplomatic statue is important. In Europe, the nation which declared itself as a neutral is the U.K.. It has controled the balance among European power like France, German and also adjusted the relationship between the U.S. and EU countries. It has been possible because of the U.K.'s powerful national army and international statue. Comparing to the U.K., how is S.K.? Will S.K. be able to effect the relations as an independent country? If S.K. will speak out its own voice as an independent country, it needs basic points which must not be missed. Most of all S.K. has to have its own power. The original purpose of the President Rho's statement, balancer role in Northeast Asia at the Force Academies' graduation ceremony is simple. As a president, he wants to have, and requires powerful development towards the national soldiers. Then, S.K. has to form a fixed relationship based on trust. S.K. is surrounded by the powers like China, Japan, Russia and politically significant neighbor, N.K. Ignoring these countries' importance, S.K. cannot exist as an independent country. S.K. has to effectively use these powers.

If South Koreans think that they are considered as minor among the powers, and that they are depending on the powers too much, then S.K. has to make much efforts to change the situation. However, such a change requires a strong independent government, a supportive public, and a stable relationship with the neighbours. It is nothing just shouting balancer. S.K. has to be really admitted as a Northeast balancer in the world.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Editor of International Section



Origin of grass-root democracy

Ever heard about "VANK?" VANK is an abbreviated word of Voluntary Agency Network of Korea. The organization's slogan is the power to change Korea, and it works to promote grass-roots democracy for 8 hundred million netizens all over the world. It refers itself as a cyber diplomatic envoy. The activities of the organization are diverse and have become widely known since China presented the controversial "Northeast plan" in 2004. At that time, most Koreans were furious. However, VANK was different. VANK members roamed around the internet, found articles and texts containing wrong information about Korea and corrected these errors. Such errors were corrected in popular internet portal sites as like National Geographic, Lycos and others.

VANK acts very actively in cyber world. VANK cyber diplomatic envoy's activities are voluntary and they can do it as various parts thorough pen pal with foreign friends, translation of foreign news and correcting

errors on the internet. In case of correcting errors, if VANK member finds an error on internet, he could send e-mail and the site reforms it. And the internet site, www.prokorea.com, inform to participants knowhow to search error. So, reporter also tried to search error through known in the site. On the VANK site, there are many cyber diplomacies. "I have six foreign friends through pen pal. If I become friends with them each other and they have good feeling about Korea and they correctly know Korea, it is personal diplomacy. Through the activities, I fell pride as a Korean public diplomacy," said Jang Min-jung.

Most responses against distortion of history or territory are different with VANK. Many of them are lead by government not by NGO. "China's opinion to get historical propriety is almost by the government such as "Northeast Project." Netizen of some people demonstrating in front of Japanese Embassy are a little.

Although China has opened to the world and changed, government's control still remains," Kang Jun-young, professor of the department of Chinese said. In case of Chinese Taiwan, strifes against Chinese mainland is lead by the government. And, Tibet refugee government constantly resists in foreign country lead by Dalai Lama. In one hand, Japan has NGO such as Japan Foundation, International Information Research Center to study about history and territory. Different with right-wing, some organizations such as "Network 21 for children and textbook" recognize their nationalism. In other hand, criminal nation of the Second World War, Germany has constantly tried apologizing and correcting restrained history. "In Poland, the colonies are crowd. Some german especially have voluntary work such as in holiday and visit the colonies and fix it to conserve. However, most compensate are accomplished by the government," said Yun Yong-seon.

Like this, there are many historical and territorial distortions all over the world. Each nation tries to keep its own but most of these efforts are lead by the government. There are not many organizations like VANK at the moment. In this reason, grass-roots democracy is much important. Like the bible says, "Though it is the smallest of all your seeds, yet when it grows, it is the largest of garden plants and becomes a tree, so that the birds of the air come and perch in its branches." The public's interest is needed to make the correcting activities of VANK members more successful. Furthermore, the government's systematic help and balanced historical understanding are needed in these activities.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Editor of International Section



VANK corrects wrong names in foreign websites.

World Letter

Fall and rise of Catholic symbol

Last April, news about the death of Johannes Paulus II swept Italy. Although people had predicted his death as his condition grew worse, Italians expressed great sorrow over the death of the pope with tears in their eyes. And then, citizens gathered at big Catholic churches in Firenze, Milano, Rome, and most of the cities of Italy, to share their deep grief. Johannes Paulus II, the late pope from Poland, always had won more respect and love from many people than any other pope. He was a symbol of peace and remained close to the public. This left an intense impression during his 26-year term. Italians considered him as a friendly father rather than a powerful pope, so his death was more mournful to them. Many Italians went to a church near their homes to pray for the pope. Soon after hearing the news about his death, every football games and scheduled functions were canceled and millions of pilgrims were expected in Rome to pay homage to the pope.

On this account, the roads and transportations for Rome were cut off for a few days, and the police officers and an ambulance watched and waited, preparing for the worst in St. Peter's Square at the Vatican. There was the Papal election for the

new pope after the funeral rites were successful. It was progressed secretly with Cardinals in Conclave following their tradition, and it was concluded faster than before. For 24 hours of electing the new pope, lots of people crowded into St. Peter's Square, and the others also waited the result with their hearts leaping up. Before long, a bell rang with white smoke that announced the electing of our new pope, and people who were waiting shouted for joy. The moment that Pope Benedict XVI, the new pope who comes from German, appeared in front of the general public, is still vivid in my mind. He was strict-looking with distinguished features which we could notice that he is a German, but he moved the crowd with his warm speech. In addition, his perfect Italian speaking also satisfied Italians at the place.

However, in fact, most of Italians wished that the new pope would be selected in Italy. It may be the natural atmosphere, since Italy is the nation where the Vatican is in, and, above all, it is the Catholic suzerain.

Therefore, after the announcement, the public sentiment divided. Those who are against it expressed their regret that the pope is a German, and most of the aging Italians who experienced the Second World War

usually have those aspects. Of all things, they are anxious about the German pope's authoritarianism that is different from the former pope. They insisted that it would further the recent phenomenon of the younger people staying away from the church. Nevertheless, despite this worry, the younger generation seems to be supporting him.

Many people are concerned about his position on bioethics and sexual problems which the former pope transacted conservatively. The reason why the people expect the pope to concentrate on these issues is because the Italian government was influenced by the Papal court prohibits test-tube babies.

There has been various changes morally and material for the last 26 years of Johannes Paulus II. So the public says that the Vatican should approach the problems with a fresh view and they also hope that he will settle the posing questions with proper balance between conservatism and progressivism. Besides, it is important to give ear to progressive's voice with a consistent policy line of the conservative bloc.

This article is received from a student studying abroad, Song Yu-rim (I-02) at Firenze, Italy.



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus



Hallyu lasts with deeper learning

Hallyu, or Korean wave, which is a phenomenon of Korean culture getting renown and gaining popularity in other countries, has been in an unstable status. To maintain it more steadily, there have been lots of saying that Korea, the main subject, have to concentrate on it. Related with it, there is a fresh news in both cultural and educational field lately, about Hallyu Academy in Chung-Ang University.

Hallyu Academy is the first educational institution that sees *hallyu* as an object to study. It will start its program at the coming semester in fall. "*Hallyu* is the inner power that belongs to Koreans' own DNA, which has been constantly continued through our

history," Kang Chul-keun, director of Hallyu Academy made a definition of it. According to him, *hallyu* integrates Koreans' spiritual world, combined with intrinsic nature of loving arts, hot-temper, and fond for officiousness.

It can find its origin from the Choseon-tong-sin-sa, a large-scale cultural delegation from Korea to Japan in Choseon Dynasty. They annually delivered Korea's diverse culture which were from scholar attainments to masque plays. However, Korea fell into a "receiving state," after the invasions of the world powers. *Hallyu* has its real value in terms of being an influential nation again at the cultural field. "We could not stand *hallyu* being recognized as no more than a passing phenomenon. We agreed that the universities are proper units to develop it because they can offer academic researches and can think highly of private creativity," said Director Kang.

Academic curriculum of *hallyu-hak* is divided into three courses: A master's course for 4 semesters, a specialized course for 1 semester, and a short term course for 7 days. The master's course is for those who try to study *hallyu-hak* most intensively. Researchers of Korean culture both in the nation and foreign countries are expected to take the course. They will study from the basis to applied parts of Korean culture like traditional and modern culture, art industry, and *hallyu*-style management in the former 3 semesters. Final semester is a period for direct experience and any sort of places or performances that the students can feel *hallyu* will be available.

"We are now thinking of visiting Cheong-gye stream where its restore construction is being proceeded. No one would dare imagine to make a stream flow again after dismantling present roads in the city where ten million people live. It only can be explained through *hallyu* spirit," said Director Kang. Visiting real production spots of broadcasting or plays can be added.



Cheong-gye stream restoration work is one of "*hallyu* spirit."

The specialized course focuses on cultivating flexible thinking and on-the-spot sense through *hallyu* spirit. This course aims at providing a place of cultural networking and human networking rather than giving specific knowledges. "The age of dinosaur has gone. Only foxes can survive now," he emphasized the importance of rich sensibilities. "This course will be very useful for managers like CEOs from any field," he added. The specialized course also consists of four months' inside education and two months' outside one.

The last short-term course is mainly for tourists or fans of Korean culture from foreign countries. "Most of them just show enthusiasm over popular stars, but that is not all the *hallyu*, which they call Korean Wave. We want to let them know more deeper parts of Korea," Kang explained about its meaning. Although it cannot give people professional learning due to the short period, it makes the best use of its characteristic to approach foreigners more friendly. For example, "*Samullori* with Ki Deok-su" that takes place for seven days is one of the coming lessons.

As the Hallyu Academy is an international educational institute, it is now being promoted to various countries through embassy of the Republic of Korea, Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA), and so forth.

However, skeptical viewpoint on *hallyu* has been raised continuously. They doubt whether it can last steadily or not. About that inquiry, Professor Kang gave the answer. "*Hallyu* will lose its power some day when it comes to seeing it just as a pop culture. However, when we regard it as an essential DNA which contains Koreans' soul and spirit, it will be everlasting as long as Koreans exist."

By Kim Bo-seok
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Books Different world is possible

It is getting more and more difficult to be rich in our society. The poverty that people are suffering these days is not just a matter of jobs or money. People feel lonely among numerous people around them. There are lots of acquaintances, but hard to find true friends. At the same time, people in growing cities pay more and more money on living, but cannot enjoy fresh air, natural food, and deep rest. Probably you, a citizen of a big city, have imagined about another kind of world to run away.

The book "Builders of the Dawn" is made by people dreaming about such a world, "who are waiting for the dawn on the edge of the culture, gazing at the horizon." It is about alternative communities that are already existing all over the world. Corinne McLaughlin and Gordon Davidson, the writers of the book are not only the investigators of communities, but also the originators of an actual community in America, the Sirius Community. Their community experience for 23 years and visit investigation for 15 years created this book.

Builders' dream for different world is not just a place to run away and hide. As a matter of fact, they have to create another world with their hand; restore people's relationship, find out forgotten connections between humans and nature, seek after spirituality, and finally contribute to the society. There are examples of well-operated 30 alternative communities in the book. Except some religious communities, they are concerning about ecology, growth of personality, and global awakening. Alternative communities cannot be a perfect Utopia, but they show experimental living for the better world.

Communities are historically produced as an alternative of society's illness. From early Monasteries to the Hippie Communes, human beings have continued to experiment for better life. Reviewing the history through the book helps the readers to understand current "New Age



Communities" after 1980s, which succeed the past communities. "New Age" is a trend that believes divinity in everything, so everything is the same in its origin and is connected to one another. Therefore, whoever cultivates the divinity can be spiritually awakened. Because everything is connected, it pursues ecological lifestyle, and tries to do social acts with network. Many western communities are following this trend.

However, the trend does not explain everything about communities. Diverse communities exist, and they are experimenting everything that people can imagine. The important thing is that communities are making visions of the society and testing the possibility. With more builders dream for dawn, society in the future will be changed. How about building your dream for a better world, participating in the community movement? As the words of a song, "imagine all the people sharing all the world."

By Lee Jun-gul
Planning Director

Digest & Focus

Progressive moves in Korea

A lecture with a peculiar title, "The reason why Roh Hoe-chan, a member of the National Assembly, wears sneakers to work," was held on April 8 at the Moot Court of Hanyang University. The title was an intriguer actually, and the main subjects of the lecture were problems on current political parties and how those problems can be improved.

Digest

First, he mentioned the reason of current parties' internal confusion: A crash between an old hardware and a new software. The old hardware represents the present composition forms of parties based on regional relation, and the new software implies arising consciousness to form parties based on the same political viewpoint. According to him, a number of current members gathered to a party in order to make higher possibility to be elected relying on the power of regional relation. That causes multifarious opinions in one party, so an unified view of the party loses its supporting power. He pointed out the revision of National Security Law for an example.

He expected that political parties will be reorganized around 2008, or 2012 with the "new software" system. They will be formed into a two-party politics, the progressive and the conservative. He gave a significant meaning to the result of last general election, grasping it to reflect those tendency. What he indicates is the two big changes; one is the progressive party's first entry to the National Assembly (NA) and the other is a defeat of the strong conservative party to take the majority in the NA. He explained the flow of conservative party, which has been based on the southeastern part of Korea. They kept holding the first position in NA from the days when Korea started its assembly history to right before the last general election.

Focus: Historical meaning of progressive parties in Korea

Korea's first progressive party was formed by Jo Bong-am in 1956. It was not much different from governing party except its insistence on peaceful unification of North and South Korea. 1960s' progressive parties also sought solution of national problems from the unification because the country was divided not long ago. However, Yu-sin government of Bak Jeong-hui oppressed radical parties. Literally, 1960s and 1970s were the dark age of progressivism. Most progressives continued in forms of underground organization.



Jo Bong-am in court due to Jin-bo party incident.

Social movements reappeared in the 1980s, criticizing military authorities. However, the progressives were divided into two groups — National Liberation (NL) party and People's Democracy (PD) party — because of the different point of view at the current military fascism. "NL regarded Korea as a colony of the United States and governing party as its subordinate. So, they supported anti-imperialism revolutions, like under the colonial period of Japan. On the other hand, PD saw Korea as an independent sovereign nation. Only economic aspects were dominated by the U.S. They strongly countered inner fascistic political groups and capitalists supporting them," explained Jang Seok-joon, a researcher of Progressive Politics Institute (PPI). Accordingly, PD constantly promoted establishing independent political parties that represent laboring classes.

After that, the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 and it brought a turning point to the progressives. A skeptical view on rigid Marxism and establishment of "legal" political party appeared. Underground progressives unified with Min-jung party, the current legal party then, but it was rather incomplete because the party was controlled by a few renowned leaders. It was disorganized after failing in entering the NA, and radical power was also diminished.

Again, a big happening occurred in 1996. Sin-Han-guk party, which was the governing one, passed several labor bills in a snatch-like way. "It was then, the word Irregular labors showed up for the first time," continued researcher Jang. Labors were enraged against the bills and proceeded on entire strike and anti-legislation struggle. "Lots of people stood on their side, agreeing with them. However, in spite of immense struggle, they could not achieve proper improvement. It stimulated them, and not only radical activists but also labors started to think of true labor's party which can represent their opinion," he added. With the presidential election just before, Korea Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) and the preliminary Committee for Progressive Party founded Peoples' Victory 21 and supported Kwon Young-ghil, who was the representative of the preliminary Committee for Progressive Party. The newly created party attained significance because it was based on the public organization, different from former ones which were operated by few radical leaders. It demonstrated its meaningful change when the party failed in winning parliamentary seat. Although in crisis, they tried to overcome it and became the foundation of Democratic Labor Party.

Democratic Labor Party entered NA for the first time in the 2002 local elections, and took up the third position in the political arena. It sloganizes gratuitous education, housing and medical services, and works for its policy. However, the former mentioned viewpoint between NL and PD still exists and makes some problems in the party.

"I think following all given orders from the above is even worse. Somewhat different opinions on reformation can exist in radical parties. The only problem is whether they can contribute to pursuing a better society or not," said Jang Seok-joon.

By Kim Bo-seok
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Key item for ubiquitous age

Keeping critical lookout is also needed



Librarian demonstrating self-returning process.

Taking public transportation to work everyday, Kim pays his transportation fee with a specialized card, which is smaller than a thumb size. He hangs it on the cell-phone and doesn't have to charge the fee by hand all the time when he gets on the bus. It is quite handy because of its tiny size and it also cuts the concern of forgetting to bring it. Meanwhile, a heart disease patient Mr. A, living on the opposite side of the earth, has a grain-size chip under his skin. His doctor checks his current blood circulation and blood vessels as well as his heart beat through the chip and scanner. These are real cases using the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology in many countries including Korea and Mexico. RFID, like former examples, provides and receives detailed information, making the object to which it attached available for networking. It proves that RFID is an essential element in realizing the ubiquitous age, which means the state where the internet networking is available, regardless of time and place.

What is RFID

RFID is a new technology which reads, retakes and exchanges information by radio frequency. Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) defined RFID as attaching RFID tag to things, and as collecting and processing information for the purpose of telemetering, measurement of location and so forth. This is a kind of Automatic Identification tech, which performs similar task to smart-card and a bar code in general. However, RFID is far more inexpensive than smart-card and has a characteristic of interactive communication compared with a bar code.

RFID consists of its tag, reader, antenna, and host computer. Tag is a micro chip inserted in objects, which takes the key role, encoding and storing the

needed information. It is classified into two groups: One is an active type possessing extra batteries and the other is a passive type operated with reader's electromagnetic force. Reader decodes the information in the tag and exchanges radio messages with a host computer. It also gives new data to the tag according to the host computer's indication. Antenna emits electric waves to connect the tag and the reader. It is also divided into several groups according to the range of frequency. The low frequency level (30-500KHz) can recognize shorter distance than higher one, but has relatively low price. It has been widely used for the transportation card. The high frequency level antenna (850-950KHz, 2GHz) senses much farther distance. It is used for more complex fields like tracing specific objects and the distribution industry. A host computer integrates given data and sometimes sends it to the reader.

An electromagnetic induction is its essential operating principle. At first, an user inputs detail information into the tag. Antenna constantly emits the radio waves. When the tag approaches to the range of the waves, electric current is being yielded inside the tag due to the electromagnetic induction. The information is sent to the reader through the currents, and the reader decodes it, interacting with the host computer. The whole process can be done without direct touch because it is dealt with wireless radio frequency.

How it is used now

Actually, RFID technology came to the world 20 years ago but it became active lately because of its expense and technical problems. Korea is yet at the beginning stage of studying RFID, but the United States, EU and Japan have studied it more intensively. On March 29, there was a public rehearsal of RFID system at a Postal Division in Uijeongbu, Gyeonggi-do. Electronics and Telecommunication Research Institute (ETRI) studied and developed the application of RFID techniques to post services. The system manages acceptance, classification, sending off, and reaching of the postal matters by sticking RFID chips on them. Also, a public library of Eunpyeong-gu introduced RFID system in 2003, and has been using it on self-borrowing, self-returning and checking of the book stocks. People using the library can borrow and return the books without a librarian's checking by just scanning books to the RFID readers placed on several places. According to Kwon Young-kwan, chief of the Department of the Computation of the library, more than 70% of the total borrowed books are dealt in this way. He also said that the participation of the people is very favorable. "The number of people using the library has increased, and now, about 29,000 are using the library each day. However, the same number of librarians cover the services." Librarians picked up, checked the problem with books and rearranged every single book in former days, but now, they just walk to bookshelves with a handy reader and a PDA

connected with it. Twenty books are scanned in a second and the state of the books appears on the PDA screen.

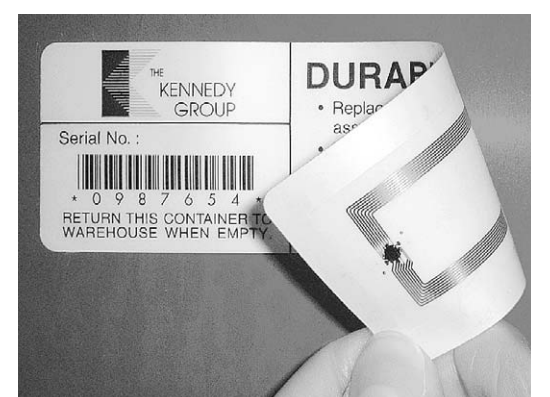
After it attains popularity

RFID market includes technological industry as well as companies utilizing it. Ministry of Information and Communication estimates that its market value will increase to 76.8 billion by 2010 in the world market, and to 3.99 billion in the nation on the basis of ETRI and IDTechEX's cooperated investigation research.

According to them, it is only a matter of time that beginner companies like Wal Mart reduces its distribution cost in several years.

However, not every society evaluates RFID on the affirmative point of view. Kim Yoo-jung of the civic group, Citizen's Action Network, worries over intrusion of private human rights in a high-tech age. He asserted that MIC has to rename the RFID to radio frequency "tracking device" to let general people know about its original function and purposes. RFID grafted in human skin not only provides problems related with unpleasant feelings, but also gives a possibility that even trifle human behaviors can be watched by someone we do not know. Compared with other foreign countries, Korea did not make proper bills yet. "RFID and Privacy," issued at the Citizen's Action Network, proposed ten minimized guidelines to protect private human rights. Duty to declare using RFID tag before launching the system, duty to restrict sharing its detail information with the third party, and right to refuse RFID tag attachment for consumers are included in the guidelines.

New technology has always been controversial whether it is a byproduct of blessing or an omen of disaster. RFID, aiming every material to be network-available state, is also on the center of the debate. Tight ties between critical indication and effort to develop brand-new technical skills play an important role in realizing truly developed society for people.



RFID tag is used by sticking it on an object.

By Kim Bo-seok
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Era of UI sweeps the nation

Universities compete in raising brand power

Nowadays many famous actors and actresses appear on advertisements of apartment brands such as Kim Nam-ju, Bae Yong-jun and Chae Si-ra. Apartment branding has become a trend; price of apartments differ tremendously depending on an apartment's image and design. Likewise this recent trend urged people to focus more on "brand products" than its quality. What is more interesting is this "brand marketing strategy" could be also applied to universities. Many universities recently started renewing their images by changing University Identities (UI), a task which includes changing school emblems, logotypes and signatures. Among these examples, the emblem, which represents the university, is used in various fields of design. In case of U.S., several logos of Ivy League schools are used in various items, such as logo t-shirts which are easily found at the mall.



Changed UI of Hufs in 2004 and many souvenirs with UI in the U.S.

Meaning of UI

The government recently announced a plan to restructure colleges nationwide. Universities are fighting desperately to win government's support. They are turning themselves out to be the more competent universities in Korea since this plan will offer financial supports to only those that adopts the excellent education system including its environment for students. Unless Korean universities do not prepare for the upcoming "another" harsh competition they will lose their consumers; their students.

Education Minister Kim Jin-pyo has recently told the press that he will open the university education market to foreign universities which will provide more choices for students to choose their upper study field. This plan will urge more students in Korea to go abroad as foreign prestigious universities offer competent and superior educational background to students. The only way for universities to survive is to accept superior students. At this point of time universities are striving to enhance their images. Renewing UI is one example. UI derived from Corporate Identity (CI) which plays important role in setting up corporation's image. University's image has a big impact on both students and

companies. More and more number of companies prefer to hire rookies by evaluating the images on the universities they have graduated.

In case of foreign universities, profits earned by UI is the most frequently used routine to raise school's annual funds to run the school. They make souvenirs not only in small proportion, but also in a large scale. Collegiate Licensing Company (CLC), a branch of Office of Trademark Licensing, administers licensing program of American universities. The royalty income is used to support scholarship funds of the institutions. As a result, licensees and the purchase of licensed products make a valuable contribution. Consequently, product profits licensed by the Office of Trademark Licensing offers funds and financial aid to people who cannot afford to attend a university. For instance, according to University of North Carolina's record, about 3.6 million dollars in 2003. Royalty of UI is almost 8%. Therefore, products with UI printed are more expensive, and yet those products sell better. This tendency is due to local university sports not only the students but also neighbors who are familiar with those emblems. In Korea, apparels with American university logos have

appeared in markets.

The status quo

Most universities renew their UI when they celebrate special anniversaries such as 50th, 100th foundation year. Universities such as Myongji University, Sungshin Women's University, and Chung-Ang University have already changed their UI.

In case of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, there was proclamation of the new UI at the 50th anniversary ceremony. Hufs' UI was designed by Crayfish Branding Group, which is a well known design company for branding consulting and design group. Symbol mark consists of Korean consonants "o" and "k" which are abbreviation of Hufs in Korean. Basic design structure is similar to the old but Crayfish added longitude and altitude effect on UI to look like a globe that symbolizes "Globalization." Hufs' new UI includes the meaning of harmonizing a university and its specialized foreign language education program. According to Shin Sun-ho, who is in charge of UI in Department of Public Relations of Hufs, the School Administration is planning on painting school buses with the new UI. He said the school bus branding would be very

effective in publicizing Hufs when the bus is on the road. New UI proclamation has certainly played a big role to mark the top rank in the 2004' National Customer Satisfaction Index (NCSI) for University expansion.

Korea University has recently celebrated its 100th anniversary this year. In order to commemorate its foundation, many events were carried out. KU changed its UI. KU even started to sell special wine instead of makgeolli, to change its school's image. Makgeolli is a Korean traditional drink that symbolizes KU for a long time. Korea University was awarded "out-standing achievement" by the Korea Economic Daily's Global Brand Marketing. This award was given to various celebration performances such as Nobel laureate lecture series.

Dongkuk University announced the motto "Glocal; Globalization with localization" for their 100th anniversary next year, prepared with many plans. And Konkuk University proclaimed on May 3 as a day setting up the advancement of school image.

Like these, most universities in Korea are busy renewing their images, to win smart students hearts, which will firmly raise universities' image and ranking.

Conclusion

In universities this trend brought many desirable results. This trend has not only deepened love of people's alma mater but also instilled unity of students and graduates. According to Jang Jae-young, the manager of Hufs stationary store, items with UI sell better than the items without it. It is proven that students prefer items with school logo. But just changing or improving appearance is not the first thing to do, universities need to analyze their current status and set the accurate vision. This process will upgrade image over the general ranking of a university. Universities also need to seek suitable and creative visions, curriculums, and consistent communication with the public and the students.

By Lee Sang-hee

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Culture Trip



Seeing the world upside down

The first step you take into the "Art Center Mahno," after you have passed through an uneven dirt road surrounded by orchard trees, will lead you to "Upside down house" and "Crosswise house." These houses are characterized by a roof that is located on the floor and a floor that situated on the top of the houses, facing the open sky. Mahno is located at Anseong, Gyeonggi-do and the name means a large garden house in French. It covers an area of over 20,000 pyong, well-matched with its name.

In the first floor of "Upside down house," there is an art shop where artists make pieces of work and people can make works of art firsthand with the help of artists. If it is your first time and you would like to experience glass art, be sure to wear glasses to protect the eyes. Among the glass art, lamp work and light clay are very popular because not many people have experience in working with these materials. Kids, in particular, enjoy the experience of working with the materials. It takes about thirty minutes to make an accessory and the cost is 10,000 won. There are many sweet trifling articles and pieces of workmanships designed variously. A gallery is on the second floor, which display and sell unknown artists' craftwork and ceramic art. The gallery is a space where the head of Mahno especially prepared for poor artists.

"Crosswise house" which lies on the ground 90 degrees geometrically from a normal posture of a house is an Italian restaurant. Tables are sparsely indoors decorated by elegant antic furnitures and art collections. With its romantic atmosphere it is likely to be a place for a man to propose to

his lover. One side wall which conforms a roof externally is made by pane, so we can see a low hill and a beautiful scene comes into view at once. The restaurant's menu consists of spaghetti, meat, fish and tea. He or she can savor the food for between 10,000 won to 30,000 won.

If one has time to spare after experiencing industrial arts, staying overnight in the bungalow surrounded by woods would be a comfortable stay. The bungalow which is situated on the other side of the restaurant enlivens Mahno's impression with unique furniture and interior. Nowadays, many college students come to Mahno for their entertainment, and enjoy two couple packages and birthday events which are held.

On Saturday, there is a Namsadangnori from late 6:30 at the outdoor stage at Namsadang Training Center in Anseong from April 2 to October 29. Anseong Mupil Namsadang Baudeogi Pungmuldan plays and audience can participate during the weekly Saturday Namsadang Program.

Mahno, a real art center, consists of accommodation, a middle size pond, of course yards, buildings and sculptures. Wedding ceremonies were made frequently and it is worth seeing a music concert that is held sometimes. Mahno is the place, where over five artists made with full of the very delicate formative arts as well as trifling articles for five years. If one wants to go into nature free from daily business, Mahno is a valuable place to go.

By Yang Eun-ae

Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Correct words, correct mind

Do you know the difference between "Eulsa Treaty" and "Eulsa Forced Treaty?" Until today, we learned about "Eulsa Treaty" in the high school text books. Nowadays, however, there are movements of people who are working in the fields of Korean history and they are trying to change these wrong words.

At first glance, you could not understand the difference of these two words. If you think about these words seriously however, you can find out that the difference is "forced." As you know, "Eulsa Forced Treaty" was a compulsory treaty by Japan. Nevertheless, we do not give much thought about using just "Eulsa Treaty." If we simply call this treaty "Eulsa Treaty," this treaty would remain as a mutual contract. It is the absolute truth that shows the difference of the two words.

Not only these words, but there are also many other words that are misused. For example, "Ijo dynasty" is a wrong expression. "Choson dynasty" is the right word for it. "Ijo" is the word after the first name of successive kings. There are hidden intentions of Japanese in such expressions. Japanese are using the expression, "Ijo dynasty" instead of "Choson dynasty" with the intention of regarding Korean cheaply. Similarly, "Suppression of Patriotic Soldier" is a wrong expression. These words have to be changed like "Slaughter of Patriotic Soldiers." Also, "Assassination of Ito Hirobumi" is not a correct expression. "The Patriotic Deed of Martyr Ahn Jewng-keum" is correct. Many history specialists say that these words appeared in the colonial age with the colonial point of view. This is the very thing that is the vestige of Japanese imperialism. This year is the 60th anniversary of Korea's independence from Japan. Nevertheless, we have to not still use the words that have colonial viewpoint on history.

There upon, the Korean government began to carry out countermeasures. Greeting the 60th anniversary of Korea's independence from Japan, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the committee on culture projects for the 60th anniversary of independence invites the public contribution for these misused words. Not only for these kinds of historical words, but also for more daily used words by Korean. In plain words, in spite of the fact that we still use these wrong words and many vestiges of Japanese imperialism remaining in our life, can we say that we really became independent? Korea is far from real independence.

We have to know what we are wrong about firstly. Recently, Korea and Japan have a hard relation troubling with the territory of Dokdo and distorted history of the Japanese imperialism Age. It is of course, not to say that Japan is right. But beforehand we blame Japan, don't we need to review our conduct? The words that we use unconsciously, that might be the words that remain from the vestiges of Japanese imperialism till now. On this occasion, not only these words, but also our thoughts need to be corrected. Language is one of the most significant cultural symbols that express one's mind and thoughts. It is a little late, but we should change our thoughts in such a way that we can correct these kinds of errors that affect our culture and history. It is time that we meet the real independence.

By Yoo Ha-na

Editorial Consultant

Whirling life in Japanese colonial period

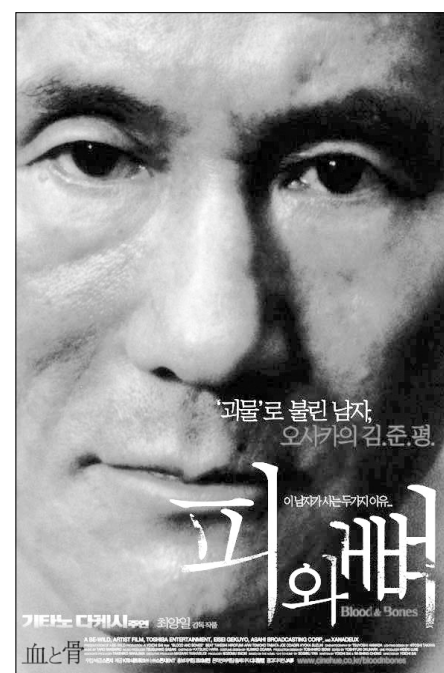
Have you thought about life of Korean residents in Japan? "Koreans in Japan literature" consists of works made in a particular historical surrounding. However, these works have not been actually noticed or discussed. In movies or novels, miserable lives of emigrants and discriminative treatments are described realistically. Here are two works, the movie "Blood And Bones" and the novel "Into the Light."

Living in Japan as a Korean

In the 1920s and 1930s, Japan professed cultural politics outwardly alternating enforcement with guns and swords, with the anniversary of the Independence Movement of March 1, 1919. They pretended to recognize Korean's gatherings as a courage coming from desperation, but in the end, disrupted our race. On 1910, emigration to Japan for employment began and increased rapidly. The major reason for emigration was that Koreans were mobilized for labor and "unrestricted passage system" was established in December 1922. Most of the Koreans who emigrated were young men who wanted to make money, but these men were discriminated as a low class. So Korean residents in Japan used to live in riverbeds or construction sites.

A man who fought till the last moment like a monster

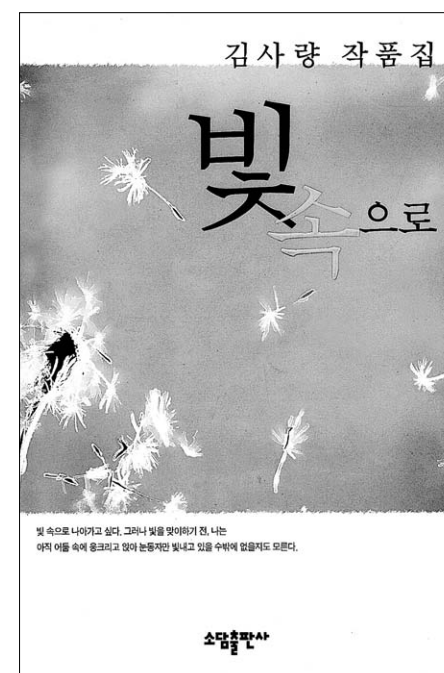
The movie "Blood And Bones," which means "Blood from mother, bones from father," from exorcism saying of Cheju Island. Korean resident in Japan, writer Yang Seok-il said in his autobiography, "Bones are stronger than blood. Blood is made from bones. He who leaves bones after he dies." It shows that the hero cannot help but treat his wife of blood and children of bones. This movie is not a kind where the character tries to find his or her nation's identity or the perfection of self, like most Korean directors in America used to try. Director Choi Yang-il describes Koreans who already are members of the Japanese society. This time, he puts up



Koreans who have been portrayed as outsiders during that time.

The core of this movie is Kim Jun-pyeong's lifetime. Kim Jun-pyeong of Osaka went over to Japan from Cheju Island on 1923. He believed firmly that a new life in Japan would give wealth and a decent life to him. But surroundings make him a monster. The main character Takeshi Kitano's acting shines through in the movie as the main character gradually transforms into a horrific figure. He endlessly remains as a bad guy. He, who looks wild, eats meat infested with maggots, swings around his club and builds himself a new empire on a place of Korean residents. He assaults his wife, Kyoka Suzuki, takes other people's money, and what is worse, he tears down a house. He strikes his son every time, keeps a secret mistress, but does not provide for his original wife and son. The movie is very agitating and goes to the extreme. What transformed this young man to a man who is feared by all?

This movie that goes up close to dregs of humanity, Kim Jun-pyeong, does not inspire the audience who just watches without any



thought. However "Blood And Bones" drastically omits what happened to Kim right after immigrating to Osaka, making people to think and feel for themselves.

Korea Media Rating Board gave this movie an R rating. 90 seconds, which were deleted because of the National Security Law, is installed on the video release.

Duplicity in a boy's mind

In the novel "Into the Light," a half-blooded Haruo who undergoes identity confusion, and a Korean named Nam, also called Minami, appears mainly. Haruo feels unharmonious tragedy between his Japanese father and Korean mother. He adapts himself to his father, Banhei, who abuses his mother just because he is Japanese. And in spite of him also succeeding Korean blood, Haruo excludes his mother so that he will not be isolated or discriminated by his Japanese friends. Even when the father stabs the mother with a sword, he denies and hides with a statement, "She is not my mother. She is Korean." However, Haruo changes after he gets to know that Nam is Korean alike

himself. He opens up his mind slowly. He is a young boy who wants his mother's affection like other boys at his age. He approaches his teacher Nam courteously and even sleeps in Nam's house. Nam who knows this young boy's mentality readily accepts him. At the end of the novel, Haruo looks for his mother and gives her cut tobacco that she used to like.

This novel was written in a reflected view generally. Nam gazes at Haruo and describes the boy's mind change.

The writer, Kim Sa-ryang has been forgotten simultaneously at South and North Korea in the modern age history confusion. Kim Sa-ryang was a humanism Korean writer who lived in the colonial period of our nation, Korea. When he was in youth, he stayed in Japan, came and went over three countries, China, Korea and Japan, expanding out his literary works. He was invested as a writer who engaged in knowledge practical movements for his intense author spirit. He lived a dramatic revolting life than anyone else, configured Korean people's tragedy and humorous lives literally. It is the reason why people have to read Kim Sa-ryang's novels today again, which is already a thing of the past.

These two examples treat the lives of Korean residents in Japan similarly, but there are differences between "Blood And Bones" and "Into the Light." In the movie, Kim Jun-pyeong is portrayed as a monster. He never finds his own good nature and adjusts that way to the society. On the other hand, in the novel, Haruo regains his pure character with the help of Nam. Under the rule of Japanese imperialism, people adapted themselves to the society individually. It would be good if people take a look at one of these works to find out about the lives of Korean residents in Japan of that age.

By Yang Eun-ae

Reporter of Culture Section

Student movement, where to?

Re-evaluating today's student movement upon its past

April 19, 1960, who can dare to deny the passion of youth that covered the streets of Hyoja-dong, Seoul?

The demise of that lad whose corpse floated around in the shore of Masan with a teargas bomb stuck in his eye was not a mere death of a youngster but of the people of Korea under the contradicting "democracy" of Lee Seung-man.

It certainly is worth remembering what President Lee did to those who wanted negotiation about the illegal re-election. Totally ignored by the democratic president, student protesters were killed by the guns of the barricaded police.

Student protesters against the contradicting democracy had made Lee resign from the office--the beginning of the 2nd republic of Korea.

May 18, 1980, was the "unforgettable spring in Seoul." Gwangju was full of odor of blood--blood of student protesters against the emergency martial law.

The imprisonment of Kim Dae-jung and Kim Jong-pil drew hearts of the people away from President Jeon Du-hwan. After all, the martial law may have been the only option he had left in order to keep the people in "control."

Students of Chonnam National University in Gwangju were on their way to school just as before, not knowing anything about the emergency martial law. Students were beaten with no reason. Naturally, students started protest against the martial law at the front gate of their alma mater.

Congruent with the student protest, an innocent citizen on his way home was beaten to death. On top of that, numerous women, who had no relation to the protest whatsoever, were raped on the streetside helplessly by the military.

The entire city of Gwangju was in furious anger against the president, but it only caused massive casualties before the powerful military. Tanks and other military weapons which originally exist in purpose of national security invaded the city, what can be said more? But the citizens of Gwangju grew stronger.

It was we, the students, who started the fight for freedom. Student movement has played crucial part of history before then, and until now.

Why it has to be students

To the question why has it always been students who led the protest movements, the best answer would be that they have more freedom; meaning freedom of speech, freedom of knowledge, and freedom of culture.

Freedom of knowledge is what contributes the most to student movement. University campus is a major source of knowledge for different ideologies and opinions. As college students have privilege of environment more open to such options, they can reason the society by



On May 18, tanks invaded Gwangju.

comparing and contrasting it to what they have learned, knowing what is wrong and what is right.

Outside of university, ideologies that goes against the current social system are repressed. Korean education system, until the early 1990s, had taught strong anti-communism ideology to elementary and high school level students. Any document related to North Korea had to be burned, and the owner of the document was imprisoned by the National Security Law, which still exists, although not as forceful.

Because college students had access to the sea of knowledge, they were accepted as soon-to-be intellectuals by the society, future leaders of the nation. And also because professors and other intellectuals supported student movement in many cases, the people followed and agreed to college students.

The second answer to why it has to be students is that they were free from the social conflicts such as labor-management relations. A laborer who is treated horribly by his boss, even if he knew that it wasn't right, wouldn't protest against his boss, because he will get fired.

Students are different. They don't know the social conflicts. Surely, it may be something that makes them look immature, but, at the same time, what makes them pure. Students are free



Student protesters are fighting against the police on May 1.

from the consequential effect.

This applies not only to Korean college students, but to many other countries throughout Europe and Asia. Students in foreign countries, however, did not fight against dictatorship and military government, but led reformation movement and educated the people.

After World War I, China, with no reason of being against the western humanism, sent a representative with seven demands to the world powers. Seven demands include: Renunciation of influence the powers have on China, withdrawal of military forces of each power stationed in China, turning over management right of postal services, abolition of consular jurisdiction, returning of leased territory, returning of concession, and approval of freedom of tariff. But the proposal was ignored by the powers, and the conference was concluded with transferring of interests Germany had gained from China after the war to Japan.

On May 4, 1919, Students of Beijing University arose against the unfair result of Paris Peace Conference. Whole student body of the university declared leave of absence, followed by coalition of entire Chinese students from middle school level up. These students started Japanese product boycott movement and educated the people of China about the issue. The Chinese government began to repress them, which only made the protest spread out to anger the entire nation.

The result of 5.4 movement was ineffective compared to the potential it had. But it is reviewed as the start of reformation in China.

Reevaluation of current student movement

Now that democracy has somewhat settled in Korea, there are opinions that say student movement is no longer needed. The motive power that drove students to stand in the front line of protest is no longer there, and diversifying of ideologies had made student movement grow weak.

Hanchongryun, the largest student movement organization, for example, has been losing its power since 1996 Yonsei Incident. Under Kim Young-sam administration, 438 members of Hanchongryun were arrested at Yonsei University while having their annual meeting. In 1997, the government named Hanchongryun as "an organization that benefits the enemy (North Korea)" and the persecution began. Since Hanchongryun was first organized in 1993 and until 2001, 1,077 members were arrested under this name of crimean offense. The persecution naturally caused Hanchongryun to be isolated from the society, and student movement organizations dispersed with ununified purposes.

Kim Hyung-chul, a research fellow of Center for Comparative Democratic Studies, commented, "The major problem of current student movement is that they don't know what

to fight for. It is not so easy now that the dictatorship no longer exists. Hanchongryun and other student movement organizations need to be unified. They need to be unified under one purpose which agrees with their own ideology and, at the same time, benefits the student body." Cho Hyun-yun, director of Institute for the Study of Democracy and Social Movement, added, "In the 1960s and 1980s, when the civic organizations were not so many, they could produce a synergy effect when united. Now there are numerous civic organizations and movements all across the country. The problem is, all of them combined cannot produce half of the energy of 1980s."

Beside the lack of unification of purpose, another reason for weak student movement is lack of communication with what the society requires. Hanchongryun, as most people know, insists on attaining re-unification of Korea while the rest of the society has interest otherwise. The cause of the isolation is not only resulted by the distortion of information by the government and mass media, but also the fault of the student protesters for not being sensitive to the flow of the society. Cho remarked, "Students cannot be blamed for not being able to stay in with the society, though. They were shocked. Shocked by the great change in the society. The society has been changed in every perspective possible towards neo-liberalism. They should have taken the problem with more confidence and divide it into small pieces. For example, if there were 10 problems coming at you all at once, take one by one to solve them. This is what brought about the isolation of student movement."

In-step with society

"If Hanchongryun had birth and death period just like humans do, I would have to say it is going through the period of death. But here, the death is not a murder or a suicide, but a natural death. Hanchongryun is going through a natural phase of life," remarked Cho.

It is undeniable that current way of student movement will come to an end. What is important is to focus on what needs to be done for the next generation of student movement than to try to better the current one.

To do so, Cho Hyun-yun claims that Hanchongryun and other student movement organizations need to go through a self-examination. "I understand that they are in a harder situation than before due to the opaque view of knowing who the enemy is. In times like this, they need to associate more with the society, going in-step with it. If they refuse to do so, they are but some protest mania -- mania who just like to protest and don't care about the meaning of it. History is not made by perfect situations nor is it by perfect people. It is built on faults and mistakes which creates nutritious element for the humanity."

"After the self-examination, student movement faces two things to think about. One is how to communicate with the campus society, and the other is how to communicate with the society in general. I cannot stress enough how important it is to keep the two pillars parallel. So far students went on strike against the tuition fee raise, which is resulted by the communication with campus society, but did not communicated with the society. It is a must to realize there is no campus democracy without social democracy. It would be really nice to see the president of a university and president of student council going on one-man strike side-by-side at the gates of Ministry of Education for financial support for university education."

"However, all these is for nothing if the student body disagrees to the student movement," he said. "Students nowadays are becoming more and more dull to what's happening outside of his or her little world. Students are carrying more TOEFL, TOEIC books rather than the humanities or social science books. This could mean that the universities are doing their job well by producing robots that reads and writes, but is that the only job for the schools? Schools need to grow students into pre-intellectuals, not pre-technicians."

"Another problem among student body now is that they are self-centered. For example, while the student council goes on strike against the tuition fee raise, there are many students who can be careless about it. It's because they would get the benefit along with the protesters anyway. These are so called 'free riders.' Free riders don't foresee what they are doing can eventually hurt them. They don't recognize the irregular job issue relates straight to themselves," added Cho.



Hanchongryun on candlelight vigil.

By Kim Han-sem
Reporter of National Section

Dating on Sunday

Running road of life



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

The recently released film, "Mal-a-ton," a story about an autistic boy overcomes disability by running a long race "marathon," was a huge hit in Korea. Even though this movie saw a great success, ordinary people will still hesitate to participate in the long race. In Olympic games, marathon is held at very end of the game, to encourage people around the world keep challenging limitation of human nature.

Here in Cyber University of Foreign Studies there is one man who always try to fight against human

limitation. Park Bok-jin, a fifty-five year old sophomore of CUFS, majoring in English, is the one. He is a student in CUFS but he plays other roles as a father of a son and a writer specializing in marathon issues. At the first interview with the Argus, Mr. Park grinned and proudly handed his business card "Marathon essayist," which is first written in business card in Korea. Mr. Park is CEO of shoe-making company Korimex Inc. In the past 27 to 28 years he has exported his products to a company located in Great Britain. As he frequently met British businessman, he lacked academic field in English. Then he had a chance to see an advertisement on CUFS and decided to study English at there; But it was not easy. His family members declined his opinion since he was too old. He was in his fifties that time.

He starts a day at 5 o'clock. He jogs about an hour and starts his work from 9 a.m. and closes 6 p.m. He does not stop there. When he returned house he takes lectures on computer. He then comes HUFs to take off-line lectures from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. every Saturday. As his tough schedule proves his diligence, the assistant instructor of English recommend Mr. Park as a class representative.

Mr. Park won the first prize on "The CUFS" 1st essay contest." Mr. Park said CUFS has many advantages compared to off-line campuses, "The good aspect of CUFS is it saves time. Most of the CUFSans were playing both role as student and a business man: I think CUFSans uses more time efficiently than students who go to off-line universities. But CUFSans do not held off-line meetings frequently because we are all busy, so the ban between students are not that tight. He continued, "I felt Korea's education structure is still left behind compared to other developed nations. If we strengthen our information technology, we will soon see a great advancement in on-line education."

Mr. Park started marathon in mid forties. His business went well, annually marking trade surplus expanding market shares. He felt his life was too stable and found himself bored. His stable life brought him a motive to join marathon. Mr. Park's marathon record is incredible. He had finished race so times successfully. He recalls the recent memorable race was the Boston Marathon held in 2002. But he said Jeju Ultra Marathon was the most unforgettable record in his life. The marathon course is 200km long and runners have finished the course in 36 hours. Mr. Park was the 28th runners among 160 participants, finishing whole distance in 32 hours. "Spectators only see numbers but I want them to focus more on the efforts that marathoners put to prepare this long-run-race," he added.

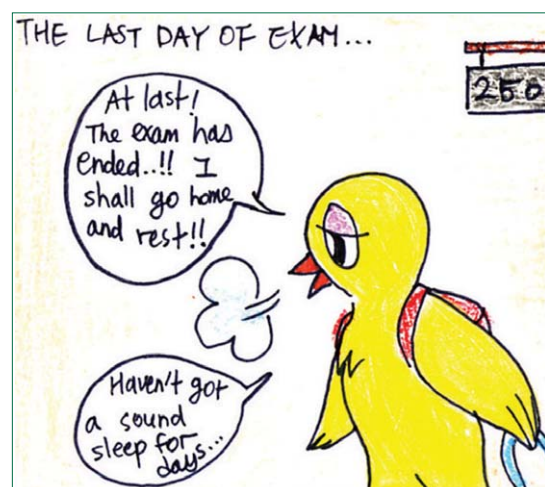
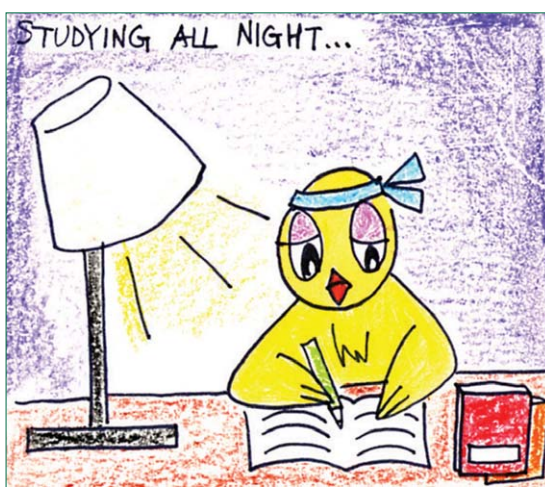
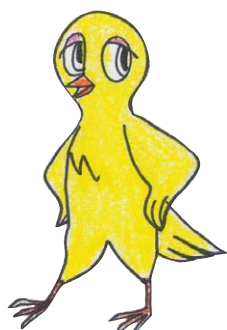
Park not only run as a marathoner but also work as peacemaker for blind marathoners, helping disabled ones to finish the race. He said working as a peacemaker was not easy since he both has to care the disabled person and himself. As blind people cannot see, he usually bump with other runners so Mr. Park made an idea to attach a tiny bell to help the disabled one to avoid farther bumping.

He is also called *Godeok Dalimi*, Godeok is the place that he lives in and *Dalimi* means a runner. He said the merit of the marathon is concentration people could hear inner voice while running. "I think people should not judge themselves on whether they make good or bad results, but count on their sincerity attitudes. Sincerity attitudes are crucial ingredient for learning. There is even an old saying 'Make endeavor every single second'." He lastly gave an advice for students who want to start running. "Marathon is solitary sport that can't be accomplished in one day. Start the day early. Try to expand your goal step by step." Mr. Park's plan is to be a bridge between Korea and abroad, introduce Korean marathon worldwide with his English. His step does not stop here.

By Lee Sang-hee
Associate Editor of Culture Section

CHAFS

CHAT
+
HUFS



Lee Hyae-myung / Cartoonist of The Argus