



# The Argus

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HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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## Inactivated regular general meeting

By Yun Ji-hun, Anna  
Reporter of Campus Section

November 1 at 5:30 p.m., Wangsan GSC held up a regular second semester general in the Open Air Theater. It started performances by singers, dongaris (university clubs) and learned societies performing a ceremony. It began with greeting the president and vice-president of GSC in earnest. However, many students did not even participate in this regular and some students left after the congratulatory performances.

GSC reported what they have done in 2006, such as remodeling in the school and modifications to the university's educational system. After the GSC reports, there was a question-and-answer time between the students and GSC. One student asked about the possibility when the school would pay back students' financial aid interest. The answer was the school is endeavoring to deal with this issue now, so it will be possible next year. In addition, GSC explained why they had maintained a "no-action policy" about the concurrence of tuitions. They explained that the negotiation process was very difficult because of many problems. One of the problems is the disagreement of opinions between both campuses. Additionally, the reason why GSC of Imun Campus agreed partially with the university authority was that new buildings were under



Very few students are attending a whole students regular general meeting at wangsan campus.

construction in Imun campus. There is also a concern about being penalized from the university if Wangsan's GSC had their policy publicized. During the conference, one new opinion was proposed which is regarding the differentiated rates of tuition increase among the grades.

This regular general meeting was not effectuated. In fact, the students' participation rate had been decreased semester after semester.

At Imun campus, regular general meetings have been held more constantly and actively than those at Wangsan campus. Each college of Imun campus has had a regular general meeting once a semester. For instance, the College of Law, Occidental Language, Social Science, and Business and Economics

held their regular general meeting last semester. The meeting needs a quorum, to be effectuated, of more than 10 percent or 20 percent of the students who enrolled that semester. Those colleges, however, did not have general meetings this semester. The College of Law was scheduled to hold the general meeting, only to fail to meet the quorum since no more than 80 students attended, which left it no choice but to have an extraordinary general meeting to pass some bills. The College of Business and Economics, too, had an extraordinary general meeting, for it failed to meet the quorum. The College of Social Science, could not even hold an extraordinary general meeting due to the same reason. The College of Occidental Language planned to hold a

"Seodae Hanmadang" during Daedongjae, spanning from September 18 to 22. The college, however, could not make it because other occasions of the General Students Council (GSC) were scheduled and it was only a week before Chuseok, one of Korean traditional holiday. As a result, the college decided not to hold neither regular nor extraordinary meetings this semester.

The whole student regular general meeting, which has been held once a semester by GSC, did not take place at Imun campus this year. For the meeting to be effectuated, the whole student representative meeting should be held in advance, and more than 10 percent of total number of students who enrolled in HUFSS should attend. In this year, however, it was difficult for the representative meeting to be held since each college was so busy in its own occasion that some of them could not attend the representative meeting. What is more, a clause which stipulates that a whole student's regular general meeting should be held within 50 days right after each semester has begun made the meeting even harder to be held. That is why agendas and plans to be dealt with in the general meeting were not discussed nor passed in the preliminary representative meeting, which resulted in a failure to hold the general meeting.

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## HUFS confers President of El Salvador

Last October 25, there was a ceremony to confer an Honorary Doctorate in Political Science on President Saca, from Republic de El Salvador. Park Chul, the president of HUFSS, conferred a degree on President Saca recognizing his meritorious service for political stability and prosperity of Central and South America.

Public of El Salvador is one of the most influential countries in Latin America both in economic and political terms. A number of Korean companies have made inroads into El Salvador, demonstrating the vitality of bilateral economic relationship.

Lee Myong-ho, a dean of Graduate School of HUFSS, said according to recommendation for honorary doctorate, "HUFS is honored to confer an honorary doctorate in political science on President Saca in recognition of his outstanding achievements. Furthermore, it is our hope that his visit to Korea will also pave the way for further development of academic cooperation between two countries."

President Saca visited Korea after 37 years past from establishment of diplomatic ties back in 1962. Having majored in journalism at University of El Salvador, he founded Cadena Radial America in 1987 and established Samix chain of non-broadcasting stations. From 1997, the President served as the President of the



President Park is granting a degree to the President Saca.

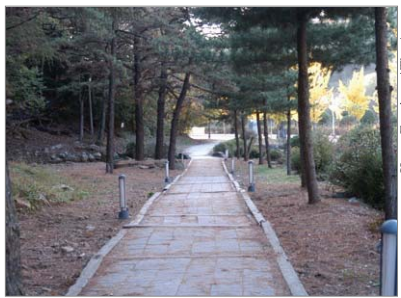
Salvadorean Association of Radio Broadcasters, chairman of the Freedom of Expression Committee of the International Radio Association, and so on. From March of 2004, he has led El Salvador as the president.

President Saca said according to acceptance speech, "The honorary doctorate from HUFSS is testimony to the solid friendship forged between Korea and Central America in the past several decades. The ties between Korea and El Salvador also remain very strong, and I hope my official visit can help in further prospering of the friendship and cooperative relations of our two countries."

In this ceremony, 78 diplomatic officials stationed in Korea attended and congratulated President Saca.

By Kim Jeong-eun / The Argus

### BRIEF



Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus



On November 1, beautiful illumination for students was installed in Open Air Theater, administrative office, language & literature building, and Myeongsudang of HUFSS, Wangsan campus. The lamp will light from 5 p.m. up to 10 p.m. and during the exams, until 12 a.m.

Song Dan-ah / The Argus

On the Web: www.theargus.org

## "Namaste, HUFS!"

An Indian traditional festival "Diwali" was held on Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) on November 1 afternoon. As a big traditional festival, the "Diwali" is held on from late October to Early November in India. A cultural event which is called "Glimpses of India" was held for commemorating the "Diwali" festival of India. The event which was held at Seoul National University and Yonsei University was followed by HUFS for the third time. The students of Hindi department prepared some Indian foods and tea for guests.

A popular dance team of India "Lok Chhanda" performed some kinds of folk dance of India during an hour. The performances were getting more and more heated. The best feature of the India folk

dance is simplicity, they dance time to time when something to celebrate such as wedding, birth and harvest occurs. They showed Garba, Raabense and seven performances more, among many genres of the dance, and dropped the curtain with the final performance Holi.

The student representative of Hindi Jeong O-seok said "I'm very pleasant with the help of many Embassy and organization." And he added that it was very valuable experience as a student who major in Hindi.

Another events of the festival "Glimpses of India" will be held such as India-Korea Contemporary Art Exhibition, Indian Film festival and so on. More detail is on the webpage www.indembassy.or.kr

By Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus



Indian folk dance team "Lok Chhanda" is performing "Holi."

Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus

## No response to a forum

Imun:

On October 31, a forum on the strike of HUFS was held at the auditorium. This forum was designed to discuss the strike. Oeбалчу, a committee to promote HUFS development, arranged the forum and requested the university authorities, Professors' Council, the labor union of HUFS, and the GSC of the undergraduate school and graduate school to attend the forum as discussion panels. However, the university authorities strenuously denied participating discussions. The university representatives asserted that the strike issue can be managed only by law. The university has always been rejecting to the request of participating in the forum. Professors' Council also refused to participate, since they are trying to work with the university board of directors independently. Besides, the GSC of the undergraduate school dismissed the proposals of Oeбалчу. Consequently, only the president of the labor union, of the GSC of graduate school, and of Oeбалчу participated in the forum. The president of Oeбалчу was supposed to play as a moderator, but he had to act as a panel due to the lack of participation. Thus, the president of the GSC of graduate school took the position of the moderator, as he did in the last forum on Wangsan Campus.

Wangsan:

In order to solve conflicts between the labor union and the university, a forum on the strike of HUFS authorities was scheduled by the Counterplan Committee on October 25 on WangSan campus. The open hearing did not happen although it was highly expected, because university authorities and GSC (general student council) did not appear on time, except the labor union. Finally, the forum started at 7 pm, which was one and half hour later than what it was originally set up, with less than 30 student observers.

A moderator Lee Se-young, the president of graduate school, lead

the meeting, mostly by questioning to the labor union. "It is very unfortunate that the labor union is the only participant as a panel. This means that the university authorities ignore the student requests to solve the labor-management dispute," Lee said.

Following the moderator's questions, the labor union representative firstly made a keynote speech and then, explained the background and the process of the strike and issues in communications and negotiations in detail. The labor union apologized to students about the long-lasting strike. He mentioned that the union did not try to get student understanding nor persuade them.

By Yun Ji-hun, Anna / The Argus

### \*Announcement

On November 6, the domestic press released that the strike of HUFS Labor Union that lasted for 215 days from April 6 ended on November 6 as 119 of 144 members who participated in the strike decided to return to work.

Nevertheless, Choi Wan-sik, the vice-president of the Dispute Countermeasure Committee asserted that "The strike is not finished. We just changed the form from a general strike to a partial strike. From November 6, rest of the members, excluding the Dispute Countermeasure Committee and the members who were submitted to disciplinary measures, will return to work." About the reason why the strike was diminished, Mr. Choi remarked, "With the long-term strike, the members of the Labor Union suffered from economic trouble. The decision was made to relieve the members' burden." According to the Labor Union, the settlement was made through only internal conference, and no communication was made with the school.

By The Argus

# 2007 General Student Council Election

## Vote for yourself

### Imun Campus

Date : November 21-22



### Wangsan Campus

Date : November 28-30



Editorial

# What is going on on the Korean Peninsula

Last October was controversial period- at least on the Korea peninsula. An announcement from North Korea has shocked and shaken people as a threat for America's policy. That was N.K. did a nuclear test. Most of media focused the hidden intention and procedures of the N.K.' nuclear test, the expecting moves of other countries and so on. There are great concerns for what the outcome-Kim Jong-il's next step- will be in Korea peninsula.

N.K. announced their position as "If our power becomes weak we cannot maintain our regime, then should frustrate our autonomy and obey to imperialists. We will be guarantee of nuclear."

In South Korea, opinions between conservatism and progressivism are standing face to face about coping with N.K. Among the public, the extreme right and left claim their voice and gather to rally, many times in Seoul City Hall lawn square. And some voices reevaluate to "sunshine" policy, in place since 1998, which amounts to an all-carrots, no-sticks approach to relations with Pyongyang, as pros and cons.

There are big conflicts of value-different ways forward to N.K. as one nation or other country with other regime. But still, most of university student doesn't have interesting about this situation, and dangers of nuclear do not give any awareness or have reality to today public. If young man of today knows the danger of nuclear and don't forget geographical position? we are on same peninsula- , this situation looked different.

Then, what are the authorities concerned doing to confronted situation? Procedures look not good. On October 31, the statement of the heads of delegation to the Six Party Talks from China, the N.K., and the United States were announced after informal meeting in Beijing. And the three parties agreed the Six Party Talks be held soon. What did our governments this day? Why this important situation progress without our attendance? Our government answered to this question "the result of common-and broad approach." Who can believe this ridiculous answer?

Before this agreement, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice made official visits to North Eastern Asia countries, and the result is remarkable. She got a conclusion like "China will be the main company," "the U.S. will protect Japan with support power," "With Russia will have cooperation while still slight tension." But the press predicts she has strong dissatisfaction and will pressure on South Korea to alert the N.K.

Like these, high-tensioned situation, around Korea peninsula, there are needed solution for peace, so the next Six Party Talks is the most important. And our country all the people, diplomacy ministries and young people should have awakening and keep in mind. N.K. wanted to threat or resist to U.S. as having nuclear power, but South Korea is its neighbor. We should protect our safety by ourselves.

While this burden situation, there was good news. World-wide watches one Korean man, a new secretary-general of the United Nations. Magazines introduce him as "The Teflon Diplomat," "A True Diplomat," and Bush said to him, "Mr. Landslide," and congratulated him. Anyone cannot greet selected him than South Korea public, and we look forward his impact. We Korean expect he will visit Pyongyang, which was former Kofi Anan didn't make that, and find solution for world peace.

## MILITARISM SMOKING

"May I trouble you for a light?"

"Sure."



Kim Sun-woong / Cartoonist of The Argus

## The Argus

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## Visiting

# Deliver warmth in human voice

By Kim Eun-hye  
Reporter of Campus Section

Yoo Yeol (T-84) won the first prize in 1986 at the Campus song festival with the song called "As it is now." His sweet voice is loved by many people since then. Many people know him only as a singer. However, he is running an audio book company, "U media dream" using his attractive voice. "U media dream" is the role model for Korean audio book industry. The company is considered as a pioneer in the audio book market of our country. What is he like as a CEO of the audio book company?

**Reporter: What kind of a student were you?**

**Yoo Yeol (Yoo):** I attended another school before servicing the army. After being discharged from the military service, I studied again and entered HUFs. At that time, HUFs's academic reputation and the global image motivated me to apply for. I didn't do any special activities such as study groups or "Dongari (clubs of extra curricular activities)" because I was a reserved soldier. I continued my part time job and attended school. There were four reserved soldiers, including me, in my major. We all had spent our times for studying and received scholarships. Had I maintained my studying I would have graduated early as an excellent student. However, because I had become a singer in my junior year, I had got a worse grade and thus, I couldn't graduate early.

**R: What made you begin the audio book business?**

**Yoo:** I ran a radio program for 12 years.



CEO Yoo Yeol (T-84) emphasizes the truth in people's voice.

Kim Eun-hye / The Argus

About five years ago, there was a section called "Man who reads you a book" in my radio program. Many people who listened to my radio program loved this corner. Also, I loved this section and I thought that I would make a good job out of it. So I made an audio book as well as a musical animation, called "Mudongi's musical animation," that is different from common animations. It is not like just reading a book; while you read it, it feels as if you are actually watching a musical. "Mudongi's musical animation" is what I put my best into. I even carefully planned minor things such as sound effects with the greatest care. Also, I spent a lot of money to arrange actual actors for the musical while recording.

**R: What is the present state and the prospect of the audio book market in Korea? And what problems do you encounter?**

**Yoo:** There are audio book sections in the international market. However, the scale of the audio book market of our country is too small. In other countries, audio books are

released at the same time when the paper books are published. However, in our country, many publishers that make bestsellers avoid producing an audio book. That is because they regard audio books as a rival of paper books. Next, another reason is coming from short driving time in Korea. Busy people who cannot read books while driving begin to acquire audio books in other foreign countries. However, driving time in our country is so short, as compared to that of foreign countries. And audio books are not widely known to the public in Korea. Thus, these factors discourage the growth of the audio book market and create challenges for the audio book industry. But in the future, I hope that the audio book business will be enlarged.

**R: Why do you work for children such as making musicals for children?**

**Yoo:** I produced the musical animation, "Band of Bremen." The musical was selected as a fine work of art of the next year by the Culture Art Promotion. It will be played in many places. I think that the

important things for the childhood are to establish the point of view to understand the world and the formation of emotions through diverse experiences. Especially, I think the music you hear in childhood is the most important and valuable thing. So I made a musical animation. I tried to add sensitivity and expression of children to the naturalness of music. For that reason, I have a big desire of placing excellent and emotional sound effects in musical animations.

**R: What is the most important thing when you make audio books?**

**Yoo:** I think that truthfulness of the voice is the most important thing. I was concerned about the sincerity of book-tellers when they read a book. The voice determines the content. Plus, I think being natural is very important. So I am concerned about two things: truthfulness and sincerity of the book-teller voice.

**R: What is your goal and comment for HUFsians?**

**Yoo:** I hope to maintain the standard music which describes our life and make audio books with good quality. Also I would like to make "creative musicals." I hope to do what I am good at and make people happy by running a "happy business" using my talent.

I want to tell HUFsians to have critical views, open mind, and passion. Youth is a valuable thing. I believe real discussions of a life are possible when you are young. I hope that HUFsians love themselves and become the one who can develop themselves and even accept criticisms against them.

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## Blue Print

# Build bridge between Korea and the world



Prof. Hong Sah-myung

The course "Korea and the World" enjoys a seven-year history. This course apparently is an outgrowth of the heightening concern for globalization. Erich Fromm once remarked, "Man can be defined as the animal that can say 'I' that can be aware of himself as a separate entity." Every human carries his or her own image of self. But the subjectivity of the self-image is tempered by being aware of how one is perceived by others. Developing an objective view of self-narrows the perception gap between the two and this process involves a continuing process of self-assessment through the mirror of comparisons with others. Others perceive Korea and the

Koreans not always in the image, which we hold of. This course is designed to reduce the perception gap.

The contents of the course are organized around a theme that alternates between Korea and the World. These two words suggest a colossal gulf to be crossed and an attempt is made to build a bridge between the two, which, in the end, is tantamount to discovering the cognitive location of Korea in the world. The implacable move toward globalization beckons a journey into the past in order to mark a port of departure in a daunting journey into the future of uncertainty. Hence, this course begins with an understanding of the historical identity of Koreans. The term "identity" finds its meaning in comparison with others. Therefore, reference to parallel histories of other countries is a continuing refrain throughout the course of study. Dig into the past is based on the assumption that the historical path of Koreans is the corollary of human interactions with geo-political factors. This lays stress on the effect of value judgment in response to historical events in a given geo-political context. Comparative view of Korea gives rise to some metaphorical description of how Koreans have survived. "A candle light before the

wind" refers to the shaky but unbroken existence of Koreans who have survived their neighboring tormentors. The fate of "a shrimp in a row of whales" speaks for the turbulent history that Koreans have experienced as a weaking destined to take beatings. Coming into the 19th century, the wheel of history began turning faster, keeping Koreans gasping for relief from a series of mishaps. Reactions of Koreans to the repeated poundings of the imperial hammers show a uniquely xenophobic aversion to foreigners, rooted in a sustained seclusion of the country. Never aware of her frailty vis-a-vis the imperial powers, Koreans resolutely confronted imperialistic encroachments and acquired the reputation of "an intrepid puppy" not afraid of tiger.

The historical reality of Korea is one dimension of this course. The view of Koreans as the product of culture spurs learners to delve into underlying value assumptions. The value structure of Koreans is another realm of inquiry in search for the Koreans' character. An attempt to grasp the Korean value encounters the colossal complexity of discerning a dominant value from the grand amalgam of different beliefs. Search for the value identity of Koreans inevitably suggests the need to begin with

the identification of the old culture/value paradigms set apart from new values. Learners are inspired to shape a critical view of Koreans by tracing their distinctive behavioral and attitudinal patterns to a dominant value. In the final stage of the course, learners are led to objectify their understanding of Koreans' behavioral and attitudinal patterns positioned on the spectrum of particularism and universalism. Seeking answers to "whether universalism is compatible with the Korean particularistic mores or norms" and "what is our choice in the confusing welter of values" will lead learners to an objective and critical identification of self. This course draws an analogy to "a big leap from a tadpole in a well to a frog reveling in a wider pond," comparable to the process of human growth in the global context. The very nature of the study features an inter-disciplinary approach that weaves various strands of understandings into one tapestry. In this process, learners are led to widen their horizon to the world and objectify their perspectives in the global context.

(Visiting professor, "Korea and the world")

## Letter to The Argus



### After seeing University Synthetic valuation

The University Valuation result carried out from Jung Ang Daily News in September was announced. HUFs hold ranking 22 place in this time. No students who inconvenience themselves as the strike for an indefinite period of the labor union can imagine that kind of U.S.V result. The students are not in mood of come and go to their university. Of course, you don't need to mention it. Because it didn't conduct by spacial agency. But we can't totally ignore it in this time. Since the university had that name, the educational purpose of the university and the social recognition have already been settled. At that time, the university had its own way. But it doesn't mean "the end." Even now it is not too late. Now is the time for the university to change. Like different universities, HUFs have to do its best to get a financial source. With continuous investment and changes, we have to survive in competition becoming keener. The strong tone of HUFs on the social reputation and recognition, beyond the international section, is the result of the endeavor of graduates working hard. The university have to help students to use what

they learned at school and even at work place, after the students graduate and go out to the society. The university makes them think like this; "The university where I graduated gives me a great aid to live. The university don't have to maintain more with reputation of former times. Also the students must recognize themselves that they are owner of the university. And they have to learn as much as things from the university."

If the university is made up of its students, the image of the university depends on how the students do. He isn't ready for doing something himself, even more he blame his school. Of course, Everybody knows that decision is one thing, and action is another. It is same for me. But not only for us who are in the process of attending but considering the seniors graduated already, and the juniors will graduate in the future, we have to try it. The Pico della Mirandola said, "The human being has a free will." The school it is small but, we can accomplish this; the university goes aboard; whit our own hands.

Jang Sang-yeob (I-05)



### No more indifference to North Korea

All through October, the news that North Korea went through a nuclear experiment made the world hold their breath. UN passed the resolution that calls for sanctions on North Korea, the U.S. and Japan started to pressure North Korea. The Korean government also showed movements according to this situation. However for the Korean people, this was only another "little" fuss that North Korea made to get attention. Koreans looked as if they were the onlookers or the passer-bys, when we were really the people involved.

This indifferent onlooker behavior seems to manifest the post-war generation. They seem to think that the North and South Korea are just two neighboring countries and most do not really know why the two Koreas are divided. The news about North Korea is just another type of news that people simply ignore because it is not as exciting as the entertainment news. The important fact that the Korean people have to face is this: North Korea is not just some other country, it is the country we are still in war with.

Korea has to look back at its history and think what costs they had to pay for the

indifferent behavior with issues regarding their own country: the colonization of Korea by Japan, and the dividing of Korea as a result of the Cold War. There is a chance that the U.S. will use military force on North Korea just like they did on Iraq. Japan will also pay attention and strengthen their military. This indifference might lead to another situation where Korea will have to act against its will. South Korea has to look at this situation as a serious one, but also think of it as an opportunity to take action and find solutions to these current issues.

The Korean Peninsula is not in peace. There might be no battle but the two Koreas are still in a state of war. There is no making sure that the war will not start again. Every Korean person has to keep that in mind and take interest in the North Korea nuclear experiment issue. This is especially true for the young generation who do not know what Korea went through during the war, but is the generation that can change Korea's future. The interest in an issue is what stimulates action. Korea needs to take that step in taking interest so that when there comes a time to take action, they can take it.

Yoo Yeon-hong (J-05)



# Interest rate of Student Loan; a burden to students

## The role of school in resolving the problem

By Yun Ji-hun  
Reporter of Campus Section



Recently, a petition for lowering Student Loan interest rates from 6.84 percent per year to 0 percent has been launched in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS), as well as in other universities including Seoul National University, Korea University, Kookmin University, etc. This campaign has won about 1,500 students' supports in HUFS, about 1,000 students and 2,060 students in Korea University and Seoul National University respectively. In addition, in HUFS and other schools, the students waging this campaign urged the schools to provide financial assistance to students who get a Student Loan. In HUFS, about 900 students are getting the Student Loan this semester. Because the Student Loan system was revised and altered from last semester, students who get a loan should pay more interest than before. This is why Kyunghee University and Inha University are now returning the interest on loans in the form of scholarships to give assistance to the students. On October 27, The National University Students Education Committee campaigned in front of Dong-A Media Center, claiming that a interest-free Student Loan must be legalized. Choi Soon-young, an Assemblywoman of the Democratic Labor Party, attended the campaign where she received a petition for interest-free Student Loans.

### What is Student Loan?

The current Student Loan system provides guarantees to students when they have financial trouble taking out a loan. By giving scholarships or economic aid, this can help realize equal educational opportunities and promote students to continue their studies to a higher level, not based on financial status but on abilities and responsibilities. In the case of government officials' families, they can get an interest-free Student Loan from the Government Employees Pension Corporation, while others have to take out the non-interest-free loan through banks using government guarantees. This loan system is operated by the Korea Housing Finance Corporation and Ministry of Education. The Minister of the Education and Human Resources is in charge of

managing the system and committed businesses concerned to the Korea Housing Finance Corporation.

### Problem of high Student Loan interest

From last semester, the Student Loan system has transformed to the Government's Credit Guarantee. Under the previous system, of which the interest rate hit 8.25 percent, students took out a loan paying 4 percent interest while Ministry of Education covers the remaining 4.25 percent. As this process turned into the Government Credit Guarantee, students should pay all of the interest, 6.84 percent per year. The Ministry of Education has to decide on a rate which to apply consistently to the end of the loan period before the loan begins each semester.

According to the report of Ha Joon-kyung, a researcher of the Korea Institute of Finance, the previous system, in which financing and risk management depend totally on banks, had the banks regard the system as being risky because financing is likely to be frozen for a long time. In addition, a limitation in expanding the number of the beneficiaries and lending amounts has emerged due to government budgeting, which caused high interest loanable funds of non-bank depository institution to prevail while the Student Loans of banks diminish.

For this reason, they say we have to use a Government Credit Guarantee in order not only to obtain the effect of saving the budget

and expanding the loan, but to help reduce the burdens of the students who took out the high interest loan from non-bank depository institution. The interest rate on the loan is not always 6.84 percent per year. Though the loan can be taken out at 2 percent or interest-free if possible, most students get the loan at 6.84 percent. Moreover, the interest rate of the Student Loan is higher than that of any other government loan. Kim Ah-ri, the president of the College of Social Science at HUFS, said, "No interest rates of government loans are higher than that of the Student Loan. It is a kind of the system that helps students study without concern about money. Therefore, in terms of a right to education, the Student Loan should be run interest-free, and the school should provide the interest on the loan for the students."

### What should be done

Ultimately, the high rate of the Student Loan should be lowered for students. However, the way the Korean government sees it is that the rate of the loan is reduced enough. Moreover, it would be challenging to reduce the rate of the loan, for the government cannot help considering circumstances and changes of the market, and profits-and-losses of banks. Therefore the school needs to provide the students who get the loan with the interest in the form of scholarships. At HUFS, about 900 students are taking out the loan, and the total interest amounts to about one hundred forty two

million won. Not all of these students took out their loan at 6.84 percent since some students could borrow money at 2 percent or interest-free. Therefore, the school might have to give less amount of scholarship than one hundred forty two million won.

Inha University has been running that kind of scholarship since the last semester. The students of Inha University who get the loan can apply for and receive this scholarship up to a maximum of four times during the schools year. At Inha University, in this semester, among 3,000 students who took out their loan, about 1,900 students applied for this scholarship, and approximately one hundred fifty million won was paid to these students. Seoul National University, while some of the students were launching a campaign to get the interest-free Student Loan, decided to provide some amount of the interest on the loan, or 5 percent of 6.84 percent. HUFS is discussing that kind of scholarship, which is expected to take effect from the next semester. It should be a special form compared to the present scholarship system, and also should be given to all the students who take out the Student Loan up to a maximum of four per school years if possible.

Right to education is a basic citizen's right which is guaranteed by the Constitution. Although the government tried to improve the Student Loan, students are still worried about the high interest on the loan. In this situation, the government's coordination only is insufficient, and the school's assistance is critical. It is true that much less amount of the budget is required to support the students who get the loan. The income of tuition fees and the amount of scholarships have increased. The students might be losing some of their opportunities to education unless the school subsidizes the scholarship like mentioned above. Accordingly, the scholarship that relieves the students' financial burden should be in operation as fast as possible so that optimal progress towards full benefaction can be achieved.

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By Anna  
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Recently, Dongduk Women's University's newspaper the gazette case shows the fact that the press suppression in university has been still in existence. Last year, caviling about justice and specialty of an opinion survey, the school authorities oppressed the gazette with prohibiting publication and requested the professor editors resignation. These actions were obvious oppressions toward the press. Dongduk's bulletin had to publish six issues of newspapers only by the student fund without the financial support from the university. Moreover, in the same year, the press of Sungkyunkwan University was forbidden to distribute their printed newspapers for three times. Student reporters are facing these incidents more frequently as years go by in the democratic century, which is a big shame. That means the press of the university is not

independent yet. Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) is not an exception. Currently, the 884th issue of the HUFS bulletin, which should have been published on October 2, was not published. The publication period was postponed indefinitely because of opinion conflicts between the reporters and the professor editor. Although the university press, as an alternative press having the self-reliant editorial rights, is different from professional newspapers, the ought-to-be-guaranteed editorial rights are in crisis of being intervened by the external pressure.

The university press has changed over time. In 70s and 80s, the university newspaper led the culture and common beliefs on campus and often placed student activists' voices. Thus, the bulletin of the university reserved what kind of standards about the whose roles. However, at present, most college students are now somewhat personalized in characters and diversified in their self regards. Therefore, the college press

started following the new trend. That is to say, the university press plays a role as a center for public relation and information dissemination rather than as a messenger of virtue, principle to student audience. Nevertheless, the university bulletins are being challenged by the school authorities because the news articles tend to express criticisms against the school and do not follow the direction that the school wants. Hope of the university press as the last stronghold of truth and conscience, have collapsed little by little.

Primarily, the alternative press holds the role to criticize and take its own courses independently without being influenced by the capital and power of the owner, which the mainstream press could not do. This implies the alternative

press stands for minorities, the weak, and absurdities. The university press is one of these alternative presses. Thus the university press should be guaranteed of freedom of voice and could be the most critical group on campus. However,

## Pandora's Box

Do not be under thumb

there is an emerging question if college presses play a vital role in essential duties. The critical mind and the viewpoint in the press provide chances to students to think broadly. However, the university reinforces the university press to perform typical functions and ignores the editorial freedom.

From now, to endeavor and protect the freedom of speech and to oppose the mainstream press, university presses should not permit any administrative pressures or violations to save the truth. To be sure, although it will be difficult to fulfill the duties as well as consider public movement in the current stream, the university bulletin will always have a critical mind. In addition, the university press should not be negotiated with any outside interventions from the authority.

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## British ambassador visits HUFS

On October 27, a lecture was given by the British Ambassador in Korea, Warwick Morris, at Aekyung Hall in International Center. The lecture was on the "World Province Situation including the Korean Peninsula and Foreign Policy."

The ambassador delivered a lecture on the changing world situation and British foreign policies related to the situation. He said that since 1970s, the world has been dramatically changed, which let the British government establish different foreign policies to keep up with the rapid alteration of the world. He also added that British government has adopted ten top priorities on foreign policies. Included are the followings: prevention of WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction) and terrorism, protection of British people from international crime, environmental protection and sustainable development, EU

system.

After the address, students asked some questions to the ambassador. One of them was why Great Britain do not use Euro currency although Britain is a member nation of EU. He answered that British government is considering whether or not the adoption of Euro currency would actually benefit Britain, adding that if its introduction were proven necessary, the British government wouldn't wait to adopt Euro system. Another question was about British government's view on Turkey's admission to EU. He said some EU member nations supported its admission while others objected to it, and British government would support Turkey's admission if it met the current conditions of admission to EU.

By Yun Ji-hun / The Argus

## Presentation for LSA

On October 25 and 26, counseling and presentation of the Language Study Abroad (LSA) were held in Imun and Wangan campus. This presentation was held by the HUFSDream of i-HUFS. This presentation introduced general information such as preparing for the LSA and some precautions that might be helpful for students.

Kim Tae-kuk, who was in charge of the presentation, said, "LSA of HUFSDream provide many benefits to students because it is run by the school. And it solves the problem of wasting time for academic study since the credits from the LSA can be certified. Also its reliability is high because it provides stabilized information about the school abroad and the housing provided for the homestay."

Last summer, the LSA of "i-HUFS" has launched in the name of HUFSDream. And some students are studying abroad from HUFSDream. Now, most schools in English, Chinese and Japanese speaking countries are selected to study abroad. But, it will be

extended to more country through specialized merits of HUFS. HUFSDream provides the application and the procedure fee of no charge. Certification of the credits earned is done as followed; 24 weeks for 3 credits and 40 weeks for 6 credits.

That day, many students who took the counseling revealed satisfaction about the counseling and presentation. Kang Kyung-won (P-02), who took the counseling, said, "I am considering studying in the U.S. I think that HUFSDream understands well in the students' point of view. They have provided reliable and suitable information about the cost and the school abroad. I am planning to study abroad through HUFSDream."

There will be more counselings and presentations provided. The upcoming presentation is scheduled to be held on November 14 and 15. The interest of the students who plans to be involve in the LSA program seems to grow continuously.

By Kim Eun-hye / The Argus



By Kim Eun-hye  
Reporter of Campus Section

India is one of the largest film-makers in the world. India's special genre attracts many manias of India film all over the world. "Vollywood" is a study group formed in 1995 in the department of Indian. Members learn Hindi and the culture of India through watching Indian movies. Now, there are ten students participating in the study group. Also, the group holds a movie festival every semester. In the first semester of the year, they hold regular screening for HUFSDans and Indians. And in the second semester, they hold regular movie festivals for everyone. On November 11, the regular movie festival will be held. What are the special things in Indian films?

Reporter (R): What was your first impression on Indian movies?

Kwak Go-eun (Kwak): I felt the movie was really awkward at first. However, I got used to Indian movie now. Rather, I feel more awkward when I watch Korean movies. Now, I think Korean movies are too short compared with Indian movies.

Kim Jin-young (Kim Jin): Yeah, I agree. I entered this study group because I like movies. I had thought that Indian movies were strange when I first watched. But now, I search for new releases of Indian movies rather than Korean ones.

Ko Se-jin (Ko): I became interested in Indian movies because Indian movies are mostly of songs. I love musicals.

Kim Jun-tack (Kim Jun): I also couldn't understand Indian movies at first. There was no consistency in the story. Sometimes even impossible situations occur in the story.

R: What is so special about Indian movies?

Kwak: Indian movie is very distinctive. The songs and dances are very important in Indian movies. To tell the truth, you can't become an actor in India if you can't sing or dance.

Kim Jin: I think the reason for presenting songs and dances in the movie is that there is no such thing for "entertainment" in India.

Ko: So, it is unique that there is a play back singer award of movies in Indian Grammy Award. Songs in the movies become popular in India as the movie itself gets more popular.

Kwak: So when the music is played in the movie, people sing and dance together.

Kim Jun: And Indian movie is so exaggerated and accidental just for entertainment.

Kwak: So, many people say that Indian movies are unrealistic.

Ko: I think that Indians try to reduce stress by watching movies. They suffer from much stress about the social gap between the wealthy and the poor. So, their movie is like a musical that helps

their stress fade away. Everyone can enjoy movie freely.

Kim Jin: Another special thing is that Indian movie is usually very long. The movie lasts for about three and four hours. There is a break time during the movie.

Kwak: And every genre is mixed in the movie. It's called "Masala movie." "Masala" is also the name for one of the spices in India.

R: What is your problem preparing the regular film festival?

Ko: Financial support. The film festival for the commercial purpose is illegal. We can't take any financial support from the audience. So we have the main problem when renting a theater. We raise fund from travel agencies of India or study abroad agencies for placing their advertisements in the film festival pamphlets. And we also receive some funds from the department office and study groups.

Kim Jun: Also we translate the subtitles. In the past, I used to see subtitles done by others in advance. But translation isn't an easy process.

Ko: Maybe it is more difficult because the movie is too long. Last time, we had translated subtitles written in English, but this time we are translating Hindi to Korean.

R: Which Indian film do you recommend?

Kim Jun: I want to recommend "Black." It is the Indian version of Helen Keller. Different from other Masala movies, it has few music and dance elements. It's more about humanity.

Ko: I like "Kabhi Khushi Kabhie Gam." When I watched this movie for the first time, I was bored. But, when I watched it again after studying India, I realized that it was a very good movie. It shows many Indian-culture things and their family life.

Kim Jin: I love "Paheli (Riddle)." The story is too simple, but it is very funny. In this movie you can see the scenery of India that many people dreams of.

Kwak: I want to recommend "Devdas." The director of "Devdas" is the one who made "Black." He makes movies with best qualities. The movie received several good comments in the Cannes Film Festival.

"Vollywood" will be holding a regular film festival on November 11 in CGV. They are putting all effort as much as possible in order to inform the charm of Indian movies. In the film festival, they are screening two movies, "Fanna" and "Rang de basanti." Aamir Khan, a famous director of India, made these two movies. The interviewees were so involved in Indian movies that they seemed to have a lot more to talk about Indian movies even after the interview.

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# Let people open mind and wallet

## History of Korean advertisement

By Kwon Eun-jung  
Reporter of Culture Section



Today, all people live in the flood of advertisement. Advertisements have fluctuated with the stream of economy and changed step by step with each period. Additionally, expression skills and mediums of advertisements are diversified. Most people will not realize what is changing, but there are specific rules in the world of advertisement. Some products are wrapped by advertisement, and some advertisements are regulated by specific characteristic of an era. In a way, people become a victim of commercial strategy. But within such flood of advertisement, to make a good profit, advertisers should make creative and attractive advertisement. Here are overall changes in Korean advertisement throughout the general stream of history and economy.



The first advertisement of Korea was a wanted of a German company, Edward Meyer & Co., printed on Hansung weekly newspaper on February 22, 1886. Besides, there were a couple of Japanese advertisements as well. Under the rule of Japanese imperialism, the Maeil daily newspaper took charge of most of the advertising work after 1890. Almost all advertisement of that era were changed into Japanese style and were manipulated by Japan.

The representative example is here, on the right side. These are cigarette advertisement of

1930s and there are some pictures of gisaeng (Korean singer and dancer of the old times) on the case. It is an advertisement which targets male consumer. To sell more imported cigarettes and instead of traditional Korean cigarette, gombangdae which has long smoking pipe, the company used visual effect by using the pictures.

Isn't it ridiculous that female was used as a product even at that time just like today? It shows that female has been used for commercial usage since long time ago. We can also see that Japan controlled Korea at the time, not only directly but also indirectly.



As the electric wave developed, broadcasting corporation HLKZ-TV was first established in 1957 and the nongovernmental commercial advertisement started to take cable. After that, Pusan MBC radio broadcasting and a government-run broadcasting station KBS started to broadcast advertisement. At the same time, some multinational corporations with products such as Coca Cola and petroleum stirred up the internationalization of Korea.



Passing through 1970s and 1980s, both the quantity and quality of the advertisement diversified. At 1980 the merger and abolition of media occurred. After that, the proportion of advertisement of food, beverage and electric products were enlarged. Some of these advertisements look somewhat funny, but it was the trend of that era. The way how product were advertised at that time was to introduce the peculiarities and advantages of the product directly.

With the 24th Olympic Games which was held at Seoul in 1988, the advertisement of sports supplies

were increased. Thereupon, amount of foreign sports brand advertisement such as Nike and Adidas flowed into Korea.

It is clear that advertisement effect the economy through the statistics of total amount of import from 1970s up to 90s. Between 70s to 80s, the total amount of import increased more ten times from 198 million to 2,229 million dollar. And until 90s, it increased more than three times compare to 80s as 6,984 million dollar.

As Korea entered a civilian government in 1993, people and overall society clamored the freedom of expression. Advertisement was no exception. So many genres showed up and various expression skills started to be used. Plenty of words in fashion occurred, and lots of TV stars



appeared on advertisement. Many corporation started to pursue their own concept, some of advertisements were made as a serial, several started to use an image to bring into distinct the subject. The importance of copyright became larger than before, because the amount of advertisements which attract consumer's emotion appeared.

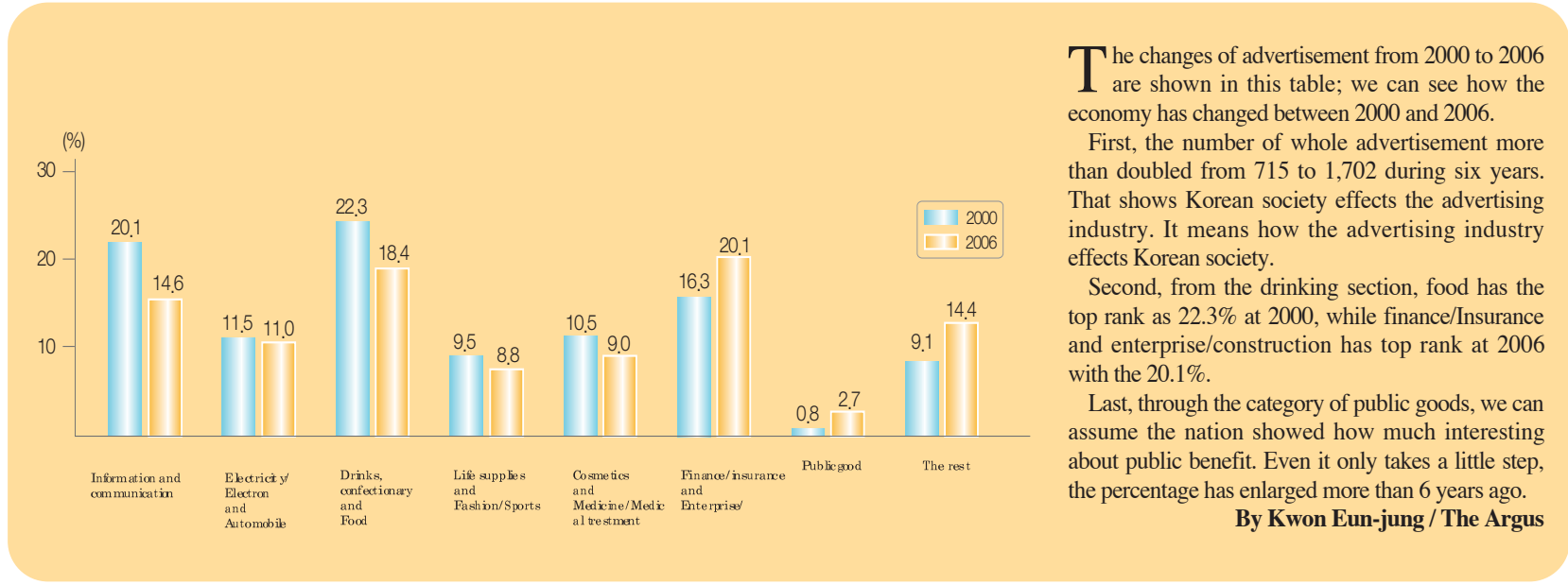
Do you remember the TTL girl? Of course, "image" was used for many advertisement, but she is a representative image-making model who can be easily imagined with the word "first emotional advertisement" with the copy "011 for twenty, TTL." It actually appealed to many teenagers and twenties. A rumor says that the reason TTL advertisement attracted people's eye was because the model was very pretty and attractive! Ah, the rule of history of female used as a victim must be going on anytime and anywhere.

As time goes by, corporation started to focus on people's recognition. In result, some advertisements which emphasize affection, nature, and humanism appear. An advertisement of SK telecom with a copy "love you," express the emotion "affection," rather than the product or corporation itself. Contrary to the advertisement of early TTL, this shows how many layers of consumers the corporation targets.

Not only the genre or subject of advertisement, the medium of advertisement also became diversified. Literally, advertisement is everywhere. There are advertisement on a screen door when we take subway, on a road we walk, on a cup when we drink something, and even on a straw! It is no more the era of two-dimensional simulation. Look at the pictures on the right. These are examples of such three-dimensional advertisement. Who could expect this kind of mediums for an advertisement before? One day, there will might appear a four-dimensional advertisement.

1. Hansung weekly newspaper which put an advertisement first in Korea, in 1886.
2. Cigarette cases which put on some gisaeng's pictures in 1930s
3. An early TV advertisement of soy sauce in 1960s
4. The trend of advertisement in 1970 started to change from medical manufacturing to food and beverage.
- 5,6. Two emotional advertisements of SK telecom of 1990s and 2000s.
7. An outdoor advertisement of nintendo which uses subway gate.
8. An advertisement of yoga class which uses a straw.

Throughout this sentence, we looked over the history of Korean advertisement. The trends of advertising has changed a lot. And people value products more highly than before. As history changes, economy also changes. In the changes of economy and history, advertising develop. But there are people all in the center of history. That is, advertising doesn't let people be changed but people changes the advertising. As long as people changes and develop history, advertising will be go on. All the time.



The changes of advertisement from 2000 to 2006 are shown in this table; we can see how the economy has changed between 2000 and 2006.

First, the number of whole advertisement more than doubled from 715 to 1,702 during six years. That shows Korean society effects the advertising industry. It means how the advertising industry effects Korean society.

Second, from the drinking section, food has the top rank as 22.3% at 2000, while finance/insurance and enterprise/construction has top rank at 2006 with the 20.1%.

Last, through the category of public goods, we can assume the nation showed how much interesting about public benefit. Even it only takes a little step, the percentage has enlarged more than 6 years ago.

By Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus

## Sharp eye on advertisement

By Cha Hyun-jin  
Associate Editor of Culture Section

When people turn on the TV, there are many advertisements about DMB(Digital Multimedia Broadcasting). Even though there aren't many DMB users, it seems as if there are many DMB users in the advertisement. Accordingly, advertisements stimulate consumers by showing unreal things seem real. Enterprises create the demand through advertisements and lures the consumers to purchasing the products.

### What is an advertisement?

A modern advertisement is a derivation of capitalism. Capitalistic products can not be maintained without consumption. So capitalism needed the mechanism of creating its own demand in order to increase consumption. This mechanism is executed exactly by modern advertisement. An advertisement can be seen as a means in the modern society which infers economic development through enlargement of the market demand.

After the Industrial Revolution, there was no need for advertisements because the demand satisfied the supply in the market. Most of the advertisements were about dispensable products or luxurious articles. Advertisements containing new meanings were developed conspicuously after the two World Wars. Prices of products have declined heavily due to the wars. Capitalists had to promote consumption to people. Its purpose was to create the consumption. As a result, advertisements magnified consumption by stimulating people to think dispensable products as essential ones.

Also mass media played a major role, similar to advertisements. Through advertising, people felt more familiar to products because they were exposed to the advertisement wherever they went. In various mass media, ads have been developed in order to achieve this effect.

Advertisements have changed from introducing the characteristics of products to stimulating people's desires. Advertisements are becoming more intelligent. Let's take a look into the essential aspects of advertisements.

### Problems of advertisements

Advertising provides people with joy and extraordinary ideas. But it's not just the matter of receiving the enjoyment. While people are enjoying the advertisement, they unconsciously accept the message shown in the advertisement without criticism. Advertisements have changed over time, followed by its needs. The purpose of advertisement is to arouse



consumer's desire of consuming.

### - Advertisements as an artificial fantasy

An advertisement is a kind of fantasy. It makes unrealistic things seem real. For example, let's take a look at a refrigerator ads. In the advertisement, a heroine says, "I am so happy because I'm a woman." This advertisement gives people a fantasy that a consumer will become happy as her if they buy that product. Business people lure people to spend more money through such advertisements. This means that fantasies shown by the advertisement reaches the consumers in a form of reality to lure them to consuming the product.

### - Advertisement as a means to fulfill the desire of the advertiser

Mass media is intimately related to advertisement. Especially, the invention of television was a turning point which people got to become familiar with advertisements. These days, there are frequent TV program innovations. One of the broadcasting stations pointed out that TV programs is censored based on the audience ratings. However, a broadcasting station is another form of a huge business run by big capital. It seems as if everyone has the freedom to choose which program to watch, but the only people who possess the freedom are the few huge capital holders. Another factor that influences the content and the format of the TV program is the advertisers, to be exact, the capital that they own, for they mainly depend on the profit they earn from advertisers. For example, during the

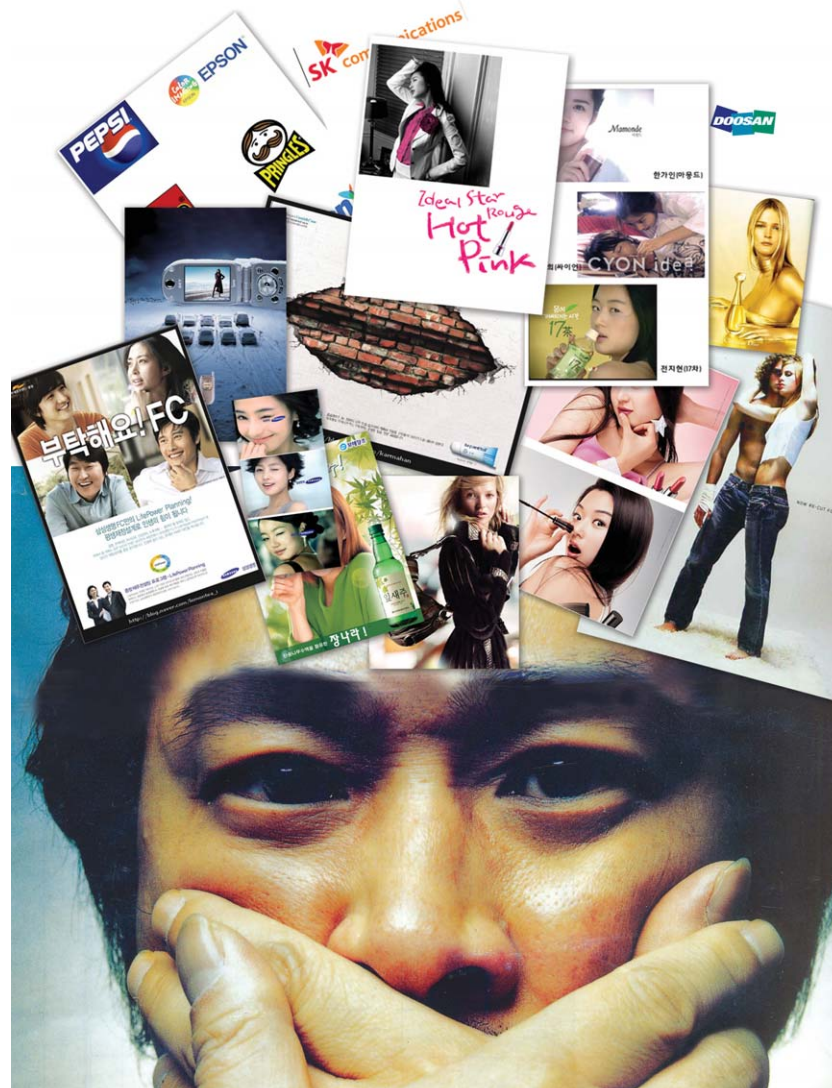
prime time, which is from 5 to 8 P.M, there are too many advertisements compared with other times of the day. Advertisements are prevalent not only on TV but also in all sorts of mass media such as the newspaper, the radio and the internet.

### - Advertisements infringes on the consumer's right of choice

Advertisements hinder people from making the right choice between the desire and the utility. Even though the quality of most products tends to be similar, but the demand for a famous product is larger due to its advertisement. It is within bounds to say that advertisements anesthetizes consumers from making reasonable judgments. In fact, the advertisement made in the cosmetic industry contributes to 10-20% of its total sales. Prices of cosmetics are especially of infinite variety. Its price includes advertisement expenses. As a result, people buy cosmetic products because they are familiar with them from advertisements. However, its high price is due to that very advertisement.

### The way we should look at advertisements

An advertisement is an ingenious trick for generating consumption; no more, no less. Ads also have an artistic character. Advertisement, however, has different aspects from other genres of art. That's why people need to look for the true nature of advertisements. Under the capitalistic system, you should never forget that advertisement is only a tool to express a product.



## For what?



Is this an advertisement for consumer?  
; two models of a MP3 firm "iriver" are eating an "Apple."



"FedEx" -World famous deliver service- delivers parcels of "DHL"



# “One man sows and another man reaps”

## Hidden secrets of substitutive translation divulged

By Song Dan-ah  
Reporter of Culture Section

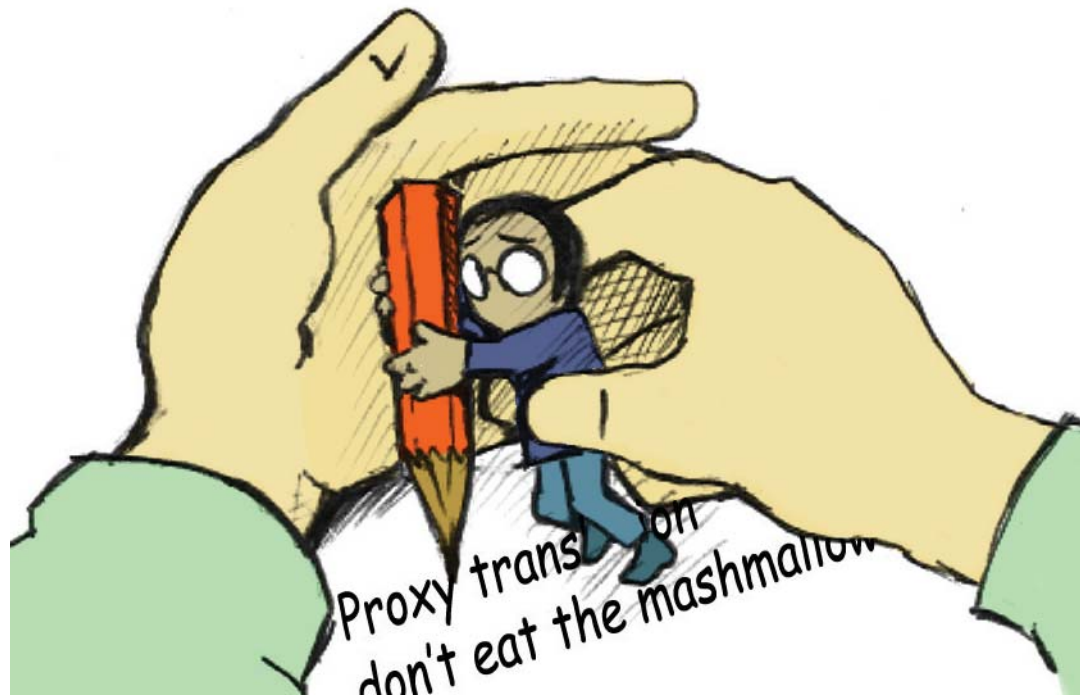
The best-seller, “Don’t eat the Marshmallow yet!” was previously known to have been translated by the announcer, Jeong Ji-young. But as the issue of whether it’s a “substitutive translation” or a “duplicate translation” brought up as a hot potato, the problems of the old custom of the publishing companies was accordingly brought up by a Mr. Kim, the man known to be the actual translator of that book. We found out that Mr. Kim signed the contract agreeing to the condition that when the book is published, the fact that he is the actual translator was to be kept as a secret, and a third person’s name be used as the translator of the book.

Substitutive translation is that you write in a celebrity’s or a famous professor’s name as the translator rather than putting the actual translator’s name because they are unknown to the public. A translator whose name is not known well to the public has less chance of attracting the interest of the readers. This makes it difficult for the publishing companies in marketing the book, so they borrow a celebrity’s name. Actually, substitutive translation is like a traditionally done practice of most publishing companies. Also, publishing companies think that this custom to be a natural thing, thus making the situation even worse.

### The present condition of substitutive translation

According to official statistical data, about 8938 translated books were published last year. But, in actual figures, it might add up to be 15 thousand in total. That means, the amount of books published exceeds the reasonable amount of which the total number of certified translators might have translated. Also, it is not easy to approach to certified translators. There are few professional translators and the translation fee is expensive. Generally, a professional translator is paid 4000 won to 5000 won per one piece of manuscript paper mainly.

In this case, publishing companies are feel difficulty in paying the fee for the translation. So, publishing companies give work to beginners in the translation business or to the professional translation company because it costs cheaper. When a book is published, they use the name of an expert, a CEO of that field or a scholar’s instead. Substitutive translation is known as a formal gateway to becoming a translator. If you have someone you know in the publishing company, you can put your name as a translator directly in the book, but in most cases, people start translating by going into professional translation companies or by attending translation academies. Most of them begin from



substitutive translations there. Translation fee costs cheap, as being 800 won to 900 won per one piece of manuscript paper. Moreover, the translation money is not given right at the moment.

In addition, retranslation, which is a translation from the previous translation, is prevalent. A retranslation is that you translate the same material written in language “A” to language “B”, and then again to language “C.” In these cases, the translation isn’t exact. However, most of the classic literatures brought into Korea have been retranslated from the ones done in Japanese. As you can see here, if correct translation can’t be accomplished as it is now, it will be impossible for us to hope for the development of cultural science.

### Insufficient number of translators

As translation fees for English-Korean translation, beginners take about 2,500 won, experts receive won; the basic fee is 3,000 won per page. Non-professional Japanese translators receive about 1,500-3,000 won and French or German translators receive about 3,500-4,000 won basically. Although the market price rises, the translation fees tend to stay stagnant. That means you are not able to earn a living as a translator. Economic compensation compared to the effort put into the translation is low.

In addition, publishing company hardly gives the money to the translator in time. Some publishing companies even have policies that the translators are to be paid a minimum wage if a certain amount of book is sold, and the translator gets paid additionally from

the sales exceeding the minimum. In these cases, the translators do their best in behalf of their names, thus the quality of translation rises. However, of scientific books, it is very difficult to find the appropriate translator. Translation is very important in Korea because more translated books of famous foreign books are sold compared to Korean literature. There isn’t any famous author in Korea, nor there exist a talented expert of middle-translation of professional knowledge. There are less than 10 people who can translate into the language they are in charge of, and the total number of those people does not even reach 100. Although there is a professional translator training program in the graduate school of Sungkyunkwan University 3 years ago, but that isn’t enough.

### Lack of professionalism in translations

This prevails in books in self improvement. It is unethical to put in someone else’s name as the translator, but if it isn’t brought up to the surface, the readers have no idea what happened. Because translating these books may not require special knowledge. But translating scientific books becomes a very serious problem. There aren’t many people who are able to translate it, when there are possibilities of having mistakes even in cases of being translated by professionals.

Actually, outsourcing of translations for books of practical purpose, business and economic books or books on self improvements is already prevalent. Ni a specialized translation company, many people divide

what is to be translated and then put those individual translated works altogether. Besides, the specialized translation companies prevent the translators and the publisher to meet in person. When those two meet directly, the quality of translation might increase, but the translation company doesn’t let that happen. And actually the labor is exploited by the translation companies, thus the quality of translation tend to be low.

In cases of translating academic books, it is common for the professor to let the students translate it and write the professors name as the translator. This has also been happening in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. A professor of the Malay-Indonesian major had published books translated by the students ever since. Another problem is that there is no regulation to this custom so there seems to be no possible solution to this matter.

### The need for the supporting system towards the translation publication

The corruption of the translation publication is a structural problem rather than a problem of a specific side. A supporting system must be made to solve this problem. Remedies such as experts continuously developing expert translator training programs, increasing the amount of translation supporting associations and securing a variety of plans for translated materials have been discussed, but it has never been enforced. In order for the publishing of translated books to be continued in this world run by the capital, there should be an effective supporting system run by the government or an enterprise.

One of the tasks needed to be activated is building more public libraries and school libraries. Making more public libraries which are scarce in actual numbers, is also important but what’s more important, the inferiority of the school library must be improved as well as the operation becoming normalized. Also we should increase the number of translation publication’s supporting group and achieve the acquirement of the variety in translation planning.

Lastly, the morality and the conscience of the publisher are to be required the most. In foreign countries all the participants of the translation is to be written in the book. Thus the consideration for the translator and the ghostwriter must be settled.

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CHAFS CHAT + HUFSS  
Cartoonist Kwon Eun-jung



### OVERVIEW

## Evolution of netizen

By Cha Hyun-Jin  
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Publizen, Inforust, Digerati; Many coined words appear constantly. A newly coined word is made in order to define new concept which can not explain existing words. These words have characteristics in that it acquaint with a new social phenomenon or people.

Publizen is a newly coined word combining “Publicity” with “Citizen.” This indicates people who actively open their life to public on web. These people want to show their life by their writings, pictures, and movies on the internet. Most of them are teenager and in their twenties. Last 20th on october, according to a survey operated by Power Job, an on-line employment site, and Think Good, an university contest press, it showed that 8 out of 10 said they call themselves as “Publizen” based on 332 university students’s responses.

This phenomenon is evident with the advent of one person media such as “cyworld.” It is analyzed that their desire to express themselves and to be recognized by more people are increasing more than ever before since they are likely to feel that they are not important in an information-oriented society.

Inforust is a compound word that contains both “Information” and “lust.” This term indicates people who enthusiastically collect as much information as possible and spread it through the internet. In the past, it was not easy for the media to get viewer’s feedback on what they broadcast. Now, however, Inforust gives their opinion using mini homepage or blog. Inforust is people who pay attention to the matter of concern and moreover, they openly express their thought on public space, the internet. This clearly distinguishes Inforust from Publizen. Inforust soak in the newest information about product or topic and passes them on to the public with their own opinion. They are one step ahead of Publizen in that Inforust actively express their own opinions while Publizen simply displays one’s private life.

Digerati is a word combining “Digital” with “Literati.” Digerati is a cyber version of an intellectual. They are the people leading the van in digital revolution. The intellectual not only exercises their influence but also has power to put it into practice. Also they are well connected each other and this prepares them to be collectively responsible for things to come. Digerati unites not with regionalism or kinship as it did in the past but with a horizontal network. Digerati is different from Publizen and Inforust in that they behave on web as well as on off-line.

This means that attitude of netizen toward the internet has been changed in a more active direction. While Publizen is limited to simply opening their life though virtual space, however, Inforust gets wide with enthusiasm and expresses themselves to the fullest when it comes to their specialty. Further, Digerati is an action oriented intellectual and they jointly speak out their voices quite often and lead the public opinion in some sorts. It shows that these three types have been changed more actively. Netizen has proceeded step by step.

That is, though the process of these newly coined word, people can see that the behavior of netizen is changed more positively and actively in the internet. The internet is advancing in that as time goes by it is more becoming a place to exchange opinions on many different issues and concerns. This is only possible on the internet which has distinguishing features from existing mass media. In this sense, it is significant in that these three types of netizen are meeting the established expectation that the internet had originally set.

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### Rendezvous

## Find freedom rather than amusement

By Kwon Eun-jung  
Reporter of Culture Section

There are many places people are not willing to go and uninterested. But here is someone who knows the values of hidden lands - so called as back country - of Korea and tries to explore such places. Saying “Composure in nature,” he have had lived in Gangwon-do for four years, and now he lives in Namwon, Jeolla-do. Having been dreamed of traveling all of the lands of Korea since he was young, now Choi Sang-seok is one of the most famous back country traveler in Korea. Listen to his voice and faith, let’s think about some attitudes that we had better model after.



Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus

**Reporter : When you travel to some country, what process do you through? Are there some specific ways when you travel?**

**Choi Sang-seok :** Different from other travelers, I only travel back countries. Only few people live in such villages. There is no formal progress in my work actually, but there are three things I always keep in mind. When I travel and write about some areas, first I try to express natural lives of the place in my sentence. There are not always advantages in some places people visit.

Second, I find an old road every travel. Not only a famous old traditional road such as Mungyeongsaejae, but also old road is everywhere people live. I want people to know the value of tradition. I always try to find some traditional trace in buildings and agricultural machines during my journey.

The last thing is finding the original name of a place. Under the rule of Japanese imperialism, many of places and villages had to change the name into Chinese character. For example, the village “Yeonpo” which the film “Teacher mr. Kim” was made is originally “Berumae.” I feel very sorry about this, because we have so many gorgeous names for our land.

**Traveler Choi emphasizes importance of relaxation in traveling.**

**R : What led you to be a traveler? Is there some specific event or person who had effect on you?**

**Choi :** My father was a charcoal burner. At least several decades ago, when I was a young child, charcoal was burned directly in mountain without any technologized equipments. Many times he went to mountain to burn charcoal. And I was with him. I really loved to go and stay at the mountain for a long while. Several times I couldn’t follow him because of my school work, I felt a great pity for myself.

One day, when I was a middle school student, I decide to travel the southern provinces of Gyeonggi-do during vacation. I thought a month is enough but because many events happened. It was very exiting, spending too much time for my first trip, I able to get home after a week over the vacation. Even though my teacher and parents punished me that time, but of course after that I went traveling on every vacation and holidays.

**R : Are there any unforgettable episodes and terrible experiments?**

**Choi :** Sure. Almost villages I visited are

distance from the downtown. And only few people who live there have car. I have once took an old guy who was bitten by a bee to hospital. Doctor said he was in danger of death, and I felt very fruitful. On the contrary, the first time I went to Myongwol, Choongchung-do, my car was overturned. But dwellers of the village helped me by piling up many stones and I could overcome the risks.

I experienced some risks of death several times. One day, I climbed up Jeonbong mountain, which is located in Gangwon-do, without any equipments. Then I got lost in the mountain, even in summer, it was very cold at night.

**R : I heard you sometimes lecture in university or territorial society. What the main subject do you usually have?**

**Choi :** Always the main subject is “Leave the nature.” What do you think comes first between the nature and human? If I ask someone that have you ever done anything for the nature? Well, most people says no. But people get many things from nature. Land, air, water, atmosphere and so on. It is nonsense to say “Love nature,” or

“Protect nature.” Because people do nothing for the nature. For example, many place of Kangwon-do, which are not developed, don’t get effected when disaster such as flood and drought occurs. Because many trees and grasses adjust proper amount of water for the land.

**R : Many people may overlook some important thing in travel within the country. What would you mostly like to say about this?**

**Choi :** Actually, I have never been abroad. For myself, any areas or culture of overseas didn’t attract me. Well, actually I once have visited china, it was for traveling Beakdu mountain. After I travel all over the country of Korea I might wish travel another land. But many places which I visited several times come to me as if it is new. I don’t know why many people go oversea and want to experience new things, I think they could do those things inside the country as well.

**R : Lastly, tell HUFSSans some tips for good travel and life.**

**Choi :** I want people to know the worth and beauty of our land. When people travel somewhere, they seem to miss something important. They only find sightseeing resort, something exiting, and want to have fun. So when road is blocked, they become irritated and upset. I want to tell them to take all things easy. They are not on the way to get to work, but on travel to have some break. I mean, the processing is more important the destination. Sometimes I go on a trip without destination. All the places I go are my destination, and I enjoy the way.

Also, I rarely look around some popular tourist sight such as Kyongbok palace, Bulguksa because such things are always there even after 10 years. I think the biggest reason people goes to travel is to find composure and relaxation. The most important things, that we miss in everyday life. Have composure!

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# For activation of grass-roots democracy, a trying time

## Inside the recall system, issues of law remain

By Kim Jeong-eun  
Associate Editor of National Section

The recall system targeting at officials of local self-government will take effect from next July 1. About this decision, since the local election was held for the first time 10 years ago, many people are waiting and watching how things will turn out at this point of time. Recently, criticism in relation to Lee Hyo-seon, the mayor of Gwangmyeong, is being led to voter recall. Owing to his remark which was about provoking political conflict between Jolla-do and Gyeongsang-do people, the citizens resisted.

According to the established law of voter recall system, the target is lawmakers of local government. It is obvious that such a recall system would contribute to the activation of grass-roots democracy. However, unequal conditions between regions and administrative miss caused by excessive recall requests, some problems are becoming issues.

### What is recall system?

A recall system is to make the people in question resign from their office by the procedures of re-confidence. According to a new legislative bill, after collecting 10 percent of residents' signatures in case of province governors, 15 percent for local government heads and 20 percent for local lawmakers, three different types of officials can be forced to resign if the citizens' vote holds majority.

However, some disputed points about recall system are being under discussion. Last September 15, a seminar on the theme of "Influence on local administration by inducing the recall system" was held. Also Lee In-ki, a member of the Grand National Party, introduced a reform bill about recall.

According to Park In-yong, a member of the Citizen Autonomy Team in Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, "Above all, an easy access route of residents should be secured for the proper functioning of the recall system." Also, formulating a plan to prevent political abuses is also being a great concern. However, there is a sharp conflict on this point.

### International cases of recall system

Recall system is being adopted widely in advanced nations. Though it is not being managed nationally, there were many nations conducting it locally. In case of the U.S., most local governments adopted a recall system. It was introduced to overcome some problems of local administration such as lack of ability and a

waste of budget. In San Diego, all public officials can be claimed to recall after six months of being elected. It is possible to make petition to a city council with the consent of more than 15 percent among eligible voters. In principle, a vote of call which meets necessary conditions will be enforced within 60 days. Also, a vote for a successor will be held at the same time.

In the case of Germany, the movement introducing a voter recall system was quite active with other policies for direct democracy in the 90s. At the present time, it is being introduced in all states except Baden-Wurttemberg and Bayern.

### Disputed points about recall system

#### - The target of recall system

According to the Article 13 of the Local Government Act, a target of recall system is a local government head and members (except proportional substitutive members.) However, there is an affirmation that vote recall toward superintendent of educational affairs and board of educational committee should be admitted for securing residents' right to control local government.

#### - Elucidation of reason for recall

There are no limits to use the recall vote in a new bill. That is, the conditions are not designated for reasons to recall. In the case of Japan and Germany, there are no restrictions for recall but in the U.S., specific reasons are being elucidated; malfeasance, abusing official authority, non-fulfillment in duty, lack

of ability and breaking the public promises, etc.

In a member's reform bill proposed by Mr. Lee, he is suggesting to restrict reasons for recall in order to prevent improper overuses. However, Lee Gi-woo, a professor of Inha University, points out the problem of such restrictions. He said, "If proper reasons for recall were listed in law, there would be more time needed to ascertain the case and would be pended for a long time."

The matter whether the reasons should be pointed out specifically or not is the matter of degree of admitting the essence of recall system. So about this, there are raising fears that the recall system will be ineffective if there were specific conditions about reasons for recall.

#### - Required conditions of recall demand

The most serious problem of recall which will be enforced next year is about overusing by residents. If required conditions of recall were too toned down, the political situation could be out of join. On the contrary, if it were too strict, the recall system would be in nothing but the name only. So there is great diversity of opinions over establishing such requirements.

Also, some people say that the use of the recall vote system should be graded by the scale of local self-government. That is, for the harmony of practical effect and prevention of overuses, percentage of signature needed for recall should be downed in case of small sized local self-government. On the contrary, it should be raised in the opposite situation. At present,

it is necessary to collect signatures of 10 to 20 percent among residents on a petition, regardless of the size of local self-government. However, the dangers of overuses are not small. So the fact is that regionally balanced conditions are needed.

#### - A quorum of decision for recall

According to the established law about the recall system, the recall is decided by over one-third of the votes and the approval by a majority. However, in this case, there is some possibility of overuses. Professor Lee Gi-woo said at the seminar on September 15, "As we considered about the importance of the recall system and had concerns over the beginning of introduction, the proper decision should be made of the vote of majority and win of a majority."

#### Concerns about administrative vacancy

As once the recall vote is announced, the official who has been recalled loses all of his or her authorities till the vote is over. Though there is no legal force when only the recall is proposed, serious problems could be raised as local administration vacuum.

#### Efforts for early settlement of recall

In the whole world, the nations conducting recall system are the U.S., Japan, Germany, Switzerland, and so on. In these nations, recall is being performed to withdraw officials of local self-government who abuse power or lack of ability. In Korea, the recall system is also based on the constitution; According to Article 27 of the constitution, "The nation has the right to petition a public official who does an illegal act." Recall systems would contribute to grass-roots democracy by activating as a local administration.

However, recall would be an extreme measure. If not, it could cause unrest on local politics. So, before conducting recall, it is necessary to have enough discussions and revisions for bills minimizing such side effects by overusing.

Park In-yong, who is in the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs said, "Whether recall system reaches early settlement or not would depend on political maturity of residents and complementing for the weak points in the recall system." He also added, "To resolve such problems, we will take steps for public awareness about recall and educate local government employees."

Citizens are watching how the recall system settles down and performs efficiently next year.

## Seoul metro's capital and labor's festival

On October 27, Friday, there was "capital and labor combination festival" at the Jamsil assistance stadium. It was held to gather united purpose and concerns about combination of all union members with the perfect realization of "the law of working five days a week" and so on. The labor union sponsored all union members to participate in the athletic meet, which was firstly held after the foundation of Seoul metro.

But, essential workers were excluded because of the work of the subway service. On the day, more than 3,000 people of labor unions and their families got together. Jung Yun-soo, chairperson of Seoul metro labor union, remarked that this festival was to service safety and traffic welfare to Seoul citizens. He declared the action of labor union of new paradigm and insisted the social role of labor union for citizen.

He also said that this festival can be a restorative of confidence between capital and labor. He added that this festival is their promise - Seoul metro does not give trouble to citizen any more by strike.

Training publicity director, Sim Ju-sik, said, "Seoul metro labor union decided to evade from outdated labor action of the past and develop into a new manner. In such meaning, this year we had been helping out in restoring at the flood damage spot of Gangwon-do. That is, the action which citizen admits can be supported by the mass of people. It was driven forward for improvement of image." He also remarked, "Our society is a community society. Each capital and labor does not exist when the one is a winner and the other is a loser. Doing a negotiation is trying to understand each other, conceding, and coming to an agreement." On the day, Seoul metro refused to participate in the general strike of Korean Confederation of Trade Unions and continued to endeavor a practice for capital and labor combination.

By Nam Seok-ho / The Argus



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## Society for all ages

By Yeo Hee-soo  
Editorial Consultant

The Bank of Korea (BOK) reported on Oct. 14, the consumption of medical and health-related services will rapidly grow, until 2020, as the country puts more emphasis on policies for an aging population. The BOK also predicted Korea will face a shortage of up to 4.8 million workers in 2020 unless the country improves labor productivity because of aging population and falling birthrates.

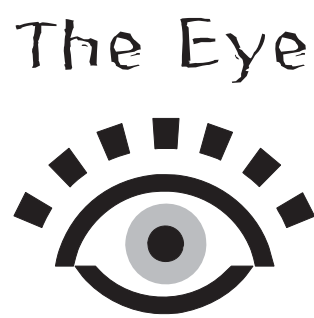
On Oct. 10, the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs said people aged over 65 reached 9.2 percent of the population as of August. Other related governmental organizations, related institutions and also newspapers are reporting the expected crisis of Korea.

There seems to be a common thread in our society of concern about future implications of an aging population. It might be natural to predict and analyze expected problems but it is not a panacea for this complicated issue.

Labor statistics which indicates a decreasing labor force and productivity, analysis for the ripple effect of an aging population may warn people about the seriousness, but such an economical type of approach or public awareness are rather segregating for the aged people of society.

Aging population is a process. Almost all countries which experience economic growth or after their industrialization level, undergo low birthrates and as a result, growing an elderly population.

It is not a phenomenon which is detached from our society, nor a matter to be cured. Some newspapers and institutions report that an aging population means a crisis in our future's productivity and claim to prepare proper economical, quantitative methods to settle down.



Generally, they show scientifically proved statistics how the elderly population affects Gross Domestic Products (GDP) and also expected rates of GDP loss. They say corporations should use the high quality labor force which comes from copious, wide experience as a countermeasure.

Though these systematic analyses are important in dealing matters, it should not be the only method and approach. It is another problem that such quantitative resources are rather neglecting the senior citizens and setting apart from the percept of being a neighbor. Frequently, those quantitative methods and approaches do harm to our consciousness.

The elderly are also a part of our neighborhood. Being taken care from somebody is also a right as one experiences their latter years. It is a natural process. Besides, the aged must be encouraged to participate in our community lives.

They should have chances to be hired, educated, and have rights for leisure and organizational behaviors.

Not only lengthening their life spans, their social movements and forming organizations should be ensured. Especially, the labor force of the old people in households should be revaluated.

Recently, there was a street project named, "AEIOU" by the Purun Citizen Community (PCC) in a side street of Imundong, in front of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

There were pictures on walls of houses of community people including old people smiling with some wrinkles in their brows. This project may show a non-economical and rather valuable approach for the elderly people toward a society for all ages.

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## People

By Song Dan-ah  
Reporter of Culture Section

Over the past several decades, there have been roughly 200,000 Korean children sent to overseas for adoption. These children are uprooted from their mother country and placed into the new societies that they must learn and behave as their own. However, as reach to adulthood, they tend to return to their native place. While many adopted children complete this procedure successfully, the majority of adoptee tends to face with several significant barriers to find their origin including genetic parents and relatives in Korea. To help search process and solve related issues, many activists and organizations are working hard.

One of them is Global Overseas Adoptees Link (G.O.A.'L) that was founded to assist returning adoptees to adapt easily in Korean society. G.O.A.'L was founded in Seoul in March 1998, by a group of overseas-adopted Koreans in the U.S and European countries. G.O.A.'L became and officially registered as a non-profit organization in February 2002 and became a Non-Government Organization (NGO) in January 2004 in Korea. G.O.A.'L connects Korean adoptees from European countries and the U.S. together with over 100 native Korean volunteers. The native Korean members help providing knowledge and insight about Korean culture to adopted Koreans as well as put effort on alerting adoption issues to the public. Shortly, G.O.A.'L was developed to support adoptees make a successful adjustment for living and working in Korea such as finding a job and a place to live. More importantly, G.O.A.'L's presence in Korea fosters awareness about adoption issues to the government, other adoption agencies, and more broadly, Korean society.

Kelli Jean Donigan is a general editor of G.O.A.'L Newsletter at present. She was adopted when she was two years old and finally, returned back to Korea nine years ago. In the cradle, she was thinking that she was not an American. She often asked for her parents about why she was different from other people in terms of skin colors. When she was in the third grade of the elementary

## Hope for returning adoptees



Kelli is talking about adoption and G.O.A.'L.

Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus

school, she was aware of Korea and started being interested in knowing Korean culture because there were many Korean families who migrated into the U.S. from Korea. When she was in the 5th or 6th grade, so-called colored race lived few there in her village and almost no Asian or Black people were observed. She missed Korea very much.

"At that time, Korea was dreaming to me that I could never go to. However, by chance, I got an opportunity to visit Korea. After I graduated the university, I heard about teaching middle or high school students in Korea. I applied for this position." She was already participating in many voluntary works and started making of G.O.A.'L Newsletter since August this year.

Korean children who are adopted to overseas tend to experience much discrimination in the white society. In the U.S., there are relatively less discriminations because of prominence of mixed Asian and the Black racial groups. However, colored people in Europe are unfairly treated in Europe. The adoptees are being bullied from school and abandoned from their foster parents. "In the old days, I broke up with a boy friend because my boy friend knew that I was adopted from Korea."

She thought veiling on her personal background was worthless. She did not hide that she was adopted. She was proud of being a Korean.

Most adoptees grow up without understanding who they are, where they came from, or why they have to live in the society that has different values and often discriminates other people. As adoptees got older, they begin to question themselves the reason why they are mistreated. Questions for their identity often emerge and their needs for answers grow. They only learn about the adopted countries without understanding or connection to their motherland.

Also, many adoptees return to their mother country to learn about cultural values and patterns and the origin of themselves. Some people feel needs to find a connection between themselves and their biological roots. Many adoptees return to Korea for tours, studies, work, or living for the extended period of time. However, adoptees soon discover that they face with many challenges or even more in Korean society as they did in their adopted homelands. Namely, they confront discrimination and rejection also by Korean people. Although they seem to fit into Korean society outwardly, they are not accepted because of their different cultural heritage. They usually are not able to speak Korean, act and dress like a typical Korean, and assimilate to Korean culture.

Kelli Jean Donigan said that over the past years, there were several activities of international adoption out of Korea. On the

autumn of 2005, the former Minister of Health and Welfare, Kim Geun-Tae, announced that Korea would end international adoption within 4 to 5 years. Kelli said, "Korea has great capability to take care of orphans. We are now the 10th largest economic country in the world. It means we are no longer poor or developing. We are the only developed country in the world that still has an international adoption system to send children abroad. In fact, we sent out the most number of children than any other countries." She made an additional comment that human rights should be protected not only from the adoption perspective, but also from orphanage supervision. Government should construct social welfare systems to project children rights.

Adoption issues are much more opened to the public than what it used to be several years ago. However, there are still prejudices against the adoptees yet. They are actually struggling and going through a hard time. In the future, she hopes to do this work continually and also wishes to inform about the adoption issue nationwide. "The first editor of the G.O.A.'L newsletter was my friend. She was making a plan to publish a G.O.A.'L U.S.A newsletter. If I get a chance, I want to support her and work together."

In the G.O.A.'L, anyone can apply for the volunteer worker position. If somebody wants to volunteer, one must pay an annual fee of 30,000 won. All volunteers are welcome to partake in G.O.A.'L's functions. Recently, college students who are interested in adoption issues make a lot of visits.

Kelli said that she was pleased to see those who express concerns over the adoption, although they have never experienced before. However, so far, it is not sufficient for us just to recognize the adoption issue. Her last word was very impressive. "I wish everyone has in-depth understanding of adoption. Especially, I wish Korean people pay more attention to this issue. My pleasure to be a Korean through making such newsletter about myself."

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# Who condemned Islam a wicked religion ?

## Instead of genuine doctrine, Islam has been interpreted by mortal intention

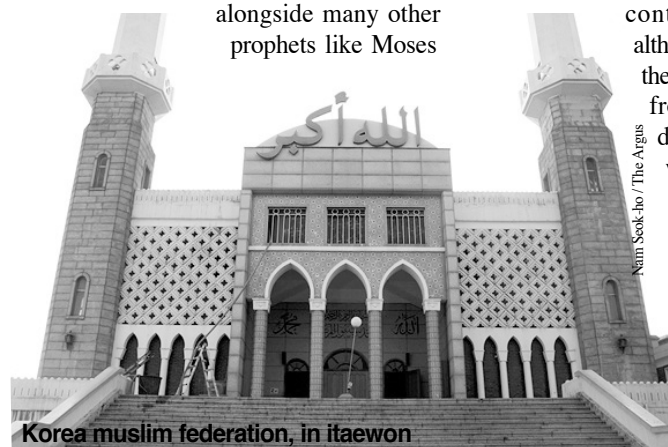
By Nam Seok-ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Last month, the Yonhap News Agency reported that the Pope Benedict XVI stated that "Islam is evil and inhuman religion spreading faith through sword," in a speech in Germany. Islamic groups and religious leaders strongly refuted this statement. On September 17, an Italian nun was attacked in Somalia and an Orthodox Church on the western bank of Jordan River was torched by furious Islam followers. Finally, the Pope aware of the situation made an official apology. However, on Sept. 18, the highest leader of Iran, Khamenei, showed strong hostility by saying that the recent statement by the Pope was intended to restart the crusades against Muslims. In addition, war in Iraq, a source of hatred is still burning due to the lack of understanding and compromise between these two religions.

### Doctrines of Islam

In contrast to what people generally think, Islam is a monotheistic religion, and values total obedience and submission to the will of God. The word "God" that Allah meant was the name for the only one true God. While "Islam" (obedience or peace in etymological meaning) means the way to gain peace by obeying God and following his will. There is only one divinity in Islam and is based on a strict one and only god concept in which no human can be deified or have holiness. The Qu'ran, AKA the Koran, is a scripture receiving divine messages from God, along with the Old and New Testament. Muhammad is considered the final apostle chosen by God. He sits alongside many other prophets like Moses



Korea muslim federation, in itaewon

and Jesus. Therefore, Islam believes that there is only one true God, the same as in Christianity. Although the Muslims (followers of Islam) respect and follow all these prophets as prophets of God, they don't follow any of these prophets as subjects having divinity. The only divinity in Islam is that of God himself. The faith of Muslims starts from the confession of faith (which Sunni Muslims call called "shahada") which pledges, "There is no god but God and Muhammad is the prophet of God."

The core doctrines of Islam are six beliefs and five practices. The first of the six beliefs is accepting Allah. This means showing faith towards the only God. This becomes the most fundamental thing for believers and is the foundation and pillar of Islamic belief. Therefore, doubting the existence, disparaging or personifying "the only God" is considered the greatest sin, which cannot be forgiven in Islam. Second is believing in the existence of angels and third, accepting the fact that the Qu'ran is the perfect word of God, delivered to mankind. Fourth, believing that the last judgment day, when heaven and hell are decided upon depending on sin, will come. Fifth is that the fate of mankind is already decided by God.

Sixth is that the apostles, the people chosen by God, must be accepted. Although Islam emphasizes the fact that Muhammad is the last prophet, they accept many people whom appeared in the Old Testament, New Testament and the Qu'ran, such as Adam, Noah, Abraham, Jonah and Jobe, etc. Despite the fact that Jews and Christians consider Islam as heresy, Muslims consider Moses or Jesus as prophets to respect and praise. All five articles concur with Judaism and Christianity. Nevertheless, there is one huge difference. In contrast to Christianity, although the Qu'ran accepts the fact that Jesus was born from the Virgin Mary, it denies the fact that Jesus was crucified or that Jesus is the son of God.

It also believes that there won't be any more prophets until the judgment day. Here lies the greatest difference from the other g r e a t

Nam Seok-ho / The Argus

mortheistic traditions (Judaism doesn't accept that Jesus was a prophet either).

### Five practices

The five practices are the confession of faith and worship, fasting, charity (like the tithes of Christianity) and pilgrimage to the Holy Land. These practices are common to Christianity also. Finally, there is "Jihad" and this can be included or excluded depending on denomination. In the early stages of Islam's expansion, Jihad had been restrained as much as possible toward inducing war with physical violence or killing people in conquered areas and the Jihad for financial purposes had been prohibited. But Islam radicals of later generation reapplied Jihad by interpreting it politically due to the historical and political situations they were faced with. For example, Islam had justified physical confrontation with the Christian crusaders. But Muhammad also stated that the best form of Jihad, which is the essence of Jihad, is executed without using sword or weapon and must come from the mercy and tolerance of Allah. However, Jihad is now being used more frequently in modern society. Jihad is taking place through various events such as the 9/11 terror crisis, the war between the United States and Iraq, confrontations between Israel and the Middle East, etc. Lee Ju-hwa, the Korean Islam mission director, stated, "Israel has invaded Palestine using military force, backed by powerful countries, and the people of Palestine have lost their country. That's why the Hamath leaders have risen, expanding the meaning of Jihad. Here, Jihad cannot be interpreted as merely killing people. It is making physical, mental and material efforts for keeping a faithful life." Finally, he stated that, "The common object pursued by Islam, Judaism or Christianity is the spreading of the teachings of God to many people." He also added, "But the only difference is at the methodology of belief. Islam pursues tolerance to other religions and coexistence."

### Occurrence of the Battle of Crusades: War with Islam and Christian world

Islam has its root in Judaism just like Christianity. Islam is something, which binds the mental world of Arabs, which is divided by many races and religions as they serve various sorts of Gods. Although Islam had accepted the concept of having only one God from Judaism, it rejected the narrow-

ness of being the religion for only Jewish people and let Judaism be. It also turned its back on Christianity by rejecting the Christian doctrine called the holy trinity. Islam feels this doctrine is inconsistent because it conflicts with the one God belief with "man=God." Today, while the trouble and conflict between Islam and Judaism or Christianity (which is even called the "clash of civilization") has the antagonism from difference of doctrines, the greater causes are over bygone wars repeated over history and racism between groups. The war between the Western alliance and Arabs started long ago as Islam power. The conquering of the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal of today) by crossing the Strait of Gibraltar in 711 had repeated continuously until the 9/11 terror in New York in 2001.

In 1071, the Christian Emperor Constantinople, who had been weakened tremendously due to expansion of Muslims, suffered a greater defeat because of the Seljuk people which was the new Islamic dynasty. At the time, the Seljuk dynasty was also ruling Jerusalem. Because of this, the Emperor Constantinople began to worry about whether the people of Seljuk would even block the pilgrimage route to Jerusalem along with fear of his own survival; even though it hadn't been blocked in reality. So the emperor requested support from the Pope and Christian rulers by suggesting the organization of a military pilgrimage for the purpose of protecting the pilgrimage route and ultimately reclaiming Jerusalem. As the political and commercial ambitions are combined with religious vigor, the first crusade expedition started at last. In 1099, the crusaders finally restored Jerusalem and recovered Christian sovereignty. But the Christian followers started their sense of hatred and grudge against Islam. The crusaders intentionally massacred all Muslims of Jerusalem including women and children. They also destroyed all holy places of Islam.

To modern-day Arabian people who believe in Islam, the Christian followers have been the cause of invasion and destruction that have never acted peacefully. The fact is that Christian followers were the disaster itself to Islam followers. The battle or crusades, which had started in 1095 and lasted for 200 years was a disaster destroying and vandalizing the life and property of Islamic followers. There are details on

brutality of Christians. In a chronicle by Raoul De Carmen, who was a crusader at the time, it describes that "We the crusaders have put adults of heresy into a large pot and boiled them at the Marat en Numan. We also pierced their children with skewer and burned them."

The Christian reign of Jerusalem was handed back to Islam once again less than a century later. Compare the history of Islam at the time, his soldiers showed the mercy of not inflicting any harm to civilians and not destroying the churches or holy grounds as he conquered Jerusalem. This has to be shameful history for Christians.

With the arrival of modern times, the Christian power of capitalism once again became the colonial ruler. The invading powers vandalized the home of Islam followers again by supporting Israel. In the Middle East conflict between Israel and Islamic countries which had continued since the World War II, the Christians have been the enemies and through the Gulf War of 1990 and invasion of Afghanistan started in 2001, the Christians have always appeared to Islam followers as "The blood hungry calamity" and so, the conflict between two religions hasn't shown any sign of pacification.

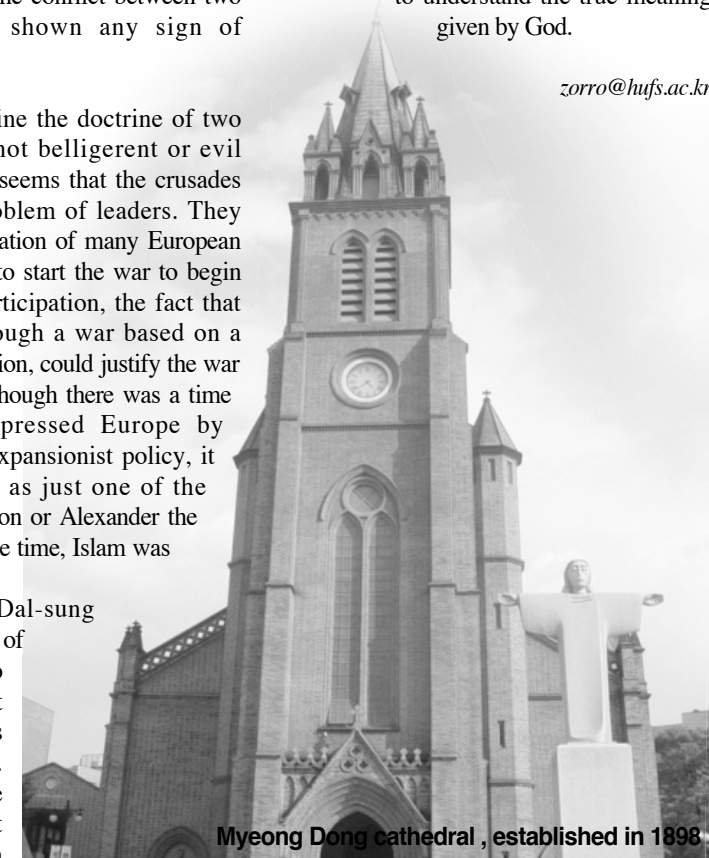
When we examine the doctrine of two parties they are not belligerent or evil doctrines. Then it seems that the crusades have been the problem of leaders. They needed the participation of many European countries in order to start the war to begin with. For such participation, the fact that they're going through a war based on a common goal, religion, could justify the war for their needs. Although there was a time when Islam suppressed Europe by conquest and an expansionist policy, it can be explained as just one of the events, like Napoleon or Alexander the Great, because at the time, Islam was at its height.

Professor Ryu Dal-sung stated, "The history of mankind has had so many wars that it could be called as the history of war. Is there any true justice from ancient wars or modern

wars? The war between Christians and Islam known as the Battle of the Crusades includes various causes and purposes. He added, "We can see the purpose of the Battle of Crusades being securing territory and reinforcement of ruling power. It can be considered as solving increasing population and food problems by securing more territory and Christian and Islamic rulers trying to consolidate their sovereignty through war."

Here, we have no choice but to ask the question, is basic source of creating such phenomena religion itself? We can think of the problem being people trying to understand history through the lens of religion. In other words, western power and Islamic power both have been interpreting the history of all disputes and conflicts as religious wars and the same goes for the present times. The case of territorial disputes between Israel and its neighbors is even more serious. In result, political and religious leaders are connecting international disputes with religion to cloud the core of event. In other words, it means that the problem is people making interpretations for their own advantage. Perhaps God is sighing about continuous wars by people who were unable to understand the true meaning given by God.

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Myeong Dong cathedral, established in 1898

### Digest & Focus

## Truth of life in literature

By Lee Hyae-myung  
Editorial Consultant

With the so-called "Humanities Crisis," literature is being neglected by the majority of people. Among the many genres of literature, poetry is a genre that most of the students feel is difficult or boring. On October 26, Hwang Dong-kyu, a poet, famous for his works such as *Pungjang* (Wind burial), and *Jeulgeoun Pyeonji* (A happy letter), gave a lecture with the title "Why do I do literature." The lecture took place at the Multimedia Lecture Building of Seoul National University.

### Digest

Hwang Dong-kyu preceded his lecture with a belief that literature is more meaningful than other studies since literature expresses the "truth in life." He took examples of various literary works, such as Shakespeare's *King Lear*, *Hamlet* and Thomas Mann's *Der Zauberberg* (The Magic Mountain).

With the example of Shakespeare's works, Hwang asserted that in Shakespeare's tragedies, the characters that represented the morality and goodness of the Middle Ages are destroyed by the characters that represent the craftiness of the Renaissance. "That was the truth of life at the time. That was how the real situations were," he said.

About poetry, he remarked that poetry is a genre where the choice of words matters more than other types of literature, and in poetry truth in life can make the poets give up on their intentions or figure out the new structures of life. As an example, he read a few of his own works and explained how his intention changed as he wrote the poems.

Hwang Dong-kyu described an episode



Poet Hwang Dong-kyu on the lecture at SNU.

Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

of the time when he started writing the poem, *Jeulgeoun Pyeonji*. "I was in love with a woman, and I wanted to write a really beautiful poem of love to impress her. However, as I went on writing, I could not help but write the realistic sides of life and love; the limitations of love. I could not fully express what I wanted to in the poem because such stark honesty was the reality of the time that could not be neglected."

### Focus

Hwang concluded his lecture saying, "Literature is a work of a human being who cannot ignore the truth of life. Literature which cannot give up on truth of human beings is hard to be used as a method for an ideology or desire of the writer. This is what makes literature to be placed at superior height than other studies from an ethical point of view. In this world of greed, literature is the spirit and vitality that we must bring up with the agony of the era and joy of creation."

Although Hwang Dong-kyu asserted that

literature has a character which makes it hard to be used for other purposes such as political purposes, through out history there has been precedents that show literature has not always kept itself inside its characteristic clean-side. Literature is a piece of writing that expresses human beings emotions and thoughts. Through how it is written, and understood, different roles can be given. Nevertheless, as Hwang said, along with other roles, literature still plays an important role of reminding people of the truth in human being, and truth in life itself.

For a long, long time, literature has touched countless readers' hearts with veracity and sincerity, and it will continue on its role with writers who do not neglect the truth in life, whether such truth is painful or delightful.

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### Professor's opinion

## Something special in myth

If we were to gain more accurate and deep understanding on Greek myth, it is necessary to at least read the original text of Greek myth. Then shouldn't we be able to read Greek first? But you don't have to become hopeless because you can't read Greek. Although most people didn't have much interest in the original text of Greek myth, there are many complete translations in this country. Needless to say there are more yet to be translated. The "plot" of Greek myth came from Greek epic poems, lyric poems, tragedy and philosophy. Presently, the works of Homeros and Hesiodos are translated from their original text in our country. The Greek myth had been written over almost 800 years from Homeros to Ovidius. Many Greek and Roman authors had made various stories with Greek myth as the subject matter and many editions have been created as the result. They are conveying one story with various methods. Therefore, the story can be compiled in a very different viewpoint depending on how we see it. Even with Greek era, it had different methods of explaining gods and human beings according to early period, middle period and latter period. Moreover, far greater changes occur as they get to the Roman era. That's because the reason and awareness of living in this world get changed along with political, historical and philosophical backgrounds. Every one of students who are taking my Greek myth class say that "It's interesting but difficult." Isn't this the most ideal answer? But there is one thing that I became curious about. Why do the students think that Greek myth is difficult? Naturally, that would be because they've been thinking vaguely that Greek myth is "easy." So there are many cases where they take this as a strategic course. That is to say the Greek myth is a subject which they take without caring about it. The students with such simple thought get to panic at first. Most think they can more

than master Greek myth if they take the course for just one semester. But they are surprised when they see the endlessly spreading ground and mysterious woods as they come into small island called Greek myth. There is something special in myth. That's because the experience and insight of life by human beings throughout centuries are smeared in it. Actually, the difficult thing is not the myth itself.



Doesn't the word myth stand for "story"? There is nobody who doesn't understand myth even if it has been encountered for the first time. But the myth is not a simple story. The myth becomes very complicated as people try to find out more about it. In order to interpret this Greek myth, we must at least be aware of how the myth has been created. First, it is necessary to examine the historic, cultural, political and philosophical background of era in which the people who have been talking and hearing of myth from long ago. In western countries, the research on Greece has been performed through various forms of studies. It's just that these researches haven't been particularly introduced to us. If we interpret the myth in our own way without being aware of Greeks in Greece at all, it would be same as just hearing what other people tell us and saying this and that about it in our

own way.

We must focus on the method to find out about Greek myth properly. We must become familiar with the method of feeling and thinking like ancient Greeks. That is the only way we can weave network of meaning which has been infinitely cut off within Greek myth. Furthermore, we would be able to discover the universal original form of human mind which Greek myth represents. But this isn't our only purpose for trying to find out about Greek myth. How this myth can be experienced and applied to us in these modern times is even more important. Even in case where we are not sure of what the myth is trying to imply in an instant, it has meanings and rules in its own way. It's just that understanding the implication is difficult because it is not familiar and even strange at time to us living in modern times.

It seems very easy to become friends with myth. That's because there's something in it which fascinates us even if we encounter it without knowing anything. The special ability which myth has is that it makes us have many thoughts on ourselves and the world with stories that might seem to happen in our daily life. Perhaps that's why it feels like Alice falling into rabbit's tunnel as we inquire into Greek myth. We get to experience extraordinary things in a completely different world. But as we gradually become familiar with it, we get to think that it isn't so unfamiliar. That's because everything seems to have seen at one time somewhere. Like Alice in Wonderland, exploring the world of myth would be very interesting. Although it is difficult to live like myth, following up with myth isn't so difficult as we think. But getting gradually difficult after being easy at first goes same for life or myth.

Chang Young-ran  
Classical's understanding



# Various perspectives: How the press look at N.K.'s nuclear experiment

## Acceptable criticism requires reasonable justification

After the nuclear test of North Korea, each country is wrangling about taking countermeasures against North Korea. Opinions separate clearly when it comes to the editorial columns of journals whose opinions differ greatly. For example, The Hankyoreh vs The Chosun Ilbo in South Korea, The Nation vs Washington Post in U.S. and The Asahi Shimbun vs The Yomiuri Shimbun in Japan. As each newspaper sticks to their own point of view, the subscriber is likely to become narrow-mindedness as well as be confused of judging the facts when a subscriber reads an article of one journal. Thus, in this crucial time, the international section of The Argus provides the different point of view of the six different newspapers on the matter of North Korean nuclear issues. Furthermore, with comparing the articles, readers could broaden their standpoint and understand the viewpoints of the others. In addition, The Argus hopes that the readers could have a chance to think about why does this dispute intensify in the field of journalism. This could be done by understanding the situation of each nation and hidden intention which are reflected in the columns and editorials. ...ed

### 한겨레 THE HANKYOREH

The Hankyoreh

#### From the North: shock and poor judgment / Oct. 10

The North Korean nuclear issue will, in the end, have to be resolved through peaceful and diplomatic means.

#### South Korea still has a leadership role to play / Oct. 11

There's no way to know exactly what Pyongyang's intentions are, but there is also no reason to cut off North-South relations. The effort to resolve the nuclear issue peacefully and not just punish the North for its test must continue, if only for the sake of guaranteeing the survival of the Korean people. South Korea needs to be changing the direction of how this unfolds little by little, and not just following along.

#### Japan's duties do not include sanctions / Oct. 13

The sanctions are overly harsh, as they almost completely ban all North Korean ships, goods, and people from Japan. Even a mouse will bite a cat when it is cornered. You worry that instead of bringing about a peaceful resolution to the current crisis, Japan's actions might bring about even greater ruin by encouraging the North to engage in irrational and desperate behavior.

#### North Korean committee's dangerous statement / Oct. 27

Naturally, the South Korean government in the meantime needs to carefully decide how far it is going to participate in U.N. sanctions. If things go wrong and the situation leads to a confrontation between North and South, it is our own population that will have to deal with the ill effects.

### 朝鮮日報 The Chosun Ilbo

The Chosun Ilbo

#### South Korea's Survival Strategy After the Nuclear Test / Oct. 9

What can protect South Korea from the North's nuclear threat is only the nuclear umbrella of our ally the U.S.

#### Seoul Must Keep Its Promise / Oct. 20

If we are to let the North make that choice, it must realize how painful having nuclear arms is. If we treat it as we did before the nuclear test, Pyongyang will find no reason to give up its nuclear program.

If the government really wishes to implement the UN resolution, this deranged talk that Mt. Kungang package tours and the Kaesong Industrial Complex will continue has to stop. If it carries on, we will have to conclude that this government's foreign and security policy is predicated on safeguarding not the security of South Korea but the Kim Jong-il regime.

#### Who Is Running the Country? / Oct. 24

We have just sailed into the waters of the North Korean nuclear crisis and are approaching the typhoon. When the skipper cannot guarantee the safety of his passengers, he is no longer the captain. He should stop prancing around and stand where he belongs. Only then will the rest of the crew find their position and do their own part. This is what the 48 million passengers demand.

#### Engagement? What Engagement? / Oct. 27

The Sunshine Policy the Kim Dae-jung administration initiated and the Roh administration has inherited has played nothing but the role of an ATM or Santa Claus, delivering money and goods however bad the North has been.

### 朝日新聞 The Asahi Shimbun

The Asahi Shimbun

#### Sanctions on North Korea / Oct. 17

Dealing with such a country (N.K.), in tandem with sanction-imposing resolutions, requires a flexible diplomatic strategy using both pressure and dialogue. A window for negotiations needs to be kept open.

The big question is how to bring North Korea back to the negotiating table and extract a compromise. For that, the cooperation and unity of Japan, China, South Korea, together with the United States and Russia, are essential. We have entered an era of multilateral negotiations.

We must avoid a situation in which the enforcement of the U.N. sanctions leads to an incident that escalates into a conflict.

#### Ship inspections issue / Oct. 18

Should Japan go nuclear, that would run completely counter to this global aspiration-preventing any further nuclear proliferation.

#### Japan's nuclear debate / Oct. 21

Foreign Minister Taro Aso, addressing a foreign affairs committee in the Lower House on Wednesday, uttered inappropriate comments about Japan's possible possession of nuclear weapons. We cannot allow such deplorable remarks to go unchallenged. We fear that such comments could be misunderstood in world politics.

#### Sanctioning North Korea / Oct. 23

But even as the world pressures Pyongyang with sanctions, it is also important to keep the doors open for dialogue. Thus, the United States wisely decided to postpone its planned military exercise with South Korea last Thursday.

### 讀賣新聞 The Yomiuri Shimbun

The Yomiuri Shimbun

#### Safeguarding Japan in a 'dangerous new era' / Oct. 11

Should the council fail to implement any effective sanctions on North Korea, the country may act even more rashly. Japan needs to thoroughly check its security arrangements so it can deal with the new threat. Needless to say, it is hardly conceivable that Japan's possessing a nuclear weapon will become a real issue anytime soon. But North Korea's becoming a nuclear-armed country certainly bring about a "major change in the international community."

The government must not let our country have to fear for its existence by failing to take a realistic response to such a major change, due to its emotional "nuclear allergy."

#### Concrete action must follow UNSC resolution / Oct. 16

The sanctions are aimed at prohibiting the transfer of materials, funds and personnel to "drive North Korea into a corner."

If North Korea ignores the UNSC resolution, the Security Council should immediately ratchet up the magnitude of the sanctions. The government also should not shy from imposing further unilateral sanctions on North Korea.

#### ROK (the Republic of Korea)'s 'sunshine policy' has brought dark clouds / Oct. 18

Far from preventing Kim Jong Il from developing nuclear arms, South Korea's sunshine policy toward North Korea has instead helped it do so.

North Korea broke the 1992 Joint South-North Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula that Seoul and Pyongyang concluded. The sunshine policy has failed utterly.

South Korea should be urged to review its appeasement policy toward the North through close strategic talks among the three countries.

### The Nation

The Nation

#### Bush to Kim: Thank you! / Oct. 10

Republican lawmakers to focus exclusively on local issues to mitigate the Foley controversy. At the same time, the White House plans to amplify national security issues, especially the threat of terrorism, after North Korea's reported nuclear test, in hopes of shifting the debate away from casualties and controversy during the final month of the campaign.

#### Just blame Bill / Oct. 11

Over the past six years, our "my way or the highway" president blew up a crucial nonproliferation agreement which was keeping North Korea's plutonium stores under seal, ended bilateral talks with Pyongyang, squashed Japan's and South Korea's carefully constructed "sunshine policy," which was slowly drawing the bizarre Hermit Kingdom back into the light.

The North Koreans' test also underscores that nuclear proliferation is a growing menace to the survival of life on this planet, and that the menace of WMD (weapons of mass destruction) should not have been turned into a partisan political ploy.

Sensible Republicans must rein in the Bush administration and demand that progress take precedence over empty threats. They could start by listening to James Baker, secretary of state in Bush's father's administration. "I believe in talking to your enemies," endorsing the resumption of bilateral talks with Pyongyang and noting pointedly that he had taken 15 trips to Syria while serving Bush's father.

#### Shock waves from Kijju / Oct. 30

It's enough now to observe that the diplomacy continued but led to nothing, as it had to, for it was based on the fundamentally false and unworkable premise that countries that insist on having nuclear weapons can prevent proliferation by those who don't.

### The Washington Post

The Washington Post

#### In a test, a reason to talk / Oct. 10

The U.S. should take action against any abuse of N.K.'s currency. But they go much further by seeking to cut off all N.K.'s financial intercourse with the world.

#### We need new deterrence / Oct. 11

The biggest danger posed by North Korea isn't that it would launch a nuclear missile but that this desperately poor country would sell a bomb to al-Qaeda or another terrorist group.

#### The squeeze on North Korea / Oct. 12

Treasury's sophisticated efforts to deny gangsters in North Korea and Iran access to global capital should not be abandoned because of the nuclear bluster from Pyongyang and Tehran.

#### An offer Kim can't refuse / Oct. 16

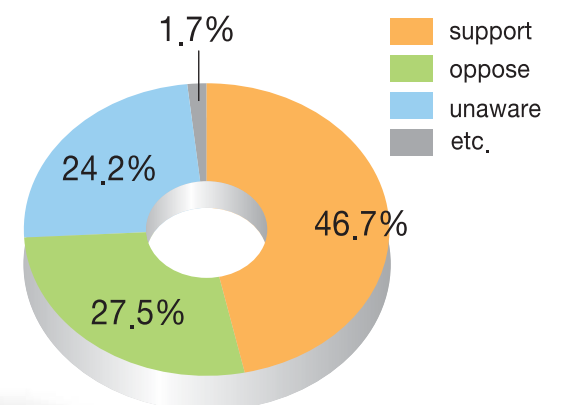
Whatever his quirks, Kim is also a cunning and rational strategist with one overriding objective: ensuring his own survival by maintaining an absolute grip on power. The only way to move him is by confronting him with a stark choice-turn over existing nuclear weapons, dismantle production facilities and submit to rigorous international inspections, or face a steadily rising risk of overthrow and untimely death.

Recently announced U.N. sanctions are a step in the right direction, but they are not enough.

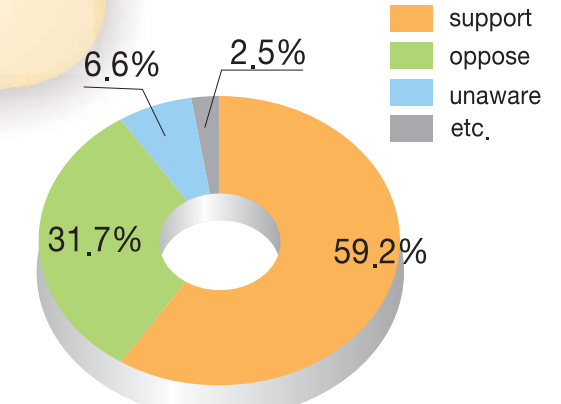
#### What will stop North Korea / Oct. 22

Everyone has tried to figure out how to disarm North Korea. It will not happen. Kim Jong il is not going to give up his nukes. The only way to disarm the regime of Kim Jong Il is to destroy it. The United States had to immediately put down markers for deterrence.

What do you think about Kim Dae-jung's administration's Sunshine-policy?

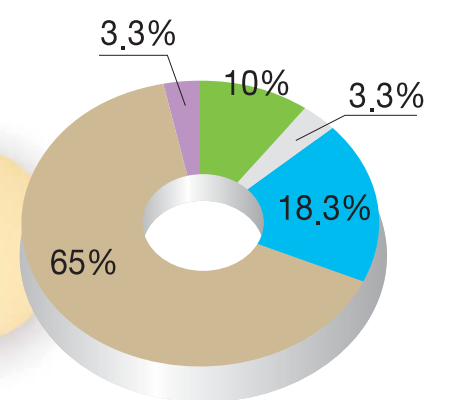


What do you think of the question, should South Korea be armed with nuclear weapons?



After North Korean nuclear issues were risen, some people are saying that, Gaesong industrial Complex and the Mt. Geumgang tourist industry must discontinue. In relation to that, mark the one number that reflects your opinion.

- Only Mt. Geumgang tourist industry should be discontinued
- Only Gaesong industrial Complex should be discontinued
- All Gaesong industrial Complex and the Mt. Geumgang tourist industry must be discontinued
- All Gaesong industrial Complex and the Mt. Geumgang tourist industry must be continued
- unaware



\* A total of 120 HUFs students participated on the paper survey.

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong  
Reporter of International Section

Sunshine policy. Opposing to these blame, Lee Bong-jo, vice minister of the Ministry of National Unification, said in an "H" domestic magazine that, "It is said that the Gaesong Industrial Complex and the Mt. Geumgang tourist industry must be ceased. However, Gaesong Industrial Complex and the Mt. Geumgang tourist industry have a lot of important meanings. First, those projects lead the advance in South and North Korea's relationship through preparing of ethical economic body. Second, strained military relations on the Korean Peninsula can be mitigated and trust of the two countries will be constructed by developing those projects. Third, those cooperative activities promote a change of North Korea under the basis of studying and opening to the market economy. In addition to that, fourth, Gaesong Industrial Complex and the Mt. Geumgang tourist industry are not only a reciprocity project but also a plan to help a lot of small and medium enterprises which faced difficulties because of high-cost construction." Although there are so many opposing opinions toward the domestic policy on N.K., readers

can concern about what policies and plans are needed more in the peninsula and for the peace of Korea. Judging is reader's part. Kwan Ou-guk, research adviser of the Institute for Peace Affairs (IPA), mentioned about the matter of countermeasures against N.K. nuclear experiment. "Kim Jung-il's administration has to announce that N.K. has a strong will to give up its nuclear weapons. Of course, at the same time, the Republic of Korea (ROK) should uphold the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. ROK also have to insist the mutual assistance with the world to find a solution. If not, South Korea's rights to speech will get diminished and ROK's weakened voice means that N.K. will also be denied its rights to speech. Therefore, in order to advocate a peaceful solution with N.K., the South Korean government needs to concentrate their efforts to gain open and aboveboard political measures to support plans toward N.K. as well as maintaining the comprehension policy." When a subscriber reads the columns of The Yomiuri Shimbun, voices for the squeeze against the

N.K. are showed directly. In return to these moves, Lee Jun-kyou, the head of laboratory at Peace Network in "H" magazine, "The North Korean nuclear issues have a strong effect like a black hole in Japan. It can not be assumed as an influence by the sanctions to N.K., but with this as an opportunity, N.K. nuclear experiments can hush up Japanese domestic issues." As he said, the Abe ministry of Japan is trying to promote the resume of the right of belligerency and to carry out a preemptive strike of the Self-Defense Forces' against the enemy's nuclear installations which are banned so far. In the mean time, an analysis show that the Self-Defense Forces' assistant for the U.S. military performing ship inspections in N.K. means that Japanese power is approaching the Korean peninsula. The head of the laboratory, Lee, referred that why Japanese already obtained classes are so aggressively intervening in sanction of N.K.. "Maybe, their purpose is using the threat of nuclear as justification for changing the constitution to the Self-Defense Forces' militarization." The Washington Post insists deterrence on N.K., the

same as The Chosun ilbo and The Yomiuri Shimbun's opinion. Especially, readers can recognize that their biggest danger posed by N.K. is that N.K. would sell the bomb to al-Qaeda or other terrorist groups. On the other hand, The Nation censures a claim that the countries that have nuclear weapons can prevent proliferation by those who don't. And it denounces the White House plans to amplify national security issues like the N.K. nuclear experiment to get a justification of war. By looking into these U.S. journal's contrasting opinions, subscribers can catch the hidden intention of the United States and reconsider the demands of the Bush administration's strong deterrence towards N.K., supported by The Chosun Ilbo and The Yomiuri Shimbun.

It is said once more, the judging is reader's part, but acceptable criticism is not a rebuke without reason.

