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9th Hanchongryon launches

The festival of the 9th *Hanchongryon* was held for three days from June 1st to 3rd. The annual meeting took place at Hanyang University this year and about 8,000 students from colleges around the nation participated in the event. Unlike previous years, when the police stopped the students from entering the school hosting the meeting, no police were seen around Hanyang University until the third day of the event. Although there was no noticeable friction between the riot police and the students at the festival, some fights broke out outside the campus when a demonstration was led by the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions with the students from *Hanchongryon* was held near Seoul Station.

On the first day of the *Hanchongryon* meeting, there was a curtain opener for proclaiming this

year's blueprints and the meaning of the *Hanchongryon*. The promise of the 6.15 South-North Joint Declaration from last year was a number one issue to make into reality, and to strive for anti-US struggles were pledged among the *Hanchongryon* members.

The second day of the festival was filled with cultural events and forums concerning various issues such as the meaning of life as a Korean student living under the imperialism of America and knowing the truth about the massacre of innocent people, the reform of the right wing media like the Chosun Ilbo and studying the actual life up in North Korea. Performances were given by *Himangsae*, *Urinara* and other student groups went on stage to sing populist songs and gained cheers from the thousands in the audience in the Open Theater of Hanyang

University.

The night of the third day was the highlight of the entire program. *Hanchongryon* members cried, "We confirm all struggles against America! Reunification of the two Koreas is the only way for the people!" After more performances celebrating the 9th Festival, this year's *Hanchongryon* president, Choi Seung-hwan was inaugurated in front of the huge crowd. "*Hanchongryon*, these three syllables make my heart pound. I am honored to become this year's president," Choi announced. "*Hanchongryon* has a long way to go, we have been pointed as an 'organization benefiting the enemy - the North' since the time we were started. But I know that a fellow million students are with me, when it is about loving our own country, and such passion may be with the 40 million people in South Korea."

The ceremony on the night of the second day was long and ended several hours later than planned. However, the students worked in unison the following day. Student groups from the schools in Seoul and Kyonggi Province went to Yongsan, where the 8th US Army was stationed and protested the crimes they were responsible for. Afterwards civic organizations and *Hanchongryon* members gathered at Taehangno creating the biggest rally after the protest on May Day. The entire event ended with ten thousand people shouting "No to the Bush government!" walking a peace march toward Chongmyo Park.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



Lee Min-a / The Argus

An effigy symbolizing President Bush is being burned at the *Hanchongryon* demonstration.

Wish of reunification resounded

Singing Contest for Unification (SCU) was held on May 21th at Open Theater of Imun campus hosted by HUFSS *minjung* song creation group, *Chungryun*. This is 12th function since the first SCU started in April, 1988. Twelve singing teams from different departments took part in this contest.

SCU was planned to provide an opportunity creating *minjung* song as well as a way to accelerate the singing culture. The theme of SCU, was

"Unification between I and you, South and North Korea, and among HUFSSans professors and the school authority".

Seanal from the Department of International Communications, *Sori* from the Department of Iran, *Shinhwa* from the College of Law, *Grutegi* from the Department of Japan were awarded prizes. *Solchan* from the English Division won the grand prize with the song "For the day which walk together" This song told us to

break down the walls in our minds, between South and North Korea and unite.

Park Hyo-jeong, one of the members of *Solchan* said "It was a good opportunity to think about unification which is the unconcerned topic at ordinary times. And singing a *minjung* song in a Singing Contest for Unification with several singing groups, I prayed for inter-Korea reunification."

By Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus

Varieties but fewer people

HUFSSans got to enjoy the annual school festival, "*Daedongje*" from May 23 to May 25. The title of this year's *Daedongje* Festival was, "If I... Talking about hope." The Imun GSC and each college of HUFSS prepared the *Daedongje* Festival carefully, but some commented that they were just too "hopeful" in preparing because not a lot of students were seen during the three-day event.

"I didn't know that *Daedongje* was held this week. The campus was so quiet except for some vendor stands that were selling foods," said a group of freshmen girls passing by the empty Open Theater. To make the matters worse, a *Daedongje* Eve event on the 22nd was cancelled because of a sudden rain shower.

Through ups and downs in preparing for the *Daedongje*, it was held on the 23rd as it was planned. Before the actual fun started, representatives from different departments came up on stage and gave short speeches. "We have struggled against the school authorities and we, the students brought the result of abolishing the relative grading system and the limitations that the school applied to the repeaters of lectures by giving grades under "B+", said Kang Kil-soo (V-98), president of Oriental College. "GIGS", a popular singing group and Kaksulri Kimansuh, a comedian dressed up as a bum were invited to liven up the festival at night.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



Students of Wangsan campus are playing "Chajeonnorri" on May 25th.

5.18 asks responsibilities of US

Memorializing the 5.18 Kwangju Civil Protest, an anti-American rally and the 5.18 Cultural Festival were held at Open Theater on May 18th. The highlights centered around the remembrance of the spirit of Kwangju Civil Protest, implementation of the 6.15 South-North Joint Declaration and withdrawal of US troops from Korea.

The rally started with a speech by the president of the College of Oriental Languages, Kang Kil-su (V-98) followed by president of the College of Education, Kim Je-dong's (EE-99) address. He said, "Today is the day to remember the 5.18

Kwangju Civil Protest on its 21st anniversary. You know that the US was behind Chun Doo-hwan's military regime that mercilessly suppressed the people of Kwangju. Namely, practicing anti-American behavior usually is important." These events held by the Reunification Committee were connected with a demonstration held at the American Embassy in Seoul on May 19th, an anti-American rally and a remembrance of the spirit of Kwangju Civil Protest in Kwangju on May 20th.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Song festival held with applauses

The 17th FBS Song Festival was held at Open Theater of Wangsan campus on May 30th with the slogan "FBS Song Festival with Your Lover". Eight teams from many other universities competed for the prizes. Four teams sang their own songs in the first program. The special event for 17th festival, "Song contest for couples" was followed. The couple, Jang Min-sung (ICE-00) and Lee Eun-ji (BE-00) won the first prize

among three teams. They said, "We joined in this song festival to make a special memory for two of us". After the other four teams' songs, there was a celebration performance of Sung Si-kyung, an invited singer and students gave him three encores and the atmosphere ripened.

This 17th FBS Song Festival was well-organized and more prepared compared with 16th Festival.

By Kim Sang-min / The Argus

Yun's death reveals US soldier's brutality

The play "I love you, Keum-i" was performed at the Graduate School Building in Imun Campus on 28th of May and at the Natural Sciences Building in Wangsan Campus on 29th. It is a true story about a woman, Yun Keum-i, in a military campsidetown. The play was staged at Taehangno from 2nd of March until 29th of April. The General Women Student Council of Wangsan Campus prepared this for performance during Women's Week for National Independence, and the theatre company, "Creative Stage Woorim" performed by invitation.

The play dealt with the problem of US troops in Korea and women's human rights taking Yun Keum-i as the central character. She had prostituted herself to US soldiers in the military campsidetown of Dongduchon. She who had lived heavy life was killed by a US soldier in 1992. The play revealed the US soldier's brutality and the unequal violence on the weak by the strong.

The dramatic company, "Creative Stage Woorim" has performed the

play at six high schools and universities including HUFSS and Hongik University over the past six months. "University students responded enthusiastically. It is the first time that we, a theatre company had a performance at a university. Such a tour is a good opportunity for us because there are limited places for the audience at Taehangno. We'd like to encourage students who are struggling by calling on them." Byun Young-gook, the director of this play said.

Park Ki-nam (G-97), a president of General Women Students Council mentioned. "There are constant crimes of US troops in Korea and the anti-American sentiments are rising due to the National Missile Defense (NMD) and Theater Missile Defense (TMD) issues. Most students, however, do not care about this, thinking it is none of their business. We prepared this event wanting to share this issue with students."

By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

One year
has passed...



2000.6.15



Let the South
and the North
meet again.

Analyzing GSC’s split on Imun campus

Power merging to one is necessary

On May 18th, a cultural festival memorializing the 5.18 Civil Protest was held on Imun campus. The Open Theater resounded with the students’ shouts against the U.S. Some presidents of the college councils and only a few students, however, participated in the festival at the Open Theater. Even the president of the GSC of the Imun campus did not appear in front of the students. In a word, the festival was a half-sided event.

Actually, cases like this have happened many times before. This is caused by the conflict between the GSC and the College Students’ Councils (CSC). Besides this 5.18 Culture Festival they also did not prepare together events such as the 4.19 Commemoration Meeting which was one of the important and big semester events as well as others. They have not cooperated with the struggle for campus independence like the crusade against stopping the tuition fee hike.

This incident also happened because the GSC aiming for “People-Democracy” (PD) and the college councils aiming for

“National-Liberation” (NL) do not match their opinions with each other. It has been criticized that the efficiency of struggles for campus independence have failed because the students who are responsible for helping and supporting the council could not cooperate on serious matters. So what they should do to be effective will be proposed through analyzing the actual composition of the student council.

I. Look into the GSC’s split

A large number of the student councils in universities now carry out political struggles beside the struggles concerned with campus matters. By the way, their focus of a political struggle is divided into two by differences of their views on the fundamental reason of what causes the crisis in Korea.

First, throughout the history of students’ political struggles, the NL group having an old history has had a wide influence all over the country. Their ideas are based on anti-imperialism, anti-Americanism especially supporting the *Juche* ideology of Kim Il-

sung. They fight for democracy and the unification of Korea. *Hanchongryon*(The Union of Korea University’s GSCs) is a representative example of this NL group adhering to *Juche* Ideology in about 60 universities in the year of 1999. It has a Jajudaeh group occupying about 30 universities, a Saramsarang group taking up the rest of the 30 universities as subordinate organizations.

However, the NL group, *Hanchongryon* especially, has also been entangled in the dispute over *Juche* Ideology taking a pro-North Korea stance. They stand up for unification externally and the *Saramsarang* group also has a tendency to appeal to humanism. They have approached the students with this humanistic and moderate way.

Secondly, the PD group was founded in the region of Seoul and has a spontaneous character. Their ideas are legitimate Marxist-Leninism and their strategy is to destroy the neo-colony, the society of national monopolistic capitalism. There is a solidarity group of nationwide students that is in the mainstream, and a student solidarity group having the character of pure Communism in the subordinate organization.

The characteristic of the PD group is that they think the source of problems of Korean society is in the monopolistic capitalist system. However, they are also criticized because of putting more emphasis on the struggle of ideology than the school struggle issues compared with the NL group.

As shown above, the GSC is a member of PD group and the college councils are a member of the NL group. They, of course, are following each idea faithfully. Such differences are found easily in the struggle against raising the tuition fees. The GSC regarded the causes of the tuition fee hike as Kim’s government not fulfilling the educational policy of securing 6% of the budget for education finance. Namely, they insisted that the reason for the problems is the neoliberalism’ educational policy of the government. On the other hand, the colleges

following *Hanchongryon*’ rules considered that the same problems are caused by the American denizen of education essentially and are anti-American.

II. Two hands are necessary to make a clap

Diverse opinions can exist in a university which is a so-called “hall of freedom”. On that point, these two different factions of the students’ council have some affirmative parts. The students’ political struggle can also be checked by each other. Actually, under any circumstance, one power existing alone in a leadership system is very dangerous because such a situation can run up arbitrariness.

However, in a situation which students’ consciousness about social problems is weakened like now, this is hard to carry out. This is because the students are confused and disappointed with their leadership group. The GSC might have lost its confidence. If the GSC cannot unite with the college councils, any struggle has a hard time to succeed. The victims are just the students. If a struggle which is closely concerned with the students’ life fails due to their inner troubles, who can be responsible for it? Nobody knows.

For solving these problems, they should establish a fundamental rule which can control council members. With the process of justifiable decision-making and continual trials to modulate their different viewpoints, the GSC can make college representatives concentrate on school struggles although they pursue a different aim with their own political struggle. “One hand finds it hard to applaud”. The GSC and the colleges may be the two hands for the students. They should show the students a more cooperative attitude if they are the real leaders of the students.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Reporter of News Section

Since a special committee formed to achieve the structural reform was established on July 31st in 2000, a concrete blueprint had been made.

Now, they waits an approval of the Education Ministry on departments’s modification and establishing of an art college after presenting it to the Ministry. HUFSans welcomed the reform because duplicated investment of school will be removed and strengthened the level of competition at HUFS. But now, many opposite views are spreaded over the campus due to undemocratic administration of school.

The structural reform is based on specialized development of both campuses, departments focusing on

procedure obtaining professor’s approval and reflecting of their opinions.

It is real that students of HUFS who have a lot of inside knowledge about this project do not know how this project is under way. This is not caused by their indifferent attitude to school but by shortage of publicizing of school. The survey asking opinions of student and professor should have conducted.

If school want to carry out resolutely this reform, they should obtain student and professor’s agreement. Because cooperation of them is necessary to conduct this specialization project of HUFS. On the other hand, the GSC need to take an action organizing a special committee dealing with this structural reform project. They should figure out how to combine this committee with professors for influencing a much stronger at the same time. In a word, open debate and process to this problem should follow.

By Song Hye-min
Editor of News Section

Pandora’s Box

For whom?

of this, Digital Contents College will be set up on Wangsan campus.

On May 20th, some economic department students had ever protested in front of the office of HUFS president on Imun campus, against school’s unilateral decision. The present name, economic is to be revised to applied economic, however, they do not know why this name is chosen and other names are not possible and how the curriculum will be changed.

Because there has been no discussion with students in consideration how to make a decision on this item. The representative of this department criticized saying this decision was carried out from one-sided administration of school authorities without professors and students’s agreement. They just forced professors and students to follow their decision for

Series of events filled 3-day-festival at HUFS

“Ring the golden bell”

The last day of *Daedongje*, May 25th there was a “Ring the Golden Bell” event by the College of Eastern Europe before the close ceremony.

“Ring the Golden Bell” event, which was first introduced in a quiz show on TV. The goal is to be survived until the 40th question by solving the queries step by step. The survivor who finishes up to 50th question gets to ring the bell as a sign of a win. During the event, about 20 students were participated in and they enjoyed the game with many crowd of their friends.

Each time a right answer was announced, there was a momentary stir by cheer and sigh participants made. Unfortunately, no one was survived until the 40th question to ring the golden bell. This event seems to be well carried out and considered as an unique event which estimates the intelligence of university students.

HUFSan’s love toward Latin music

From the old “Bésame Mucho” to the trendy pop song, Christina Aguilera’s “Ven Conmigo”, meaning “Come on over” in English, Latin music is loved by many people.

HUFSans are crazy about Latin music also and in HUFS, there is a Latin music club called “Los Novios” which means “The Couples” in Spanish. All the members of Los Novios are students from the Department of Spanish and without ant doubt, they are the pioneers in promoting Latin music.

The members had another opportunity to show their musical skills in the Open Theater during this year’s *Daedongje*, on the 25th of May. Los Novios performed in front of a huge crowd of HUFSans and visitors from outside the campus.

Learning closely on poetry

On May 24th, the college of Humanity held a special lecture on poems by a poet named Nam Jin-woo, as one of the academic events. The theme of this meeting was “Let’s not have fixed idea about poetry.” The lecture was serious and students showed enough enthusiasm.

Nam Jin-woo, also a critic of literature works. Now he goes to many universities giving lectures on literatures.

He emphasized the importance of literature and explained the reason for writing a poetry. “Students will find out wisdom and pleasure when they read classical works,” commented Nam.

Compared with some of the common events of *Daedongje*, this lecture gave the chance to the students to think about poetry and the meaning of life.



Members of solidarity group of students from nationwide are demonstrating against Kim’s government at Chongmyo Park.

Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Imun Campus

Some students were eating something sweet and multi-colored on a stick as they clustered around a food booth. It was so-called “adulterated food”. However, they seemed to be happy. Perhaps they might feel nostalgia from eating it. This scene was not the sight of a side street in a village. The place where the scene occurred was the HUFS 2001 *Daedongje* on Imun campus teaming with various events like this.

A mysterious sight in which a student was telling a fortune surrounded by many students was also seen in Red Square. The students were listening to the words seriously with curiosity and interest in their futures.

This festival, of course, was not filled with only those things of a carnival mood. Many booths of the different departments were selling different countries’ traditional teas in several places like last year’s. Especially, the booth of the Department of Persian attracted

Wangsan Campus

Daedongjae of Wangsan campus was held from May 22nd to 25th. As opening ceremony which was in front of Student Hall was not paid attention by students because of bad weather on the first day.

Some worries were raised, however, fortunately many students could enjoy this festival with pleasure for fine three days. They tasted delicious traditional food of each country which was prepared and sold to other students in front of Student Hall.

This 2001 *Daedongjae* seemed to be somewhat fresh with various and pleasant events of each college here and there on the campus compared to last one. The College of Eastern Europe prepared “Ring the Golden Bell” which students answered to 40 questions on current and practical topics. “*Alkagi*”, up-to-date game in our society was carried out by the Occidental College and so forth.

On the last day of the festival, there was a performance of *Soritarae*, a group singing *minjung* song. Students enjoyed the last day of the festival clapping and singing with their music. They said, “ We are so sorry that we cannot enjoy the festival with 7000 Wangsan student although *Daedongje* is the festival being one with all students.”

“*Chajeonnorri*” was followed in front of Student Hall and students of language departments fought with students of other departments to have a grip on Wangsan campus. Many students enjoyed this exciting game.

Then, Chosun Ilbo and Missile Defenses (MD) model rocket were burnt as GSC president, Yang Kyung-soo (PL-95) set fire to them in front of Student Hall. After prepared events were over, students danced a Korean circle dance with the music, *kangkangsulae*.

By Song Hye-min / The Argus



THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Create nat'l consensus
for reunification

A few days from now, the two Koreas will face the first anniversary of the Inter-Korean summit held in June 2000. Since the summit, there has been no question that inter-Korean relations and the international environment surrounding the Korean peninsula have been rapidly changing in about the last six months. The summit was a breakthrough in ending the stalemate of the two Koreas despite the intermittent contacts between Seoul and Pyongyang.

But inter-Korean relations have been derailed since the beginning of the Bush government's policies toward the North which are based on a power principle. And ever since the Bush government evidenced only lukewarm enthusiasm for Kim Dae-jung's policies, skepticism about the Sunshine Policy is increasing in our society and many people are wondering whether all of Kim's ideas amount to only promises. A negative condition for promoting inter-Korean relations predominates currently in external and internal circumstances considering that President Kim is showing signs of being a lame-duck in his domestic politics and the Bush government has stuck to its hard-line principle toward the North right from the beginning of his presidential tenure.

Under this situation the memories and tears of the historic June summit have already seemed to fade in our society. But the fortunate part in the lull of the inter-Korean relations is that the North proposed that political parties and social organizations of the two Koreas get together for a forum at its Mt. Kumgang resort on June 15, 2001 to celebrate the first anniversary of the summit. This proposal will be a chance to keep the momentum in the inter-Korean relations despite the fact that the two Koreas are not on such good terms with each other at the present though some conservative newspapers and politicians have criticized and devalued the North's proposal reflecting its position that it could not resume the inter-Korean talks right now, something has to be done in-between, especially on the civilian level.

The June summit bears historic and realistic significances. It was the first of its kind and has created a momentum for the two sides, which have been confronting each other for the past half-century, to seek ways to carry out negotiations for reconciliation. Two Koreas recognized each other as political entities, and as official dialogue partners. And the most noticeable point of the summit's declaration was that it created a new momentum for the two Koreas to confirm the principle that the Koreas, as directly concerned parties, will play the main role in solving inter-Korean problems while pursuing reunification on the basis of similar elements of the South's and the North's commonwealth reunification formula.

At the time of the first anniversary of the June summit, one of the important tasks for the South Korean government is to create a national consensus and to obtain the public's will for reunification. And we must seek appropriate measures to enable the government, political parties, civilian and student organizations to share roles, respectively, in expanding cooperation with the North.

In order to facilitate full-scale inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation, we have to scrap the National Security Law, which implies that North Korean territory is a temporary occupied land by an anti-state organization which tries to plot treason. The student's pure and passionate activities for the reunification must have not been distorted in the name of 'enemy benefit activities' by the NSL, and then we have to prepare room where they can play another role in the inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation.

And we expect the political reform and self-purification in which emboldened opposition parties always have recklessly attacked Kim's policies for the North and have strained the truth about problems of the North in a conspiracy with the conservative newspapers. For the last time, we anticipate that the current policies for the North, according to the June summit's five-point joint declaration, should try to be faithful in an independent manner for solving inter-Korean problems without the influences of the U.S.

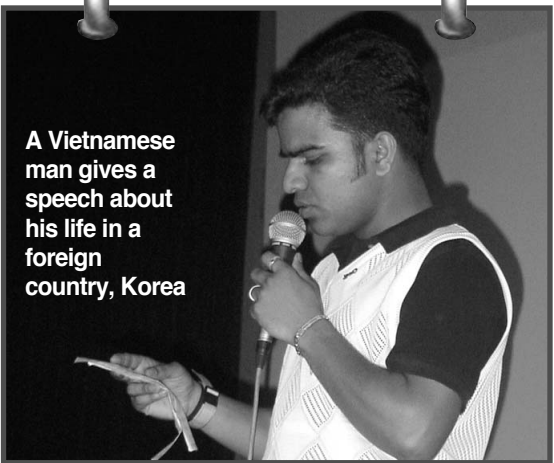
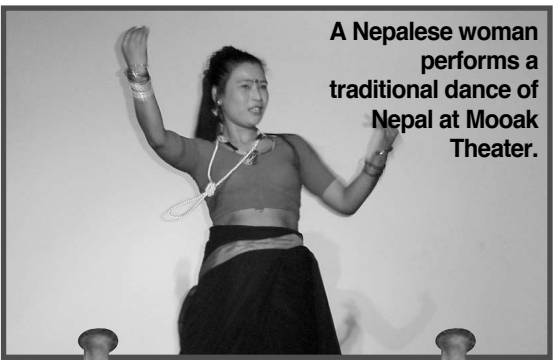
By Seong Kuk-hwan
Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Workers' solidarity is borderless

“We shall overcome, we shall overcome...” People of different skin color sang this folk song together. The song was sung in Korean, English and Bangladeshi and people repeated the song moving their fists up and down in the air, a symbol known around the world that “the united struggle will go on”.

On May 26th, people were singing at the Cultural Festival of the Equality Trade Union (ETU) - Migrants' Branch, gathered for its inaugural celebration and migrants' rally ceremony. It was eight in the evening but foreign and native workers from different fields quickly filled the Mooak Theater at Yonsei University to take part in the assembly. The slogan of the meeting was to declare, “Abolish the Trainee System” and “Achieve Labor Rights” for foreign workers.

Rallies to recover the rights of the laborers have been fairly common to the public. But those rallies were often about Korean workers only. Although the discriminating treatment toward foreign workers, especially from the southeastern Asia such as Nepal, Bangladesh and Philippines, has been a chronic problem on this peninsula, the situation has not much improved. “I came to Korea in 1992, and I saw activists fighting for our rights, but I guess that wasn't enough to make things better, so we are here to win our rights by ourselves,” said a male Nepalese worker, a comrade from the ETU Migrant Branch. He refused to say his name, instead, he crossed his neck with his finger. “I shouldn't let my boss know I'm here, or



I'll lose my job.”

A man from Bangladesh spoke in both English and slow Korean, “There is no economic freedom in Bangladesh so I came to Korea for the “golden dream” but my boss would often curse and wouldn't pay me on time. They even hit me and the other workers. We are human beings too, you know.”

Problems such as dangerous working conditions and the absence of compensation for accidents while on duty were also raised as issues.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Protecting maternity will bring eventual social profit

The implementation of the Maternity Protection Law (MPL), which has been postponed for two years, may go into effect as early as July 1. On May 9, the government decided to enact the MPL which extends maternity leave from 60 to 90 days.

However, women's and labor groups criticize that it fails to include paid leave for abortions and miscarriages, monthly one-day leave for obstetric check-ups, partial paid leave for child-care and official leave for family members of nursing mothers. After the announcement of the ruling party, women's and labor groups are strongly protesting against the bill because of the amendments to the MPL. “Withholding leave for obstetric check-ups is tantamount to neglecting the rights of a baby to health services,” comments the Korea Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU).

I. The different viewpoints on the MPL

This revision is considered to be government “double-dealing”. The government had been pressured between women's groups and business circles' lobbying that forced it to postpone revision of the MPL for another two years. However, as women's groups' complaints increased, they shrank back the changes and announced they would enact the law later this year.

The economists claimed that the passing of the MPL would mean an additional economic burden of up to 850 billion won annually, saying that in the recession of the domestic economy the enactment of the law would be impossible. Also, business management warned that such expenses may result in fewer employment opportunities for female workers.

On the other hand, women's groups argued that business management had exaggerated the estimated cost. According to the women's groups, the extra expenses due to enactment of the maternity law is expected to be only 136.6 billion won. And the labor group's calculation was 1.657 billion won as well. The business management group expects that male and female workers will apply for 100% of available funds for child-care and maternity leave yearly, whereas women's groups expect that only 24 thousand women would be applying for leave for child-care, which



On May 11th, people dressed as pregnant women are conducting a performance to reinforce the maternity protection in front of the National Assembly building.

is about 20% of the total of 132.5 thousand female workers.

And they presented data showing that only two male workers have applied for leave for child-care since 1999 when they became eligible applicants, so it is assumed that only a few male workers will apply for leave for child-care. In this case, the expense caused by leave for child-care declines to 63.2 billion won annually.

II. How to consider the expenses of maternity protection?

Of course, there are additional expenses for reinforcement of maternity protection though they cannot reach the expenses claimed by business management. These expenses, however, are not “squandering” of corporate resources, but an “investment” for strengthening our competitiveness in labor strength. In other words, to provide women with a social environment so that they can harmoniously carry on childbirth and bring up their children is an essential element to secure the labor force and increase labor productivity.

A personnel manager complains, “It's a serious problem that a female worker quits her job after giving birth.” Actually there has been a large tendency for female workers to give up their jobs unavoidably because they have no way to raise children

and work at the same time. If an excellent employee quits because of child-care demands, the value of losing an employee cannot compare with the expenses for maternity protection.

In Korea there is a tendency to consider childbirth as only a woman's problem and a stumbling stone of economic activity. “I don't want to have a child under the current attitude that considers maternity as a sin. It is nothing less than telling women workers not to have children,” lamented a prospective bride. Although having a desire to work, she cannot help refusing to reproduce a potential working member of society.

Childbirth and rearing, however, are not only a mother's duty but a national responsibility from the point of view that the prosperity of the nation depends on how much effort the next generation makes. Actually, the more a society is advanced, the more there are welfare facilities for maternity protection. Hence, management and government must consider the expenses as not squandering but as a long-term investment.

III. The revision, just a hollow shell

The announcement to enact the MPL is not as bad as postponing the law for another two years. However, this revision is wide

open to censure for being of little substance for postponing of maternity protection.

Most countries, even Somalia and Algeria have already legalized the extension of maternity leave to 14 weeks. Moreover, according to studies conducted by the Ministry of Labor, there are some 57 countries that have legalized 14 weeks of maternity leave. And 64 countries guarantee 100% paid maternity leave. Considering other countries' conditions, the reinforcement of the MPL through the extension of the maternity leave for only 30 more days is merely a gesture to demonstrate benevolence.

In addition, the government's claim that abortion and miscarriage leave are not stipulated in the International Labor Organization (ILO) convention is a complete invention. Women's and labor group refuted this claim, “The ILO's convention No.103 on maternity protection of 1952 admits additional leave for illnesses caused by pregnancy and childbirth.” The KCTU and women's groups called on the government to legalize obstetric check-ups, abortion and miscarriage leave as minimum measures that ought to be taken to guarantee the rights of women workers' health.

IV. It is not the end

The most important element in connection with this amendment of the MPL is that social insurance should share the expense of protection of maternity duties and that it is necessary for the government to protect pregnant women and nursing mothers legally.

“Maternity considerations should be protected by law and policy, because child-care is not only a women's duty, but also a national responsibility,” said the Citizens' Alliance for the Revision of Women's Labor Laws. Indeed, childbirth is a means to reproduce manpower to lead the next generation. Therefore it is required to understand maternity protection as a long-term investment, not as a squandering of the nation's resources. Also legal maternity protection would be a shortcut to recover equality between men and women, going a step further to secure the prosperity of the nation.

By Kim Mi-ji

Reporter of Natranal Section

Talk of stopping sexual violence in activism world

Sexual violence has always been a touchy subject, especially when such harassment was supposed to have occurred in the circle of political activists. Because most of the activities of the movements are conducted in groups, it is fairly common that members in a group board and lodge together and become very close. The problem is that they seem to get too close together even when one of the members does not really want to.

On May 23, a discussion on this very subject was held among many organizations such as the Korea Sexual Violence Relief

Center (KSVRC), the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) and Korea Women's Hotline. The case of sexual harassment among members of the activism world was no longer a subject to leave as a forbidden topic, but an issue to think on and figure out a way to solve just like any other cases of sexual violence, suggested Lee Sun-hee, the moderator of the discussion.

“If the indicted perpetrator cannot prove that he didn't harass the victim, then he is guilty, [the perpetrator was described as a “he” in this article because most situations

were made under a man's oppression according to records.] “ Byun-Hwang Hye-jung, the vice-chairperson of KSVRC started the discussion by finding a way to define such violence. “It is absurd to ask a victim why she followed the perpetrator to an inn, instead we should ask the perpetrator why he took the victim to an inn.”

Kim Hye-rhan, administrative official of the Korean Institute for Labor Studies and Policy drew an opinion that sexual violence in an activism community may be the result of the structure of the activists' organization itself. The comrades have to depend on each

other totally, and the male activists sometimes abuse such situations, said Kim. “The organizations may have to go through a reform on their idea of “liberation” among the comrades.”

The recent harassment case of Kang Chul-koo, vice-chairman of the trade union at KBS surged up the need for discussing such topics and all participants agreed that continuous work should be pursued to make regulations among the activism circles.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

BRIDGE OVER
NGO
Power of Working Class

Of the laborer, by the laborer and for the laborer

There are all kinds of fliers from various kinds of civic organizations to be found around the areas holding rallies. They usually propagate and inform the participants on struggles about social issues that people should know about and act critically on. One of the most familiar leaflets people come across at a rally site is a paper called, “Power of Working Class” (PWC). It is a tabloid-sized newspaper published by a political party called, Power of Working Class.

Founded in 1999, PWC is presently a preparatory committee getting ready to establish a party that should speak for the laborers in Korea. The vanguard of the labor movement should politically merge into the Korean government to bring about a just society for people of all classes in this land, stated Han Sang-woo, the Labor Movement Work Secretary at the PWC. “Our aim is to make a party that acts with

the laborer class.”

With renowned intellectuals such as Professor Kim Sae-kyun at Seoul National University and Pastor Hong Keun-soo involved in this progressive organization as two of the directing staff members, PWC is operated in detail by four systematized committees concerned with general management, publicity, organization and leading the direction of the labor movement. The publicity committee was in charge of the biweekly paper “PWC”, which is delivered to civic groups by paid subscriptions but it is basically free to the activists out in the rallies. “It would be nice if we earned money from our paper, but that was not the point of publishing the “PWC” in the first place,” noted Han. “We don't publish a “brochure” introducing happy civic groups like the other party [The Argus will not specify the name of that party] who everybody knows well.” He pointed out that a newspaper aiming for the needs of the true working class which is a “segregated class” in this society.

The recent struggle that PWC was engrossed in was with the Daewoo Motor comrades at Pupyong and the fight for securing public medical insurance for the people. Also a nation-wide marathon discussion is currently going on declaring their ideas for the upcoming rally after the general strike, withdrawal of the DJ government and taking power in the name of the laborer class.

Tel: (02) 3141-1752-3
Homepage: www.pwc.or.kr

By Lee Min-a
Associate Editor of National Section

The cover of 23rd issue, “Power of Working Class” shows what they are involved in.

British election smile for Blair while Hague frets

It seems that Labour Party led by present British prime minister, Tony Blair is going to take power again at general election holding on June 7th. He has made headway in the polls during this campaign. With Tony Blair already making detailed plans for his first Queen's Speech back in power, according to pollsters, that he may do better on June 7 than the landslide victory that swept his party into power in 1997. The percentage of those supporting the Labour Party is 48%, raising 2.6 % than 1997.

However the Guardian/ICM poll on May 30th shows that the Conservative Party receives 27% supporting and 17% voters are considering supporting the Liberal Democrats. A survey by ICM for the News of the World suggests a Labour Commons majority of 197, compared with its present 179.



Top earners 'safe' Tony Blair, the leader of Labour Party

I. The reason that Labour Party come into power again

Labor party have gone through hardship which is protest against his supporting on euro, foot and mouth diseases, demonstration against increasing price of petroleum. Owing to the domestic business shows clear signs of recovery, however, his popularity is still high. Chronic unemployment of Britain have fallen to the lowest record in 25 years and Economy is going better: a rate of economic growth is 3% with lower inflation.

The another reason of the popularity of Labour Party is the charm and ability of prime minister, Tony Blair. When he won the election in 1997, he sent a breath of fresh

air, midway reform of left through Labour Party and left wing in Europe which run to the extreme left. He succeeded to shake off incompetent image of Labour Party with "the third way". Political analysts evaluate that he has excellent political sense and power of expression. He made himself a figure who befitting TV generation with young, intelligent and homely imagine.

On the other hand, Conservative Party made no opportunity to counterattack after losing power. William Hague, a leader of Tory who is evaluated do not possess leadership give rise to a split and an intraparty conflict. It was perhaps always unrealistic to expect Mr Hague to lead the Conservatives to victory in this election.

II. Most conflicting issues between Labour and Tory

Labour Party tend to appeal to promised an even more generous welfare menu: Mortgages as low as possible, low inflation and sound public finances, 10,000 extra teachers and higher standards in secondary schools, 20,000 extra nurses and 10,000 extra doctors in a reformed NHS, 6,000 extra recruits to raise police numbers to their highest ever level, Pensioners' winter fuel payment retained, minimum wage rising.

Opposing Labour's policy, Hague initially positioned his party as a champion of lower taxes. They said it is possible to reduce government budget not much effected by expenditure through promoting efficiency in administration.

But whenever he talked about "tax cuts," Blair fired back that this really meant "spending cuts," and thus a reduction in government services. Polls show that people are much more concerned about the rickety transit infrastructure and the aged, dreary schools and hospitals than they are about tax rates. Hague sharply pared back his tax-cutting plan for the campaign, finally promising "Conservative tax relief" totaling about \$12 billion over two years.

However, even fewer now think Hague's other main campaign theme, tax, is an important issue. This election is evidently

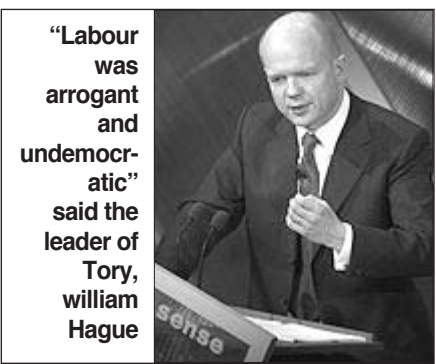
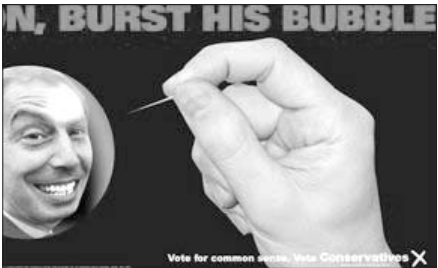
regarded as a referendum on the euro. More than 60% of the British oppose to join euro. The Conservatives have put it very politely, refine their strategy. On May 25th, William Hague said this election was the last chance to save the pound. This worried some Conservatives who very much wanted to save the pound but very much fear they will not win the election. Hague had just linked his fate and the party's fate with the fate of the pound .

They are also different in diplomatic policies. Arisen trouble among EU states, Labour Party try to solve this problem as firmly establishing status of Britain in EU while Conservative Party lay emphasis on improving relationship between U.S. and U.K.

III. A heated election campaign

Campaign is growing intense according to the election day is near at hand. The Conservatives have launched a poster campaign urging voters to burst Tony Blair's "bubble" and deprive him of a landslide victory. The prime minister has accused the Tories of trying to sneak into Downing Street by the back door and has called for a strong mandate for Labour. The Liberal Democrats, meanwhile, are trying to attract support away from both parties.

The Tories are attempting to head off that prospect with a poster featuring a grinning Blair inside a bubble about to be burst by a pin and the slogan: "Go on, burst his bubble." There is speculation that the campaign move actually amounts to an admission that election defeat looms and the Tories' target now is to limit Labour's majority.



But Labour is seeking to play down expectations of a landslide, and to avoid the so-called 'Queensland effect'. This refers to the Australian state's election in 1995 when opposition parties triggered a last minute surge in votes, against the odds, after apparently throwing in the towel and asking voters to limit the size of the government's majority.

Tony Blair described the Tory strategy as a "desperate last throw of the dice". He added: "The Conservative strategy now is to sneak in through the back door and it's important, if people believe in the strong economy we are providing and investment in public services, then come and give us your strength and support."

Liberal Democrat leader Charles Kennedy, buoyed by gains on 3rd June opinion polls, moved to win over disillusion Labour and Conservative supporters. The overall picture from the polls published on Sunday suggests a grim election verdict ahead for the Conservatives with Labour leads of between 12% and 23%. The Lib Dems are between 10% and 19% behind the Tories.

He said "It also sends a very important signal to the Tory party that the country needs decent and effective opposition politics if there is to be a second term Labour government."

By Kwon Hye-mi
Reporter of International Section

Global Sketch Life at the University of Hamburg, Germany

Hard working students supported by government's ample subsidies

It's ten minutes before class. Some students are sitting in groups and discussing their previous lessons and another group is busy preparing for today's lecture. They are the students who have to make today's presentation. When the professor and the two teaching assistants arrive, the presentation takes place. The students who prepared today's lesson give a lecture and the others are asking questions, debating the theme.

During this time, the professor is like one of the students who listen to their presentation. But at the end he gives some advice to them and corrects some misunderstandings. On my first day at the University of Hamburg, I was impressed by the role of the professor in class. Actually it seemed to me that he just one person of the audience who had much more knowledge than the others. He let the students think, study and discuss. This was the most amazing thing I found there. It was quite different in that the German university students arrange and learn the

contents freely and of their own accord.

I went to study at the University of Hamburg from March 1999 until February 2000 as an exchange student. The German department in my university, the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, has had an exchange program with the Korean department in the University of Hamburg. I was one of the lucky students who had the opportunity to study in a German university.

In 1919, the parliament of the city-state of Hamburg, which had just been democratically constituted after the end of World War I, passed a resolution to establish the University of Hamburg. The demands for higher education of returning, young veterans generated the final impulse needed to combine all existing scientific institutions into a university. This was the beginning of the University of Hamburg. Nowadays with approximately 38,500 students, the University of Hamburg ranges fifth in size among the institutions of higher learning in the Federal Republic of Germany. Corresponding to Hamburg's view of itself as

the gateway to the world the University with its own diversity and traditions of subjects and educational offerings sees itself as the gateway to the world of knowledge.

The German school system hasn't changed for almost 500 years. I was impressed indeed since I couldn't help comparing it to Korea, which has been changing almost every year. Because of the constancy of such organization, students can decide what they want to be and to study quite early. This originates in a system in which people regard each job as very important and valuable. For each job, they have a specialized course and each person is sure of what he does and also proud of it. So, most of the university students in Germany are usually those who are greatly eager to learn more about their major. And a society, that respects every person just as he or she is, won't require a diploma of graduation for each single person. But students who have a desire to study, they definitely can do well.

The outstanding feature of the German school system is the free tuition for the entire education. Particularly the University of Hamburg is an institution of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, and it is financially maintained by the city. It has an annual budget of about 613 million euros. Moreover, the University receives funds from outside parties totaling 77 million euros annually. All students are free to study whatever they want. The government supports not only the tuition, but also transportation expense and the cost of medical insurance. In addition, there is a sort of scholarship called Bafög. This is for the students who can't afford the cost of living although they wish to study. This is very common and actually available for almost all students. The principle is that; from the whole money, half of it has to be paid back afterwards when the student can afford it and the rest of the money, he can keep. I found it amazing how the German government and

the university have been able to achieve this active support. This was so much different from my own country. And comparing the weak financial position and insufficient support of Korean universities, the German students have much more time to do research and to study because they don't need to worry about money.

Being a university student in Hamburg was a pleasant thing for me. At first, I felt free cause there were no limitations! Nobody told me to do anything and it looked like there were no specific rules, no role-call and even no examinations. But it didn't take a long time when I realized another invisible control in myself. The rules of living were taken granted and everything related to the seminars was up to me. I was responsible for everything about myself. If a student wants to graduate, he has to take courses, prepare for the exam and apply for it individually. It's not that someone directs you but, however, the German students seemed to know much better how to behave themselves than Koreans.

During my time in Hamburg I got to know a variety of things. In a seminar about Goethe and Schiller, my class had a chance to go to Weimar, the eastern part of Germany, famous as the two authors' hometown. My professor was ready to show students theoretical materials in reality. Moreover, I could work a part-time job in a Japanese restaurant as a serving assistant. All these experiences were worth going through once in my campus life.

Now, after studying at the University of Hamburg, I learned the merits of studying in an advanced country. I'm still dreaming of the vast campus of the University of Hamburg.

Jeong Da-hyang (G-98)

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Against globalization

We oppose imperial trade arrangements. We reject the idea that the rich get richer. We repudiate the notion that the poor get poorer. We laugh at pundits claiming that globalization positively entwines world centers via new modes of communication and travel. We guffaw at the claim that globalization expands democracy and participation. We live and breathe the truth that globalization is another name for rewriting international norms of commerce, power, and culture. We see that it further elevates the U.S. and European elite. We feel that it weakens national governments and populations. We know that it strengthens elite conclaves of corporate bosses. In short, for us globalization is 21st century imperialism. It's got to be stopped.

But given that we are against international inequity and injustice, mustn't we also oppose domestic inequity and injustice? As central institutions of international impoverishment, the WTO, IMF, and World Bank provide obvious targets. However, what about the White House? What about Wall Street? What about local chambers of commerce? What about major corporations such as McDonalds and Coca-Cola as well as ventures such as Yahoo and Hangul & Computer Ins.? What about the information managers that trumpet globalization from NBC and MTV to local talk radio, and from the New York Times and Washington Post to local tabloids?

Moreover, if we are against profit-seeking, authoritarian usurping of power, and media manipulation of information, mustn't we be for just allocations of resources and wealth, decision-making that gives each actor a say over their lives and circumstances, and information and culture that respects truth and addresses the needs of large populations?

Anti-globalization activism is an international phenomenon, a very serious business. At stake are not only critical proximate institutions like the IMF and World Bank, but also the capitalist markets and ownership relations that engender "globalization" in the first place. To attain the size, comprehension, and commitment to not only stir up awareness, but galvanize it into sustained activism and to then parlay that sustained activism into increasing social costs that the elite succumb to, we need to design movement agendas that inspire widespread interest and provide a means for widespread on-going participation. We need movement focuses that are diverse and multiple, that are local, national, and international, and that are continuous and not just once or twice yearly.

So which is the way for anti-globalization? Some suggestions. The anti-globalization movement needs to highlight what it is aiming for. We need to clarify our alternatives for international relations and also for what we mean by a cooperative and just economy able to improve people's lives domestically as well as internationally.

We also need to re-emphasize reaching out as widely as possible and providing means of participation for as many new people as we can interest. A movement that can win change in international trade relations needs millions and even tens of millions and certainly not merely thousands of participants. People aren't really movement participants unless they are doing things in a sustained, on-going way within the movement. So it follows that to grow sufficiently to win, our movement needs to offer things for people to do where they live and in accord with their dispositions and possibilities.

Finally, we also need some clarity about violence. It's simple. The state has a monopoly on it. What that means is that there is no way for the public, most particularly in developed first world societies, to compete in the field of violence with their governments. Our tactical sense must couple to strategic plans aimed at winning. We can have teach-ins. We can have rallies. We can have marches. We can have strikes. We can build our own blockades. We can utilize all manner of creativity and playfulness amidst our dissent. We can go out and talk to people. We can obstruct. We can destroy property when doing so sends a clear and coherent message.

Now, against profit and competition, we advocate equity and cooperation. Against exclusion and authority, we advocate participation and self-management. And against lies and manipulation, we advocate truth and honest exchange.

Lee Sang-jin
Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Int'l youth summer camp, dicussing voluntarism

The 12th International Youth Forum invites the youth of the world to experience friendship and adventure in a congenial environment. It will be held from July 4 to 10 hosted by The National Council of Youth in Korea. 150 foreign participants from 29 countries and 50 Korean students will meet together and share many ideas. The International Youth Forum has been held every year recognizing the need for a place where youth from all over the world can come together under one roof to discuss current issues that affect both their lives and those they will lead in the near future.

It has not only allowed many experts to put forward their views to youth leaders giving them first-hand knowledge of pressing issues; it has also allowed youths from various cultures to come together

setting aside their preconceptions to discuss the issues at hand.

This year the International Youth Forum, in conjunction with the United Nations Designating the year as "the Year of Volunteering," has embarked on the theme "Volunteering and Youth"

It has three session topics under the theme: Scope and Paradigm of Volunteering in the New Millennium, A New Direction in Volunteering in the Globalized World, and Profiles of National and International Voluntary Activities- Government and NGOs.

Those young people who have interest in the theme of the Forum and hope to share ideas and friendship regardless of the boundaries of skin color and religion are welcomed. Participants have to be proficient in English, aged preferably between 18 and 26.

Each applicant should submit an English essay on any one of the session topics between 700 and 1000 words. Participants will be grouped according their submitted essay. A written application with one copy and one passport size photo are needed by June 5.

Address: International Youth Center
801, Banghwa-dong,
Gangseo-gu, Seoul 157-856,
Korea
Telephone : 2667-0562, 0876
Homepage: www.koreayouth.net
E-mail : ncyokway@chollian.net

By Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus



Focusing on Jang Jun-ha, former president of ‘Sasanggae’

Democracy in exchange of his life

The antagonistic relationship between the authoritarian class and the fighters for democratization still continue today. The descendants of the military regime are those currently holding the power. And, celebrating 5.16, is saying that Korea will develop more when we inherit the spirit of the 5.16 movement. At this point, let’s focus on the life of Jang Jun-ha who always stood for democracy.

I. As a representative of ‘Sasanggae’

Jang Jun-ha was born on the 27th of August, 1918, his father was a clergyman. He graduated high-school and became a teacher for 3 years. When studying theology in a Japanese school, he was dragged to the army as a Japanese soldier. At that time, he went to China and this was when he succeeded in escaping the army.

After straying in China for about 7 months, he finally came to meet Kim Koo and joined the army for national independence. That was 1945. This is when he started working for independence by organizing the magazines like *Deungbul* and *Jedan* for the army for national independence. Then Jang Jun-ha was chosen as a special agent and faced independence as a commando.

In November 1945, he returned to his home land with Kim Koo and participated in the process of founding a nation. 4 year later, he transferred to the Korean University of Divinity and become a theologian. Then he worked in the Research Institute of Ideology and this is when the monthly magazine ‘*Sasanggae*’ was first published. Which for the next 16 years played a leading role in freedom, democracy and anti-autocracy movements.

II. Fighting against Park regime

The conflict between Park Cheong-hee started when the 5.16 coup detat ocured. This took place just 8 months after the democratic party was established by the people. As the representative of the ‘*Sasanggae*’ he made his point clearly by

saying, the army should return to its proper position as soon as possible. In his magazine, he kept criticizing the 5.16 movement. For the article “How to see the 5.16”, Jang Jun-ha and the writer were arrested. In correspondence to this, Park Cheong-hee tried to justify the action. Another critical point for Jang Jun-ha, was when he had to face Park Cheong-hee at the disgraceful Korea-Japan talks. As the authorities were the people of the army that participated in the coup detat, they were not prepared for diplomacy.

Therefore, Japan controlled the talks causingmany disadvantages to the Koreans. This raised the anger of the citizens. In 1965, Jang Jun-ha joined the struggle against the Korea-Japan treaty.! As the opposing voices grew bigger and bigger, Park Cheong-hee proclaimed martial law and the Garrison Decree trying to control the people again by force.

With the incident of Samsung group smuggling drugs in 1966, Jang Jun-ha commented that the head of the ring was Park Cheong-hee himself. For this, under the charge of sacrilegious practice of the nation Jang Jun-ha went to prison for 3 months. The government then started to lay their hands on ‘*Sasanggae*’. Under these conditions, ‘*Sasanggae*’ was of little power. In order to rise against Park Cheong-hee , Jang Jun-ha turned to politics.

Even in his days in prison, he became elected in the 6.8 vote which is well known for dishonest acts in 1967.

The first time, Jang Jun-ha agreed with and supported Park Cheong-hee was the South-North Joint Communique announced on July 4, 1972, this made harmony one step closer. However, on October 1972, Park Cheong-hee introduced the Yushin (Revitalizing Reforms system) and he secretly dispersed the National Assembly, arrested the members of the Opposition party and interrupted the activities of the political party.

As one of the main member of the petition of the constitutional revision, Jang Jun-ha

wrote a prospectus which was sent to Park Cheong-hee in public. Here, Jang Jun-ha emphasized the necessity of the movement for constitutional amendment.

It did not effect Park Cheong-hee’s moves, instead in January of 1974 under the emergency measures Jang Jun-ha was one of the first to be arrested. He was sentenced to 15 years but on December of the same year, Jang Jun-ha was able to see the sunshine.

His health had weakened during his year rs in prison so he was acquitted. While Jang Jun-ha was regaining his health, many things happened to Park Cheong-hee. First of all, his wife had been killed in the 8.15 ceremony by a gun shot, he was being criticized internationally due to the kidnapping of his political enemy Kim Dae-jung and many people stood up for the anti-Yushin in resisting Park Cheong-hee’s power. January 8th 1975, through a public letter to Park Cheong-hee, Jang Jun-ha was once again heard.

III. Endless struggle

On the 17th of August, 1975, Jang Jun-ha ended his life in a valley. The ideological and physical enemy of Park Cheong-hee, Jang Jun-ha’s death leaves many suspicions. For some reason, Jang Jun-ha before his death made some adjustments near him. For example, he donated the *Taegukgi*, that was hung in the provisional government official



building to the museum and suddenly repeated his marriage ceremony in a Catholic church after 32 years of marriage. Some suspected that he was murdered as there were authorities involved. The person who carried out the autopsy was threatened by the Central Intelligence Agency just after the autopsy was finished.

Jang Jun-ha, as a person of the press and politics, lead the struggle for democracy in the 60 and 70s. In thinking of constructing a memorial for Park Cheong-hee, we should think of the true meaning of democracy along with the life of Jang Jun-ha.

By Kim Na-hyun
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

TIME & TIDE

Repeated nat’l violence

“If someone forces a ‘free citizen’ to be kept in solitary confinement, there is no room for doubt that it is an act of violence. But when it happens under the rule of law and the place is called ‘a prison’, it is suddenly changed into a legitimate act.”

The above is a saying of Rosa Luxemburg, a socialistic revolutionist of Poland. As she pointed out, there are thousands of acts that are approved only by the state, not individuals. Obvious an individual’s illegal act even a murder is accepted by the state in many cases under the name of law. Taking this privilege, the state has displayed its fearful power every now and then. We call it “national violence”.

On May 14, police security guards of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency hauled seven Dankook University students before the police authorities after thoroughly searching their places. The police issued extra warrants for another four including Park Yo-sup, the president of Dankook General Student Council(GSC).

They are suspected to be the member of “Jajudaeco”, club doing pro-North Korean activities. The police insist that they broke the National Security Law by organizing Jajudaeco and circulating various kinds of seditious documents on the Internet. Here lies the point. While the police use high-handed measures like all-night investigations and illegal detention, there is no official announcement on the cause of the detention.

The book “Nightmare of Korean Modern Politics-National Violence” written by Cho Hyun-yun helps in understanding this case. This book introduces concrete examples of national violence and reveals the true state of affairs one by one. Cho named the Korean modern politics “murder politics” and classifies their type into the direct and indirect murder by the state. The former includes cases of civilian massacres in wartime, political opponent murders, murders for “law and discipline”, and political mysterious deaths. In case of the latter, it has forced suicide and murder by the U.S. Army in Korea.

When viewing in this point, the Dankook case comes under the case of direct murder by the state and especially belongs to the category of murder for law and discipline. They were arrested on a charge of the violation of National Security Law. It is the same repetition of a witch hunt using the “red complex”.

The Dankook affair is just an old repeated drama. It’s outdated and fossilied. The conservatives are using the outdated red complex again because they know about its effectiveness. Especially threatening are the factors of present situation: people’s increasing fever to the reunification parallel to the 6-15 Joint Declaration, impeding reorganization of the NSL in June, and preparation for the controversy whether Hanchongryun is an organization advantageous to the enemy(that is to the North) or not coming round to the organization ’ceremony.

It’s already over a half century since Korea established a democratic government.But democracy is unfamiliar to us. The repeated national acts of violence gives hints to this matter. Antidemocratic governments abuse their privilege of national violence. Thousands of people were hurt, tortured, and killed. There has been no excuses or inquiring into the truth repeating. It’s ironic that the supporter of national violence, Kim Dae-jung follows this outdated scenario. This is the democracy of Korea today.

By Cho Hong Joo-hee
Editor of Culture Section



Neo-file

Consumption grows, brand life shortens

The term “brand life cycle” has been known in countries like America where commercialism has been well developed. In maintaining and developing these brands overseas, the concept of “brand life cycle” has been used studied throughout the years.

Brand life cycle is looking at a brand as if it were something alive. In this analogy, just like humans are born, grow, become mature and pass through death, the brand also follows the same cycle. For example, the bizarre rabbit, Mashimaro was born through the computer and slowly become known and clips were made one by one. As the clip numbers grew, it gained popularity and became a well known brand. Therefore in the mature age, t-shirts, accessories, key-rings and so on are made. But eventually, people would forget Mashimaro and then he would slowly die.

Considering the brand market in the long run, this term is essential. In understanding and studying the cycle, companies would be able to predict the future and tackle any problems. Also, in enlarging the field of view, it would be easier for the companies to establish concept that they would keep all the way.

Nevertheless, the professionals say that a little amendment is needed in the process of accepting the brand life cycle.

It is because the tendency of the consumers differs in different countries, and therefore the brand must fit our costumers. Korean consumers think the first impressions are very important but their interests usually cause them to buy the item. Therefore its significance lies in matching the needs of Koreans.

If we look at the advertisements of today, the life span of certain brands getting shorter and shorter. Unlike before, when the brands that dominated the market for years existed, recently some brand names change almost every single day. The reason the brand life cycle has shortened is due to the customers desire for high consumption in the current industrial society. Although a product is still usable, the consumers buys another brand’s product which looks fabulous in the advertisements. And as a result, the consumers desire for new products grows and grows and this has caused the shortening of some brand’s life cycle. In the future, the life cycle may be reduced even further by the skills and the flashiness of advertising and packaging. This again, shows that the desire for consumption is increasing.

By Kim Na-hyun
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Viewing Seoul International Book Fair 2001

Meeting the world, looking at books

The 7th Seoul International Book Fair 2001, starting from June 1st until the 6th is being held in the COEX center. Organized by the Korean Publishers Association, Munwha Broadcasting Corp, Chosun Ilbo, COEX and supported by the ministry of Culture and Tourism the fair is titled “Books, Power for the Future”.

Although publishing companies are faced with an economic depression, the fair is the biggest yet, with 23 countries including newly participating countries like Malaysia, and 1500 publishers participating.

The president of the International Publishers Association said that due to the internet all cultures are being combined, however, distinctive individual cultures are still being emphasized. Along this line, as in “Visit Korea Year 2001”, there is a special exhibition under the name, ‘Korea viewed through books’. Here, brochures, maps and books on the culture, travel information and beauties of Korea are exhibited. Also, in celebrating the first anniversary of the 6.15 Joint Declaration and in the meaning of bringing language and culture of different natures together, another special exhibition called, ‘North Korea visited through books’,

is also taking place. As an opportunity to grasp the reality of North Korea, in cooperation with Daehoon Books and the monthly magazine “Yabbian Literature” approximately 139 books that have been published since 1956 are being exhibited.

Other events taking place include, a live radio show broadcasted by SBS “Let’s Play with Books”, the launching ceremony of the “Reading Society Movement” and workshops for professionals on the copyright protection at the libraries. Other events include jazz dance, conversations with the writers and performers. New forms of publication and internet products are also available in the fair.

Organizers purpose is to activate reading and make people realize that books are the power of tomorrow. In contrast with the Tokyo Book Fair which has been decreasing in size and quality, the Seoul International Book Fair’s development shows a bright future for the public and publishers.

By Kim Na-hyun
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Seminar on gender in European countries

Gender discrimination still unsolved in Europe

On Wednesday the 22nd of May, a seminar on gender problems in late 20th century Europe was held. Prepared by the EU research center, the seminar took place at the faculty center from 3pm to 6pm. During the World Women’s conference in the autumn of 1995, certain conclusions were made. The word “gender” is to be used to mean the difference between male and female, rather than the word “sex”. Since then, the debate on gender issues has been a hot potato. But, while “sex” is differentiated by the innate reproductive system, “gender” conveys the subjective view, the sex identification develops while growing up.

The seminar was carried out in three parts and in each, there was an lecturer and a questioner whose task it was to questions about the lecture. The first lecture was titled

‘Feminism in Europe’. As the lecturer, Jang Eun-soo a professor from the German department, she focused on this subject by reviewing German literature. The lecturer choose the work of Muller Heiner, called Hamletmaschine. Different from Shakespears’ work, Muller showed as an alternative person to Hamlet. Like Muller, the lecturer thinks that the history has been written with masculinity, which is violent. But now, it is time to find the feminine qualities in ourselves.

Moving to Central and South America the next lecturer, Kang Phil-un a instructor of Spanish stated that he would like to introduce the current picture of women in this area of the world. From this point Women led lives of prejudice, suppression and affliction, until the world war broke out.

Women started to work and the lifestyle and the ways of thinking changed. This is when the women woke up. They got educated which was thought to be a privilege of men only, and the women’s movement was began. Little by little the women’s movement stood up for women’s rights. The lecturer ended with saying that as the subject, women should start with self-realization and find their place in society.

The third lecturer Kim Nung-o, a professor from the Arabic department said that in the 1970s, Arab literature started to convey true feminism. He focused on the writer Nawal al-Sa’adawi. In Egypt, women who loose their virginity before marriage are seen as a disgrace of the family and at times are even killed. The writer notes the point that women are the scapegoat and women are treated as

slaves of men. Even in the 20th century, little movement took place away from this traditional view, and were taught to be obedient. Currently with the appearance of Nawal al-Sa’adawi, slowly the work of feminism is blowing in Egypt.

Looking into women’s places in different countries, seemed similar. However, the focus of the seminar was on the current situation not on any alternatives. And it would have been better if there was a chain of relevance that would group the three together as one problem.

By Kim Na-hyun
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Children absorbed in reading the fairy tales in the children section of the Seoul Internaional Book Fair 2001.

Kim Na-hyun / The Argus

Ears & Eyes

Interviewing with director Kim Dong-won, a representative of Purn Production

“Social movement rather than art”

Purn Production is a professional group for making documentary films. A documentary is a film which describes reality without using fiction. They have practical effects on the real world as mainly picturing actual situations or having practical events as content. An ideological function of the documentary arises from these effects. Therefore, it is often used as an instrument of propaganda for certain purposes by conveying facts.

Purn Production was organized in 1991. Since then, they have made about thirty documenteries which dealt with various social problems and our neighbors' lives related to reunification, labor, the poor, the environment, women and so on, pursuing “understanding the world through films”. In addition to filmmaking, they have conducted media education and also have the Purn membership system.

A reporter from The Argus met director Kim Dong-won, a representative of Purn Production. Kim has lead the organization since its foundation. He is valued as an important person in the independent documentary world. He made “Sanggye-dong Olympic” and later it was selected as a specially invited feature at 1991 Yamagata Film Festival in Japan, this was a first for Korean documentaries.

Reporter: What was your motive for establishing Purn Production?

Kim Dong-won: In the 80's, I took pictures with the intention of serving social movements. In the 90's, I came to think that documentaries should be developed. At that time, I participated in Yamagata Film Festival in 1991. Watching documentaries from other countries, I got to know what a documentary was. Before, I understood it as a kind of film in an artistic view. After

returning home, directors who participated in the film festival including me decided to organize the group that specialized in making the documentary.

R: You have pictured many social problems, is there any message which you want to deliver through these films?

K: In the 80's, we mainly showed the false parts of social policy and showed an energy or hope of *minjung* who struggle against it. Nowadays, we make documentaries which focus on human value and other meaningful things. Through documentary films, we can convey realities to people and bring these matters to light. This is a force of the documentary.

R: Is there any work of Purn Production which you want to talk about?

K: I'd like to choose “Sanggye-dong Olympic”. When it was decided that the Olympics were to be hold in Seoul, the residents of Sanggye-dong were moved from their homes by force. They rose against the Government insisting on being given even the smallest lowest living space. I shared their pain and fight, living with them for three years, from 1986 until 1988. It was an opportunity that I was able to experience and learn from. It led me to continue making documentaries.

R: Purn Production has conducted media education in addition to filmmaking. Please explain this.

K: We accept about ten applications for a media education twice a year. This began last year. Because we thought that everyone should be able to make documentaries and that many more people can do it. They who complete the training find a position in a related field or will work for Purn



Kim Eun-jin / The Argus

Production.

R: You have also Purn membership system which have a distinct quality. How does it work?

K: It started as a form of support at first. It, however, is different from the common membership system. We send finished work to Purn members in return for their support in our filmmaking. In fact, we have little opportunity to show our films to the general public because they are unmarketable. If they were censored, they would fail to pass censorship. Thus, Purn membership system spreads our works within the range of the law.

From the more positive view, the members are co-producers, distributors and at the same time, reviewers. We have formed deep relationships.

R: Is there any difficult point in making independent documentaries and what is your plan for future?

K: It is most difficult to raise funds for production costs. Under these circumstances, we cannot help to do beneficiary work willing or not in order to produce films. In other words, we have to do what we don't want to, to be able to do what we really want to. As a matter of fact, it is impossible to manage this organization by only making documentaries. Our goal is to endure through all hardships and make our documentaries continually.

By Kam Eun-jin
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Review of comic “Monster” vs. video “Primal fear”

Facing monster inside yourselves

I. Monster inside Johann grows

When you hear the comics named “Monster”, what ideas occur to you? The comic “Monster” is written by the popular Japanese Urasawa Naoki and now the fifteenth book in the series has been published. It is kind of horror comic as you would guess from its title. The fear doesn't come from the cruel images of blood however. Nor does the brutal beast appear contrary to your expectation. The good-looking boy named Johann shows us that there is no limit of how people can be cruel to others. That is the hair-raising shock and it makes us reach the state of profound psychic fear. The biggest mystery in this comic lies in revealing Johann's real character. The key to discover his character is Kinterheim 511, an orphanage for children of exiles, spies, and criminal offenses. The institute aims at reeducating them to “model citizens”. This

aim itself is totally nonsense as the children of criminals are not evil. This idea is prejudiced and labels the children as if with a branding iron. Kinterheim creates the children to be perfect, but with a dual personality. They learn deep hatred and distrust. Johann is at the top. He finally destroyed Kinterheim and goes out into the world. The monster inside him never stops growing.

II. First fear you feel

“Monster” shows us the cruelty of people through the character of Johann. Johann kills many people with a smile in his face. He is a Jekyll and Hyde in other words. The movie “Primal fear” has another Dr. Jekyll.

This movie is based on a real story of a bishop murder case in Chicago. ‘A’ (Edward Norton) is the suspect. ‘B’ (Richard Gear) undertakes to defend him in court. There is no evidence proving his innocence. The true

picture of the incident is revealed little by little with a video tape. In the video tape, the bishop forces three young people, including ‘A’ and his girlfriend Linda to abnormal sex with each other. It's definate evidence for ‘A's’, involvement. People might think that ‘A's’ hatred made him kill the bishop.

The case is decided in favor of the defendant however. He pretends to have a mental disorder. Taking the circumstances of his mental disorders into consideration, the judge gives ‘A’ a verdict of “not guilty”. Everything is OK, done, however, the last scene really gives the chill of primal fear to the audience. ‘A’ says, “Is her neck is OK?” These four words show very clearly that ‘A’ is on full control of his mind. His innocence and pretense were both disguises. The movie ends showing that ‘A’ had a prefect, scheming dual character after all.

III. Parallels of “Monster” and “Primal fear”

It seems quite natural to think of ‘A’ while reading the book “Monster”. Johann and ‘A’ have something in common. The word “monster” is symbolizes them both. They both had a monster in potential inside of them and they learned how to manipulate it freely. People surrounding them are all simple puppets in a larger game.

The environment for raising the monster inside them is also noteworthy. Johann is from special orphanage, Kinterhime 511. It is closed off from the outer world and nobody cares about them. The president of Kinterhime says “What is education? It is a process of making people in any model that we want”. The children are weak and helpless. They have been already socially branded as abnormal. The environment at Kinterheim easily makes the children to

develop their monster sides. As you can guess from, the monster does not originate from them, but rather is forced out of them.

‘A’ is much the same. He was raised in Catholic church. The bishop was a respected and admired person in the church and ‘A’ dared to look at him. One day the bishop called ‘A’ and forced him to have unnatural sex with his girlfriend and another boy. ‘A's’ emotional and mental shock and pain can be easily understood. His book “The Scarlet Letter” is filled with thick red lines. For him, the bishop is just like Menchaster (the character in The Scarlet Letter) with a dual character. However, he never knew that he himself was becoming another Dr. Jekyll. ‘A’ and Johann symbolically allude to the monsters that certain regimes create.

IV. Monster inside yourself might come out someday

In a wider view, the monster does not always refer to the evil side of human beings. Every person has the potential to develop goodness or evil. Of course, all of us don't have such bitter and extreme experiences like Johann and ‘A’. When you listen to your heart, however, you can hear the heart throbbing of another person inside yourself. People have thousands of experiences throughout their lives. At the same time they have thousands of oppressions. Mental anguish and sorrow are all disguised and people's outer appearances are invariably good. When you see yourself or others next time, however, observe carefully the monster and soothe him. Or a threatening monster may develop.

By Cho Hong Joo-hee
Editor of Culture Section



This is a character of the comic “Monster”.

Arirang festival urging for unification of people

The song “Arirang,” which has been performed as an anthem to solidify our nation when under oppression, represented the spirit of a unified Korea on May 26th and 27th.

The 10th Arirang Unification Festival was held in Insa-dong by the Arirang Association of Korea, a citizens' group. The purpose of the festival was to encourage identity among Koreans, to increase Korean pride in their own culture, to internationalize “Arirang”, the song native to Korea, and to make a better inter-Korean rapprochement sentiment.

Preceding the main event, they held a seminar to analyze the North's “Arirang” melodies and lyrics and discuss the differences between South and North Korean “Arirang” versions at the Taehwa Christian House.

The festival officially opened with a ceremony on the outdoor stage at 6 p.m. on Saturday. Under the title of “Arirang Fantasy,” a number of folk songs that included the Youngchun version of “Arirang” in North Korea were performed on the stage. Jazz and calligraphy were among the performances, and the show

ended with a chorus of the “Centerpiece Arirang.” And at 8 p.m. on Saturday, the Korean Association of Motion Picture Producers presented a remade version of “Arirang,” a 1926 film directed by Na Woon-gyu.

On Sunday, the main event on the central stage lasted the entire day. Renowned voice actor Yoo Kang-jin recited an “Arirang”, and Kim Kil-ja (Kangwon Province's Intangible Cultural Asset No. 1.) sang the Jeong-sun version of “Arirang”. Various artists performed North Korean version of “Arirang”.

During the festival, the entire Insa-dong area was full of “Arirang” melodies and various other kinds of events. About 10 versions of “Arirang” that are performed in both North and South Korea, as well as eight versions native to the North were performed. Also, throughout the Insa-dong streets, the “Arirang”-inspired works of photographer An Seung-il who had traveled to North Korea's Amrok and Duman rivers were displayed.

By Kim Mi-ji / The Argus

OVERVIEW

What lapse of memory is left?

The poet, Ko Eun criticized Seo Jung-joo, his senior poet who passed away last year. In the 2001 summer issue of the quarterly magazine “Creation & Criticism” carries Ko Eun's criticism titled “Discussion on Seo Jung-joo with his Poem “Portrait”. He openly points out Seo's absence of historical consciousness and collusion with ruling powers. His criticism is based on Seo's poems including “Portrait”. Following him, Seo's constitutional self-rationalism and severe egoism bear numerous sets of private words.

Ko Eun started his literary career on the recommendation of Seo Jung-joo in 1958. Seo was a respectful senior of him. Of course, after being aligned with progressive participant literature in the 70s, Ko Eun drew a clear line with Seo Jung-joo. Seo's pro-Japanese activities or actions depending on authorities are not new. However, criticisms are few and Seo set up for an “adult” in the literary world until his death.

Here lies the point. He has never excused his anti-national and anti-democratic activities in his life. He was respected as a great poet by many people who do not know his past actions. Those who know his past shut their mouth and remain silent. The Government Order of Cultural Service Merit was conferred to Seo's family after his death. The district Gochang, Seo's hometown, is planning to build a memorial hall to the memory of Seo Jung-joo's works.

“Lapse of memory” is an important side of Korean society. We can call it a “forgetful” culture here. The poet Seo Jung-joo shows this clearly. Seo changed his name to Datsusino Sizoro in the period of Japanese imperialism and took the initiative in pushing on with Japanese policy. He encouraged the young people of Chosun to participate in the war with Japan. While editing the Japanese government organ of “People's Literature”, he was devoting himself to writing pro-Japanese works.

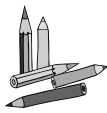
After the 1945 Liberation, he chose the right-wing as the other people of pro-Japanese groups did. He supported Lee Seung-man who didn't have internal political power through his pen. He could not refuse his innate respect for authorities. He wrote a campaign speech for presidential candidate Jeon Doo-hwan who carried out a coup in 1980. Also he denied the “June struggle” in 1986 and announced his approval of “4·13 Constitutional Measure”.

The unsolved matter of the political purge of the pro-Japanese group is a well-known historical issue. North Korea strictly purged Japanese sympathizers after the liberation. South Korea failed to punish them. That was the starting point of the history which was distorted. The pro-Japanese groups were attached to the antidemocratic government after liberation and accumulated wealth. Now their sons and daughters are the major privileged group of people having wealth.

The forgetful culture is not a good ‘excusing’ culture. It is a distortion of history itself. People easily forget past faults and instead praise them. You can find many cases of this history distortion when carefully looking for them.

Some people know that the Chosun Ilbo and DongA Ilbo were the newspaper of the pro-Japanese group. However, many people do not know this since our history textbooks say they were the “national” paper from their start. There are no references on their activities. And indeed the Chosun Ilbo staff themselves openly say they are a national paper. Who made them dare to whitewash their ugly past? It's a pervasive atmosphere of a forgetful culture and the people who overlook that. Don't forget that there are two main subjects who distort the truth. Those who tell lies are one, and the other is whoever lets it pass.

By Cho Hong Joo-hee
Editor of Culture Section



Sketch On Spot



“Face painting event” is being held before the opening.



Around the event hall, people are looking at smiling people's photos.

One smile causes another one

Do you usually smile or don't you? Nowadays the campaign for your smile is conducted. It is the “Bright Smile Campaign” hosted by “Action Love”, the National Organization of University Student Volunteers. They launched this campaign with the intention of making our society brighter, and furthermore hosting 2002 Worldcup beginning this year. They have toured a lot of university festivals and held the campaign.

On a hot afternoon of June 2nd, volunteers of this organization wearing bright yellow T-shirts were busy preparing the campaign at Marroiner Park in Taehangno. Around the open-air theater, smiling people's photos were displayed being pasted on paper which was cut in the shapes of “S”, “M”, “I”, “L”, “E”. University students with bright smiles were pictured in these photos and people began to gather one by one.

In the main event, many university volunteers appeared on the stage and showed their specialities stressing the need of smile. Especially, in the program of learning the method of bright smiling, the capacity audience acted on a lecturer's remarks though they seemed to feel awkward at first. Throughout the campaign, volunteers presented bright smiles to the audience. The efforts to increase the smiling society will continue with these beautiful youth and their smiles.

By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

Looking into Daedongje losing its nature

Fun and meaning go hand in hand

I. Changes along the times

On May, the University festival was in full swing. Most university festivals are held under the title of “*Daedongje* (*Daedong* festival)”. *Daedong* means “uniting on a large scale” or “getting joined together” in Chinese. Therefore, the true *Daedongje* is a place where all students come together and become one.

It is not very long since university festivals had such a name. In 60’s and 70’s, most university festivals were called “*Ssangssang* party” (a party in which men and women who pair off into couples participate in). This was a characteristic departure from students’ daily lives. On other hand, some universities used this time as a kind of academic festival. Getting to 80’s when student activities were increasing, the festival started to be called *Daedongje*. The origin of *Daedongje* is ‘*Seoktap Daedonje* of Korea University’, which emphasized the characteristic of social gathering. Then, the spirit of *Daedongje* played a major part in political solidarity for realizing consciousness of the times and struggling for change at the age of military regime.

In the 90’s, as the democracy began little by little and the society changed, the festivals political motive diminished and naturally transformed into events for making merry. Nowadays, the university festivals are still held under the title of *Daedongje*. However, it is losing its true flavour to such an extent that it is improper for them to be called *Daedong*.

II. Problems which tarnish the meaning of Daedongje

Nowadays, in *Daedongje*, there is a growing concern about the introduction of commercial events into the university culture. In cheering competitions of some universities, many singers and popular entertainers appear every year. This degrades *Daedongje* by allowing professional performances to entertain. Last year, HUFs had a hard time because of a sampling party



Students of HUFs are participating in the “Golden bell quiz” on the 25th of May during Daedongje.

of a certain a pharmaceutical company and the competition of outside companies during *Daedongje*. In a serious case, there was little place for the inside events due to the keen competition of commercial stallholders. The General Student Council (GSC) of each university, however, tends not to refuse such outside stallholders because the GSC are receive a commission. Recently, this is occurring more and more as it becomes more difficult to get sponsors for the festival because of the depressed economy.

Problems caused by lack planning are often experienced. According to a survey conducted after the *Daedongje* in Korea University, the conclusion that consistently, ‘every year programs remain the same due to the lack of the ability to make plans’ is reported by 31.6%. Also, some pointed out a problem that there is a lack of a connection between plans of GSC and those of small-scale groups such as departments and *dongaris*. Jun Suk-woo (S-97), chief of Policy and Planning department of GSC of HUFs said, “Frankly speaking, it is difficult

to get plans of GSC and those of departments or *dongaris* to be consistent with each other.”

Lastly, the most serious problem is that students who should be pivots of the festival aren’t seen during *Daedongje*. “I won’t have any fun during the festival. In fact, I have nothing to do there. It is like a league of only particular participants,” Lee Sang-hyun (E-00), a student of HUFs said. In fact, the festival of Seongyunkwan University in this year has few activities which students were able to participate in directly. Most of events were stage performances and even sampling party of S beverage was included as part of the official program.

III. Establishing an identity

As stated above, problems concerning *Daedongje* these days are largely divided into introducing non- university commercial ventures, the lack of the ability to make plans and the decrease of students’ participation. Firstly, the problem concerning the introduction of commercialism can be solved

by introducing it selectively. Now there is an opportunity to introduce diversity to campus life. Universities should be receptive to diversity, however, they should drop those that tarnish the meaning of *Daedongje* and, hold to its original identity. The invitation of pop singers should be a colourful addition to student festivals and the festival should pivot upon students themselves.

Next, the problem caused by the lack of planning can be solved as placing the focus on the content rather than the method in the planning stage. That political and social current events are reflected in cultural events in the festival is noted. Since 6.15 Joint Declaration of last year, its mood has influenced university festivals. This year, the opening ceremony of Moak *Daedongje* of Yonsei University included a traditional wedding ceremony which represented a reunification between South and North Korea. In addition, GSC prepared various programs such as selling North Korean foods. On the other hand, a lack of connection between plans of GSC and those of small groups such as *dongaris* and departments can be solved by GSC’s consulting with and then supporting plans of small groups rather than connecting by force.

Lastly, many events which can attract students’ participation should be created in every festival. Talent show of Korea Univerity students and Golden gourd quiz game in HUFs which reported a high percentage of participation rate make good examples. The most important thing is the students’ spontaneous participation. Establishing *Daedongje* as part of Univesity culture depends on students’ involvement. With this at the center, we should organize events that will create pleasure and amusement, in addition to those events that support the nature of *Daedongje*.

By Kam Eun-jin
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

“Solutions that you want exist in books.”

“I wanted to do something in which I could put my experience and thought in university. So I decided to manage a social science bookstore. I always think that I’m reborn as a university student year by year.” The owner of this voice was Eun Jong-bok (C-84), the manager of “Pulmuzil”. As introduced a little in the March issue of the Argus, “Pulmuzil” is a social science bookstore (a specialized bookstore that sells social science books) near S u n g k y u n k w a n University. The reporter had an interview with the manager on the second floor which held a number of social science books.

Pulmuzil is a purely Korean word that means the act of ‘blowing with bellows’ and the bookstore was established in 1985 in order to offer students progressive ideas, in same manner as blowing on a fire. “Pulmuzil” has been in one place for 15 years having the longest history among such bookstores. Eun took over the store in 1993, after he had graduated from HUFs. “Social science bookstores including ‘Pulmuzil’ were the place for students to read books and discuss political and social issues. Nowadays, however, university students have little interest in the basis of the social issues. Frankly, they don’t read much except for examinations or home assignments,” said Eun sadly. The crisis of social science is the problem of the current times. According to the tendency of today, the number of social science bookstores has gradually decreased because of the drop in sales.

In spite of the difficulty, Eun doesn’t regret managing the store. He said, “Although it’s somewhat hard financially, a person who is doing something that he really wants to do is happy. After reading a book to my hearts content, I can give recommendations to students and discuss the topic with them.” It seemed the number of the demand not to be very important to Eun. Also he has given support to civil organizations like “Saranbang” (the group for human rights) and “Min-ga-hyup”, the family conference for democracy constantly in the name of “Pulmuzil”.

On the question of his hobbies, he responded that he liked reading books as the reporter expected. He said “I try to read almost all of the books that come in the store every day, at least the preface.” His another hobby is mountain hiking. He does this at least once a month. He has been active in “History and mountain”. “History and mountain” is a group composed of mountain enthusiasts, meeting periodically for a hiking or providing a helping hand to village. Having no time to use all the energy, it is possible as just for pleasure.

Eun is literary man who had not only the passion to read books but also the ability to write a novel when he was younger. He reminisced about his university life with literature in the Literature Conference of HUFs. His novel won the prize in the contest of the School Magazine and DongA Ilbo. He also wrote a novel in the HUFs Weekly based on actual experiences in the evening school for about one year. He disclosed his plan laughing, “I hasn’t written because I have been quite busy. Nowadays I have mapped out a plan for writing a novel.”

During the interview, Eun answered the incessant telephone and went downstairs to help a customer looking for a book. The reporter felt like wasting his time too much, so asked him to give some advice to students in HUFs as a senior. He thought for a while and said, “The solution that students want exists in books. To have worldviews and engaged minds, be on intimate terms with books.” And he expressed the hope that HUFs will visit “Pulmuzil” to meet the accumulated knowledge. The reporter could meet a man who is living with a youthful spirit in the treasure house of knowledge although he is in middle age.

By Kim Mi-ji
Reporter of National Section



Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

Puppet fantasy comes back

It may have been a long time since you have enjoyed the stories of “Hansel and Grettle” or the tale of the “Three Little Pigs”. Some people had a chance to meet these treasured stories from our childhood memories again, only this time they were in the forms of puppets.

The twelfth annual Seoul Puppet Festival of 2001 was held from May 25th to May 27th at the Ggumnamoo Theatre of the Children’s Park and Mokdong Youth Center simultaneously. This festival is known for inviting professional theatrical companies



A scene from the puppet show, “Wangneuni, the frog” is playing at the Mokdong Youth Center.

around the world performing puppet shows that are popular with the public. Like the previous years, families with kids and lovers of puppet shows got to see performances by the Saibataniyouza from Japan, Hanfeizi Shadow Puppet Theatre from China and seven of the popular Korean companies.

All performances are performed in the participating groups’ own languages, remarked Lee Yeo-hwa, managing director from the Puppet Theatre Seoul, who ran the festival. “Some parents are worried that their children will not understand the play when it is in another language, but kids are more sensitive to what’s happening in front of their eyes. Besides a translated version of a play would ruin its original flavor.”

Most of the audience were children and they were indeed having so much fun. “Most of the companies are formed of 7 to 8 people at the most, and this festival wasn’t meant to be commercialized. So I guess we can say that it is a bit difficult to run the program financially. However, it is still very meaningful to keep up this festival if we can get more people to be attracted by the beauty of puppets,” Lee said.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Queer film festival, understanding difference

The 2001 Lesbian and Gay Film Festival was held in the Memorial Hall of “4.18”, at Democracy Square in Korea University from May 23rd to 25th. This Lesbian and Gay Film Festival sponsored by ‘Person and Person’, an advocacy group supporting homosexuals’ human rights at Korea University.

Also this film festival was a venue where homosexuals at Korea University talked to audiences, discussed the film with them, and argued with them.

Firstly, on May 23rd, the first day, ‘Show Me Love/Fucking Amal’, ‘Edge of Seventeen’ that dealt with the formation of true character, and the political aspects of “Coming Out” were screened in the Memorial Hall of “4.18”.

Next, on May 24th, the second day, ‘Poison’ and ‘Celluloid Closet’ that pioneered the field of Queer cinema were also screened in the same place.

Finally, the Community of Homosexuals’ Human Rights showed ‘But I’m a Cheerleader’ for its closing film at Democracy Square on May 25th. This film

was chosen as the closing one because they thought the audiences would be able to feel free and relieved through this film about lesbians’ growth.

The outline of the film is as follows. Migun, a heroine, who was a cheerleader in her school outwardly appearing no different from other students. On kissing her boyfriend’s lips, however, she felt no sexual excitement, but upon seeing her fellow cheerleaders, on the contrary, she used to feel a queer impulse.

Her family doubting her strange behavior would like to heal her homosexual love placed her in ‘True Direction’, a private institute. She tried to change her into a heterosexual at first, however, she in the end she identified her true character as homosexual.

Han Park Soo-yeon (ME-96), the director of this event, said, “The purpose of the event is to break the rigidity of people’s awareness. We want them to change their fixed thoughts through this film festival.”

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus



CHAFS
CHAT + HUFs



-In front of a grand tower in Yonsei University-



I finally entered here after years of hard studying.



How did you manage to come to this school?



Easy! My father donated this 2 billion won grand tower.

Lee Sang-hyun / Cartoonist of The Argus

The Day of Reunification
Concert for 「Nonamegi」

7:30 pm, 9th of June, 2001
at the Open Theater in Yonsei University
for more information: Institute for Research in Reunification (762-0017)