



## Foundation Struggle Reaches Climax

— Now is time to plan the future after the results of special inspection —



The general election was processed at open theater in Imun campus from April 15 to 16 (left). And the general strike started on April 21 and, in the very day, about 1,000 students spread out the street campaign to Chongnyangni (right).

Over the past month was the busiest month since the first semester. Since the 3.30 declaration, the HUFSS expected the new start of HUFSS (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)'s development. But on March 31st, Lee Sook-kyong, the chief trustee of HUFSS foundation, upset the promise of HUFSS's development saying that there had been some misunderstandings with Park Seung-joon, the former executive trustee, and will reappoint him back to his former office. So Cho Kyu-chul, the president-elect, the chairman of the labor union, Chang Gun, the president of General Students Council (GSC) of Imun campus, Oh Seung-hoon and several other people have filed charges against Park for misusing the school money and interfering with the school management on the 6th. Three days later, the Ministry of Education enforced a special inspection till the 24th of April. There have been several rallies demanding the appointment of Park to be withdrawn, the explanations be given of the irrationality and resignation of the board.

But indifferent to these efforts, the board of HUFSS had met secretly at the Palace Hotel on the 10th of April and passed the appointment of the trustees who was to be expired on the 12th. And also they've arrogantly appointed Seo Jae-myung, a professor of Economic department, as a new president of HUFSS ignoring the elected president Cho Kyu-chul who is supported by the Faculty Association.

### Imun Campus

After the emergency meeting which was held on April 13th by the department's presidents, the vote on the general strike was held on the 15th and 16th of April. Totally among 7281 HUFSSans, about 5432 students participated in the vote which takes up 74.61 percents. And approximately 80 percents (80.43%) of support to the strike and 1022 students (18.81%) showed disagreement.

Unlike Doksung Women University and other cases when there were struggles against foundation, the faculties and the workers have participated with the students this time. On April 17th, a rally was held to announce the results of the vote and to inquire the students of the General Students Council of Graduate School, the faculties and the workers to join in this struggle together. Professor Cho Kyu-chul, the acting president of the school, strongly promised through the speech that he will struggle together till the end. In this rally, president of the GSC, Mr. Oh Seung-hoon explained the meaning of the general strike saying, "We are not having a strike to have fun or play, neither to delay the mid-term exam. We are enforcing the strike because we have a true goal to reach which is the HUFSS development."

On April 21st, a day after the anniversary of the opening of HUFSS, there was a ceremony at the open theater declaring the general strike. In this rally, with around 1000 students participating, the resolution was announced by the presi-

dent of GSC. These are the resolutions:

One, we hereby demand the resignation of the foundation's whole board of trustees.

Two, we hereby ask for the accurate inspection of the Ministry of Education.

Three, we hereby demand the judicial settlement by the prosecutory authority.

Four, we hereby claim invalid Seo Jae-myung's appointment as president.

After the rally, the students had walked to the Chongnyangni station advertising to the residents in Dongdaemun-gu.

Two weeks have passed since the declaration.

Setting the general strike headquarter in the Social Science building, the students had shut all the buildings down.

There has been a rally at the open theater and students paid protesting visits to the Ministry of Education in the first week. But after, it looks quiet and even peaceful from the outside. When the famous group *Jawoorim* came, it even looked like the school was in the term of *Daedong*. The Students Council (SCs) are busy making plans for the week yet it seems like killing the time temporarily. The GSC had succeeded in catching the attention of HUFSSans and leading to the general strike, but since the strike has

begun the GSC and the SCs are showing their lack of preparedness. The students are getting tired of the strike. The GSC and the SCs should now seek for the ways lest they should loose the support from the students.

### Wangsan Campus

Unlike the Imun campus the Wangsan campus hasn't had much remarkable struggle. Even though they had announced the struggle against the foundation at the Regular General Students Meeting last March, 26th, all they did was expressing their thoughts through the statements.

But aware the critiques from the Wangsan students, the GSC started to seek a way to struggle. The first action was to visit the Imun campus and suggest the joint struggle on the 29th of March. But the Imun-Wangsan discussion had to be delayed after several times of promising and breaking of the promise. On the 23rd of April, at last the president of Imun campus had visited Wangsan with the chairman of the Press Council. Since then, the basic agreement was made to the joint struggle. And finally the Central Executive Committees of Imun and Wangsan met together on the base of joint struggle discussed the plans of the direction of the struggle in the future on the 25th of April. Since then the GSC had cleared their thoughts and announced as following:

One, the foundation struggle should go on the base of joint struggle.

Two, there should be resistance to the new order which is forming now in the campus.

Three, the practical demands should be made with the students' general opinion.

This was announced at the emergency Enlarged Management Committee meeting on April 28. In this meeting, the item on the general strike was rejected. Instead the Central Executive Committee (CEC) decided to vote on the general strike in afterward. And they also decided on to ask to the students through the Emergency General Departments Meeting.

The GSC hadn't corresponded fast enough to the foundation struggle and ignored the critiques coming from the students, deliberately or not.

The GSCs of both campus, should now hear the voices of HUFSSans.

## Foundation Reform To Be Accomplished by Joint Struggle



The meeting with representatives of both campuses to reform the foundation was held in student's concern on April 25. Now the joint struggle is starting in based on this meeting.

The meeting for reforming the foundation' was held at strikers' headquarters in Imun campus at 4:00 p.m. on April 25. In this meeting, student representatives of both campuses took part.

In Imun campus, the president of General Students Council (GSC), the vice-president of GSC, the executive director of SC, the president of the committee for HUFSS development, the president of Dong-a-i Union, the president of the College of Oriental Studies/Students Council (SC), the president of the College of Occidental Studies/SC, the president of the College of Social Science/SC and the president of Education/SC participated in this meeting. And in Wangsan campus, the vice-president of GSC, the president of Dong-a-i Union, the head of University Life Co-operation Union, the president of General Good Council, the president of School Autonomy Committee, the president of the College of European and American Studies/SC, the president of College of Asian and American Studies/SC, the president of the College of Humanities/SC, the president of the College of Trade and Economics/SC, the president of the College of Natural Science/SC, the president of the College of Information and Industrial Engineering took part.

The meeting was started by introduc-

tion of the current situation. And they also discussed the possible contents of joint strike. Wangsan representatives proposed that we should set foundation reform and HUFSS development together as the contents of joint struggle. But Imun representative argued, "After we make the committee of foundation withdrawal, we can then discuss the ways for HUFSS development."

On the other hand, Wangsan representatives took the following attitude: "We are not against Campus Removal of Ja-Gok-dong. But we were against the differentiated development of Imun and Wangsan campus (Imun campus as the college of Humanities and Wangsan campus is to the college of Natural Science)." But they agreed that "one needs to fight for the success of the spirit of 3.30 declaration." And then, Imun representatives proposed that we would do away with the differentiated development of Imun and Wangsan campus if Wangsan students were against that idea. And Imun representatives insisted that the 3.30 declaration must be the central content in forward strike.

Though both representatives didn't take many agreements from this meeting, it would be the opportunity to clear away distrusts and misunderstandings among both campuses.

## Wangsan Struggle Against Foundation Opens Fire

On April 17, about 1,000 Wangsan students went to the office of vice-president of HUFSS as a protest visit about foundation incident. On that day, 4.19 remembrance ceremony and 4.19 Marathon were held at open theater in Wangsan campus. After Marathon was finished, all participants took part in this protest visit together.

The 19th General Students Council (GSC) announced a questionnaire asked to Oh han-jin, a vice-president of HUFSS about many doubts of foundation incident to students at the lobby of headquarter's building. The contents of questionnaire and response from prof. Oh are as following.

1. Tell us whether Mr. Park Seung-joon's absurdities are clarified of.

—The reappointment of Lee Sook-kyong as the chief trustee, the election of prof. Seo Jae-myung as president in HUFSS and the appointment of Park Seung-joon as executive trustee are invalid because the board of trustee convened on April 10th itself is invalid.

2. Do you know that Park Seung-joon



Students are sticking the wall-poster in front of the vice-president's office during the question and answer between the member of CEC and the vice-president of HUFSS.

was reappointed?

—It isn't clear still why Mrs. Lee changed her mind.

3. What do you think about the members of campus should have vested

inspection right to root out continual foundation absurdities?

—The result of inspection will be clarified by external certified public accountant annually and self-inspection will be inten-

## KCTU Declared Nationwide Strike



The right to live of workers is threatened by the massive layoffs and under the economic crisis. Above is a picture of general strike of 1997.

On March 31, the second board of directors of Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) was launched. Lee kap-yong and Ko young-joo were elected president and vice-president in a vote showdown. So after the tripartite committee of labor, manager and government the KCTU has experienced much meandering. After the change of the board of directors, the KCTU is quickening it's pace against the obstacles which threaten the worker's rights. In present, the KCTU announced the

notice of absence in the second tripartite committee. They demanded for the abolition of layoffs and the employment stability to the government, unless they would stage a nationwide strike to guarantee the worker's rights in the end of May. Many people watch their pace carefully and wonder how the KCTU would do. So the Argus met Ko Young-joo, vice-president of the KCTU.

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## Public Discussion in Wangsan

Wangsan public discussion under the slogan, "Collecting the students' opinions and cleaning out the foundation irrationality", will be held on the 4th of May at the great auditorium in Wangsan campus.

Since before, the opinions of the students saying that the public discussion should be held for the solidarity of Wangsan students.

Kil Young-pil (Ps-93), the president of College of Natural Science/SC, said that this field will offer the opportunity to

untie the net of distrust and misunderstanding toward the Wangsan 19th GSC. He also mentioned that the correct understanding and the information of the foundation incident will be provided to the students. The students are free to ask any questions.

In this public discussion, the president of Imun GSC, Oh Seung-hoon (BA-92) and Je Sung-hoon (R-94), the president of committee for HUFSS development is expected to be invited.

sified for clear university management.

4. What is your view about the unanimous withdrawal of all the trustees?

—Mr. Park and trustee entrusted by Mr. park must be withdrew.

5. Wangsan public discussion about foundation incident will be held. Do you have in mind to take part in this discussion?

—The conversation with Wangsan GSC is always good.

In this rally, Park Min-jung (Cz-94), a former chief of Central Executive Committee (discharged last month) monitored the situation of foundation incident from January until now and said the solidarity of students is important above all. And Im Jung-min (T-94), a vice-president of 19th GSC gave his reason as to why Wangsan GSC didn't struggle against foundation. "Wangsan GSC did not abandon this foundation incident but took time to watch for it objectively. And we expressed for regret that 3.30 declaration had been announced without discussion of Wangsan GSC and demanded Imun GSC to apologize about this," he added.

### I/N/S/I/D/E

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## OPINION

## The Argus

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Professor Publisher ..... Cho Kyu-chul  
Managing Director ..... Kim Dae-sung  
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Sohn Sung-hyun  
Sung Kuk-hwan  
Reporters ..... Seo Jeong-hwa

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaem-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791).  
Tel: 961-4153, 961-4467 Fax: 962-7128  
San 89, Wangsan-ri, Mohyun-myon, Yongin, Kyonggi-do, Korea  
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## Editorial

A Blind Point  
Of HUFs Struggle

Now all HUFs — students, professors and staffs — declared a battle against the foundation, and is still making an efforts for the victory. In last month there occurred lots of things in HUFs. The manifesto of March 30, with which the chief trustee, Lee Sook-kyong, the acting president, Cho Kyu-chul, and Imun General Student Council made an agreement, was used by Mrs. Lee only two days after. That changed the struggle line against Park Seung-joon into that against all trustee members including Mrs. Lee.

Now many professors and most staff members of HUFs are willingly supporting this struggle. In April 16-17, through overwhelming approval in the vote on general strike, Imun campus has gone on the way since the 21th of last month. By many reports of several medias about the trouble, HUFs has drawn public attention into the justice grounds of this struggle and the necessity of reformation of its foundation. In the early days of last month, three parties, Imun GSC, the acting president Cho and the chief of school affairs, accused Mr. Park of illicit fund embezzlement and of accumulating private fund from students' tuition. Then it led to the special audit by the Ministry of Education, and another inspection about him by the government prosecutors. Even a few days ago, another suspicion concerning HUFs entrance exam of 1996 emerged in the course of the special audit. These joint efforts and will seem to forecast the victory. But the force of Mr. Park, in fact, and that of his friends from Kyong-gi High School and Seoul National University, also show off their superpowers as much as our efforts.

However, now a more important substance should be the point of attention, to which we should pay attention at this moment. That points to the misunderstanding and the discord between the Imun and the Wangsan campus students. In other word, Imun and Wangsan GSC each took different approach to HUFs foundation-related troubles emerged by 'the Letter of Lee Sook-kyong' this year. Due to such difference and distrust, the two campuses had a trouble cooperating together in solidarity against the HUFs foundation in last month.

In fact, both campus students don't know well about the opposed standpoints each other. As well as there are even some students who have no interests about the other side. It is said that these indifference between the two campuses also had existed in 'the Struggle for HUFs Development of 1993'. If more carefully looked at, this lack of real communication and contact between the two have been continued since the construction of Wangsan campus in Yong-in in the early 1980s. So its breakdown also is more complex and as difficult. Even one-sided blames and conjectures among HUFs are referred on wall poster and PC network. So, now is the time that those frank conversation and communication are needed.

For example, Imun GSC could hold a public hearing to invite the Wangsan representatives to the Imun campus with many common students attending to, or do the reverse. And direct conversation could heal misunderstanding and concerns about the other campus, and debate on concrete program in the future under the present should take place with many HUFs' views, not only GSC's presentation.

Now the real and common enemy of HUFs are some corrupt trustee members. If both campuses make a joint struggle against the enemy, the interval to victory could be more shortened. Besides, to correct wrong views such as inferiority, superiority, indifference etc. of two campus students against each other seems to be necessary to powerfully cope with the enemy's resistance. Members of HUFs are 14 thousands of students! And the goal of the HUFs struggle is one. We hope that HUFs could hold together for one aim more tightly.

## Millennium Bug Now Bugging the World

## Interview with Lee Jong-hoon

On a peaceful day, your computer won't just work, your saving has blown up in the air, the Dong officer says you're not even alive and instead your great grandparents are still alive when they died even before you were born and worst of all you see a missile coming straight forward to your house.

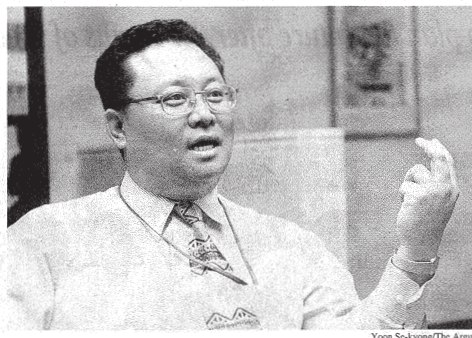
This situation is not where you see it through the movies or one of your nightmares. It could truly happen in the year 2000 if we don't solve the problem called the Millennium Bug. It is a fatal problem to the whole world. There are high possibilities that the organizations could break down and that the nearly twenty percent of the problems can't be solved till 2000. Tony Blair, the prime minister of Great Britain, has proposed to discuss the solution at the coming G8 summit talks in this month. What is unfortunate is that people who don't know about the Millennium Bug can't care less about its danger. You never can know that you are one of its victims. So The Argus met a specialist in this field who is now a project manager of Samsung SDS Y2K Solution Center to know about the Millennium Bug.

**Reporter: Would you first explain the Millennium Bug please?**

**Dr. Lee:** It is a problem coming from the computer. Most of the computers mark the year in two digits instead of four, which was devised so to save the saving space. So when it's 2000 it would be marked '00' and yet won't be able to distinguish from 1900 and 2000. Basically everything under the information technology circumstances could be the victim.

**Reporter: Then what could happen if not solved?**

**Dr. Lee:** The exact data concerning the date from the computer won't be able to be read. For example, say you are using the cash dispenser to find fifty



Yoon Se-kyong/The Argus

thousand won, but instead you hear that you don't have anything left in the deposit and maybe you could receive 5 million won. And some of the system may not even operate at all. But what makes it worse is that this problem is not something independent. Almost all systems are connected. Even though you have solved the problem here doesn't mean that you won't face any problem there. Especially when the finance, communication and the energy are so closely related together, if one of these break down others might, too.

**Reporter: What are the countermeasures of the Millennium Bug?**

**Dr. Lee:** Actually there are three ways to the solution. One is to use the system till the end of 1999 and then throw away the system. The other is exchanging the system, install the century code and make new programs. But these two solutions take up a lot of time.

So the third way which is to correct the system you have, is what we are researching for.

**Reporter: How far have you solved it domestically?**

**Dr. Lee:** So far we are heading for the correcting stage. Some 17 of the banks are not corresponding fast enough owing to the Cap Module and the banks who are corresponding faster comparatively is moving very cautious. And the public organizations are mostly in the realizing stage. And because of the IMF, small and medium enterprises can't afford any budget to invest in solving the problem. And if they don't have it solved by 2000 there would be more difficulty then.

On the 31st of March, the government made a corresponding organization since that there has been some up-grading but we are 18 to 20 months behind the United States (U.S.). According to the Min-

istry of Information and Communication about 823 billion won would be spend. But in my opinion about two trillion would be the cost.

**Reporter: Then how much has it been solved in other countries?**

**Dr. Lee:** In U.S., the government had set up the budget about 36-45 trillion for the 50 states. And the civic cooperations such as the Visa and the Master Card are corresponding fast. And in Japan, the government has been giving out the information of the notices, founding an organization to address the problem. Also in Singapore the government is paying for 50 percent of the consulting cost if a small and medium enterprises apply for the Local Enterprises Computerizing Program.

**Reporter: What is making the Millennium Bug so hard to solve?**

**Dr. Lee:** First of all, it is the vast range. The date is used in the computer chips' micro code and producing system, medical equipment, elevators, phone operations, earth satellite and etc. The second thing is the connection as I had mentioned before. And the last thing is the huge scale. It requires lots of time, money and software resources everything we are in lack of.

**Reporter: Last, what do you think we to be aware of the most?**

**Dr. Lee:** Those who are not still prepared should now start right away. One needs to be very cautious and have a keen plan to perform in the limited time. If you make a mistake during the correction it may be too late to go back and restart. And please don't think it is a simple problem.

**Reporter: Thank you for sharing your time.**

**Dr. Lee:** Not at all.

By Choi Yun-jin

Associate Editor of News Section

## Here&amp;Beyond

## HUFs Standing by To Go On-Air



Mary Ellen Collins

"Standing"...the signal that you are about to go on-air or begin recording...always brings a thrill to my spirit and butterflies to my stomach. Even though I have worked in broadcasting and the recording industry since I began high school the excitement has never left me.

By the time I was a freshman in university, I had appeared as a singer, dancer, and announcer on television shows, had made recordings, and had even experienced some radio, newspaper articles being published and photos being published.

This is fairly typical of American university students entering university as Freshmen in the areas of Journalism and Broadcasting. They come to the classroom with experience in the field and may have part time jobs in the business while they attend school.

The scenario in the American university classroom is to begin with an introduction to the semester, very few lectures, much hands on experience and student projects in the field. The students learn the business by 'doing' the business...and by being coached by the teacher (who must have worked professionally in Journalism or Broadcasting before he/she can be hired to teach these areas.)

One of my three undergraduate majors is Journalism/Broadcasting and one of my two Masters degree major is Communication/Broadcasting. Therefore, I spent a lot of time learning and

practicing these subjects...and working in these areas professionally...even before graduation. Professional experience and a portfolio of tapes produced, announcing, reporting, interviewing, showmanship, and management projects completed are required to be considered for a job after graduation. When I was teaching Broadcasting at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies last year, Korean students came to the class with their experience of Korean-style classes...lecture format. We began the class by having the traditional introduction of the class...on video tape. Then the students introduced themselves by using the video camera. Later we used those introductions to help them learn about their pronunciation...couldn't understand some of the lecture in English. The listening and speaking level was fairly low for some students, therefore English lectures had to be shortened and modified to fit the situation. More practical application was introduced...also to fit the situation.

**Teaching HUFs students broadcasting (and English) is a real thrill that brings the same excitement as the word 'standby'...because these students are ready to take the world by surprise with their power of communication.**

Since Korean students' writing is often a literal English translation of Korean thinking, we spent time together exploring the ways Westerners think and how they communicate with the direct approach. Their writing began to improve once this factor was understood.

Also, using the total English approach was helping them understand that English is a communicative language, not a theoretical language. They also began to see that Broadcasting is a good example of Western thinking...say it quickly, say it directly, and call the listener into action'. How did American broadcasters respond to the Oklahoma City Bombing (my home area), how do they

cover international stories (such as stories from Korea), and how do they work together inside the station...these were all explored...and showed that the final result is always the action that ensued or the product that was produced.

Korean students are vibrant and exciting (and sometimes challenging) to a teacher. Compared to the students that I have taught (from Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, China, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Africa, South America and Europe) Korean students exhibit

the highest level of creativity and ability to learn new ideas quickly.

During the making of their field experience projects, the students conducted interviews in English in Incheon, created scenarios and wrote scripts to dramatize important and controversial issues, and learned how to 'get the story' or 'get into action' just like a professional American broadcasting team would do.

When I trained teams of students in U.S. radio and TV stations, I always used Korean students...because they can make warm relationships, have a sense of humor in stressful situations, learn the job quickly, and perform with precision. I was always amazed! This is one reason I chose to come to Korea...the Korean students and the Korean people that I had worked with.

At HUFs several students have proven their abilities and I am prepared to recommend them for jobs with CNN, NPR, PBS, and commercial affiliate stations in the U.S. When they are ready to apply I will assist them because, truthfully, they will make good broadcasters and good employees.

Teaching HUFs students broadcasting (and English) is a real thrill that brings the same excitement as the word 'standby'...because these students are ready to take the world by surprise with their power of communication.

"Standby....in 5.4.3.2.1...Que talent!"

HUFs Students Standing By To Go On-Air...Internationally.

The writer is a lecturer of Practical English Dept.



## CAMPUS

# To Feel Shame About Applying for Scholarships Is More Shameful

## I. Introduction

Many students are suffering as a result of rising tuition fees in the era of fiscal restraint which has followed the recent foreign exchange crisis. Unluckily as a result of the same crisis, HUFSSans like other university students have also been hard up for finding part time jobs. Yet if more HUFSSans were interested in learning about the financial support the school offers, it would be easier for at least some of them to endure the raising of tuition. According to school authorities, "HUFSS ranks high among Korean private universities in terms of the scale and scope of its financial support and scholarship. At present, more than 20% or one-fifth of HUFSS undergraduates benefit from various financial support programs. This is one of the highest percentages among universities in Seoul Metropolitan area." But many HUFSSans don't know enough about scholarships or how to take advantage of HUFSS's financial support.

## II. Body

1. The content of scholarships  
HUFSS's financial aid system is separated into six categories: internal, civilian foundation, student cooperative, military, tuition loans, and divided payment.

First is the internal scholarships by which the university offers exemptions from tuition fees and other supports directly to its students. Internal scholarships are divided into two parts. One is the scholarship for freshmen. The other is the common internal scholarship for the students who are registered in the school. The common internal scholarship is composed of academic excellence scholarships, work-study scholarships, Dongwon special scholarships, Government Examination scholarships and Veterans Dependent scholarships.

Work-study scholarship bestows a favor on students who want to be employed in campus jobs. Academic excellence scholarship is composed of 'Academic Excellence Scholarship A (10.2 million won)', and 'Academic Excellence Scholarship B (8.7 million won)'.

In the case of scholarships for freshmen, students with the highest scores in entrance exams receive full tuition waivers upon entering the University for

Internal Scholarships	Qualifications	Amount
Government Examination Scholarship Veterans Dependent Scholarship	awarded to successful applicants in various state examinations and to students who are veterans (or their dependents) with a grade point average of 2.0	full tuition & fees
Work-Study Scholarship	awarded to students in need, who are employed for campus jobs	
External Scholarships	Qualifications	Amount
Jungso Scholarship Industry-Academia Cooperation Scholarship Korea Scholarship Foundation Scholarship Yonam Cultural Foundation Scholarship Yonchol Cultural Foundation Scholarship Silla Cultural Foundation Scholarship Pyulsan Cultural Foundation Scholarship Dongchol Cultural Foundation Scholarship	awarded to students in need, with excellent academic records	full tuition & fees
Army and Navy Cadet Candidate Scholarship	awarded to students engaged by the Army and Navy for military service as officers	full tuition & fees

The Argus

the entire term of study (Wangmun Fellowship) or up to two years (Imun Fellowship, Wangsan Fellowship, Dongwan Fellowship). There are similar grants for incoming students at the college or department level supporting first or second semesters' work.

Second, there are about 40 different grants from civilian foundations such as the Korean Scholarship Society Fellowship, Jongsu Fellowship, Future Korean Leader's Fellowship, Unbong Foundation Fellowship, and Sungeum Foundation Fellowship.

Another valuable source of financial support are the grants by the University's distinguished graduates who have founded special scholarship schemes to support the new generations of HUFSS's students. These include, among others, the General Alumni Association Fellowship, HUFSS Alumni Association Fellowship, Hong Kong HUFSS Alumni Fellowship, Department of Foreign Affairs Spouse Fellowship, Choe Byong-ho Fellowship, and Shin Hyung-yun Fellowship and so on. Each of these external scholarships is different in respect to the period, amount, and kind of support, and in the qualifica-

tions necessary.

Third is the student welfare scholarships which are sponsored by the student welfare committee in Imun campus and living co-operative association in Wangsan campus. The awards given by student welfare scholarships are not as large as other scholarships.

Fourth is military scholarships. Military scholarships are generally awarded to students who are to receive officers' training during their 3rd and 4th years while attending school or after graduating. So the eligibility requirements are pretty stiff, and limited to male students.

Fifth is the student tuition loans system. Students must repay their tuition loans after graduating. Student tuition loans are composed of tuition loans for the students of farming and fishing families, and tuition loans for children of the unemployed.

Tuition loans for the students of farming and fishing families come out of general tax funds. Tuition loans for the students from unemployed families come from the Citizen's National Bank and Korea Scholarship Foundation.

Sixth is the divided payment system which divides the tuition bill into smaller installments. The divided payment system's qualifications are very strict.

2. The Problems of Scholarships  
HUFSS ranks high among Korean universities in the terms of the scale and scope of its financial support and scholarship. But there are some problems. First, HUFSS doesn't award to students with the second best academic record within a College or Department. Particularly in the case of the Early Application, which is required by the University Aptitude Examination conducted by the government, there is no award for second best score. And in the Regular Application, there is also no award to students with the second most excellent record within a Department.

Second, in the case of internal scholarships, HUFSS makes few awards in terms

of full tuition. Although there are the president's Scholarship, Dean's Scholarship and Teukdae Scholarship, the benefit for full tuition waivers amounts to much less than other private universities.

Also, the scholarship application period is usually announced prior to final examinations each semester, but the application period of Dongwon special Scholarship (one of the internal scholarships) is uncertain. So that chairman's offices in many departments, which should submit awarded students' applications to the Student Affairs Office, have been negligent.

Third, there are no public relations about work-study scholarships. So the awarded students are selected through the introduction of former awarded students, but by the normal application procedure of the Scholarship Committee. For example, there are part-time employments assistants in the library and bookstore, but these positions are not advertised.

Fourth, the external scholarship's quota of both campus (Imun campus and Wangsan campus) is not fixed. And the Scholarship Committee of Imun campus is in charge of the most external scholarship. So it often happens that more benefits go to Imun campus's students than to students attending Wangsan campus.

Fifth, the applicants for tuition loans for the students of farming and fishing family are very few. Though the tuition loan lends money without charging interest, many students fail to consider the system because they would have to repay loans after graduating.

## III. Conclusion

The authorities of HUFSS do their best to give many benefits to HUFSSans and have a more diverse scholarship program than many other universities. But there is a need for more public relations about scholarship programs, and there are some other problems in the system as well. For example, in the case of scholarships for freshmen, the Scholarship Committee should give the benefit of tuition waivers to students with the second most excellent record within colleges and departments. And the authorities of HUFSS should do their best to enlarge the benefit of tuition waivers as well as the scope. In the Dongwon Special Scholarship, the application period should be made certain by the student affairs office. Finally, the Scholarship Committee should divide the quota of external scholarship between both campuses equally.

Though it is important to improve the scholarship system, HUFSSans' positive attitude and more public relations about scholarships is more important. Some students even say that "It is a shameful to apply scholarship." But this is never a shameful thing. Only to feel shame about applying for scholarships is a shameful thing. The scholarship system is made to allow students in need to continue their studies. So many HUFSSans should do their best to know the contents of scholarships and the authorities of HUFSS should do better public relations about the benefit of scholarships.

By Kang Yon-sob

Associate Editor of News Section

On April 7 representatives from nearly every segment of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFSS) community gathered to publicly indict Park Seung-joon, the former executive trustee of the school foundation, for embezzlement of foundation money, and for absurdities connected to the admittance of other schools' students.

Coming together were Mr. Oh Seung-hoon, the president of the General Students Council (GSC), Mr. Cho Kyu-chul, the acting president of the school, Jang Geon, president of the labor union of school workers, and others. They all spoke out strongly against Park Seung-joon. This is the first time such a strong showing of unity among such diverse groups has ever happened at HUFSS. For the first time since the

students. Many, verbally or in writing, have offered support and encouragement to the students struggling against the foundation.

In response, the Department of Education made a special inspection of HUFSS from April 9th to 24th. During this inspection, all HUFSSans including professors and school staff expressed their opinion against Park Seung-joon. We don't know what the Department of Education will announce as a result of the special inspection, but we have done our best to exile Park Seung-joon from our school forever.

We believe that the Department of Education inspected HUFSS well, will announce the result of the inspection positively, in other words, as all the HUFSSans wish.

Prosecutors should then speak out the result of Park's guilt as early as they can.

Every HUFSSan knows Park's guilt. Therefore, the Prosecutor General should arrest him and bring him to trial as soon possible to prove his guilt and to show that the Republic of Korea is indeed a constitutional state. If the prosecutors don't arrest him, that would be one of the most shameful things ever to disgrace our land.

The struggle against the foundation was begun and led by the GSC. They struggled a long time without getting very far. But now is different from the past. All the people related to HUFSS are revolting against the absurdities of the foundation. The professors who are struggling against the foundation have put their fate to risk. If Park were to come back to HUFSS, all the professors who have been participating in this struggle will be fired for sure. That would be out of the question. The united HUFSS community would not stand for that.

All HUFSSans really want HUFSS to be developed. None of the members of the board of the trustees of the foundation including Park Seung-joon have been interested in HUFSS's development. So, it is natural that HUFSSans demand them to retire voluntarily. If they have a vague feeling of conscience, they must take their leave of HUFSS's foundation. Because all HUFSSans really want it.

By Lee Jun-hee

Editor of News Section

## Reporter's Note

### "We Will Never Break up"

'The wall-poster dispute' at Wangsan demonstrated the lukewarm attitude of the Wangsan campus to the 19th General Students Council (GSC) action against the foundation incident.

The beginning of the dispute involved the daejabo of SCA (dong-a-ri of Christian students' group). SCA criticized the Wangsan 19th GSC. Then then Korean Society Investigation Council (KSIC, scientific dong-a-ri) gave handed out leaflets which also criticized the 19th GSC and called for students to come together to protest on April 17. The same day, one of the GSC executives detained students of KSIC but those students didn't stop. So he used violence against students of KSIC. Then the criticism toward GSC began from many small group or students as they filled the wall-poster of with indignant complaints.

Seeing the number of wall-posters increasing day by day, students began to recognize Wangsan's situation regarding the foundation situation. There were those which made affirmative points but, on the other side, some people were concerned about internal split of Wangsan.

Nobody could find the solidarity in different voices. So the distrust toward GSC arose among the students. There-

fore, the opinion among Wangsan students that public discussion needs to be held as soon as possible has grown, going by the content of many wall-posters. In response to the controversy the GSC has actively begun to collect the opinion of students. The 19th GSC discharged Chon Chu-dong, the head of Organization Committee because used violence, and discharged Min Kyong-guk (Ps-96), the head of School Autonomy Committee, because he regard abandoned his responsibility, and discharged Park Min-jung (Cz-94), the chief of Central Executive Committee (CEC) for careless management. With these actions, the GSC showed self-examination.

Now, as a result of this tedious and endless wall-poster dispute, the foundation struggle in Wangsan is getting hot. One of the outcomes of long wall-poster dispute is a Wangsan public discussion which will be held on May 4th. The opinions of wall-poster writers will be collected in this public discussion. These day more and more wall-posters at Wangsan shout enthusiasm for the moment of victorious struggle.

By Yoon Se-kyong

Associate Editor of News Section

## Announcement

The Argus received enthusiastic and efficient cub-reporters through the interview for recruitment on March 21.

They are: Kwak Joo-Young (EE-1), Kim Kyeong-pyo (EC&T-1), Kim Min-kyu (SS-1), Kim Sun-yong (EC&T-1), Kim Jung-joo (A-1), Joong Min-hi (KE-1), Jeong Jee-won (C-1), Cho A-rum (A-1), Chun Chi-hoo (SS-1), Hyun Joon-wook (L-1) from Imun campus, Kook Soo-il (E-1), Kim Yunnie (Ro-1), Park Hyo-joo (P-1), Park Hyojin (E-1), Lee Chang-nam (E-1), Oh Dong-chun (SCIC-1), Heo Nam-woon (AF-1) from Wangsan campus. The cub-reporters will greet you on paper next semester.

## Campus Briefs

### Sixth HUFSS' Basketball Tournament Opened



The Sixth HUFSS' Basketball Tournament was opened on April 28 and will last until May 7 on the basketball courts next to the main athletic grounds. The 29 departments of HUFSS have been organized into 4 groups and will compete in a tournament fashion. Semifinals will be held on May 6 from 3 to 5 p.m. and the final round will go under way on May 7 at 3 p.m. The games will give a chance for the students to cultivate mutual friendship within their departments and it will also enhance their sportsmanship.

### Spring Nonghwal Will Be Held

The annual Nonghwal (rural activities) which brings together farmers and students will be held from May 8 to 10 in Yaju and Ichon of Kyonggi province. This activity will be held under the sponsorship of the Federation of General Students Councils of Eastern Kyonggi region. The 19th General Students Council (GSC) anticipates that about on thousand HUFSSans will participate. Im Jung-min (T-94), the vice-president of 19th GSC said this Nonghwal will be the place to share the HUFSS's foundation incident with other participating students. The purpose of the annual Nonghwal is to share in the efforts for solving the present problems of rural areas.

### Remembering the Spirit of April 19

On April 16, a lecture titled 'The current significance April 19' was held under the sponsorship of the 19th General Students Council (GSC) at the small theater of the Welfare Center in Wangsan campus. This lecture was given by Jung Byung-ho, the head of the April Revolution Council.

He discussed the process of the April 19 movement and its influences to about 20 students. At the end of the lecture, the students had time to ask question and hear Mr. Jung's responses concerning the recent student movement. This lecture gave the opportunity for the students to realize the real meaning of April 19



Yang Young-chul cartoonist of The Argus



## SURVEY

## Survey on HUFs' ideas about reunification

## Government Has To Prepare Reunification Slowly And Steadily

- 50.5% say "reunification can reinforce national competitiveness" -

New regime was begun. That means a change in the part of reunification in Korean society. Many policies of government was shown to the people.

Recently, The Argus conducted an opinion survey of HUFs students of Inmun and Wangsun campus. A total of 228 students, 1.69% of HUFs were selected. The Survey research was conducted by means of questionnaire.

After the Survey, The Argus analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The Argus thanks all respondents for their sincere answer. Ed.

## I. Introduction

A new government was started in February. Because the President, Kim Dae-jung is well-known as an expert in reunification, the people can anticipate the possibility of reunification between the South and the North.

The Argus wants to investigate HUFs' general opinions about reunification and the duty of Kim's government. In the first term, The Argus asked about North Korea and the general recognition about reunification. In the second term, The Argus has asked about the direction of reunification of Kim's regime.

## II. Recognition of North Korea and Reunification

In the first term, The Argus wanted to know how HUFs' recognize North Korea and Reunification.

In the first question, "What do you think about the word 'North Korea'?" 47.9% of the respondents remarked that they felt neutrally towards North Korea, 21.9% of the respondents gave an answer that they felt negatively, only 18.7% of them answered affirmatively. There were a few who replied very affirmatively or very negatively.

When asked if they knew the official name of North Korea, 51.4% of the students said that they knew (some of these did not actually know the name correctly), 48.2% answered that they didn't know it.

The question of consciousness about North Korean people followed. In this question, 76.8% replied, "South Korean and North Korea are the same race." Only 2.3% of said that South Koreans have no racial relationship to North Koreans.

Regarding the attitude of North Korea for reunification, 63.6% of the respondents answered that the authorities of North Korea have been passive. Only 17.3% replied that North Korea has played a positive part in reunifica-

tion.

As for the important question asked in the first term, "Should be reunification between the South and the North accomplished?" 91.2% of the students replied that reunification should be achieved. When ask why, most of them answered "reunification can reinforce national competitiveness in the long run." The next most popular reason was that the South and the North are one race. The problem of dispersed family members was given as a reason by 1.5%.

The respondents who object to reuni-

now?" 42.2% of the students replied that economic crisis would occur, 23.4% of the respondents said cultural heterogeneity would be a problem, 15.6% answered political disorder would result, and 16.1% remarked that a feeling of physical disorder between South Koreans and the North Koreans would be a problem.

## III. About the policies for reunification by Kim's government

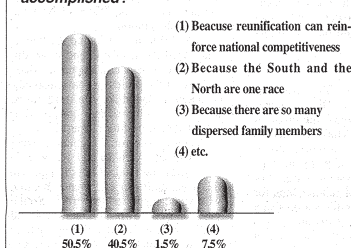
In the second part of the survey, conducted this term, The Argus looked upon the policies for reunification by the present government and the ideal direction of reunification.

The first question asked, "Do you know about the 'strong-warm strategy'?" Most of the respondents answered they didn't know. Only 16.4% replied yes. The 'strong-warm strategy' is a method for reunification comparable to a story from Aesop's Fables. In this story, the sun and the wind make a bet to see which could get a man to remove his clothes. The sun shone on the man continuously and won the bet. Accordingly, if the South continues to help the North with economic support and other aid, the North can't help but open its economic and political system. The "strong warmth" of South Korean support will have brought about reunification.

After this explanation, The Argus asked, "What do you think of this 'strong-warm strategy'?" 50.9% of the students answered that this strategy is logical, but impossible, 30.6% said that it is the most applicable strategy for the present South Korean society, 8.8% replied that it is very illogical and cannot be applied in present South Korean society.

To the question, "When should the governments of the South and the North be reunified?"

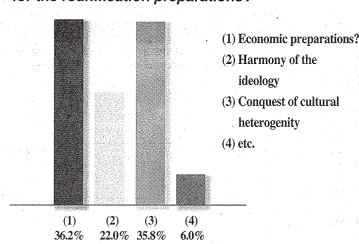
## Why should be reunification accomplished?



fication were 8.8%. Among them some said, "As the two countries have different ideologies, society would be disorder." Another reasons for objecting was the fear that economic responsibility would be too much for the South. A few said that they didn't feel the necessity of reunification.

When asked, "What kind of problems could come to a reunified Korea if reunification were accomplished right

## What do you think is the most important thing for the reunification preparations?



be reunified?", 31.2% of the students answered that the two governments should prepare for reunification to occur in between 10 years to 15 years, 28.8% said that the time would be closer to between 5 years and 10 years, and 31.6% of the respondents replied that reunification would not happen in less than 15 years.

When asked what they thought was the most important thing for the reunification preparations, economic adjustment was the thing most frequently mentioned with 36.2% of supporters, conquest of cultural heterogeneity followed with 35.3% of backers, and 22.0% of the students answered that harmony of the ideology between the South and the North is important most of all for reunification.

When asked about their general opinion about the reunification process, many of the students wrote that the reunification should be prepared slowly and steadily. And there were many students who wrote that the government of the two Koreas should prepare for reunification and promote it. Some said that communication between the South and the North is needed, above all. One student answered that the government should try to change the wrong eyes of the people.

## IV. Conclusion

Through the results from the survey, The Argus could know HUFs' opinions about reunification and the direction of Kim's regime for reunification. The HUFs think that the South and

the North Korean people are the same race. Most of the respondents agreed that reunification between the two Koreas is desirable. But to accomplish reunification, the attitude of the North Korea is important, HUFs believe. It reflects the

present Korean economic crisis that the reunification should be achieved for the sake of national competitiveness.

To the questions about the strategy of Kim's regime, half of the respondents feel that a more realistic one is needed, given the present Korean society. And most of them thought that the reunification should be hurried, but should advance slowly.

By Lee Jun-hee  
Editor of News Section

## Opinions on the issue:

## National Homogeneity

The thoughts of our people about unification are very colorful and passionate. Like many, I too think it must be achieved, and I think we must bear the cost of the unification of our nation. But the time and method of it need to be considered. Some college students insist we must be united right now. But unification without preparation would produce great chaos. Let's look at the problems of recently reunited Germany. East Germans are not good at capitalism, so their incomes are not as good as West Germans. Economic growth is also slower. The spread of the extreme right groups such as the Neo-Nazis has followed since the end of German division. Crime has also risen. Even though East Germans wanted unification with West Germany, and West Germany prepared for a long time these problems were not avoided. These problems resulted from the "absorbent unification" policies of West Germany. Absorbent unification is not desirable for North and South Korea either. The most ideal method is like this: through the opening and involvement of North Korea. People have got to have positive thoughts about capitalism. And at the same time, we have to recover our national homogeneity by interchange. Then we'll be naturally united. But such a method leading to unification of North and South is bound to be very expensive. We can't pay the bills we have. How can we pay more? The economy of South Korea is not enough to do that.

South Korea is like a beggar eating good, wasting much. Banking organs that are so important are not stabilized. Foreign currency reserves are almost at the bottom. As things go, unification is impossible. Considering today's economic crisis, we must think about the cost we pay before and after unification. We also have to consider that we have lost much of our homogeneity with the North after 50 years of division. Lack of homogeneity is the most important obstacle to uniting our nation. If we think that we are different then we will distrust each other. We can't be united that way. Even if it were realized there would be endless trouble. Storing of money to supply North Koreans until they become capitalized to some degree, and recovering of national homogeneity: at least these two things have to be solved before unification.

Jung Joo-soo (KE-2)  
Let's Help  
Our Brothers

The two Koreas had their first government-level talk in almost four years on April 11 in Beijing. The North Koreans were asking for fertilizer, while the South was asking for agreements on locating and arranging visits for divided families, and for

working level contacts to form a joint economic commission. Many people hoped that some sort of agreement at the conference would be accomplished. But, the conference was broken off without any successful results. The North Koreans asked too much aid, and didn't recognize the matter of the divided family. But South Korea had to understand and accept the stand point of North Korea, and it didn't. The fertilizer aid issue has to be dealt with from a humanitarian point of view. Not only in this case, but too often in the past, South Koreans have looked upon North Korea as an enemy, even though the people who live in South and North Korea are one race. Moreover, South Korea has long persisted in its "absorption policy" for reunification. South Korean president Kim Dae Jung's reunification policy has offered no clear departure from this. These attitudes and policies make reunification much more difficult. South Korea ought not to persist in these opinions. Our brothers in North Korea are starving now. South Koreans should help them because they are not our enemies. We should help because our roots are the same.

Cho A-rum (A-1)

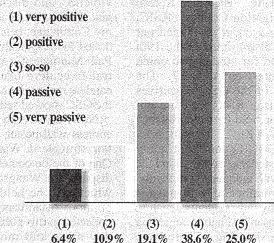
Take a Cautious  
Attitude in Reunification

Reunification. For 46 years people of our country have longed for it. On TV programs we see separated family members longing to see one another and bursting into tears when finally do. It can be especially painful when we ourselves are a concerned party. Korea is the only country left in the world that is still divided. The world situation has changed from hostility to cooperative competition, but Koreans don't seem to realize this. Perhaps the most important reason that our two countries should be reunified is because we are a racially homogeneous nation whose division was imposed from outside. Shouldn't this be reason enough for reunification to be inevitable? Even so, reunification shouldn't be hurried just for its own sake. It is too serious an issue for that. It should be well planned and carried out according to this plan. First of all, the people of both countries must have an understanding for the people of the other country. After this painstaking matter is taken care of, the two countries should work together making mutual concessions. Time is the most critical factor. It can either work for us, or against us. Its merit is that it can heal past wounds of misunderstanding. But if too much time slips away, it can backfire and cause more harm than good by making us forget the ties that should bind us together. At this point, the thing that we average people can and should do is to try to think of North Koreans as our true brothers and sisters and participate in events related with North Korea.

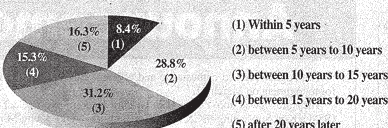
Kim Sun-young (EC&T-1)

## SURVEY GRAPHICS

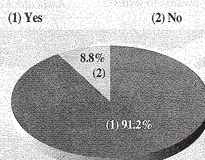
## What do you think of the attitude of N.K for reunification?



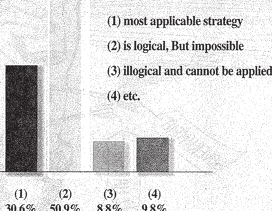
## When should the governments of the South and the North be reunified?



## Should be reunification between the South and the North accomplished?



## What do you think of the Strong-warm strategy?





## Civilian Watch

# Only Workes Are Forced To Bear Brunt of Ongoing Crisis

Under the control of the IMF people live a tough life. Especially, the pain of the labor world is very serious. Many people have been dismissed from their jobs because of the depression. Unemployment grew to over 1.37 million by the end of March, according to an announcement made by the government. Considering the uncounted number, it is said that the unemployment is to be much higher than the announced figure. Labor's right to live is threatened by these massive layoffs and long-term depression.

In these difficult conditions the labor world declared a nation-wide strike against the threat to the right to live. The Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) is located at the center of this struggle. The KCTU elected Lee Kap-yong and Ko Young-joo as a president and vice-president on March 31. So the second board of directors has finally been launched after much in-fighting, but it still faces many obstacles in normalization.

The Argus met Ko Young-joo, a vice-president and secretary-general of the KCTU at a press conference conducted by the National Campus Newspaper Association.

During the briefing KoYoung-joo said that the second board of directors was launched in response to this crucial and hard period. Many people in most KCTU work places face layoffs, a pay cuts, or delayed payment of wages. The power of capital is suppressing the laborer systematically. Ko said that in Kukmin University and the struggle place of Segye-Ilo hoodlums have been used to quell laborers through illegal violence. He said that in this circumstance the KCTU was responsible for the burden of how the KCTU membership might overcome these the suppressions and that the leadership was calling for nationwide solidarity. So, the KCTU would stage a nation-wide strike to restore the workers' rights during May, beginning a May day rally.

The motive power of nation-wide strike was gathering from the many parts with the atmosphere of economic crisis to guarantee workers projection from the unilateral layoffs which have resulted from the adjustment of the car industry and public works. A struggle to prevent the worker-dispatching system was another motive power. He said that the KCTU would continuously struggle for

the stability of employment and prohibition of illegal labor and the abolition of layoffs and the worker-dispatching system. Many social organizations have expressed their will to participate in the nation-wide solidarity whose the formal name has not yet been designated.

During his discussions with The Argus Ko was asked how the KCTU evaluates the tripartite agreement of labor, management and government?

"There is some confusion," Ko said, "about the tripartite committee of labor, management and government. The first board of directors did not agree to it because the directors should determine it through the consent of the representative committee of the KCTU. To begin with the negotiation team temporarily agreed

representatives determined the rejection, we asked government for renegotiation. But the government said we reversed the agreement and demanded that we would keep the agreement. But, actually, the government do not utterly keep the agreement and provisional articles."

"For instance," continued Ko, "the government agreed that the worker-dispatching system would be operated in only about ten industries, but the number of industries in which it is applied is about 130. And the article by which an employed man could have qualification as member of a labor union was eliminated in an extraordinary session of National Assembly. Furthermore, the prohibition of illegal work and the pardon of the laborer are not being operated as agreed

"We are considering how the nation-wide solidarity can be put into one in a whole structure despite we have many social organizations. And the struggle to a depression is not a stake of the laborer's own problem alone but of the all people. This depression which resulted from the ultra-national capital and hedge fund will not be solved for a short term. So we are thinking the fundamental solution of the problem and we know that the struggle is not a suitable choice. But we cannot solve the problem only if the laborer is to take a pain. To overcome the crisis, we should establish the economic structure which is in the middle of the domestic industry because the way to solve the problem in the middle of the export industry incline toward one part, which they say, 'the best way to overcome crisis is an export'. And the adjustment of social structure is necessary for the stability of employment and for the solution of employment by reforming and dismantling of chaebol including the solution of social inequality."

And we suggest the job sharing to solve the unemployment. If the total working hours of a week decrease from 47 hours to 40 hours, the employment of 2 million will still remain as being unemployed. Then if the working hours decrease to 38, 39 hours the current unemployment will be settled.

And the government should establish the fund which can supply the wages of decreasing time and its scale should be about 20 trillion won. The fund will be gathered through the wealth tax, which collects more than 3% from the people whose income of a year is more 50 million won. The reduction of military preparation and the restoration of chaebol head's fortune should be collected as well. In this way the unemployment can be solved completely. This is our main alternative to solve the problem and we will ask the government to carry out. And we will struggle continuously to maintain people's right to live and we will aim at the nationwide strike in the last week of May for the government to realize these demand."

In this interview the KCTU suggested the blueprint to solve the problem which people are facing at the moment and their will to struggle for the worker's right seemed very resolute.

By Sung Kuk-hwan

Associate Editor of The Argus



Ko Young-joo, a vice president of the KCTU emphasized that the layoffs and worker-dispatching system must be renegotiated.

and the tripartite committee would determine the agreement after the ratification through the committee of representative of the KCTU. The government agreed the mode of procedure of the KCTU which determined yes or no of agreement through the committee of representative, so they suggested the formal ratification after the committee of the KCTU. But in the dawn of that day they announced the agreement with distortion by the broadcasting and newspapers so we experienced difficulties."

Coming a little more to the point, Ko went on, "After the committee of repre-

upon."

"Considered these things," concluded Ko, the tripartite committee is only a means and tool for the massive layoffs and the worker-dispatching system. So we demand that let's renegotiate the lay-off and worker-dispatching system from the beginning. And we demand the prohibition of illegal work, the dismantling of the structure of the chaebol, and we demand the stability of employment."

Considering the various voices of confusion and dissent heard around the country, Ko was asked how the nation-wide solidarity struggle could best succeed?

## VIEW MARKET



Lee Jae-ho

As Japan nervously looks to the future gripped by a financial crisis, the entangled roots of which are firmly embedded in the past. The lowest business confidence in four years, the weakest yen in seven, the first recession in nearly a quarter-century-Japan's economy is indeed under siege.

Financial institutions are saddled with huge amount of bad debts resulting from the bubble economy, banks are weakened by overprotective measures and the government is haunted by its lack of will for fiscal reform. And unfavorable remarks are coming from home and abroad. Credit rating agency Moody's downgraded Japanese bonds from stable to negative, implying that the government was unlikely to avert a deep slump. Norio Orga, the chairman of Sony, has warned that the economy is on the verge of collapse that could cause a world-wide recession. He even compared Hashimoto, the prime

minister of Japan, to Herbert Hoover, the American president who helped bring this country and the world into the Great Depression of the 1930s, for his failure to spur Japan's economy.

When those roots broke through late last year, some financial institutions paid a heavy price. In last November, one of leading second-tier brokerages Sanyo Securities filed for bankruptcy protection and two weeks later it was the turn of Hokkaido Takushoku Bank. Then Yamachi Securities, the nation's fourth-largest brokerages, was driven to bankruptcy. In 1989, the value of companies on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was the highest in the world. Recently, after the latest in a series of tumbles on the stock exchange, Tokyo slipped into third place, behind New York and London.

For most of the decade, Japan's economy has been stagnated with close to zero growth. Property prices have fallen for the seventh consecutive year. The unemployment rate hit 3.9%, the worst showing since records began in 1953. The banking system is shackled with bad debts left over from the "bubble economy" of the 1980s.

The principal reason for this originates from regulation in financial sector. In Europe and America, the guiding philosophy is survival of the fittest. Financial companies are largely left to themselves to prosper or fail according to their own management skills, judgement and the natural movement of market forces. In Japan, they are subject to the wishes

and/or wills of the Ministry of Finance, which plays a major role in determining who can do what. Those who cooperate with the government are protected from outside competition; they make profits, but the process of natural selection, which weeds out the failures and encourages the talented, is stifled. As a result, they are fatbby, uncompetitive and inefficient.

Years of reliance on government protection and regulation have left financial institutions, especially banks, with limited skills in asset management and piles of questionable loans. Many depositors are paying the price for such inadequacies, which have kept bank interest rates in line with the low return on assets. The prevailing three-month fixed deposit rate, for instance, has slid to 0.35% compared with 8.5% in Hong Kong.

Another reason for the financial crisis starts with the huge amount that they have



Many people wonder that the Economy of Japan may collapse in relation with current financial crisis. Above picture is the Tokyo street in where the financial institute is located.

invested since 1980s with little thought of profitability. At the peak, taking advantage of a surging stock market to raise cheap equity-linked debt, Japanese companies invested almost 20% of GDP in early 1990. In America, it was about half of that. Bizarrely, the investment did not stop when the bubble collapse; companies have taken advantage of record-low

interest rates to invest even more. Encouraged by deregulation in retailing, for instance, retailers have increased their floor space by half since 1990.

Apart from lots of unneeded factories, the result is a huge amount of debt. Corporate sales have doubled since 1980 but debts have tripled. Taken as a whole, the manufacturing sector is not too indebted, but the debt-equity ratio for non-manufacturing sector companies (debt as a percentage of shareholders' funds, an inverse measure of a company's financial strength) is about 160%, high by any standard.

For the past few years, these debts have been manageable-thanks largely to the Bank of Japan's lax monetary policy. Indeed, some 60% of the increase in overall company profits in the recovery that has just ended came from lower interest costs.

Official interest rates are still low, but new borrowing is nonetheless more expensive: banks have started to raise the price of their loans to reflect the growing risk of bankruptcy. Companies are getting into deeper trouble because the economy is on the skid. And the implicit guarantee of a company's debts given by its main bank is worth much less than it used to be, because the banks themselves are in a mess.

In addition, inappropriate handling of unprofitable financial institutions in early 1990s results in the current financial crisis. The government had spent over ¥10 trillion to bail out banks that would other-

wise fail, and introduced new accounting tricks to let bankers dress up their balance sheets, leading them uncompetitive.

All this is bad news for Asia including Korea, which needs help to restore economic health. Japan looks unlikely to serve as an engine of regional recovery. Japan's imports from Asia are down, its companies are pulling out of Asian investment, and the Japanese currency is weak against U.S. dollar. The Japanese yen's devaluation could threaten Korea's financial and export market, as their price gap with Japanese products narrows. Because Asian currencies are pegged to the dollar, a weaker yen means stronger dollar. It could mean further depreciation of the already weakened Korean won. Internally, the local currency's retreat means a delay in pulling down Korea's current high interest rates.

Although having a merit of attracting foreign capital, high interest rates, if prolonged too long, are feared to destroy Korea's manufacturing base by driving more companies into bankruptcies.

At more immediate concern is the behavior of the Japanese lenders to debt-ridden Korean companies. Korean corporations' short-term debt to Japanese banks are estimated at around \$12 billion. Therefore, if the Japanese institutions decide to call in the loans or raise interest rates, Korean corporate sector in liquidity crunch is expected to worsen.

The writer is a fellow of Dae Woo Economic Research Institute

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

### Student Movement of 1998

Where does the student movement go towards in 1998? This is the age of division and gathering. And it is the era of reformation and refreshment. Only this year several new student movement organization was formed. Reversely, lots of universities' General Student Council (GSC) have withdrawn from Hanchongryon (the Federation of Korean University General Student Council), which has been the biggest organization in student movement world, since two years ago due to radical suppression by the regime and the press. These division and gathering could support the voice of self-reflection and self-reformation.

Now many GSCs, having seceded Hanchongryon criticizing its undemocratic communication process, constructed new student movement organizations with their own way and line this year. Some GSCs, who would like to reform those problems within Hanchongryon, are making efforts to stand on start line although it came to be smaller than before. It looks as if all are preserving in their efforts with blood-and-tears work in order to make the student movement drive on its just way and keep up its role.

However, in the middle of last month, Kim government defined Hanchongryon as illegal organization, for its anti-imperialism and anti-U.S. position. And the government wholly checked and blocked the Student Representative Conference of Hanchongryon to be held on April 10. Kim government also denied democratic principle of 'speech freedom of any thoughts and beliefs' just like past regimes against student's desire. This is the most important issue. Even the anti-Hanchongryon groups blamed the government for those unreasonable suppression, apart from the right or wrong of Hanchongryon's inner troubles.

Now, the mood of whole student movement is for self-reflection and self-control with silence. For that, student movement is bound to suffer confused war of division and gathering. Then that reformation could go ahead to the right way just only for and by themselves, not by outer pressure. It needs not be said that four years of Chondae-hyuh, the mother of Hanchongryon and six years of Hanchongryon could write the history of all student movements in Korea. History tells us how the circuit of division followed unification and unification followed division. Of course, recent situation is not the same as those history of civil war.

The most important thing at present is to build a solid base of system and to recognize the currents of the time well through more talks with each other on what will be the breakthrough of troubles the student movement face. In this course, the government should not forcibly block such efforts and process of self-reformation with the uncivilized reason. Its suppression against Hanchongryon would kill the role of whole student movement making it a wasted chapter of Korean history. No matter it is Hanchongryon or not, or no matter what they insist, student movement are changing to good way with agony and pain essentially.

In South Korea, student movements made a giant role to develop society and democracy. The 4-19 revolution, Kwang-ju struggle for democracy of 1980 and the general struggle of 1987 sacrificed lots of students in the course. As much as that, student movement gradually was systemized more concretely and strongly. With years passing, the system seemed to become authoritative and undemocratic by degrees. The Kim government should bear in mind that the cause under which Kim government kept Hanchongryon from resettling was really illegal. In final, South Korea will ask that 1998 give a chance to student movement to refresh and relax from their tired stamina.

By Lee Sang-jin

Head Editor of The Arhus



## NATIONAL

# Korean Media Acts As Spokesman of Neo-Liberalism

— In report of international news, the media should report with filtering —

## I. Introduction

Why should we focus on the news of Clinton's sex scandal and Diana's death? Why did the media not suggest the solution of economic crisis which is relevant to our circumstance except the quotation from the western media? Seeing the current international section of newspaper and broadcasting some people will wonder with the above questions. Especially, with the crisis of International Monetary Fund (IMF) package these question will be raised more frequently. Some people blame the media for neglect of its duty which is to fulfill their role as a 'Watchdog' to the social and international affairs. These blames are connected with the crisis of media as the people do not trust the media. But the distrust of media is restricted within the range of Korean society which is about the political affairs and economic problem. And many people do not consider the external problem of what news are reported and what contents are given.

## II. The importance of international news is increasing

Considering the time is the period of globalization which many nations and people hold intercourse with each other and when there is no barrier among them, the media's role to watch the international trends and issues is no less important than internal news. But our media is not fulfilling the proper responsibility. They are mainly dependant on the western press to get an advantage of world news and they do not challenge the power of western press.

When a correspondent reports the news of a nation for which he is responsible he mainly quotes the media's report of the nation. Such a report takes the position in international report though it can be blamed for the borrowed report. There are many examples which the foreign media quotes the article published in Korean newspaper. For example, the

International Herald Tribune reports the process of Korean Chaebol's restructuring through the quotation of Korean newspaper, the first phrase is ended by the expression, "According to south Korean news reports" and the last is started by the expression, "Yonhap said." Like this, quoted report is a habitual practice. So, it cannot be a problem whether they quote it or not.

## III. Korean media is under the influence of foreign press

But the problem is laid in the other part in which the media quotes the foreign press, reports it without filtering and when it is reported through the distortion of truth. Such case was not when the foreign press forecasted the possibility of economic crisis. The main daily newspaper published articles claiming the economic crisis was not so serious and that there is no use in being anxious about it. For example, Choongang-Ilbo wrote 'Don't exaggerate the economic crisis' (on November 1st) in its editorial. Chosun-Ilbo had, 'Economic condition, there is no use in being anxious about' (on November 3rd) as a contributed article and Dong-A Ilbo criticized that it is 'Korean economy is made difficult by the foreign press.' The media was negligent in sensing danger of economy and after the incident of IMF package they were busy in transferring their responsibility to the others. And once we

went under the direction of IMF, the media was only to quote a solution of the foreign press. In this process they were helping to spread the ideology of neo-liberalism which the western state insisted mainly to make the financial market be open for the fluent market, consequently which will lead to the free movement of the ultra-national financial capital. That neo-liberalism, so-called Globalization, is the tidal current of periods is undeniable. The neo-liberalism is being spread over the whole world by the western nations, America, England and France etc. They spread it tacitly through the

Journal, Financial Times which represents the position of the financial market and CNN led the atmosphere and the tone. In the middle of these media there is the U.S. and someone said that America aims at assuming the hegemony of the world.

For instance, of Japan's economic crisis the Washington Post wrote in editorial, "In fact, the only way for fiscal package to become effective is through the quadruple by pass of deregulation and market opening." And related with a China's crisis, the Wall Street Journal appointed, "China's currency is not convertible on world market, and domestic Chinese firms carry very little foreign-denominated debt." "Put simply, the Chinese banking system is currently insolvent." And they clarified their negative attitude to, so-called, 'the Asian Value' which was that the Asian countries pursue capitalism of their own. So someone may consider an Asian economic crisis has partially resulted from the negative attitude of western countries. The foreign press represents their interests and they attitude which is related with their profits.

And Clinton's sex scandal and Diana's death were typical examples which showed the influence of western media. The Princess Diana's death was considered as a news of gossip character,

but the news took the top position in world-news and it evoked Diana syndrome over the world. So did the president of U.S. Bill Clinton's sex scandal. Of course, these news cannot be excluded from the international section though it has a character of gossip. But the problem is that these news took top of newspaper and broadcasting and it came into our society without filtration. In some opinion, it is an example of cultural imperialism.

## IV. The media should be faithful of the role as a 'watchdog'

These problems of domestic media revealed in international news were not restricted to small parts. To solve these problem we should think of the media's general role rather than the problems respectively revealed in each parts. In general, the appropriate role of media is considered to be the 'Watchdog' of society.

The world map of the media is so far different from the real map of world and it inclines toward the big power. The flow of information is done from the big power to another power and the flow of information is under control of politics, economy, culture and historical relationship. In this process the news of the big power, the U.S., Europe, China and Japan take the majority in international news. The media take the source of news from these countries and accept it without any criticism and filtration. These accep-

stances have made the inappropriate solution to our peculiar condition and we have been taken advantage of by these countries.

Due to the economic crisis, the external correspondent is coming back to our country and the expenditure will be decreased. So, from another view, the right and vivid news will be more impossible than the past. But the media should overcome these problem through the selection and filtration of news from foreign press. And the analysis of their news and ideology must be proceeded before the report and then we take advantage of the foreign press.

In addition, the media should expand the range of news from the middle of the big power of the third world and other countries for avoiding the feudal flow of information.

Someone pointed out that the media has no responsibility for current economic crisis, because the media doesn't have any ability to hold a responsible for. This reflects directly the problems of media. In spite of these problems of media, it takes an important position to overcome economic crisis and takes part in leading the society.

By Sung Kuk-hwan

Associate Editor of National Section



The main newspapers' reports before the asking IMF package. Korean media was negligent in sensing the danger of economy.

media which has a great influence on the world. Especially, with the Asian economic crisis, the western media created the atmosphere in which Asian countries could not but accept the demands of western countries. They reported the Asian economic crisis more exaggeratedly than a real condition. The Wall Street

Journal, Financial Times which represents the position of the financial market and CNN led the atmosphere and the tone. In the middle of these media there is the U.S. and someone said that America aims at assuming the hegemony of the world.

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## Media Reading

### Self-Examination Is Real?

On March 24 last, the unprecedented broadcasting program which was related to the problems of current newspapers was sent on the air. This program was MBC PD's Note, 'Korean newspaper at a crisis. Is the revolution of it coming?' This program evoked great echoes in each part and many people gave unstinted praises to it, for instance, "Well done, you did a great thing!", "It made it clear the problem of dualism of journalism that anybody would not be left out." This program was a first trial which dealt with the problem of newspaper and the press.

And many newspapers devoted space to examine themselves on April 7, the Newspaper Day. The Chosun-Ilbo carried a news item, 'It has an objection to Chosun-Ilbo' serially which was written by the celebrity who act lively on each part. Especially, the Chosun-Ilbo published the articles of the fellow journalist, Kwon Kuen-soo, the head of Han-kyoreh newspaper and Yu Keun-chan, KBS news anchorman and Choo Chul-hwan, MBC PD and their intense complaint to Chosun-Ilbo was so loud. The head Kwon wrote "The Chosun-Ilbo gave up the principle, it's choice under the dictatorship and in time of the change of the power was a typical example. So the Chosun-Ilbo was at the head of maintaining the vested rights and combined with the ultra-right". Yu Keun-chan pointed out that the Chosun-Ilbo lacked the spirit and mind of journalist in spite of the plenty of the equipment for the news gathering compared with the past time.

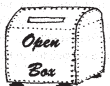
The Dong A Ilbo and Hankuk Ilbo published the special tribute in newspaper, 'the newspaper, should be worth its sale' the writer is Choi Jung-ho, the professor in Yonsei Univ. and 'the reason why newspaper should be reborn' the writer is Chong Kyung-hee, the journalist. In Dong A-Ilbo Chong Kyung-hee wrote for the revolution of newspaper, "The most important thing is that the newspapers examine their fault and make sure as a medium which represent the public good". These newspapers criticized themselves and referred to the problem of current press from an outsider's viewpoint. But the Han-kyoreh took the pen which criticized their faults through the insider, Oh Kwi-hwan director. And Kukmin-Ilbo did it through the editorial. Along with these newspaper's self-examination the KBS sent on air the program which retrospected the five decades history of newspaper, how newspaper connected the government, conglomerates and what the purpose was of the journalists who tried to get back the freedom of press against the suppression and dictatorship.

These currency, the newspaper's self-examination and the trial to point out the problem is obviously different from the past considering the intensity of self-examination. Nevertheless, other people wonder whether their attitude is real and serious and people consider it as a makeshift which avoids the people's gaze which does not see them with affirmative attitude. Actually the newspaper used to flee from their responsibility to act the role of the eye, ear and mouth for the people. They have lost the neutral position and acted as a spokesman of the class who seized the power. They acted themselves as the power though they should be a role of watching the government and power. These acts caused the current crisis of newspaper and this crisis is not restricted within the management of company. The current crisis can be said to result from the essential problem which they has not done their role well and lost confidence of people. So the urgent problem is how they will maintain the neutral position as a watcher of society and retrieve the credit from the people. And then the newspaper can use the present atmosphere of self-examination as an opportunity for the development of newspaper.

Someone said that the continuous threat to the freedom of the press came out as several types but the biggest and most continuous threat to the media came out from the inside of media. It can be considered that the current crisis resulted from the internal structure of the newspaper, so the newspaper should be firm in their will to reform it. To retrieve newspaper's credit the necessary thing is their will which is to overcome the crisis and it can turn the people away from the incredulous attitude to the newspaper.

By Sung Kuk-hwan

Associate Editor of National Section



## OPINIONS About the Operation of Summer Time System

### Real Touch of Economic Recovery



Lee Chang-nam

Korea has been dominated by demands for since the first period of IMF package. All the sectors and fields which were accustomed to be mannerism and looking over are now heavily weighed down with the crack-down on something like defeatism and subordination under the high elite by the pressure from well to do countries such as America or Europe.

So, correspondingly, the extraordinary term 'summer time' should be naturally occur as a possibility. This principle with the Korean perhaps should not an awkward thing because this had already gone through in the period of 1988, Seoul Olympics. In those times, this was very controversial and also utilized to easily adapt the nation's situation of development to the slogan 'Spreading and informing our nation, all over the world to the foreign countries.' In fact, these two sides which were negative and positive had applied to the real aspect of nationwide people to the effect that Korea should find and cultivate its potentiality which was mentally and geographically untapped to the every final attitude of summing up the difficulties and troubles.

One negative side of this is to be defined as an obstacle to keep a balance of our human body, the intrusion of personal privacy and procrastinating the work hours of 'what we call blue collar'. The other is the bright side of this to be organized as likely as not, the merits such as cutting the natural energy consumption

commensurating with reducing the electric megawatt ratio, mitigating the traffic jam in addition to the government side of upgrading the international payments improvement.

At this juncture, I think the second side is overwhelmingly superior to the first one considering current Korea's condition to be a first step to grasping a real touch of recovery from the International Monetary Fund(IMF) regime. As a whole, Korean society requires to be renovated in the fields of drastically emotional human morality to retrospect oneself, the liberalization of reasoning expression being in great demand. Probably, these revolutions will make Korea be reborn in the wake of structural changing from all the conglomerate and domestic sector of this nation suffering under the IMF regime with the foreign exchange shortage. Now, we have to worry about managing and tightening our nation's situation that was the slogan of the Globalization in the period of ex-president Kim Young-sam. These phenomena are not to be solved by old and bureaucratic ways but the remedy to be cured by the new policy of prescription by the 'day light saving'.

Koreans have a duty and obligation to grind our nation to be glittering in the aspect of mental side and accumulating from our ancestor's creative soul to the present being of this Korean condition. Simultaneously, through this policy, we should eradicate the polluted and rooted syndrome that are 'Korean reputation which was over-blunted to themselves and the 3D (Dirty, Dangerous, Difficult) phenomena. Now the 21st century is coming to us. We Koreans should regain our fame of the Han river's miracle by this summer time system with a resolute attitude.

The writer is a freshman of English Dept.

### Our Routines Will Confused



Jeong Jee-won

An inter-ministerial discussion is under way to implement the summertime system this year. The summertime daylight saving system, under which the clock is set backward by one hour during the summer months had been introduced before and during the Seoul Olympics in 1988. The government said last year that the summertime system would go into effect again this summer. It will have many positive and negative effects in our lives if the summertime system is implemented.

The reason why the Ministry of Finance and Economy is trying to introduce the summertime system this year is that Korea and Japan are the only countries that do not implement the system, especially among Organization for Economic Cooperation Development members and candidates. According to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, the system will allow for more effective use of daylight and save energy. It is said that an early work and early go-home system will enable workers to improve productivity.

However, we can not ignore the negative effects which will confuse our routines and many people still oppose the system due to long established social customs here. The initiation of the system requires the adjustment of many time-related systems. For instance, the flight time for airlines has to be adjusted, which might cause many problems to the international flight schedules. And the summertime system will affect the

international time zones, not to mention the complicated calculation of the time differences.

Also, education department has to study ways of introducing spring and autumn vacations for students because schools will be able to introduce brief spring and autumn holidays. The holiday trend was that the majority of Korean people decide to go on annual vacations mostly during the summer but Korean adults will take vacations throughout the year. However, this will create a lot of changes to school curriculum as well as working pattern. Besides, considering the current economic problem, this changed pattern does not seem to improve productivity at the moment. The question is whether people will get used to the new time table and be efficient than before.

In addition to ordinary considerations, the government has to change a number of legislations and prepare enforcement decrees which have to go through the Cabinet and be approved by the President. If we take the current unstable situation of the nation into account, these amendments will also cause confusion and many problems, so it will take long to be applied well.

If the summertime daylight saving system is adopted, people have to get used to the new changed light pattern. It is not simple as just setting the clock backward by one hour. It will certainly change our lifestyle and people have to cope with the time differences. Again, changing the conventional use of daylight may have many negative effects in the society.

If the government has the intention to make the daylight saving system possible, the ministry should hold public hearings on the subject and consider two different views of the system. Nonetheless, it might have more bad effects than the good at the moment, considering the current economic crisis.

The writer is a freshman of Chinese Dept.



## INTERNATIONAL

On the 30th anniversary of 68 revolution



## May Revolution in 1968 Has Not Been Finished Yet

## I. Introduction

There will be held the 30th anniversary of a revolution which broke out on May, 1968. This was the latest revolution of France in a Western modern society after the World War II had ended. It was not only upheaval of politics and society but also philosophic development in the 1960's. In those days the main theory of French philosophy was established and philosophic issues published as many as any time. French society had many social problems and had been much confused in 1968 when public complaint for society reached the peak. Now French society also has many social problems such as mass unemployment, drug abuse, retreat of social welfare, urban problems. This revolution which was set on by students is very suggestive to HUFSS who participate in general strike for withdrawal of the chief director of foundation.

## II. The cause of 68 revolution

In those days of 68 revolution, various complaints for society were raised by citizens and many problems of the world people faced in the late 1960's were challenged in the form of demonstration. These facts forms the background of the revolution. The causes can be divided into four.

First, the revolution stirred up by the university students resulted from the failure of higher education policies. Baby boom children born from 1945 to 1950 became adults. So the number of university students had promptly increased. The number of university students in 1968 was increased to twice that of 1961 and reached to more than 460,000. But university authority didn't cope with increased students. They couldn't provide students with enough education facilities, for example, old buildings, an old-fashioned teaching method which depend on memorizing and infusing knowledge and state evaluation process, stereotyped lecture, insufficiency of dormitories and faculty in universities. Because of the increase in number, the students had to accept the decreased opportunity of rising to higher class at that time. Before students increased in number, students who graduated from university could easily join a socially higher class. And the students began to think that university formed false democratic ideology; they condemned the existing intelligentsia and no more respected them. And the students chose the rupture of relation with the establishment.

Second, as we can easily know from

slogan 'Ten years, it's very tiresome!', French people were fed up with the long reign of De Gaulle at that time. Many struggles against regime of De Gaulle had already broken out before the revolution began. President De Gaulle made efforts to strengthen the economy of France from the late of 1950's to the early of 1960's. But after that he couldn't catch up with changed society and couldn't accept public desire and eager request for change. And the people were disappointed at his inability in the late of 1960's. However the opposition against government didn't make an impact until the outbreak of the revolution.

Third was the anti-imperialism and anti-Americanism of students and intelligentsia in France. The background of this trend was brought on as follows: The independent war broke out in Algeria which had been a colony of France for 200 years. French government suppressed Algerians but the intellectuals supposed them. Taking this opportunity, the study of the Third World progressed rapidly and intensively. Such study was prevailing among the students. The U.S. dared to intrude into Algeria, even under this situation where the students eagerly opposed the intrusion of U.S. Thus anti-imperialism, anti-Americanism became

ed matters in revolution. After World War II, the economy of France was very prosperous unprecedentedly. But economic growth decreased from 1966, the economy of France was in a predicament and the rate of unemployment had rapidly increased. Besides the economic depression in U.K. and U.S. made fixed exchange rate system confused. So the global banking crisis was made to be severe. It was estimated that the world capitalism came to be in a contradiction. This was why many workers took part in the revolution and became a main cause of the revolution.

## III. The process of 68 revolution

The 68 revolution was developed by three processes as resistance of students, the juncture of labor protest, and the failure of the workers' resistance. The members of labor union with students demonstrated against the De Gaulle government in Paris on May 9, 1968, didn't disperse lines by next night and prepared for next struggle in spots. Then they encountered the police who came to suppress them. On May 11, the national union of students and the labor union of teachers asked the director of two major laborers' union to support them. And directors of two laborers' union came to the office of national union of students near the Sorbonne university and promised that they would help. So they asked the government for educational reform and release of imprisoned students and issued a statement which proclaimed a general strike on May 13 with the students. Finally the general strike could be accomplished. The students and the laborers who seemed they can not be together became combined. The 68 Revolution came in earnest with the coalition between the students and the laborers.

The labor union had a meeting with the students to prepare for big demonstration on May 14. In this meeting, the friction was brought about between them. They fought over who would stand in front of the rank, where the demonstration would be held, which slogan and flag would be chosen, what the contents of printed matters would be etc. They did not yield the right of choice to each other. The students worried about losing the initiative of a demonstration by the labor union. At the same time, the labor



The first demonstration which originated 68 revolution broke out in front of Nanterre University on April 13 in 1967.

political change and the present situation of 68 generation but the change of life after 68 revolution, the result of 68 revolution is not absolutely a failure. Because in the cultural aspect, the popularization of education in university and higher culture and the growth of the rights of women through the revolution of sex were accomplished. At that time 68 generation challenged the establishment and stroke the traditional family relationship and the edifice of Protestantism. This challenge is same with the attack against the capitalism. But the critics said that 68 revolution made capitalism examine itself and let it rather intensify its dominance than before.

the desire of increased students in number, the De Gaulle reign represented by authority and conservatism, the resistance of mass consumption and the support for the Third World made the 68 revolution set off. Many workers and even high school students supported the students who led the demonstration. Participants had felt assured of the success of revolution. But the revolution is estimated to have failed. However, nowadays 68 generation are investigating deeply into the problems suggested in revolution on the social place and have solved the problems throwing their items or developing civil movements. Considering these attainment, we can not conclude whether the 68 revolution strengthened capitalism or opened the post-modernism society which enlarged the private freedom or has been progressing still.

By Seo Jeong-hwa

Reporter of The Argus

## V. Conclusion

The universities which could not meet



## Last Conflict Region Remained

When we are asked to name two regions known for terrorism, most people would undoubtedly come up with these: Northern Ireland and the Middle East. However, now the former is ready, hopefully, to wipe out the stain on its name.

The whole world has witnessed the conclusion of a peace treaty which on April 4 put an end to the 8 hundred years long conflict, perhaps the longest in European history. The historic handshake between British Prime Minister Tony Blair and the Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern was broadcasted all over the world and was praised by leaders of all the nations.

Congratulating this historical peace settlement, the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat asked the successful negotiator to visit the Middle East and seek together the peaceful solution of the conflict in his region which marks its 50th anniversary of turmoil this month. Responding to Arafat's request, Mr. Blair visited several Middle East nations from April 17th to 22nd. In his effort to advance peace, he succeeded in calling Mr. Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to the table. Both have now agreed to take part in discussions in London on May 4th, ending a long silence between the two. Peacemaking between Israel and the Palestinians has been stalled for more than a year since last March when Mr. Netanyahu made an unequivocal commitment to continue building a new Jewish settlement in Arab East Jerusalem, a decision followed by suicide bombings in Israel by Muslim militants.

In the meeting, Mr. Blair is expected to demand Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank in observance of the Oslo Interim Accord, an Israel-PLO agreement signed in 1995. There has been no progress on this matter for more than a year, and none is guaranteed to emerge from a conference in London. The conference is sure to draw international attention in the hope that it may finally bring a peaceful ending of the notorious conflict.

The conflict between Jews has its origin in a long history. In 1917, Britain promised Arabists independence in return for their efforts against the Ottoman Empire during World War I; at the same moment, the Balfour Declaration, also announced by Britain, promised Jews who helped the

British in the war a national homeland in Palestine. Then, after the Second World War, Palestine was divided by the United Nations. Jews were given part of Palestine with the West Bank under the sovereignty of Jordan, and Gaza under the sovereignty of Egypt. Jerusalem was declared an international city. However, 50 years ago the State of Israel was established on areas more than the UN provided. East Jerusalem remained under the sovereignty of Jordan until 1967 when Israel provoked Arabs into the so-called six-day war and took over the rest of Palestine.

Unfortunately for the Arab states, Western countries provided financial and political support to Israel. The common motivation for the West, capitalist or communist, was to undermine the Islamic ideology that for more than a thousand years dominated a vast region confronting the western civilization. As a result, Palestinians had to resort to terrorist activities to demonstrate their willingness to retrieve their homeland and to draw international attention.

When the Oslo Accord was signed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Mr. Arafat reaffirming their determination to put an end to decades of confrontation and to live in peaceful coexistence, mutual dignity and security, while recognizing their mutual legitimate and political rights, a peace settlement in the region seemed to be close at hand. But the peaceful atmosphere faded away with the assassination of Mr. Rabin by Israeli far-rightist and the emergence of Mr. Netanyahu, a hard-liner.

At present, the two parties are divided by Mr. Netanyahu's rejection of Mr. Arafat's determination to construct Palestinian as independent nation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip next year according to Gaza-Jericho Agreement. The agreement, signed on May 4, 1994, recognized Palestinian people's right to establish a self-government in a transitional period not exceeding five years from the date of signing. It is to wait and see whether Britain, the peace breaker, which deceived Arabists in 1917 and secretly helped Jews to settle in Palestine, can be a peace breaker in the months ahead.

By Yoon Sung-il

Editorial Consultants of The Argus



About 20,000 students including faculties and the members of labor unions gathered at Sorbonne Square on May 9 in 1968.

## IMF - IBRD Meeting Aimed at the Second Bretton Woods



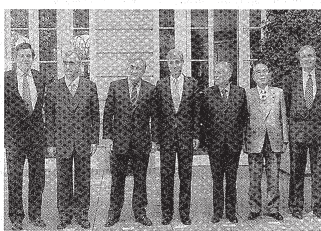
The semi-annual General meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), World Economic Outlook, was held at Washington from the 13rd of April till 17th. This meeting in which Financial directors of the whole world's 180 countries participated were held for debate about a program to clear up difficult problems of an International Money system due to Asian crisis and for the plan of increasing of World Money Competence institution. Its twice-yearly IMF-IBRD meeting drew much international attention as it was the first meeting of following the Asian crisis.

In the process of meeting, the Minister of Finance of G-7 country, Russia and presidents of the central banks had a talk on 15th, and the meeting of the Minister of Finance of G-22 (including South Korea, China, Brazil) and a president of the Central bank was held on 16th.

In the meeting of the Minister of Finance of G-22 (advanced 7 Western nations and 15 developing countries), the Ministry of Finance of Asian countries, Europe, Africa, North-America countries participated. The agenda of this G-22 meeting was a diagnosis of the cause of

Asian Finance crisis and the stabilization measures of an international money market.

Robert Rubin who is U.S. Treasury Secretary said the IMF needs to create mechanisms so that creditors and investors may fully bear the consequences of their decisions at IMF-IBRD general meeting. And he said reforms to the fund's monitoring systems will allow markets to correctly evaluate risk and institute more effective policies. But he said much of the responsibility for understanding risk and coping with the consequence needs to be born by the creditors.



After the G-7 meeting, the Ministers of Finance of G-7 country took the picture in front of the Blair House of Washington on April 15.

invigorating policy for Japan. However, this meeting had not reached a conclusion in regard to intervening of foreign exchange market in order to support the value of yen.

The semi-annual World Economic Outlook going in progress for 5 days have started to be called 'The Second Bretton Woods System Commit' and debated a reform of international money

Also the president of Central bank and the Ministers of the Finance of America, Japan, England, Canada, France, Germany, and Italy participated in the G-7 meeting and urged an economy-

system and Asian currency crisis.

Now, it broke generally down that a fixed currency rate and a restriction on a money movement were intended by the Bretton Woods System of the past. The situation which exists under the unrest of international money market is being unfolded. So it was necessary to modernize financial system.

The IMF system evaluated that the International financial organization did not confront felicitously at the crisis as its Asian currency crisis shows. The Ministers of the Finance of attending countries discussed the foundation of a powerful organization with greater strength for that. But a definite solution was not reached due to the friction among each country.

This semi-annual of IMF-IBRD meeting looked forward to recombine an order of a money market after Asian crisis, but it looks like one expected too much from the financial capitalistic system controlled by the some leading countries.

By Sohn Sung-hyun

Associate Editor of International Section



## INTERNATIONAL

## After the first summit talks of President Kim on ASEM

## The Kim's Attitude on ASEM Was Regarded as the Failure



Lee Chang-soo

## 1. President Kim's First Oversea Visit &amp; Economic Crisis

President Kim Dae-jung's first summit talks after his term of office started to participate in multilateral-conference, a forum for countries in the two regions, Asia and Europe, held in London to step up cooperation in the economic, political and cultural fields on April 1998. His joining the second Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEMII) have been estimated well with regard to overcoming current Korean

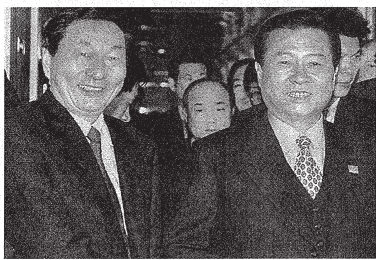
financial crisis, in the two views, both social standing and economic need in Korean society.

However we should check some affairs in different perspectives on ASEM. The first view point is connected with the participated background. His tour's goal has been aimed to invest the foreign capital to Korean economy. In this context, he had, especially, positive attitude on sale diplomacy activities including international bankers during the forum. Under this view, we can have an idea on the ASEM. We can find the fact that the President Kim's joining the ASEM meeting is different from the launching goals of the ASEM.

## 2. Discordance of Multilateral Forum

In his first trip to overseas, President Kim firmly pledged that Korea would be a country where foreign investment could be made more freely and effectively as in any other country in the world. He just spoke with emphasis things with sidelines goals, not substance of Asia-Europe Meeting and Korean media highlighted

his sales speeches and activities. The Korean newspapers provided the domestic readers that the President's all visit goals and result were selling the details of



Before ASEM meeting, President Kim and Zhu Rongji shook hands with each other in London on April 3. Both countries agreed to cooperate economic development.

Korea's new economic program to international businessmen, government officials and financiers. The Korean delegates to this meeting always said that the

Kim Dae-jung administration was committed to developing a democratic market economy through a reformatory economic program under three principles - globalization, efficient operation and democratization of the economy.

But these are not meanings or significances of the multilateral forum. Other important agenda were discussed among governmental and non-governmental organizations at two regional summit talks.

In the first step of preparing participation of the ASEM II meeting as host nation of ASEM 3 in 2000, it was said that Korean Ministry of Foreign and Trade Affairs officers had four participated goals to the forum including to pursue the Korean diplomatic pluralism which will be not one way to U.S., contributing to EU and ASEAN economy

cooperation through economy and trade diplomacy, to enlarge Korean diplomatic position with a mediator between two regions, Europe and Asia Countries, and to achieve the ASEM members' constructive roles to the peaceful reunification in Korean Peninsula.

Under the its objectives to participate to the meeting, the offers set out the Ministry follow-ups in four field like political dialogue, economic cooperation, culture and others, and cooperation frame between two regions. However, we are told that President Kim's trip to the second intercontinental summit had two major results: (1) to secure ASEM cooperation in overcoming Korea's current economic crisis, (2) to explain and win support for his overseas economic policies.

## 3. Estimation on Kim's sales diplomacy

We regarded the President Kim administration's first visit summit diplomacy as the failure. His only good result is that he came to fame as a famous democratic activists and martyr for overcoming current Korean financial difficulty. We can fail to find a concrete result to Korean people as well as Korean economy.

In the light of Korean trade structure, Korean economy, now, is more dependent to U.S. trade policies and Japanese economy to the Korean society. Therefore, his steps at the second summit forum did not reach a intended goals. Today, global economy, which mainly dominated by U.S. economy, is influenced by the

International Monetary Fund (IMF), naturally similar to Asian economies.

Under political economy circumstances, President Kim's post-American diplomatic idea is not good and proper way to overcome the current difficult situation. His attempt shall be rather a failure. Korean diplomatic policies for the economy shall be needed to

maintain the long-run stance. Furthermore Kim Dae-jung-styled neo-containment against economic giants, whether governments and capitals of the U.S. and Japan or not, may make Korean economy more difficult in the short-run.

By Lee Chang-soo

International Politics & Economy  
Center of Korea, President



## Man Is Never Too Old To Trip!

After passing the examination of entering HUPS, I had the chance to go sightseeing to Europe. That was my first trip abroad. From the day before the flight to Europe, I could not sleep a wink. Because I had so many things to prepare for the trip. I wished my first trip to be well prepared!

Firstly, I arrived at Paris. After passing the customs at Charles de Gaulle, the international airport of Paris, I went to the hotel in Paris.

The next day, I visited lots of place I had wanted to go to. Louvre Museum, Tour Eiffel, Musée de l'Orsay, and so on. Actually the very sight of the Paris made a good impression on me. Although the streets in Paris were a little bit dirty, there was an atmosphere of liberty.

People of Paris were filled the confidence that they played a model-role in the fashion and culture. We, Korean people, already are aware of the fact that Korea has a great number of cultural heritages, however we do not have enough measures of introducing them to the foreign countries and foreigners. We are only contented with the fact we have cultural remains and heritages. I think we have to make some kinds of plans to have the foreigners know about our historic places and remains.

From France, I went to the Netherlands. Seemingly, the landscape of the Netherlands was a little bit different from my expectation. There were so many small but tall buildings along with the streets. Especially the road was too narrow for a couple of cars to go through. Irrespective of these circumstances, the people of the Netherlands were so kind to the foreigners. I had to ask somebody because I went astray in the street. They answered to me without hesitation.

After having lunch in McDonald's, I visited Annehaus. As you know, Anne Frank is the young Jewish girl who kept her diary during the dictatorship under the Germany. The Annehaus was three stories building. On the first floor, there was a souvenir shop. Going up together with the stairs, I wondered how so many people could live in such a small place. There was the space for only a couple of people to pass by shoulder to shoulder. There were also the miniatures of that house. It looked like the cave of the ants.

After looking through the Annehaus, I got to the Miniature town. This is the miniature of the Netherlands. There were lots of miniatures for the airport, harbors, markets, sports-complexes, and the departments. According to the tour

conductor, it is miniaturized to a scale of 250,000 to 1. Though it was miniaturized to such a small scale, it included everything as much as possible. People in the miniature town looked like real human beings. I can not put it out vividly in this article, however that made me interesting. In the miniature model, as in the Skiplip airport, there were many aeroplanes which were almost similar with the real aeroplane. Especially, in the fields of the Dutch's most famous flower, "Tulip", it was dif-



This is an Annehaus which is three stories building. Going up together with the stairs, The writer wondered how so many people could live in such a small place.

ferent for me to make a distinction. I wished there could be the same kind of miniature in Korea. If there are more nice-looking miniature lands in Korea, it could attract the attention of the foreign tourist, and it will be helpful to tourism industry of Korea.

After having a great time in the Netherlands, I went to Austria. The capital city of the Austria is Vienna, the city of music. It matched its reputation. There were so many concert halls, both classic and popular. Fortunately I could get a ticket of the opera show of the day. Though I cannot remember the name of the opera, it was the cool opera which I still cannot forget.

On the second day in Austria, I came to visit the Mozarthaus. Actually, I had the opportunity to major in piano, which could not be realized by the objection of my mother. So I always have thought of the great musician (We had better call him the master). The

atmosphere inside the Mozarthaus was somewhat depressing. I could not find his passion for the music in the house. There were only tourists who wanted to take a picture of the one and only Mozarthaus. However, I had to be contented with the fact that I once visited the house of the master in music.

For the next destination, I chose Switzerland. As a matter of fact I could see the landscape of the Switzerland on the TV. So the land of Switzerland came upon me with a little bit of difference. I went to the Mattheom, as the first stop. It is the name of the summit of the mountain. Due to the bad weather, I could not get near to the mountain. I just took some pictures of the mountain in front of it.

The favorite thing during the trip, if the readers of this newspaper make me speak out, was the dishes I had in Switzerland. Its name is Fondue. A cheese and a butter are melted and applied to the cubic-sliced bread. During the meal, people continuously heat up the dishes. I had sometimes heard about that Swiss dishes in Korea from the childhood. Anyway it was a good experience. It was similar with Skiyaki, the Japanese food and Chukkol, the Korean food. It was a little bit greasy, but was to my taste.

Another thing I experienced in Switzerland was skiing. Even though there is much snow in Korea, it cannot be compared with that of Switzerland. People there seemed to be skillful at skiing. Even the Kids! I felt shameful but I was able to get over this kind of feeling and got to be absorbed in skiing.

It has been only 1 year since I have been to a Europe. However what makes me still exhilarated is the fact that I made my trip a success almost for myself.

You might ask how a single man could make it. But it is simple. If you have the plan, the good health, and some money, you can also make it. What matters is the courage to make an attempt and having the pride that you are Korean. Your single behavior in foreign countries will make an impression of Korea on the foreign people. You probably will have the chance to go abroad during your life. It can approach you on this coming summer vacation. You must make it a cool trip. Don't forget it!

A man is never too old to make a trip!

By Park Chul-hong

The writer is a junior of Chinese Dept.

## Mr. Headline

## Hu Jintao ; The Jiang's Protege, Noted for Future Leader of China

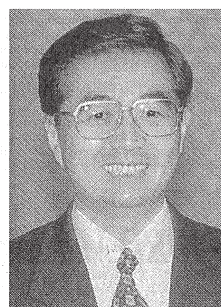
The reshuffling of its ruling hierarchy at this year's National People's Congress in China has laid the groundwork for its advancement into the 21st century. In this way, China is set to usher in the next era. Hu Jintao was elected as vice state president together with the prescribed reelection of President Jiang. Hu Jintao has helped the fifth rank of power within the party since 1995. It is no wonder that he was appointed as vice state president. Soon after his election, he consolidated his post by running actively on foreign affairs. Now Hu will make a five-day official visit to Korea on April 26 at the invitation of Acting Prime Minister Kim Jong-pil.

Hu was born in December, 1942 in Anhui Sheng. In 1964 he entered a college of economic administration in Qinghua University, and participated in the Communist party. After completing college he became an ordinary technocrat who nevertheless began to distinguish himself in the political arena in 1980.

That year he was promoted secretary of Gansu Sheng committee. He exerted his own excellent capacity and he played an active part as a secretary. Soon he began to attract the attention. When he was only 42 years old, he was transferred to the secretary of Guizhou Sheng on promotion. He had entered the standing committee of the politics department as its youngest member. In a word he is a fast-track politician.

It is generally estimated that he is the politician who has been groomed by the political leaders including Deng Xiaoping. In 1994 he was granted the right for sovereignty under emergency for the death of Deng Xiaoping, an action that skipped over his seniors.

But Hu has a less than fully auspicious history. In 1988 he was the secretary of an autonomous region in Tibet. When the struggle of Tibetans set off their movement for independence, he directed the military to suppress it.



He later insisted in making himself the watchdog of anti-corruption and announced his strong will for clearing injustice away. For instance, he made efforts to expel the mayor of Beijing on charges of corruption and bribery. This power-play left Hu responsible for all works concerning the administration and finance of Beijing.

Hu has taken charge of party forming and propaganda. So he has long experience in business and regional administration and is trusted by many senior members. Especially he hasn't made political opposition so that he could win a large support base.

Hu met with the acting premier Kim Jong-pil in the earliest week of February, and is well-known for being acquainted with Korean politicians. He is interested in the political state of North Korea and has visited Pyongyang several times.

When we consider his political career and character in this way, he appears a promising and ambitious politician. But when we consider how he was appointed as vice state president, we can't fully rely on the quality

of his politics. Jiang is the wirepuller of Hu Jintao. Critics say that Jiang wants to make his preeminent power within the party consolidated by supporting Hu and his associates. Jiang means to distract public opinion away from the memory of paramount leader Deng Xiaoping by making Hu stand out. Also by naming Hu to be vice president, Jiang could be grooming him for a future top role, or easing him out of the running.

Hu Jintao is a promising politician of the third revolutionary generation who will be leaders of China in the 21st century. His rise to the powerful post signals a shift of generations, from the old conservatives to younger, reform-minded professionals, manifested in the line-up of the new government that includes several ministers and technocrats concerned with financial and industrial affairs. At 55 he ranks fifth in the Chinese Communist Party and is trusted by the world community.

But it is so early that we judge his political ability from simple facts. The implications of Hu Jintao's election to be vice president remains unclear. In the past, the post has gone to top figures outside the party. By supporting Hu who has a policy like Jiang's, Jiang can easily carry out his way of running the congress which is reputed for its progressiveness and reforms.

Therefore he is only a fast-track politician who has been cared for by Deng in political arena. It is questionable whether he is simply the obedient protege of Jiang or a potential leader in his own right of China in the 21st century.

By Seo Jeong-hwa

Reporter of The Argus



# The Press, a Measure of the Power To Control Society

**T&C  
Tower**

## I. Introduction

As a matter of fact, journalism is a product of the structure and implemental being in service on the will of the power. Journalism is not being as autonomous power which influences on circumstances by becoming independent of political, economic, social, cultural environment. It has been originated and developed as a useful means for the powerful means

사회의 권력자나 지배층이 대중에게 정보를 전달하는 수단이 되면서 생겨났다고 보는 것이 옳다. 언론은 권력에 종속되어 그 의도에 따라 움직이는 수단이 되고 있다. 언론의 자율성이나 독립성은 현실적으로 존재하지 않는다. 언론은 권력의 명령에 복종하고, 권력을 옹호하며, 권력의 이익을 대변한다. 언론은 권력의 도구이며, 권력의 수레고, 권력의 전령사이다.

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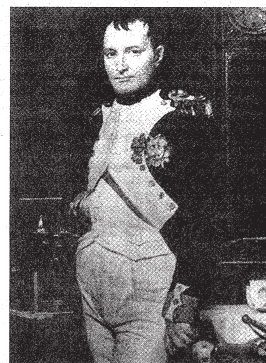
In the early the news media in western were absorbed in offering intelligence on

Modernistic journalism, Mass media was appeared for the first time in 19th century after mass market was

### III. Journalism and power

The press is an important means to maintain the structure, obtain and observe power. In fact, the press was occurred and developed as governing measure of

Whether in the past or in the present, mass media fundamentally is significant governing means to convey a few persons



**Napoleon, a genius of controlling the press**  
It is the evidence of his success in symbol  
operating that his portrait  
is familiar to us.

Second, the press  
ide equally power.  
uld be a guide of

**Young**  
*Critique Section*

軍기밀 김정남前수선에 유출

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## 회담 결렬

The left article that reported the...  
To this article, the government...  
not report promptly. Kim Hyun-...  
by request of foreign Univers...

日·中 대학서 강의 요청

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**와세다대선 총장이 직접 요천  
작년 박사과정 마쳐-수용 검토**

교한 측근이 32일 밝혔  
다. 한일보는 지난해말 고  
려대 경영대학 과정은  
가장고 현재 논문을 편  
찬중인 내년 2월부터는 국  
에서 강의를 할 계획이  
다.

과 원사 임명까지 폐지  
론에서 일출자 모의  
한·중(韓)교과(科)가  
교조(校)를 위한  
대사(大)를  
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the outflow of the campaign plan. He did not criticize and the press did not. Schul wrote this article on the right side of the page. This article is not verified.

The left article that reported the outflow of the campaign plan. To this article, the government did not criticize and the press did not report promptly. Kim Hyun-chul wrote this article on the right by request of foreign University. This article is not verified.

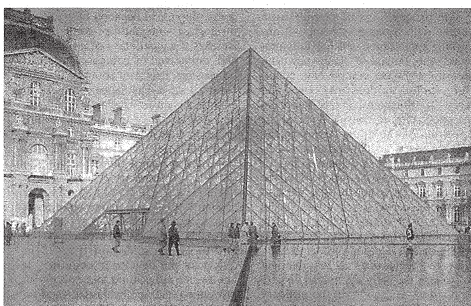
*Étranger*  
*Note*



Yves Millet

Morning was already here. The old drivers would say my voice was a foreigner, "only knew how to say hello to him" and showed him the address of the university written on it. I had an appointment in front of the university. He took a look at me curiously through the mirror and began to speak in English. "No, No, I am not an American" I told him. I understood then that he knew the place where we were going because he himself had graduated from there. "In 1996." "Are you an artist?" I asked politely, surprised to meet two drivers who could speak not only English but who could paint pictures. We passed one by one the stops of my route and I sensed that the man was preoccupied. As we neared our arrival, he couldn't contain himself any longer and began to speak to me in French, show the numbers which his meter indicated, and throw all the words and expressions of politeness that he had learned and found in the deep recesses of his mind. He had a small notebook in his pocket, he had planned to go to Paris, "the city of painters." But, he concluded, as he patted his stomach several times, "Artists are always hungry." This is how we became a taxi driver.

In spite of this, Koreans must not forget to participate in this provisory exile. Present in their number more than the diversity of their talent, they safeguard the idea of a passing obligated to art while postulating a Parisian recongnition. One cannot help but encourage the voyage and discovery of new forms, but it must be hoped that they return to themselves and not blindly adhere to a style which in



### Pyramid of Louvre

know how much he thought of our encounter, and especially of our words concerning crossways that came to his mind, but it is always that driver to whom I would love to give a plane ticket, and who knows, accompany him to museums he certainly dreamed about, in which he would have been able to find himself.

*The writer is a full time lecturer  
of French Dept.*

### French Version

**M**atin déjà brûlant. Le vieux chauffeur accepta mon silence d'étranger... je ne sus que lui dire bonjour et lui tendre mon papier sur lequel était inscrit l'adresse de l'université devant laquelle j'avais rendez-vous. Il me jeta des coups d'œil curieux au tra-

Nombreux sont encore les artistes étrangers qui font le déplacement pour séjourner à Paris et il semble que, plus leur provenance est lointaine, plus ils conservent l'image de notre chauffeur de taxi. Ils en sont d'ailleurs le plus souvent remerciés (d'une manière ou d'une autre) d'entretenir ainsi le mythe du Paris artistique. Ce Paris qui ne cesse de

Notre homme, lui, disparu dans la circulation estivale de Séoul. Son fils, diplômé de la même université avait, quant à lui, choisi le design et la publicité... Je ne sais combien de temps encore il pensa à notre rencontre et surtout, quels mots au gré des carrefours lui revinrent à l'esprit, mais toujours est-il que j'eusse aimé lui offrir ce billet d'avion et, qui sait, l'accompagner dans ces musées auxquels il a sans doute rêvé et dans lesquels il aurait pu se retrouver.

vers du rétroviseur et prit sur lui de parler anglais. "Non, non, je ne suis pas américain, lui répondis-je..." Je compris ensuite qu'il connaissait l'endroit où nous nous rendions pour en être lui-même diplômé, "en 1969 !". "Vous êtes artiste ?" m'enquérâis-je par politesse, agréablement surpris de rencontrer un chauffeur de taxi qui non seulement parle anglais mais qui de plus pratique la peinture. Nous passions une à une les étapes de mon itinéraire et je sentais



## THEORY &amp; CRITIQUE



# "I Practice by Believing the Voice of Conscience"

## — Václav Havel, who converses the cognition of general politician —

### I. Introduction

"I never believe the politicians." All over the world, the word 'politician' implies contempt. This is probably because statesmen don't earn any trust from people. Our country's statesmen are never an exception. Their actions always differ from their words and their rosy promises are reversed every day. But there is one man who acts as he believes right. That man is Václav Havel, a writer and statesman, who was the last Czechoslovakia's President and is now the President of the Czech Republic. All his life, beginning with his resistance to the ruling communists, Havel has fought for the freedom of his country and has kept his belief till the end. He may be the best example the world has of a true statesman, one earns the trust of his people.

### II. Václav Havel

Václav Havel was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia (now the Czech Republic) on October 5, 1936. He came from wealth but in 1948, at a young age Václav had to undergo the ruin of his family by Czechoslovakia's Communist Party. He was what they called a bourgeois. For this he wasn't able to have any higher education after finishing his primary schooling. Therefore, contrary to his hope, he had to go on to a technical high school in Prague. First he entered as an apprentice, but later he worked as a technician in the chemical laboratory. At the same time he learned at a grammar school at night and in 1954 he was finally able to pass the graduating test. In the same year he first published his first articles. But he was still refused admission to Universities' humanities departments, where he had wished to be accepted. Instead, Havel studied at the Economics Faculty of the Czech Technical University, also in Prague. After this, in 1957, he tried out for a place at the Academy of Performing Arts, but he failed and, because he was having trouble maintaining his living, went to serve in the army for two years.

When he was discharged from the service, he once again tried to earn a place at the Academy of Performing Arts, but like the last time, he was rejected. He found a job as a stage technician at the ABC Theater in Prague; however, the theatre company soon disbanded.

In the same year, 1960, Havel began to work at the Na Jirádky Theater in the Baletstrade. First he worked as a stagehand and later as an assistant director and literary manager. Working at this theater

meant a lot to him and influenced greatly, for this theater was a symbol of the social atmosphere and the center of the performing arts. He worked as an assistant to Alfred Ladoke, who was then the most famous director in the whole of Czechoslovakia. From Ladoke he learned how to write and produce. Not long afterwards, he had met Ivan Vuskci, the outstanding writer and proponent of absurdity in the short novel. Havel helped Vuskci when Vuskci began writing dramas of the absurd. At last in 1963, Havel's very own first play "The Garden Party" was produced at Prague theater.

It soon achieved major international success and began to earn fame for its author. Thanks to this, Havel was able to study dramatic art theory at the Academy of Performing Arts in Prague.

### III. Havel's Literary Works

"My works always originate in what I know, the world I live in and the things I experience."

What I hope all the time is that by being a witness of a certain experience in the world I may show something universal to all people." This saying of Havel's shows the features of his works.

His first play, "Zahrádní slavnost" ("The Garden Party"), was an absurdity play which satirically observes the effect of the bureaucracy in exhausting people's characters. In 1965, one of his finest works, "Výrozmění" ("The Memorandum"), described a huge bureaucratic cooperation in which the struggle for power operates in the place of completely destroyed human relationships.

In his following plays like, "Ztracenost soustředění" ("The Increased Difficulty of Concentration"), produced in 1968, and the three short

plays in "Audience", produced along with "Protest" in 1975, Havel looked into the depravity and the self-deceiving rationalizations made by the people who live under totalitarianism's political structure. As shown in his plays, Havel used drama as a means to testify against the present problems we all are carrying.

But Havel was propelled to find other ways to write besides drama. Because the circumstances he was under forced him into silence. That is why he started writing essays. Essays were more free and flexible as the means to deliver his



Czechs believe that Havel is the most honest statesman in the world. It is because he not only promised to tell only the truth but also kept his words.

thoughts to the masses directly. They allowed him to abandon the more complex and uncertain mechanism which many plays, like the government-censored mass media, used to avoid censorship under the political structure. Havel had written essays since the beginning of his writing career, but it was in the 70's and 80's his essays gained importance. This was when the new political structure tried to cross out the personal national existences of Czechs and Slavs. Through out his experience he tried to think over what his experience meant. In this kind of meaning, experience is not just something that happens to us. It is something that prepares us by requiring our judgment, by stimulating our accepting or rejecting. This is the subject of "Living in

Truth'. This 1978 essay raises the question of responsibility and the way to live in truth. And in "Politics and Conscience", Havel proclaims politics as a practical morality that all humans should now seek for the good of human nature and the sake of social responsibility.

Havel's works are generally about the burden existence gives, the hard work necessary to protect true nature from unhumanized power, the destiny and the work of man, the difficulty of carrying out actions even knowing the theory of how to live, our tragical disability in understanding each other, and the problem of man's loneliness, fear, and potherness. These were the things that Havel had to undergo and had felt since the ruin of his family. And because of this trend his works were forbidden by the government.

### IV. Havel and Politics

Havel felt how the world is going unfairly and unjustly in the days of his childhood. As he became older and came across more frustration he began to see the existence of irrationality and unreasonableness in the world. He first played an active role in democratization and renewal of culture during the era of reforms, known as the Prague Spring, which ended with the Warsaw Pact invasion in August 1968. Havel actively opposed the invasion and the resulting hard-line Communist policies. Because of this, his works were forbidden to be published and staged. Not surrendering to this regulation, Havel moved from Prague to the country and continued his activities against the Communist regime, including hosting concerts of banned music. He organized a petition for a release of political prisoners and co-founded the Charter 77 human rights initiative, and was one of its original spokesmen. Because of this kind of work, Havel was imprisoned three times and spent nearly five years behind bars. In 1979 he was sentenced to four and half years for trying to rebel against the country. But in 1983 he was released with the pneumonia. After he recovered, Havel continued writing and fighting.

The second half of the 80's was a time of increasing dialogue between the Soviet Union and the Western Democracies, and there was a perceptible increase in opened dissatisfaction with the government in Czechoslovakia society. The citizens became less willing to accept the repressive policies of the government. On November 17 of 1989, there was a peace-

ful demonstration by the students which brought on the social change. The meeting of Drama Club of November 19, gave rise to a group called Civic Forum, which became the leading group for organizations and individuals who demanded fundamental changes in the country's political system. Havel bound together the organization even when it didn't have any record of the members. The social upheaval came to a climax on November 29 of 1989, when Václav Havel was elected the first President of Czechoslovakia to come from non-communist party. But in 1992 Havel resigned from the office taking responsibility for the country being ripped in half. Not long after, however, he was set up as the first President of the independent Czech Republic by four political parties of the ruling coalition government.

### V. Conclusion

Early in this year, Havel was re-elected President. Even though this was his second time he has obtained more than 60 percent of support. How could he have earned so much? During his first term of office Havel managed to maintain 70 percent of support and made the Czech Rep. the first country in the Eastern Europe to join the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and Czech unemployment and the inflation

rate became the lowest in Europe. The Czech people believe that Havel is a statesman of integrity. This is not because he upgraded the economy but because he stayed with the people humbly. He lives in a small house of his own instead of the President's house. He goes back and forth from both places.

When he finishes his work, he goes to bars in jeans without any guards and talks freely with people. And in 1996 after the death of his long-time companion Olga Havlov, his wife, he returned all of his property to society. This is very different from the most of politicians who are always concentrating to gain more and more money for themselves.

Václav Havel isn't someone who's extraordinary. He just happens to be a man who has strong belief, and the ability and courage to carry out what he believes in. He has said in his inaugural speech five years ago that he will only say and deliver the truth to his people. And so far he has kept his word. This attitude of his must be the best way to live in truth, as he emphasizes in his works as well as in his deeds.

By Choi Yun-jin  
Associate Editor of News Section

## SEMINAR

### To Reform Consciousness Get Diseased

On the occasion of a national crisis, we state several reasons for it. The crisis could be occurred by material problem or mental problem or both problems. The current national crisis is likely to be happen by material matters in appearance, however it is appropriate to regard as the crisis coming with mental issues at the same time. Since it is easy to recognize difficulty in material crisis which we can feel it sensually but mental crisis which we have to recognize it consciously is not sensed easily. And yet it is fact that our mental crisis is predicted prior to economic crisis for several decades.

On April 15, a seminar entitled 'National crisis and mental reform' was held under the auspices of Civil Council for Mental Reform (02-720-9240) at the Press Center from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m. In this seminar many specialists on various fields had a living discussion on mental reform in relation to the current national situation.

Kim Tae-gil, a professor emeritus of Seoul University, made a keynote discourse on the basic course of mental reform movement. He blamed our conscious structure get diseased on the IMF situation. According to him, wrong awareness making much of an exterior value and selfishness forgetting community made this situation. That is to say, our problem is on the consciousness and we have to reform our consciousness. To reform it, he asserted the importance of an education on humanism. He added it needs long time but it would be proved to be significant.



Choi Yun-jin / The Argus

Later on Han Sung-dong, a professor of Chung-nam college, announced on previous question to be solved for mental reform. He said that a people and the government have three problems to be solved to start mental reform movement: firstly we must establish fundamental order, secondly we must have clearness, rationality and consistency with each individual's everydaylife, finally we have to keep our principles of life as not doing damage to others.

Finally Choi Byung-chul, a professor of Chung-jung university, referred to establishment of new values. He said that we are able to alive in 21st century if when we change keenly. According to him, the world requires the new paradigm of their values. It means reform of conscious structure. He also cited two conditions to reform it. One is to have unionship and the other is that rationality should be pursued on the assumption of people's morality and dignity.

Recently through the current material crisis- IMF situation, consciousness and mentality of people coping with this critical movement is changing surprisingly. Through this chance, people have to recognize newly condition of Korean people's mental crisis.

By Lee Kyoong-sung  
Professor of Law Dept.

By Kim So-young  
Editor of Theory & Critique Section

## ECONOMIC FILE

# Debtors Want Composition To Prevent Bankruptcy

Have you ever heard of these words like 'bankruptcy', 'corporate reorganization' and 'composition'? You might probably have heard of them through various media - TV, radio, newspapers, and etc. However, it's not easy to understand them exactly. Let me explain them one by one. At first, I'd like to remind you that they are all legal terms unfamiliar. Next, I will focus on explaining when to use composition and what procedure is necessary. And lastly, I'll look into the world economy with the present legislative trend. It is hoped that this article might help you grasping current topics as regards composition as well as bankruptcy and corporate reorganization.

When so enormous debts make someone insolvent, especially in corporation, total assets are less than total liabilities, they normally cannot but go into bankruptcy. 'Bankruptcy' shall become effective from the adjudication of the court. A corporation which gets a bankruptcy judgement by the court leads to become extinct. Because of the strict process of liquidating bankrupt's property, it requires a lot of times and endeavors; and with its huge cost, creditors cannot help getting smaller dividends through the process. And the employees become to lose their jobs so that it might cause their personal bankruptcy. Therefore, even if a corporation is driven to insolvency, debtors are not willing to go into bankruptcy. The

insolvent corporation wants to use 'corporate reorganization' for the purpose of postponing the payment date until the company returns to a normal condition. At present, since Korea faces national economic emergency, under IMF (International Monetary Fund) guidelines, which was started from foreign exchange crisis, so many enterprises have applied for corporate reorganization or bankruptcy to the court. Kia Motors Co. was the first large conglomerate that the court admitted the application of corporate reorganization. The corporate reorganization requires a strict investigation by the court; and after it begins, the administrator nominated by the court runs the corporate business instead of the former manager. So, it is 'composition' that most debtors want to use lest they should lose their management rights. Composition is to negotiate settlement between debtors and creditors without changing the management or liquidating the corporation.

Composition is a kind of arrangement or contract between debtors and creditors as to the postponement of claims' payment date or other creditors' concessions to prevent bankruptcy. Debtors, on the verge of bankruptcy, long for being relieved from obligations under supervision and supplement of the court and other public organizations. Simultaneously, creditors desire to be paid for their claims more favorably and quickly than in the bankruptcy proceedings.

The proceedings of composition begins with a debtor's composition-opening application, which is fully provided with method of claims payment, securities or other composition conditions including creditors' lists and assets' specifications. The court admits the application in consideration of the opinions of the adjusters as to the debtor's assets and composition conditions, and makes a decision of composition-opening. At the same time, the court elects an administrator, and also decides the period for filing claims and the date of creditors' committee. The proceedings of composition has effects by the court's decision of composition. However, debtor does not lose the right to manage the daily affairs and dispose of his own assets within the ordinary business. Therefore, he can carry on his business under the supervision of administrator without interruption.

When the meeting of creditors' committee is held, first of all then administrator and adjusters state all circumstances regarding the course of corporation application. In the meeting, creditors are to exchange opinions on the composition's conditions and to make a decision on whether to accept the application or not. Composition comes into being, after the creditors' approval to composition's conditions at the meeting is authorized by the court. But necessarily, bankruptcy procedure would be admitted by decision of disallowing

composition, and negotiation of creditors' meeting, or abrogation of composition. Besides a cancellation of concession and withdrawal of composition would be possible. It is well admitted that the currency crisis has happened in Asian countries such as Thailand, Indonesia, and Korea. All of three countries are trying to cope with ongoing economic unrest efficiently under IMF guidelines. This international organization has persistently demanded our country to hold interests rate high and to restructure our economy as a whole getting rid of poorly managed businesses. Anyway, it is inevitable to regain due credit appraisal and to obtain a bailout from IMF, IBRD, or the developed countries. It needs enormous time and energy on preventing national bankruptcy and on surviving in the trend.

It is known that America has recently adopted the new bankruptcy law and Japan is also in revision works of that kind of law. In this context, our government have put forth efforts of revising our regulations relating to the corporation's liquidation and revival. Its essential principles are to simplify proceedings and to alleviate composition's conditions. It is expected that such effort could lead to an easy restructuring of enterprises by third party's takeover.



# To Secure Foreign Competitiveness of Culture Is Needed

— It is said that culture should advance abroad not to be ruined by economic crisis —

## I. Introduction

The 21st century is cultural century. Many people have emphasized the cultural industry with this catch phrase. But since the economic crisis last year, the cultural part was contracted radically so Engel's Coefficient, which means the relation between the total income and outgo for foods, of Korea has showed a type of developing country. The fact that government budget for culture is reduced from 0.68% to 0.61% of total budget also made the feeling of crisis in the culture world to build up.

For escaping from these crisis, those who are connected with culture proposed lots of alternative plan. To advance into the world market is one of the most noticeable proposals among them. It is also estimated affirmatively because it is not only a way to earn the money but to inform them of Korea and Korean culture world-wide. But, although everybody knows it is needed, it doesn't go well yet. The Argus would investigate how much culture is advanced abroad, what the obstacles are against it and how we should solve it in this article.

## II. The Present Situation

About the present situation of Korean culture to advance abroad, specialists said flatly that it just can be compared with a baby toddler. According to the data from the Korean Overseas Culture and Information Service(KOCIS) and the Korean Culture and Art Foundation (KCAF), institutions which support projects to perform abroad, they would support each 1.9 billion won and 3.1 billion won respectively in this year.

Projects in literature part has activated since the middle of 90's by the support of KCAF and other foundation. The series of literature translated in foreign areas are 457 (at the last of 1997). Beside it, the culture of food, clothes and music is get-

ting known more and more, but the design part hardly advance.

KOCIS decided to support 11 projects by April. Among them, there is a performance so called "The Week of Korea" that will be held during the Avignon festival in France throughout July from 13th to 21st. It is the introduction of Korean traditional culture overseas in a large scale that ever and it will also show the modern culture of Korea. Beside it, KOCIS support exhibition and performance overseas.

KCAF will support 142 projects to exchange culture in 10 parts in this year. But most of them is event for exchanging between organizations for culture in the world, and the amount of budget for this part is the smallest of the parts supporting by KCAF. It is also criticized because the competition to get support from KCAF is too hard originally- just 1,251 projects could be supported among 3,251 ones this year.

As you can know from the above, there is little support for mass culture. In fact, except participating or holding

## III. Problems and how to solve them

### 1. The culture world

Only recently has the culture of Korea started to advance abroad, especially the cultures other than the traditional culture. It is because those who charge the culture aren't aware of the need to go abroad. For example, even some years ago, everybody who visited famous foreign film festival were there to buy works 'capable to gather audience', not to exhibit or sell our own works. In publication world, they also have trouble owing to royalty which jumped up after the raise in exchange rates because they translated so many foreign works. Experts said that the lack of will to introduce the Korea positively is the most problem. They warned that Korea would fail to identify itself if the government pass away like before.

On the other hand, there were lots of works which don't have good quality and just suited the taste of Korean. For example, films which were produced with depending on the popularity of the actor never advanced abroad successfully, even though some of them could gather audiences in Korea. Such works just make worse the image of Korean culture world-wide.

Now, those who are in culture world should get away from their shortsighted point of view that it is the best to earn most money and grope for spreading in the world. To do that, it is said that Korean culture should establish the character of it and make unified organization to carry out projects efficiently.

### 2. Institutions of government

After changing from the Ministry of Culture and Sports, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was much criticized that it just got bigger and charged more affairs than before. That ministry had pointed out that it should become smaller and specialized for the development of Korean culture. In the case of KOCIS, it have to change all affairs of public relation for itself in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. So, cultural critics pointed out that it needs the connection with other section. And it should get efficiency with operating flexibly in policy of government.

Added it, the lack of professional manpower is also pointed out as before. The

number of general public officials in office is in situation. So, when it is heard that the government tries to reduce the number of expert public officials, it is criticized a lot.

The next problem is the lack of budget. President Kim Dae-jung announced an election promise that he would keep the budget for culture at the level of 1% of the total, but he didn't keep that promise this year. Owing to the point of view of the government that the economies always have priority to the culture, many people guess that that promise will be hard to be made good.

The support to give a little amount of money to lots of events is also criticized for it cannot develop the quality of our culture. In the case of 'The Last Empress', a musical play which got praised to the skies both in the Korea and abroad, had much trouble to gain enough money when they tried to perform it in America. So, even after great success in that performance, it is said that they got into the lots of red figures. It shows how difficult to complete the performance overseas.

This problem is necessarily connected with the shortage of the budget, so it could be better if the budget for culture is secured sufficiently. But, however insufficient the budget is, it is said that they should lift the efficiency level by thorough selection of the projects to support.

## IV. Conclusion

Some people pointed out the reason the foreign public opinion was so cold when the crisis of foreign exchange occurred is due to the absence of understanding about the Korea. That is, the lack of public relations of Korea made



Scene of 'The Last Empress'; With trying to perform at Broadway, it raised that support to projects advancing abroad is too little.

the situation worse.

Guy Sormant, French cultural critic, had also found out the reason of economic crisis in Southeast Asia in 'the lack of finding and developing their own culture'. The analysis means that they were not able to make the foundation of country solid with-

ed.

It had been often indicated that the government doesn't make policy to inform Korea, so the level of awareness about Korea in the world is very low. It is also well known that there are little data about Korea even in a large library in other country. According to such indication, the government is going to ahead with the project to advertise Korea in other country, but it is just a start. For more and better public relations, experts emphasized that the cultural exchange is necessary.

It is no use to aim only for internal market even in such serious economic crisis. It is said that the buying power of culture in Korea would be hard to recover for some time. If we stay in this situation without attempting to achieve activate the culture of Korea, there will be a serious setback. Besides, to advance abroad can raise the awareness of Korea. Remember, we must not be failure in coming cultural century any more.

By Kim Yoon

Educational Director of The Argus

out developing their own country, so their superficial development had been limit-



Like Cheil Jedang in Dreamworks in Hollywood, many conglomerate once had taken part in cinema industry. Such support not by public fund but by enterprises limited the creation.

international events officially, they have to carry out all for themselves those projects to expand their boundaries, although the mass culture is the most active part in culture. So, some experts have insisted that KOCIS and KCAF should also support mass culture, which is a high value-added industry.

## What's up?

What	By whom	When	Where
Exhibition of cartoon	'Hae-gal', Cartoon Club	Second week of May	Exhibition hall in Imun campus
Performing animation		Fourth week of May	Auditorium in Imun campus
Film festival	Foreign Literature Club	From May 21st to 22nd	Small auditorium in Imun campus
Literature film festival	'Echo', Film Club	From May 18th to 20th	Small auditorium in Imun campus
Harmonia May concert	Chorus Club	On May 22nd	Auditorium in Imun campus
Concert for cultivated ability	'Ul-so-ri', Traditional Music Club	On May 23rd	Small Auditorium in Imun campus
Annual Performance		On May 29th	Auditorium in Imun campus
Workshop; 'Here is soup'	'Yun-grul'; Drama Club	From May 28th to 29th	Not decided
Exhibition	'Seo-u-hoe', Calligraphy Club	From May 18th to 19th	In Wangsan campus, not decided exactly
		From May 21st to 23rd	In Imun compus, not decided exactly
'Campus Life', photo exhibition	'Nu-ri-e', Photo Club	From May 20th to 21st	Not decided
Exhibition of illustrated poems	Literature Club of April	From May 11th to 16th	Exhibition hall at Students Hall in Wangsan campus

## Internet Guide

Web: Forward: Back: Stop: Search: Home: Security

W Women Artists in History

We're using this space to showcase the work of women artists down through centuries. Over time we will do our best to make this list comprehensive. If you discover artists not mentioned, please send us a list.

We would like to create a network of women who are interested in the work of women artists. Our focus is that eventually all the women on our list will have a web page. If any of these women take your fancy and you decide to direct web page to their work, please let us know and we will link our page to yours.

While you're here, check out our list of frequently asked questions

Medieval Period

- Andriola de Barozzi
- Hildegard von Bingen (1098-1179)
- Scholasticism

## Women Artists in History

There must have been many women artists who are talented, not only men, through centuries. But, just men artists are well known till now by sexual discrimination. Then, how many women artists acted in the past? Could they really produce what they want at that time?

There is a web site of women artist collection, 'Women Artists in History'. From the Medieval Period to Twentieth Century, it shows the list of women artists. Some of them, you can get more data by going to their web site directly. And you can see also an essay related this site.

'Women Artists in Middle Ages' (written by Stephanie Smith). But, there are hardly Asian including Korean, and no more data even if it shows in the list, maybe because of the directors of this web site are Occidentals. You can contact this web site at this address:

<http://www.cascade.net/women>.

And you can send mail and ask some questions directly when you click the blue letters, 'mail', in the paragraph.

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## Journeywoman

Many people think that trip of women only themselves is very dangerous. Not only such worry about safety but many other uncomfortable thing block or make women hesitate their own trip. 'Journeywoman' is online travel magazine just for women, made by women who have traveled already. Its content increases more and more by contributing and you can get the

know-how to travel more safe and comfortable from them free. There are also international travel tip bazar, so you can take part in it. You can contact this site at follow address.

<http://www2.journeywoman.com>  
 E-mail: [editor@Journeywoman.com](mailto:editor@Journeywoman.com)



## CULTURE

## The Owl of Minerva



Kwak Hyo-jin

**O**n 1998 March, I became a college student of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. Of course, I had a lot of hopes and expectations of being a college student. So with excitement, I went to the freshman orientation in February. I was expecting to find out about many systems and facilities in our school. However, even after I came back from the orientation, I didn't have much information about the school.

## Being Freshman in HUFs

Nobody told me about how to use the library or where the sound library is or how to use the computer in our school. The orientation was just a meeting with new friends and elders. I am not saying that was bad but I just wanted to know more about the school that I am going to go to for four years.

On the scheduling day, I was very confused. I heard from many other school friends saying I have to go early and line up so I could take classes that I want to take. But that didn't matter in our school. Everybody could take whatever class he or she wants to take. I thought at first, that is very good, all the people having equal opportunity to take classes. However, the first day of school, I found out this wasn't a good idea. Some classes were too full of students, so many students had to stand up and listen to the lecture. As a result, we had to move to a bigger classroom several times.

One more disappointing thing is about the library. I had imagined that a university library would be very big and full of books. However, our library is really small and it doesn't have many new books.

Maybe I watched lots of television showing big and nice libraries in the university, so when I first saw our library, I couldn't help feeling disappointed. But I do think that our library should be improved and get more books.

Since those first days however, I have started to notice the good side of the school. The best thing I like is that students ourselves make all the plans for the school festival, events and the rally. In high school, most of the events were organized by the school or the teachers and we were just following the things we were supposed to do. But in the university, it is different. For example, these days the most important issue is, of course, the issue of Park Seung-Joon, the trustee of the foundation. We, the students judged that he should be fired because of his many examples of irrationality. And we made the plans to protest against him and the council of the foundation. So right now we are on a strike refusing to go on the classes. We are fighting for our rights. Who could have thought about fighting for our rights when we were in high school? At that time, we were busy studying to get into the university.

And one more good thing is that I get to know many elders and friends. I get to know them not just as buddies studying together but as buddies helping each other with all sorts of problems.

They made me notice the good side of the school and how to enjoy the school life. I never had close caring elders in my 12 years of school life. I only had friends in my grade, so I had to think and decide

all the things by myself. But now I have many sisters and brothers, who have experienced many things before, to help me. I have felt for the first time that having an older brother and sisters is this good.

As I am a college student now, I have more time to think about my own self. What I am trying to do? Am I doing it right? Have I done it properly? etc. When I was in high school, I didn't have to think about these things deeply as I was busy studying only. As I see it now, I lived too lightly just doing whatever everybody was doing. Now I try to think carefully about the many things happening around me.

I have only been coming to school for a month but I have a very good feeling that my four years of university life will be valuable, not only for learning knowledge from the university but also knowing wisdom, friendship, and love. Even when sometimes something might not satisfy me, I think I will make that up with the love and wisdom I learn, and that will make things even better and satisfy me. I am going to try to live my four years of university life straight and make it worth it. And also, I will try to be a good friend and sister to all the students in our school helping them to think right and do what they want to do and what they think is right.

The writer is a freshman of Chinese Dept.

## Lecture Meeting About Postmodernism

**O**n April 23 at 3 p.m., a lecture meeting sponsored by the Head Office for the General Strike was held at the room No.104 at the building of graduated school in Imun campus. The host said he hoped this lecture meeting would provide a wise activity for HUFs during the general strike, when students might recognize those special subjects that favor critical views about our society.

Song Joo-sung, author of 'Postmodernism Is Not Being' lectured to 50 pupils on the theme, 'The View of Postmodernism and the Direction of the University literary art'.

The lecture meeting started with the correct definition of postmodernism as it concerns a variety fields such as politics, society, and history. Before understanding postmodernism, it is necessary to wonder whether modernism has yet come to perfection in Asia, especially in Korea, Taiwan and Philippines.

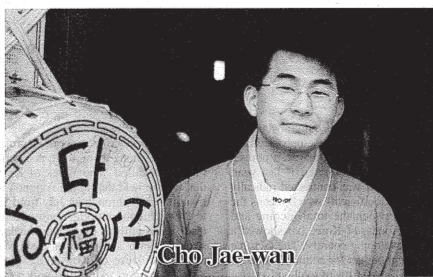
Mr. Song said that postmodernism came

into being in Europe is natural considering it's history, but Korea, Taiwan and Philippines all had dictatorships until recently. As far as modernism is synonymous with democracy, it is clear that modernism isn't a finish step in these nations. Because these nations are, wanting in aspects of the democracy and economic equality, postmodernism is not worth deep consideration in Korea.

But, he said, HUFs have an opportunity to gain an answer to the question 'How does postmodernism effect our society?' and students seemed aware of the stream of this theory.

The humans rights movement, he said, must precede the activation of postmodernism in the progressive sense. Until then, the popularity of public culture means only the admiration of unreason, and postmodernism can mean only the further commercial exploitation of Asia by the Western economies.

## Dating on Sunday



Kang Yon-soh/The Argus

"I would like to enjoy pleasures with 'the popular'."

**S**pring, the season of hope, is everywhere, as flowers are in full bloom, the grass is green again, and students are now starting to get used to their new surroundings. Even though it is not warm within campus because of the conflicts between the School Foundation, students, the professors, and the staff over the withdrawal of Foundation Trustees, a look of pleasure came to many people's face due to bright weather.

Besides this, there is a man who gives pleasure and a good impression to many people. That man, Cho Jae-wan, is operating a traditional tea shop called 'Dasanchodang' in front of HUFs.

As a student, Mr. Cho attended HUFs, Seoul City University, and Korea University, and now he is preparing to study public administration in Seoul City University. Mr. Cho has also worked for four years as a teacher in night school.

The reporter first saw him at the entrance of Dasanchodang. He was in Korean clothes with carrying a knapsack on his back at that time. While talking with him, the reporter's impression of Mr. Cho was that he had very intellectual features.

After that first meeting, Mr. Cho was kind enough to invite the reporter into the Dasanchodang. Drinking green tea, the reporter asked him first about his reasons for joining the night school.

Mr. Cho said, "When I was in university, I would like to search for a kind of breakthrough and to feel 'the popular'. And I think the night school as the space which could learn different life."

The reporter and Mr. Cho talked about Dasanchodang which was established in September, last year. The interior of Dasanchodang is very antique and the music is peaceful. The reporter asked him why he operated Dasanchodang. Mr. Cho explained, "I would like to help the night school students in terms of financial support. Most of the night school students have the passion for studying, but they don't receive the educational benefits which the common man receives. I would also like to introduce 'Tea' to the common man and to enjoy 'Tea manner' with many people."

As the reporter listened to Mr. Cho speaking, I blushed with shame.

Then, because the reporter knew that Mr. Cho entered the public administration department of HUFs in 1988, the reporter asked him about the difference between HUFs now and at that time.

He answered, though he couldn't study in HUFs for long, he thinks that 'there is no culture which can show its trait in HUFs now.' It is one of reasons to operate 'Dasanchodang' in front of HUFs.

To lighten the mood, the reporter asked him why he displayed books connected with the student movement and why he played 'Minjunggyo' (popular music) in this shop. He laughed at these questions and said that it is his individual style and he would operate 'Dasanchodang' in his way.

With this much said about 'Dasanchodang', the reporter felt a strong desire to know about his belief in life, so the reporter asked him. He answered, "My belief is to live right, honestly. When I was in university, I participated in the student movement according to my faith, and when I worked as a night school teacher, and as I operate 'Dasanchodang', too."

The reporter also asked him if he had any future plans. He said that he would like to introduce 'the beauty of tea' to many people as well as HUFs and to enjoy pleasures with 'the popular'.

Finally, the reporter asked him if he had anything to say to our readers. He said, "I would like 'Dasanchodang' to be the small place where all HUFs can join in the tea culture." The reporter said farewell to him and came out of 'Dasanchodang', having become refreshed.

By Kang Yon-soh

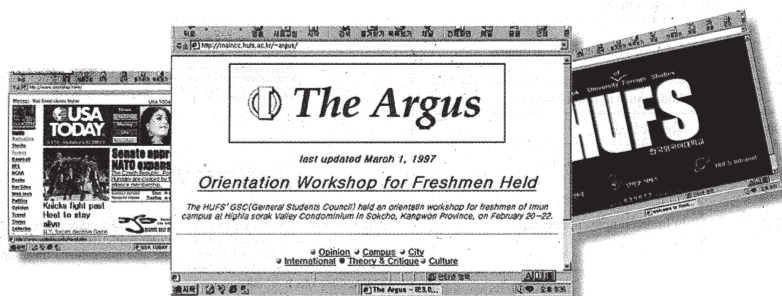
Associate Editor of News Section

## ARTICLES WANTED

The Argus always gives thanks to readers for their serious attentions to the paper. The Argus is now waiting for articles from readers on any subject on-and-off campus, and ready to welcome articles at The Argus office located in 2nd floor at Students Hall. The Argus gives designated contribution fee to the articles.

Column	Contents	Length
Letters to The Argus	Suggestions and criticisms on the Univ.	1-2page typed, double-spaced
The Owl of Minerva	Philosophical and critical essay	2page typed, double-spaced
Contribution	Treaties and critiques on any subject	4-5page typed, double-spaced

## Welcome to The Argus Web site!



The Argus, the oldest collegiate English newspaper, experts participations from HUFs. The Argus has created a World Wide Web(WWW)site. The Argus Web site is the first campus English newspaper web site in Korea. About 40,000,000 netizens read our articles and send their opinions through the internet.

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