



## Freshmen Under Control of Retaking Credit Restriction, B+

Office of Academic Affairs has announced that freshmen will be subject to restrictions with regard to retaking classes starting April 11th. The highest mark permitted for freshmen, wishing to take a course over again, is B+. Actually, the school authorities decided to implement the credit restriction system from as early as the end of 1998, but the aggressive stance taken by school authorities put the students off.

They explained that most students in junior years are at a disadvantage in terms of receiving higher grades because many seniors retake the same class with them. This shows a growing tendency for students to show little interest in study when they are in their freshman and sophomore years. Park Si-hyun, a professor in the French department, said it is unfair for students to get the same opportunity to study with

unprivileged students because they neglected to take advantage of their initial opportunity to excel. School authorities insist that this system is designed to create a more competitive academic atmosphere on campus.

But many students do not agree with the school authorities. In spite of the present situation, it seems unreasonable for the school, which should be helping students, to suddenly establish point limits and a credit restriction system. Students doubt the effectiveness of the system because it may force students to work as opposed to showing their own initiative. They said that increasing the number of teachers or improving student welfare facilities would be a more efficient way of creating a sound study environment.

## Hoping Era for Laborer



At the street rally, a laborer is demanding a better labor condition with a five-day workweek.

Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

The annual but no less unique "spring struggle" has begun. As the collective bargaining season commences, the labor panel has begun making full-scale requests on various labor issues. On April 29, they held a regular and early rally commemorating 110th International May Day. More than 20,000 laborers, farmers and university students nationwide came together in the square of Seoul Station.

The Korean Confederation of Trade Unions(KCTU) issued a resolution demanding improvement in general labor conditions such as working hours, wages, including pensions, and work conditions. The KCTU, nation's umbrella labor group, mainly called for introducing a 40-hour or five-day workweek, double-digit wage increases by 15.2 percent and eliminating discrimination toward contract workers.

Concerning reducing the workweek, one of the most urgent issues, the KCTU unionists have strongly criticized the government is repeatedly breaking its word on fulfilling its pledge to revise related regulations. They said Korean manufacturing workers still put in some 50 hours a week, whereas many foreign

countries are pushing for less than 40 hours.

At the rally, KCTU also criticized the government for turning the country over to foreigners. "The government has sold us out and made the country into little more than an economic colony of foreign investors," said Dan Byung-ho, head of the KCTU.

Participants further protested against government-led restructuring, making a strong objection to the Neo-Liberalism now sweeping the world. Suspension of the overseas dirt-cheap sale of domestic cammakers and the participation of laborers in management were also important issues addressed at the rally.

After the main rally, unionists marched through Myongdong and held a street demonstration at Chongno. The KCTU decided to hold a general strike on May 31.

Some protesters clashed with riot police however and started brandishing sticks and throwing stones when the police blocked their way to downtown streets. Some students and riot police were injured in the clash. The first May Day ceremony of the new millennium ended with many unresolved issues still demanding attention.

## Lecture for Extermination of Sexual Violence Opened

There was a lecture for eradicating sexual violence in school and finding ways to liberating the freedom in Resting place for female students on April 12th. General coed Council planned the event and the speaker was from the Korean sexual violence Relief center. The lecture is to establish right consciousness about sex on campus.

AhnPark Eun-jung, the speaker, said that discussions on sex are regarded as if they bore no relation to the social power, and so are limited to biological aspects. She indicated that present sex education was confined to explaining the characteristics of body and forcing the notion on women's virginity. Virginity is obliged to women, while men are free from the misconception. Since women were stereotyped by the

environment, many Koreans are caught by distorted ideas on sex.

University is not an exception. Students enjoy watching disguised portraits of women in magazines without any criticism. At the face of chronic sexual harassments on campus, men are holding dominant position like in society. Sexual violence should be understood at the stand of women. People always focused on matters how woman opposed against the offender, which made people think the image of inferior women. As long as sexual harassments on campus violate one's sexual right and have bad effects on victims, they should be dealt seriously. The council started a signature-collecting campaign on May 1st to enact the law to prohibit sexual violences in HUFs.

## Like Tumbler Never Falling Down

### GSC has occupied president's office demanding a meeting with school authorities for 35 days

Wangsan GSC has been struggling against the school authorities to achieve their objectives, such as stopping a tuition fee increase and overcoming the ongoing traffic problem. On March 30th, GSC members have occupied the offices of the president and the vice president of HUFs in the main building. Despite repeated attempts to contact and hold direct talks with the president, their efforts ended in failure. They even adopted tougher measures in asserting their demands. They even emptied the office of all its equipment. Lim Dae-kwon(H-92) the director of the GSC said, "Our determination to occupy the offices was inevitable, because the school authorities don't even try to listen to the voices of HUFs students. We will continue our struggle unceasingly till HUFs emerge as the real masters of HUFs."

Their main requests are to stop the planned tuition hike, the implementation of a strategy to overcome the traffic problem, which has been a hot issue for students at Wangsan campus and the withdrawal of the LG consulting plan, which does not reflect the students opinion at all. The council announced the reasons for their struggle on wallpaper, a manifesto accessible in each building to all students

There is a special event planned in this tuition struggle that is unprecedented in terms of former GSC struggles. This is known as the Putting ribbons on trees in campus. This event involves students putting their demands down on paper. The GSC then

copies these on to a ribbon and hangs it from a tree on campus. The aim is to encourage students to participate in the struggle. In other words, they can talk with the members of the GSC by writing down their opinions. Now many trees in front of the main building and the Welfare Building are covered with ribbons expressing the students' wishes concerning the tuition fee struggle.

As one of the solutions to the traffic problem, the GSC has been operating a few buses since April 15th, from Pundang to HUFs and they will also operate buses from Sadang to Wangsan campus until the traffic problem is solved. The traffic problem on Wangsan campus is most serious for students who commute from Sadang and Pundang. As a result of these efforts, the school authorities have promised to operate one more shuttle bus and two more school buses. Water purifiers will be installed in every building on the second floor. Also, the GSC submitted a written request demanding an increase in the six 1500-2 buses operating from Sadang to Wangsan campus.

One student by the name of Chae Min-hye(M-99) said, "I think the reason why the former GSC didn't have good results in its struggle is because of the absence of students' active participation. In order not to repeat those mistakes, the GSC should keep students abreast of their activities so they can be more involved. If 7000 ribbons are hanging on the trees, the GSC can probably achieve perfect victory in the end."



Song Hye-min / The Argus

HUFs of Wangsan campus are participating in the GSC rally in front of Language & Literature Building on April 19th.

As part of the tuition fee struggle, the GSC also emptied the Office of General Affairs with the help of students on April 19th. While students were removing equipment from the office, some conflicts with the staff occurred. As always, a marathon and various other events were held in front of Language & Literature Building. Of particular note was a Culture Festival held in honor of the GSC's victory in the struggle. Students enjoyed the

many Dong-a-ri and Soritarae performances. These events provided an opportunity for freshmen to become aware of the activities of the GSC and for senior students to take a more active role.

After the general rally commemorating the tuition fee struggle on April 19th, more active participation is expected from students for greater success in the tuition struggle.

## Hanchongnyon Sets up Keynote

Hanchongnyon held the representatives meeting of GSCs in Chonnam National Univ. on April 7 through 9. About 480 representatives(student presidents of college and universities), 2300 students had participated. The meeting was to set up the struggle direction for the 8th Hanchongnyon, to elect the president of the federation for over night.

The students had gathered with the citizens in front of the Kwangju station on April 7. There were some frictions between the resisting police units, and the students succeeded to enter the campus for the presidential election. Lee Hee-chul, the president of Chosun University was elected, as the chairman of the federation. Lee said "Korea still not be totally free from the oppression of foreign countries. The 8th federation will be a spearhead for our peoples autonomous independency."

The following day, there was a general

conference of the meeting. Three major subjects of struggling; anti-tuition fee raising, withdrawal of USFK(U.S. Armed Forces in Korea) and resignation of Kim Government, were declared. A special committee to investigate the crimes of USFK, has also been set up.

Many celebrating performances took place on the last day. Especially, stages of freshmen from each university captured the most attention from the audience. One representative said "The Hanchongnyon's rally is peaceful, because government should repeal the provision of the federation to benefit the enemy." The students had to make a big large group to force way out the campus, there wasn't serious physical conflicts.

The beginning ceremony of the 8th Hanchongnyon, will be held on May 26 to 28 in Pusan University.

## One-stop Service to be Launched

"Students Service Center" will be open experimentally in the mid of this month. This is located on third floor of Building for Students Welfare in Wangsan campus, and on the first basement of Faculty Office Building in Imun campus. 'Students Service Center' will treat all school affairs such as issuing certification of registration. Data processing center has changed such things. And yet, educational administration organizations and propulsion committee drive to construct school computation affairs and overall computation system as one-stop service.

This construction started on March 1, 1999. Dawoo, the technical software firm, led this construction. The vice president is the chairman of this center. Dawoo took responsibility for all techniques. In Imun campus, three school officials will work there and in Wangsan campus, two people will do.

The office manager, Hwang Kyong Yop said "One-stop service system is already common in some universities. And other universities will adopt this system soon. This system will bring development of student's welfare."

And he added "Experimental opening will complement searching service and lacking facilities. Formal opening is not decided because of several inspections in month. However, all educational administration works are executed this place from June." According to one student, he wants to use this service as soon as possible.

From now on, it is inconvenience for students to use a administrative affairs service such as issuing many kinds of certificates. Many students wish all necessary operations are carried out quickly. At last all students request will be achieved as this service system is completed.

## Successive April Uprising Spirit

### Imun campus

Seven hundreds of HUFs rode a bike from Imun campus to 4.19 memorial monument in Soori on April 18th. The meaningful ceremony for succeeding the spirit of April 19 Revolution which had shed pure blood against injustice of a dictator was held at the grand playground.

As HUFs arrived at Soori, HUFs had offered a silent prayer in front of memorial monument and had a time to rethink about the meaning of 4.19 Revolution. In addition, the students had a meeting to learn about the revolution and the importance of 4.19. Students said it could be an opportunity to remember what they must do for the society as a university student. During the trip there were small accidents, but no one was seriously hurt. Tired though the students due to along trip, they remained until the finishing moment in campus.

### Wangsan Campus

April is the month for struggle that there was Cheju 4.3 Strife and 4.19 Struggle as the main events of spring. On April 19th in the Wangsan campus, there was an overall rally under the slogan "Stop increasing the tuition fee, Solving the traffic problems" in memory of this historical day.

Whenever the 4.19 event was, there was a marathon in Wangsan campus. And the gift



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

HUFs of Imun campus are stepping on the bicycle pedals toward 4.19 Cemetery on April 18th.

was always given to the department which the students ran quickly and how many students ran helping with one another. Especially this time comparing to other events, students ran from campus to monument, jeongsimdaedo. Many students of most departments participated in the

marathon. After the announcement how GSC gave marks was over, the sound of a bell informing the start was heard to all students. The participated students began to run with flying flags of each department.

They showed a good feature helping one another at the word of command, one, two,

three. Finally the Malay-Indonesian department was ranked first this year. Many students honored the spirit of the 4.19 through this marathon. Bring the spirit back to 4.19 event, they also strengthen the will to the stop increasing tuition fee.

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# Specialty, New Job for FLEX To be Useful Test

Developing FLEX is Developing HUFSS. Stressed out students find information about FLEX on the school homepage board. FLEX (Foreign Language Efficiency Examination), which is sponsored by FLTC (Foreign Language Training & Testing Center), covers 24 foreign language subjects studied at HUFSS 7 major subjects, from English to Japanese are held periodically. Other subjects are offered when there are requests by more than 30 students.

FLEX is the system that evaluates student's proficiency in speaking & writing in most foreign languages in Korea. With the exception of English, a test for foreign studies hasn't been sufficiently developed yet. In this sense, FLEX is expected to have competitive power in developing the lost social recognition of HUFSS. As the school authorities have said, "The exam will give us a chance to make a 2nd great leap forward", following the report made by LG Consulting which is assigned to making a plan for the general development of the school.

The outlook for the examination, however, is not so bright. People in general don't know about the exam. And most HUFSS students regard the test as just a replacement examination for practical foreign language courses.

Concern has been generated by two problems: One problem is that the exam is not so different from other language exams like TEPS (Test of English Proficiency, Seoul National Univ.), HSK, and JPT.

Competition is particularly stiff in the case of English due to its wide demand. TEPS, as replacement exam, is being pushed by the Language Research Institute of Seoul National University and pulled by Chosun Ilbo. It was originated in order to protect foreign currency reserves and to establish a bridgehead for linguistics.

TEPS, unlike FLEX, has made some impact compared with TOEIC or TOEFL. SNU has created the "item pool", a place that collects and pigeonholes questions, developed on behalf of an independent research institute.

The examination questions for FLEX are devised by different professors each year. In addition, there has been no move to develop an exercise book. So they don't have time to prepare for FLEX questions in advance. As a result, it is hard to determine an objective pattern for the exam. "The circular nature of the system as a whole makes it difficult to justify the continuation of exams in general." One professor, who participated in questioning, said, "The inferior support of school authorities is another factor in hindering its development."

The second problem is the lack of social recognition for FLEX. Of course, the application is open to people in general. However, since its usefulness is not guaranteed by society, not so many people are applying for it. Even if it is well publicized, many organizations will be reluctant to adopt it.

In contrast, TEPS, which has been developed as a necessary enterprise from the beginning, is now considered a general qualification in many other enterprises and schools. Obviously, FLEX was developed rather too hastily by school authorities, who were encouraged by the success of TEPS, and who are now in a state of total confusion.

### "Today comes only once and never again returns"

Some specific languages are unsuitable for FLEX exams, because the system of efficiency exams has not even been established in the countries where these languages are used. Nevertheless, FLEX seems not to have faced an unreasonable competition with existing language exams like TEPS. FLEX should not only offer a firm distinction from other exams, but also a new methodology. There are three main opinions on the subject:

The first is to create a subject for the Korean language in the examination. The Korean language, however, became a foreign language for foreigners or overseas Koreans. They need a system to evaluate their Korean language ability. One Japanese student said, "The exam is needed for



students who will study in Korea. But, the Korean language test is not provided in spite of the high demand."

Moreover, other language exams such as TOEIC and HSK offer tests for their native languages for foreigners. It has been shown that native languages offer an opportunity to develop such language test. Of course, it is not good to rush things without considering the ramifications. The authority must fully support FLEX development.

Secondly, the test should be operated by a new institute in place of the FLTC and be established by professors mainly engaged in researching and developing the questions. This will establish a consistent and objective system of questioning.

Also, an "item pool" is needed for the exam. This will help the FLEX have a wider range of selected questions, not to mention improving its overall quality.

At last, the test should try to distinguish itself from other tests. Devoting a greater portion of the evaluation to expressions would be one answer. Presently, 40 points out of 200 are assigned to expressions. It is hard to show its uniqueness from other tests with the current portion, so it is impossible to evaluate language speaking and hearing ability properly. About 50% of the test should deal with this part. Thus, the purpose

of the exam is to focus on evaluating practical language, and we do have enough foreign professors of ability to undertake that task.

FLEX is a good program that can utilize the premium of HUFSS, a linguistics based school. Also, adding the Korean language to the exam will upgrade the status of the school, when it gains greater competitiveness and official recognition by the government.

Of course, this development would constitute a dramatic change in school policy, which has formerly regarded exams only as a means of doing business. The exam, frankly, will bring some benefits to the school, but it seems hard to upgrade the reputation of the institution considering the current altitude of the authorities.

Therefore, the authorities should consider adapting several schemes for the development of the exam, and spare no expense at developing the exam. At the present time, it is one of the most pressing issues for HUFSS because the school's lifeblood depends on linguistics.

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The traffic problem at Wangsan campus has never been resolved since it was established. Many students and GSCs have struggled to secure transportation facilities. Actually, most of the students still complain that they often get in trouble because they waste time waiting for buses or are late for school if they miss one. It is common for students to wait for buses. Students have often waited for bus 1500-2 for 30-40 minutes or more. Despite this situation, the school authorities have stopped the school bus service due to an operation deficit.

The school authorities have tried to fix the problem for the moment to overcome students' difficulties. Thus for many years, the students have been tired out mentally and financially. Because of the disability of school authorities and selfishness of bus companies, students

have suffered despite paying expensive tuition fees and bus fares, which increase annually.

Traffic conditions are one of the basic and important issues for evaluating the quality of an educational environment. In the second semester of 1999, HUFSS asked LG Consulting to make some plans for developing the educational system at HUFSS and invested an enormous amount of money in the project. It seems ironic that the school authorities cannot even resolve the most basic issues for the students' benefit.

Wangsan GSC, however, announced that they would run a traffic service between Pundang and the campus starting April 26th. In addition, from May 1st, other lines, which have no bus service, will also offer services. The council rents the buses by the month. They will pay back this off later based on the bus rates paid by students. To overcome the bus shortage problem, they are trying to resolve the issue through their own efforts. Students also support the new plan because they no longer have to rely on the school authorities.

Some people suspect that the council may abuse the plan to make a profit for their councils. However, it is agreeable

that 21st GSC has shifted their attention to the welfare of the students on campus. Previous GSCs seemed to be completely ignorant of student welfare concerns and have been criticized for being so. It has been for precisely this reason that they could not make students participate in their work. In other words, this new project by the 21st GSC could be an opportunity to restore students' trust.

In addition, Wangsan GSC has occupied the president's office and the Office of Student Affairs demanding a meeting with Cho Kyu-chul from March 30th onward. Increasing tuition fees and improvements in welfare facilities are the main purpose of the movement. Some complain that they have resorted to violence in the course of their struggle, but it is necessary in order to force a direct dialogue with the president.

Because face-to-face talks with the representative authorities can be a shortcut to achieving their demands. Despite the many efforts made by the GSC, the president has ignored the demands of the council without response. The council complains that the president is avoiding contact with the students

even though he should listen to their voices carefully. The school authorities seem to have forgotten that their primary role is to serve the students. It is only natural that the council should attempt to solve the deep-seated problems, such as the traffic problem without the help of school authorities. It is important that the new plan not end as just an attempt. To achieve its aims, the GSC should develop an ability for negotiation. Attracting the attention and participation of students will only enhance the power of student representatives.

## Pandora's Box

### Traffic Problem

### Moving Forward,

### But Still Behind

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## Cruelty of U.S Army Pictured by Exhibition



The photograph exhibition of U.S Forces' crimes is displaying in Red Square from on April 10th to 19th.

A memorial service for the victims of U.S. Forces was held by Korean

History Study Group of HUFSS. They held a photograph exhibition on U.S. Forces'

crimes in the red square from April 10th to 19th. For example, there were pictures on the murder of Yoon Keum-i, a prostitute killed by a U.S. soldier some years ago. Although this was highlighted mainly because it's the most severe case among other crimes, there are not many students who know the details or have the experiences to see the concerned pictures.

The leader of the study group said, "We want to show what U.S. forces did in Korea to students as it is. Most of students are not informed of enough information till now. Then, it'll be a good chance to find out the truth of the crimes. Asked about the suspect of the murder of Yoon and what happened, there were rare students who answered clearly."

In the center of the exhibition, students burned incense on a table. So, passengers prayed for the soul. Students also prepared night meals at the hill of storm in the mid-term exam. This event brought about to notice the crimes of U.S Forces and HUFSSans responded positively.

## Imun GSC Opposes Constructing New Main Building

Imun Campus GSC held the "7000-strong HUFSS Student Resolution Rally" in the open theater on April 11. This rally was attended by about 300 students, who sat beneath the flags of their respective colleges and departments.

The rally was to show that the 34th Imun GSC had established the direction for activities. The vice president Kwon Young-sun(H-97) said, "We only started last month, so preparation is still needed for us to properly serve the HUFSS student body. We will struggle however, with all our strength, because, the students are demanding we solve the problems of the school, like the unwarranted construction of the main building."

In the following speech, the president of the Occidental college argued: "Although the school president has maintained that the construction of the main building is based only on contributions, it is unfair to use tuition fees to pay for its construction. We

hope to stop the project, to consider the construction of a hostel." He also said that using tuition money for a construction project on campus is illegal.

The GSC demanded that the school administrators, who returned to school in March, be punished again. The administrators were expelled for their involvement in the former foundation's scandals, however, the Ministry of Education decided to return the school to them. They also recommended that students participate in the April 13th General Election, because, more progressive parties were needed to support the students.

At the end of the rally, many students had a good time with the edition of performances by singing groups and dancing teams. One student said, "The number of students is few, because of inadequate PR on the part of the GSC. In order to properly fulfill its purpose, the GSC should endeavor to bring out more students to its meetings."

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus is pleased to announce the new 6 cub-reporters who have been selected after an examination. They are Ahn Hong-duk(PA-1), Im Dae-sik(R-1), Kam Eun-jin(E-1), Yoo Ji-won(S-1) from Imun campus and Jee Hyung-gu(EB-1), Son Dong-soo(EB-1) from Wangsan campus.

The Argus expresses congratulations to the cub-reporters, hoping that they will become excellent reporters.

### correction

The Argus made a mistake on April newspaper. We deleted some part of the article on Theory&Critique section for editing's sake. The Argus feels sorry for professor Sven-Olof Ohlsson.

## Cherishing 4.3 Victims Of Red Complex

Life Cooperation Union and Pomminnyon held the reverence of Cheju 4.3 defiance film festival to retrieve the victims and to reveal the facts of the case in Wangsan on April 3rd and 4th.

Three movies that dealt with the Cheju 4.3 defiance, were screened. The first movie, "Red Hunt2(State Crime)", produced by Cho Sung-bong, was giving message that though there were inevitable matters exists, any slaughter could not be regarded as a reasonable act. "The Sad story of Grandmother", produced by Kim dong-an, and "The Dying Wish" were also screened on the second day.

The film festival was to provide important information about the defiance to HUFSSans. Since it was also related to the special law of

the 4.3 which Government established this year on January 1, the film festival arouse more public's interest on the issue.

However, since the Regular meeting of Occidental College took place at the same time, only about twenty students barely participated the film festival.

"In fact, the participation on the film festival is too low, but it is hard to say that the film festival has no meaning", the president of the Life Cooperation Union said, "We believe those few participants would share the impressions through the festival, and share it with others which would gradually bring mass interest."

## Bulletin Board



### Schedule of School Affairs

- May 19 Deadline of application for 2000 latter period graduation examination
- May 22, 23 Graduation examination of first semester of 2000

### Imun Schedule of Student Activities

- May 1-10 HUFSS Basketball Tournament
- May 4-7 Farmer-Student Solidarity Activity
- May 9-12 College of Trade & Economics Film Festival
- May 12 General Representatives Meeting
- May 22 Regular General Students Meeting
- May 23-25 Daedongje(Regular School Festival)

### Wangsan Schedule of Student Activities

- May 15-19 Wangsan World-Cup
- May 15-26 Life Cooperation Union Festival
- May 18-19 Chongryangje(Dormitory Festival)
- May 23 FBS Song Festival
- May 31- June 2 Daedongje(Regular School Festival)

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

## Disabled Society Toward Handicapped

Not everyone can see, hear and speak. Some can hardly walk or even move their fingers. There are many persons who suffer from inconveniences in leading a normal life. Many people complain that society should do more for them. Policies addressing the needs of the handicapped are now considered a yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of a welfare state.

It is estimated that about 1 million people with physical handicaps are living in Korea. Among them, almost 90 percent became handicapped after birth due to an accident or disease. Actually, over 40,000 people become disabled as a result of traffic accidents every year. It would not be absurd to say that everyone living today is in danger of becoming handicapped.

The handicapped in Korea, however, are still facing social obstacles, which isolate them from basic facilities, social systems and even fundamental rights as citizens. Besides these factors, they have to endure other hardships such as public prejudice and social discrimination. With regard to overall access to social activities, being "handicapped" is synonymous with "impotence", particularly in Korea.

Last April 15, five days before the 20th Day for the Disabled, there was a small gathering. More than 50 university students, including those who are handicapped, came together and held a demonstration in front of the Government Complex at *Sejongno*. They protested against the unreasonable treatment of universities toward handicapped students and demanded they adopt measures to address their needs. Many universities still refuse to admit handicapped students on the absurd grounds that they lack facilities or even more absurdly that they might damage their image. This is the actual situation in universities and the reason why their voices have become so loud. Many handicapped persons were forced to give up their rights in the last 16th General Election. They weren't able to cast their votes due to a complete lack of facilities accommodating the handicapped at voting stations. Eventually, one handicapped woman even filed a lawsuit against the election management committee for neglecting to help her with her wheelchair.

One civic group is preparing to begin an organized action against some insurance companies for discrimination against the handicapped. According to the group, many insurance companies refuse to give policies to people with handicaps because they are more vulnerable to accidents and disease. Insurance companies also have been demanding higher premiums from the handicapped, the very people who need insurance.

The government has ordered companies with more than 300 employees to assign a quota system to reserve at least 2 percent of new appointments for handicapped personnel. According to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, however, only 10 percent of such businesses are following this rule. In addition, many government agencies and state-run enterprises are failing to observe this law geared toward helping the handicapped. Consequently, about 80 percent of handicapped people are still without jobs.

Under these appalling conditions, the handicapped will always be relegated to the bottom of the social ladder in Korea. Their daily life as underprivileged citizens can no longer be tolerated. To create a genuine welfare society, a broader understanding, which includes overcoming our prejudices toward the handicapped, must be achieved. It is absolutely necessary to regard them, not as abnormal people, but as neighbors who merely need attention and consideration.

Following an overall change in attitude, a concerted effort must be made to improve facilities. For instance, there is no exclusive rehabilitation center for the handicapped in Korea, whereas there are more than 2,000 centers in the United States and about 200 such locations in Japan. Also, the government should grant financial support to such programs as vocational training. These will help them to achieve self-subsistence.

It is absolutely vital that we build a society where the handicaps no longer stand for the reason of despair. Now is the time to make our society an adequate place for everyone to comfortably live in.

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Visiting Korea Media Women's Association

# Female Journalists Empower Society Through Media

In 21st century, the society has faced the explosion of communication technology. On the broad sphere of activities, the communication technology contributes to the improvement of the peoples education standards and the advance of the culture as exchanging the several different culture.

And on the limited sphere of activities, as using the communication technology, people enjoy the spare time more cheaply. With the advance in information technology, satellite and cable television, the media is getting more impact on public policies and behaviors of people.

However, these changes has brought about some of unexpected threats. People are worried about its negative effects on existing cultures and values of the society. Moreover, the media is criticized to reenforce the negative images of women, neglecting their multiple roles. A survey has it that women in the TV are described to follow traditional role. What makes matters worse, some of TV programs and news reports are showing violence against women.

Therefore, self-regulatory mechanism for the media was needed to eliminate gender-biased reporting. As a part of self-regulatory mechanism, Korea Media Women's Association(KMWA) launched on March 6, 1999 in the Press Center in Seoul. KMWA consists of forty-five women working in the press. KMWA promotes women's equal access to all social areas and also it provides women's participation in media. The association encourages the media to refrain from presenting women as inferior beings and exploiting them as sexual object, rather than creative human beings, contributors and beneficiaries of the process of the social development. And it aim to gender-balanced appointment in all of social sides such as regulatory or monitoring bodies, which is connected to the private and government or public media.

Concerning the problems, KMWA holds seminars about the gender-biased reports and points out the biased viewpoints against women. In case of Son Sook, post-Environment Ministry, the media focused on the fact that she had once divorced and left school half way apart from her ability. Also, fur-gate became the subject of a conversation last year. Although the issue was about taking the foreign exchange out of Korea illegally by Choi Soon-young, the chairman of Shin-donga group, the media highlighted the women's lobbying activity. Through these public relations, KMWA is keeping eyes on the media power.



The workshop was held at the press center with the topic of sensationalism on women.

The Argus met Shin Hyo-sup, the secretary general of KMWA, and asked her some questions.

**Reporter : What is the purpose of organizing this kind of association?**

**Shin :** Our real aim is to criticize the press and to improve the position of female reporters. Setting up this organization on March 6, the Women's Day, gives more significance to us.

**R : There are many groups regarding the improvement of the women's right, and they are conducting campaigns in order to reinforce their influence. But, some are criticizing them of little contributions to advance the women's status. How can you overcome the controversial point?**

**S :** Comparing other groups, we not only arouse public opinions about women's equal rights to eliminate all forms of violence against women, but also suggest alternatives consistent with freedom of expression.

**R : Does KMWA has any supporter to take an action?**

**S :** No, we doesn't. Because it's a non-government organization, membership fee is the main source of income. For that reason, we can take an action independently without any restriction such as politic, an enterprise and a religion.

**R : People were accused to the gender-based sharing responsibility, also, the media promote the unequal sharing responsibility such as story telling and drama. How is KMWA going to lead the**

**participation of the media feminism for eliminating negative portrays in media?**

**S :** In Korea, few women have attained decision-making positions. So, it is hard to take effective measures, including appropriate legislations against pornography and various forms of violence. Then, the seminar, 'The Problems of Sensationalism in Reporting on Women in Korea Principal Media,' has its significant meaning. It raised the gender perspective on issues in our communities and the society.

The Sankei reported the news to Japanese. With this momentum, we will closely connect with international non-governmental organizations, which address problems in programs, wages and career opportunities.

As above mentioned, we provide the public with alternative sources of information concerning balanced images of women in the media. And We will also take strong action against the portray women in a discriminatory way.

**R : KMWA seems to concentrate on press activities and less on public participation. Is KMWA preparing any plan for the public?**

**S :** That is not true. We have strength public relation with internet home page. Through various trials, we collected opinions to improve women's rights.

**R : Generally the word feminism gives a negative connotation. What is your opinion on this?**

**S :** In the past, some organizations chose to express their points rather excessively.

However, those were only to draw the attention of the press. For example, in the States some women walked down the streets naked and some expressed their thought symbolically by breaking the glasses. These are only the supplementary ways to raise the position of female in the society and to get evenly evaluated with the males.

Unique witting wrote that women are defined as women, while men are defined by their occupation, the idea being that men have occupations, but do not. For example, if an accident was being reported, the victims might be described not as casualties but as women.

In the drama, most women usually do not occupy the "public sphere" of work and outside work and they certainly do not work. Women's main occupation merely seems to be standing around looking pretty. That is to say, women are not a part of the community.

This leads us to the question of how women might subvert the gender-biased image, and create "balanced and diverse images of women"

In fact, this gender-biased image due to deep, intrinsic sexism in our society than any other reason. Therefore, the reform of consciousness is necessary to make the diverse images of women. And the media is the most significant method. Because, as the current tendency of the time, more easily, the media have an effect on public policy, private attitudes and behavior of people.

From this cause, comparing to the other the organization regarding the improvement of the women's right, the organization which can influence on the media have real power. When reduced to essentials, KMWA as an arena a far-reaching influence to public and it empowering to the creation and use of non-stereotype, balanced and diverse images of women in media and developing attitude against the use of sexist, gender-biased language concerning women.

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I/N/S/I/D/E I/S/S/U/E

## Separated Family, Prior Consideration

Partition of Korean peninsula not only stands for division of territory, but also it means interception of blood relations. Since the Korean War broke out, many people have suffered from heartbreak as separated family for a long time. They can't meet their families and don't know even whether their parents or brothers are dead or alive till now. There are about 700 thousands of people aged over 60 who still cherish vivid memories of their families in the North, and more than 1.23 million of first generation from the North are now living in the South. When their descendants are included, the number amounts to 10 million. It is almost a quarter of the whole Southern population. According to the survey of

Korean Information Service, people answered that helping them meet their families is the most urgent issue.

After the Armistice Agreement was contracted, there have been continuous talks to solve the family problem. The first meeting was held from December 1953 to March 1954 through the Cooperative Committee for Promotion of Returning. Following this official talk, regular meetings related to dispersed families usually proceeded by the channel of International Red Cross. These efforts in the name of humanitarianism, however, ended up without prominent results due to the different standpoints of the both sides. Thereupon, limited exchanges of scattered peoples' list were only possible throughout the 1950s. From the 1970s, the attempts for family reunion continued mainly through the South and North Korean Red Cross Conferences(SNRCC).

Run parallel with the exertion of government and organizations, many of individuals also have strived to find and meet their families. Mass scale of broadcastings in 1980s also aided these trials. Then, the routes of family contact have become diversified. Actual reunions through the foreign resident relatives or participation of international events are now available as well as identification and letter exchanges. End of the Cold War also expedited these situations.

Under the situation of divided Korea, similar experiences of Germany could

suggest many of valuable references. Germany also faced family dispersion before reunification. Though their situation was not thorough interruption as those of Korean, many of German people also had suffered from family separation. Open attitudes of the two Germanies, however, made the ways to problem more easy. For example, negotiations on free passage in 1960s showed this open stances of their governments. In spite of strong objections from some political organizations, the mayor of West Berlin accomplished the admission to visit the East, including East Berlin, freely. They focused on "better life of people" more than ideologies and political principles.

According to the statistics in 1993, the East Germany released 33,755 people to the West during the period of division. Also, 2.5 million families were able to meet again before reunification. German governments are reported to spend more than 3.5 billion Deutsche Mark to support these people. Civil activists and protestant churches also took a great role in human exchanges. It is needless to say that all of these efforts formed the base of reunification.

Historic inter-Korean summit meeting is expected to open the epochal phases of family meeting. To realize overall reunions in step with the progress, it is indispensable to rearrange the related institutions. Promoting suitable circumstance and enacting special laws are required for active human interchanges. It is also demanded to

abolish and modify the concerned legislations which have obstructed the communication between the South and the North. Then, people would be able to sojourn in North Korea legally as the form of traveling and visiting homeland simply by giving prior notice.

On the institutional groundwork, it should go along with gradual extension of passageways. For mutual communication, standing postal exchange sites and meeting places must be established in Korean peninsula. These step-by-step approaches will lay the solid foundation for full-scale family reunions.

Enough financial subsidies are also required. The government should substantially increase its official support for the people who are eager to meet their families but cannot afford it. Under the plan to facilitate the reunion of separated family members, the government ought to set extensive national budget to find lost families and help them stay in contact with each other.

All of these efforts will cure the hurted mind of separated people and will span a firm bridge connecting the parted peninsula, further will be the cornerstone of harmonious reunification.

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Move 2000 Youth Festival 2000

## Making Year 2000 the Most Meaningful Year

The year 2000 is viewed by the world community as a turning point in human history. It is a time to pause - to look back at the landscape we have already traveled across and at the same time look forward to mapping out a path to the future.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO) has emphasized that the major challenge at the close of the twentieth century is to begin the transition from a culture of war to a culture of peace. The International Year for the Culture of Peace, adopted by the United Nations for the year 2000, proclaims the resolve of the world community towards this goal.

To a great degree, peace depends upon people's own values and attitudes. Peace must be cultivated, learned and, above all, put into practice in our everyday lives. To make peace, it is required to transform our day-to-day conflicts into pathways of cooperation and understanding. Youth is an especially fertile time to learn and practice the values, attitudes and behaviors that enhance this transformation.

This year the Korean National Commission for UNESCO(KNCU) invites the young people of the world to commemorate the International Year for the Culture of Peace at the 1st International Youth Festival with 4 different camps through topics of Human



Rights, Youth Participation, Peace, Cultural Diversity, Environment.

The application forms should be completed and returned to the Korean National Commission for UNESCO. All applications will be reviewed. Once campers have been chosen, both the selected campers and their sponsoring organizations will be sent further information about the Festival. Individual applicants without sponsoring organizations are also welcome. To further cross-cultural understanding, campers are requested to bring information about their own country, as well as traditional clothing, examples of folk music and arts, musical instruments.

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The new aspect of Australia

# Two Faces : Global Festival and Racism

## I. The image of Australia

Australia is a country well known for having a beautiful natural environment. Attractions such as the Museum of Contemporary Art, the Opera House, Harbour Bridge, koalas and kangaroos bring in numerous tourists year round. When we imagine Australia, our image of it is quite limited. The world will open its eyes to Australia from September 15, 2000 until October 1, 2000. This is when the Olympic Games 2000, will take place in Sydney. The theme of the opening ceremonies this year, will be 'An Indictment of Racism.' The Aboriginal Communities of New South Wales have stated that they want the world to know about the hardships and issues they have endured as a result of Australia's racism. The question is: why has racism occurred throughout Australia's history, and more importantly, why?

## II. The truth is turned out.

Australia has a brief history. It began in 1788, when the English stated a claim over Australian land. Needless to say, the aborigines perceived the Europeans as invaders to their homeland. The newcomers took the lives and territories of the aborigines by force of arms. During the 'Black War' of 1803, English soldiers shot aborigines and poisoned them in a similar fashion to the hunting of wild

animals. When the war was over, only 123 aborigines remained of the original 4000. As a whole, the remaining population was estimated at two million five hundred thousand as compared with seven million five hundred thousand in the earlier days. In 1911, however, the population diminished yet further to approximately thirty thousand.

Unfortunately, this is not the end of the tragic history of the aboriginal peoples of Australia. Since the proclamation of the government in South Australia, in 1836, the introduction of a range of laws and 'issues' were introduced concerning aboriginal people. While these laws originally sought to 'protect' aboriginal people, by keeping them away from the British, they soon changed their focus to 'civilizing' and then 'training' aboriginal people to become a part of the 'modern world.' This assimilation process attempted to force Aboriginal culture out of existence. The laws resulted in the removal of hundreds of Aboriginal children from their families, traumatizing numerous generations. Children were placed in church homes, government institutions, and foster care, away from their families.

Initially foster homes were with non-Aboriginal families, however, from the late 1960s placement has occurred within Aboriginal families. While many families attempted to retrieve their children, their attempts were unsuccessful, due to the governmental system. The 'stolen children' were not only isolated from their families and their country, but were forbidden to speak their language or practice their culture. It has been stated that these children were exposed to unsanitary food and living conditions, as well as physical and sexual abuse.

In addition to the children's experience of harsh conditions, excessive physical punishment and sexual abuse, it was also stated that many never even received their wages. Authorities failed to care for and protect these children. The "Stolen Generation" has resulted in devastation for the community, families, parents and children. The effects have been felt by many generations and still have an impact on the community that survives today.

Aside from the "Stolen Generation", other racist policies continue to exist in Australia. The Australia government's decision to refuse a visitor's visa to Rajendiram Sutharsan, a Tamil member of the Socialist Equality Party of Sri Lanka, is part of a wider crackdown not only against visitors, but also refugees and immigrants from Sri Lanka and other impoverished countries, particularly within Asia. Inquiries by the World Socialist Party have confirmed

that a virtual blanket of exclusion applies to visitors from a long list of countries. The exclusion policy applies to countries in Asia, the Pacific, the Middle East, South America and Eastern Europe where residents are classified as 'risk factors.'

Moreover, this blacklist is part of a broader policy of exclusion for people from Asia and other impoverished regions. Whether they are seeking to visit, apply for refugee status or immigrate, the Australian Department of Immigration and Multi-cultural Affairs claims that 'The Australian Government is strongly committed to helping refugees and people who face serious abuses of their human rights. Not a single person from Asia will be allowed to apply from overseas for refugee status or a humanitarian visa.'

Under the category of special assistance, less than 200 will be admitted in total from Thailand, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Those seeking asylum must prove a 'well-founded fear' of death, serious injury or persecution on religious, racial, national, social or political grounds. There is a 'Special Humanitarian Program' but it is also highly restrictive.

Applicants must show that they have suffered discrimination amounting to gross violation of human rights, plus strong support from an Australian resident of a community group. Those displaced by war can apply under a special assistance program, but in most cases they must have close family members with residence status in Australia.

The so-called 'economic refugee' - those seeking to escape economic hardship - are strictly excluded. The official policy is that those who manage to get into Australia are, by definition, not refugees. This of course, completely ignores the reality that people will endure great hardship if there is a prospect of escaping oppression. In addition, a district racial pattern exists. During the same period (1996-97), 350 refugees arrived by small boats on the country's northern shores. Four-fifths of these were from Asia.

It is quite evident that the issue of racism in Australia is very serious. If governments stick to their policies, the chances of attaining real national reconciliation and unity may continually decrease. May 2000 will be the second anniversary of the National Sorry Day. On this day, all Australians are requested to participate in the Journey of Healing, which focuses on bringing home the "Stolen Generation". The Australian government needs to agree, as a matter of urgency, that the people who have been affected by the "Stolen Generation" policies must be given reparations and voice their opinion on how this is to be implemented. Indigenous people who have



The Olympic games 2000 will be held in Sydney on September 15. However, Racism is hidden by other peaceful atmosphere.

been affected by these policies should be given the respect and assistance that they are due. There is a great need for education at all levels throughout the community, so that the people can be taught the history of Australia. In particular, the government should apologize to everyone affected by forcible removal and establish a National Compensation Fund. The government must also set up a Board to administer funds or a Reparations Tribunal.

## III. For real unity

It is clear that people of today and for many years past, have suffered the legacy of governmental policies and actions. Anecdotal evidence points to the members of the ATSIC (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People's). The elected arms point toward a lack of appropriate parenting skills, together with a deficit in terms of appropriate health, housing and education infrastructure, thus perpetuating the cycle of social disadvantage. The issue of an apology is inextricably linked to the process of Aboriginal reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. ATSIC is deeply disappointed with the lack of leadership by the Commonwealth Government, in promoting within the Australian community the importance and value of reconciliation. Recent

research undertaken by the Council for Aboriginal reconciliation indicates that community appreciation of the indigenous situation in Australia has declined rather than improved.

Due to the Australian government's uncertainty of the past, they are far from reflecting on or endeavoring to correct the situation. This is obviously very wrong. The Olympic Games 2000, held in Sydney, are not too far away. The true spirit of the Olympics is to achieve an international spirit of brotherhood and racial unity. As the Olympic host nation, Australia is practicing the complete opposite of what this world event signifies. According to international trends, the process of globalization is accelerating in other nations. Technological advances such as the Internet, transportation developments and international trade and exchange have placed many nations in the top rungs of the science and technology ladder. The situation in Australia demonstrates clearly how Australia's racist policies go against the global trend.

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Aborigines, the original inhabitants of Australia, are demanding an end to discrimination.

## Set to Begin New Relationship

African and European leaders meet on Monday, 3rd of April to discuss how the two continents can work together to bolster democracy, prevent wars and promote prosperity. They are aware that Africa's ambitions to rise above its impoverished past and join the global economy are threatened by ruinous debt, depressed commodity prices and, above all, by the armed conflicts and instability racking many of its 52 nations.

With 52 states, Africa suffers from scores of wars, civil conflicts, famine, epidemics, drought and the world's highest levels of refugees and external debt. Despite serious, and sometimes successful, attempts by several African countries in recent years to start the difficult process of economic and political reform, poverty and deteriorating living conditions remain the main feature in most African countries.

In the corridors of the Cairo International Conference Center where the summit talk is due to take place, African ministers and diplomats have already been making statements reminding European leaders of their colonial past, and some are even seeking an apology.

Asked whether African leaders would request an apology from Europe, Salem Ahmed Salem, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), said: "African leaders will not ask Europe during the summit talk to pay the bill for decades of colonization, although this issue is connected to many of the problems which Africa is suffering from today."

European officials, meanwhile, are throwing a big part of the blame on corrupt African leaders who did not manage to run their countries properly after gaining independence in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Those leaders involved Africa in long, meaningless wars and suppressed their people to maintain a tight grip on power.

As a result, both Africa and Europe came to Cairo with slightly different agendas. Africans will request total cancellation of crippling external debts, direct European investments, more aid packages, return and restitution of monuments taken by former European colonizers to their countries of origin, and even return of money taken by corrupt African rulers and now kept in European banks.

The OAU's, Salem, said that African leaders will insist on their demand for total cancellation of external debts in talks with European leaders. "Africa can achieve economic and social progress and become a partner in the world order only if we overcome the debt problem with our European partners." Total African debt is estimated at 350 billion dollars, and most African states cannot even afford to pay the interests which could eat up to 40 per cent of the

annual budgets, according to OAU figures. Europe, on the other side, wants to discuss human rights, democratic principles and institutions, good governance and the rule of law. Limiting migration from Africa to Europe is also another major concern for the rich, and increasingly protective continent.

To commit European leaders to serious cooperation with Africa, leaders of the black continent also have been pressing to hold a similar summit once every three years, and that follow-up mechanisms like those which exist in European partnerships with Asia and Latin America, should be established with Africa.

The EU, meanwhile, has been seeking to retain some flexibility in the follow-up mechanism and has proposed that a second summit should be held in Europe at a venue and date to be announced at the Cairo summit.

Partnerships with strong and sound economies like those of several Asian and Latin American countries also cannot be envisaged with Africa, which lags far behind, European diplomats agree.

European officials have been clear in their briefings to reporters that no new financial pledges or major concessions on the issue of debt relief should be expected from the Cairo meeting.

African countries are likely to be asked to work on conflict prevention and resolution, strengthen regional cooperation and private sector development and build democratic institutions.

Egyptian Foreign Minister, Amr Mussa, was realistic in recognizing that the first African-European summit cannot resolve all existing differences between the two sides.

"We are seeking a true partnership between ourselves and Europe, and Cairo summit is only the beginning for this new partnership," he told African foreign ministers at the opening of a preparatory meeting on Saturday.

Mohammed Annadef, foreign minister of Chad, one of Africa's poorest countries, said he would admit that Europe's acceptance to hold the summit in Cairo was part of a growing competition with the United States over Africa.

"Most of the world has now reached the conviction that Africa is the continent of the future. That is why there might be a conflict. On our side, we hope this conflict will benefit Africa and its development," Annadef told reporters.

The Chadian minister also believes that Africa should not bare the blame alone for the ongoing civil conflicts in the continent.

"We do admit our responsibility, but we should not forget that Africa doesn't make weapons. If Europe stopped some of its interventions, selling arms and

making use of this situation, we wouldn't have reached this stage," he said.

European leaders won a measure of respect for their call for human rights, stronger democracy, and an end to civil wars, but they left Cairo with Africa's plea for relief from mountainous debts. "We have fully understood what the burden of debt means to Africa. We have heard you on that," Guterres said. Many African leaders said they fully recognized the benefits of democracy but needed time, aid, and investment for development first before their people could afford it. The specter of a new famine threatening the lives of millions in Horn of Africa underscored the African priorities. But mounting political turmoil and economic breakdown in once thriving Zimbabwe highlighted Europe's point.

The summit leaders agreed that these approaches must converge, and the Organization of African Unity secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, said: "We are now closer to the goal of understanding each other. British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook warned against any notion of distinct European and African versions of freedom. We come here as equals. We should aspire to achieve the same equality of freedom for our peoples," he said.

Algerian President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, OAU chairman, said Europe and Africa will work hand-in-hand, and that fact was more important than speedy results on any narrow part of their joint agenda.



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## REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

### When Law and Morality Don't Meet

Is there a connection between Cuban boy Elian Gonzalez and the Singaporean church deacon who was jailed for harbouring illegal immigrants? It is this: At the heart of both cases seems to be the application of law that just does not seem to be morally right. Both cases have caught the public imagination here.

Nobody mind that Elian's Miami relatives exploited the six-year-old boy politically to score points against the Castro regime. Most liberals, on the other hand, were concerned that repatriating Elian would deprive him of a new life. Some even asked if the law really needed to be applied in Elian's case. The church deacon's misfortune ignited similar misgivings. Unfortunately for him, being a serious matter, carried a mandatory jail sentence. But surely he is a morally-upright citizen. How can we send him to jail?

The Chief Justice himself, no less, regretted having to maintain the jail term. Misgivings in both cases are likely to be grounded in some assumption that good laws must also be morally right. To be a curmudgeon, let us hold some contrary views. First, let us ask what should be the appropriate baseline for either case. For Elian, should the appropriate reference point be children who live legally in the US, as is assumed? Why not Cuban children who remain in Cuba? In the second case, why assumes a baseline where the landlord rents out his apartment to illegal aliens willfully but, when exposed, claims to be unaware of their status? Why is the baseline not the conscientious landlord who checks and re-checks with the Singapore Immigration and Registration if his tenants remain legal residents? Again, why assumes that the proper question to ask in Elian's case is: "What are his rights?" Why are people not asking instead if, resolved differently, the case might not encourage other aliens to move their children illegally into the US?

Similarly, is it so unacceptable to ask if exempting the deacon from a jail sentence might not encourage other citizens caught in a similar quandary to risk harbouring illegals? When we focus on a particular child or a specific individual who holds some church office, it does seem barbarous not to exempt either from the full impact of the law. But seen as potentially representative of a whole slew of similar cases, sending Elian home or the apparently inappropriate jail sentence may not be that much of an overkill.

The point is that it is important what questions are asked in a difficult situation. In other words, it matters how the agenda is set. More important, the law is morally thin. This might come as a surprise to some, but the law is not some sacred text of the principles of justice. It is only a limited charter of government. It is but a determinate list of rights. Legality and morality do not map onto each other necessarily, or even most of the time. In fact, legality must cover a smaller area than morality; the narrower the reach of the law, the smaller the band of ambiguity it needs to deal with.

The contesting parties are presumably interested in overcoming ambiguity. The law must strive to enable that. And the law does this best when it restricts itself to a very narrow band of issues over which the courts will decide after hearing arguments the contesting parties advance. One may even say that this is the genius of the common law.

The law does not, and must not, pretend that it can know more than what it can discern. In that sense, the knowledge claims of the law are very, very modest. The courts must deal with only questions that are clearly judicial, not questions of morality about which the law does not, and must not, claim to have special knowledge. This is why judges do not try to override laws, especially in emotionally-charged cases. If they try to do so — that would be judicial activism — and they would be on dangerous ground.

They would be challenging the will of the people, expressed by their elected representatives. Instead, judges must allow for the disciplined exercise of legislative power by the government of the day. That is, the courts must abide by laws in the form drawn up by our legislators. When the Elians and the deacons of this world rile us, we should pause and remember that the law is much more modest, than we are, about what is morally knowable and what is not. Let the law be law.

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Analyzing PDR System Theory

# Balance of Capital and Labor Creates Productions

Disputes between labor and management have been an ongoing struggle. Their complications is in the relationship where it is, control or be controlled. The reason for the complications can be seen in three dimensions. The first is the ideological dimension related with the nation. The second is the economic dimension surrounding the various benefits of wage, and the third and final is the organic dimension surrounding the labor union.

The labor-management complications is determined to be a major industrial problem of present day society. And with this, professor Lee Hyo-soo of Youngnam University presented the PDR system theory. This theory closes in on the employment problems of the Asian industry, getting credit for shedding new light on the issue from the perspective of theorists.



Cooperation between labor and management is indispensable for increasing of production.

## I. The general concept of the PDR System theory

PDR stands for Production, Distribution, and Rule-making.

As stated above, the PDR system theory presumes that there exists an employment relationship in all organizations with a labor-management system. The complications between labor and management lies in the basic philosophical fact that the labor-management system is like the human body, where the multi-level sub-systems synthesis consists of a single living body. This is because the relationship can be divided into sub-systems and can also be combined into one.

The PDR system theory consists of environment, the production subject, PDR system, and the labor-management relationship. But of course, all the elements are in some way connected to the labor-management relationship. According to the theory, the labor-management subject makes the production, distribution, rule-making system, and these sub-systems determine the extent of productivity, flexibility, and satisfaction. The PDR system theory helps understand the relationship of production, distribution, and rule-making system.

### 1) Production system

The theory divides the production system into 3 parts - humanware, software, and hardware system. The degree of production

is determined by the interrelationship of the sub-systems and its content. The humanware system is divided into the employment system, mind system, and the latent development system, and this decides the level of human potential and practical use. It is in accordance with employment, placement, and promotion. The mind system produces. Organizations are formed from the mind system consisting of education, creativity, and cooperation.

Character, sensitivity, technique and intelligence education makes for a more efficient production. The software system and the hardware system is related to the working environment. The ability level of the human is determined by the content and level of the humanware system because this system can change the human ability into a creative one. Not only is the software and hardware system needed for upgrading, but the creative ability can be also used for software and hardware.

If the sub-system loses its balance, the management also loses it. For example, if an organization institutes a new system, the organization must adjust itself to it. This has the meaning that the humanware system has an influence on the competition of organizations.

### 2) Distribution system

The economic and non-economic system make up the distribution system. The non-economic system is also divided into the political distribution system and the social distribution system. The economic distribution system determines the economic status, such as wage, production outcome, and profit.

The political distribution system determines the laborer's job satisfaction level. If the economic and job satisfaction levels are simultaneously high, the employees of the organization are very satisfied with their current conditions. Employees are meeting their economic desires as well as feeling work achievement. Generally, the realizations are high for highly educated people. This means that it is high for not only the economic distribution system but also the political distribution system.

### 3) Rule-making system

The law for labor-management relationship is enacted by the standard of the country, industry, and organization. And the regulations for the industry are decided by company negotiations and labor-management meetings. The rule-making system consists of reward, punishment, and

disciplinary measures. The production, distribution, and rule-making system must make a combination to have an effect.

When the sub-system is optimum combined state, the labor-management relation system is in balance. The concept of balance in this theory doesn't refer to physical balance, but refers to biological balance. As illness means the unbalance of the substructure in Oriental medicine, the dispute between labor and management means the unbalance of the sub-system of the labor-management relationship.

There are 2 reasons for the unbalance. One is the unbalance of the system. A good example is of the old system not corresponding with the new system. The other reason is the unbalance of cooperation. If the organization demands the sacrifice of the employees, but doesn't cooperate with them, the production related system will not be operated correctly.

## II. The value of the Theory

The harmony of the system decides the employees' living standards, products, service, and effects. Normally, the labor-management relationship is analyzed from the perspective of microscopic analysis. Macroscopic analysis studies the relations from a national dimension. The macroscopic relations analyzes the industrial strategic choice to understand labor. The outcome of PDR is variation. As a result, associates of organizations freely select strategy to get satisfying results.

Following this theory, the mutual actions of the sub-system has an important effect. Industry will develop evermore, and the labor-management relationship will change as the condition allows. The PDR system theory explains how the labor-management relationship has and influence on the strategic choices of the organization, and analyzation of the sub-systems. So, this theory will become the framework for analyzing the development of the labor-management relationship direction.

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## Books Offer New Chances to Academic Societies of HUFs

The Progressive Information Center published a book for taking a step forward in the academic movement. This is the first published result since this was started in December of last year. Universities in the Korean Society are not only organizations for cultivating manpower, but also the source for presenting social-sensitive issues. The reason universities played such a role was due to the existence of the social science of academic societies. But now, however, that function of academic societies has lost its former reputation. The purpose of publishing this book is to examine the problems and to find the road that the academic society should take.

The Progressive Information Center published this book to try and restore the true role of the academic societies and the systematization of its studies from the point of view that the most important things to solve are the communication between academic societies and co-ownership of its studies. These studies consist of argument

of academic societies, study of social sciences and techknowledge. This is to get academic societies's on the right track by offering fundamental data.

This book was published on the basis of data obtained from the progressive information center and groups of other universities. The center besides publishing the book, will also hold open seminars on account of the book. The data produced from the open seminar will be conveyed via papers. The purpose of the papers is to induce communication between academic societies and also give out book review and information on lecture meetings of other universities. And when the opportunity arises, landmark events such as 4.3 and 5.18 seminars will be held. During the summer break, seminars will be held to promote unity among organizations. The accumulated data from these various events are included in the book issued in the second semester. This is to reflect the current status of HUFs' academic societies.

## Japanese Military Criminals to be Punished

Preparations for the 'International Court of the Japanese Military's Sex Crime' is moving into full stride. The court will be held from December 7 to 11, in Tokyo, Japan.

The arrangement committee for the 2000 court has already made on-the-spot investigations in the South Pacific, China and so on. They are also trying to obtain testimonies from the female victims. The lawyer, Park Wonsun, was appointed as prosecutor representing Korea, and Cho Sihyon, professor of Sungshin Women's University is making a draft of indictment.

Before the real court in December 'the International Students Mock Court for the Japanese Military's Sex Crime' was held at Ewha Womans University.

Thirty Korean students from Hongik, Dongguk, Sungshin Women's University and also students from Japan participated. Korea is the only country that has prepared this kind of event among the six victim countries and Japan.

Yang Mi-gang who has attended at the court, said the meaning of the Court lies in the fact that the students will be the main body in leading the movement of

demanding the criminals' punishment and compensation.

The opening ceremony was held at the auditorium of Ewha womans University on April 28 with a performance which expressed the victims' hardships. About 200 participants were gathered at the place to see the Court. The documentary which was made with a year's effort was screened. During the event, the members of the Students' Mock Court gave deep considerations in trying not to hurt the victim's feelings.

At court, the emperor of Japan was indicted as a war criminal and accused of his crime during the war. The actual conditions of the victims and the assailants also became the subject of the discussion.

Many opinions from the all sorts of people were reflected in the judicial decision. It came to the conclusion that the criminals not only the Japanese but also the Korean society and its members who didn't provide any decent living conditions for the victims to live a comfortable life.

Looking into Henry David Thoreau

# Great Activist who Liberated the People from Unfair Power

Henry David Thoreau(1817-1862)

After the Industrial Revolution, material civilization progressed rapidly. The speed of development has particularly gathered pace in the last few decades. As science develops more and more, our way of life changes at the same time. In the old days, human beings adapted their lives to nature, but these days, change occurs for our own convenience.

As a result, mankind is enjoying many modern conveniences that our ancestors could never have imagined. We are now free of the burden of heavy labor and leisure is replacing our previous need for labor. But some side effects are occurring at the same time. Although material civilization has developed rapidly, morals have not kept pace with the level of development. People are losing their subjectivity and humanity.

So, the Argus introduces Thoreau, who

warned us about these matters in the early 19th century. He is not only a well-known writer, but also a famous social activist. He once devoted himself to the struggle for a more progressive form of education as well. He died on May 6th in 1862 at the age of 44. Let's examine the legacy of Henry David Thoreau.

## I. Literal works

There are some writers who become famous after death. This rule is applicable to Thoreau. When he was alive, he had only two books published; 'A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers', and 'Walden: A Life in the Woods'. Even they couldn't attract much attention from readers. He once said that "There are 900 books in my library, and I wrote 700 of them." This situation carried on for a long period after his death.

However, the 20th century reevaluated his works. His publications went public for the first time, one after another. People started reading his books including his poems and 14 journals. Academic institutions embraced his thought and public events were sponsored in his name.

There are two well-known anecdotes about Thoreau. One is that Thoreau lived near Walden Woods for about two years and the other is that Thoreau refused to pay poll tax as an expression of civil disobedience. These affected his works: 'Walden' and 'Civil Disobedience'.

### 1. 'Walden'

Walden is based on what he experienced in Walden Woods. It is appreciated as the best work among his English publications. Walden has some special characters. First, it is a satirical novel. Most pages comprise criticisms of society. The targets of criticism are the common notions of society.

Sometimes his expressions are direct and sometimes metaphorical. 'Walden' is quite elaborate in its construction. Each chapter is composed of an essay, however, each is connected with the others organically. If any of them were removed, the overall framework would collapse.

### 2. 'Civil Disobedience'

Thoreau maintained the clear stand that he would not support the U.S. government, which approved of slavery and declared war on Mexico. So, he refused to pay his per capita poll tax and was confined to prison till his aunt paid his it. Two years later, he publicized 'Civil Disobedience' which encapsulates his thoughts very well. Like other works of Thoreau, 'Civil Disobedience' did not draw any public attention.

In the 19th century, it had a great effect on Tolstoy, a Russian writer. However, the value of the publication was unknown to the world till Mahatma Ghandi read the book and was touched by it. Ghandi regarded it as a text that formed his philosophy. He stressed that he discovered a great teacher in Thoreau and named his movement after 'Civil Disobedience'. After that, it has been affective in the struggle of English labor agitators and activists fighting for human rights like Martin Luther King Jr. It has encouraged many people who fought against injustice.

### 3. Other works

Except from 'Walden' and 'Civil Disobedience', Thoreau also left many highly-revaluated works: 'The Seasons', 'Aulus Persius Flaccus', 'Sympathy', 'Life without Principle', and so forth. Among them, 'Life without Principle', which criticized the spirit of capitalism that pursues blind profits, has been steadily loved by the readers.

Through the article, he insisted that if human being becomes the slavery of material civilization there is no meaning of United States' political independence.

## II. His views on life

Thoreau takes frugality, independence, generosity and sincerity as preconditions of any philosopher. Among them, he placed considerable priority on frugality. The reason why he entered Walden Woods is to carry on his philosophy. He found many defects with modern conveniences. Although foods, cloths, and houses are necessities for people, they are making them unhappy, he criticized.

When it came to clothing, he satirized the fact that people were somewhat hypersensitive about their clothes, while neglecting themselves.

He also indicated that by investing too much money in luxury homes people were digging their own graves. Even though they are offered modern houses, there is no point if the people who live in them are not innovative enough to adapt to change.

He is known to have been very conservation minded when it came to food. He told others that his experience in Walden Woods taught him that the amount of food required for survival is far less than we would have imagined.

Thoreau also stressed the importance of practice. He thought that even the greatest theories were useless without practice and that conducting what she thought was a prerequisite for a scholar. Satirizing the fact that there were no real philosophers, but only professors of philosophy, he urged scholars to act on their beliefs.

## III. Social Activist

The value of Thoreau also lay in his social activities. He was proponent of the



Above picture describes the concord street where Thoreau lived. His family lived there until Thoreau became adult.

movements for human rights. He made speeches on John Brown, who was sentenced to death because of his anti-slavery activity. He petitioned the government for the great activist when he was alive and continued his lecture series called 'After the Death of John Brown'.

He taught the public the notion of 'civil disobedience' with the help of his brother. He was the first man to conduct non-violence conflict resolution strategies. He also advocated the protection of nature and the foundation of public parks.

We may be separated from Thoreau by cultural, technological and historical development. We are certainly not contemporary with him in terms of environment and ideology. But, we at least

have one thing in common with our forebear: The fact that each of us suffers from a general feeling of self-contradiction, loss of self-awareness, a sense of alienation and uneasiness toward modern society caused by a technological and scientific culture.

Modern civilization has become so complicated that it causes more serious mental disorders than Thoreau's age did. Now, mankind is no longer the master of materials but enslaved by them. Research on him will continue for as long as the problems caused by material civilization persist.

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Henry David Thoreau

Interview with Jang Bong-gun, the representative of the Caricature Cartoonists' Forum

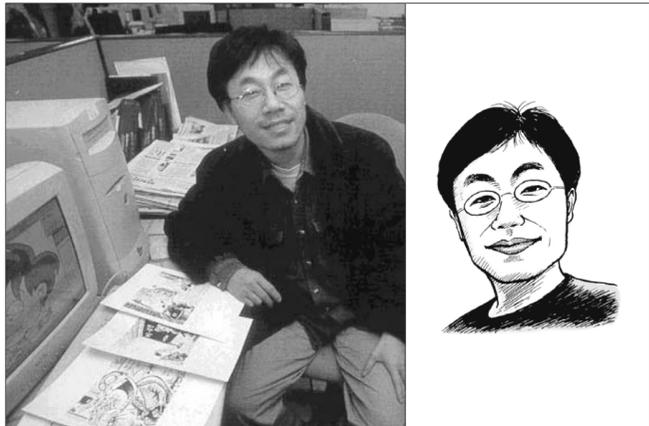
## Reform of the Press through Cartoons

March 14th, there was a resolution among cartoonists not to use the theme "antagonism" in their drawings. Regarding the March 13 election, they were concerned that the pointed remarks made by some politicians might generate animosity. The attitude of the press toward this phenomenon was shameful indeed. The press just relayed the gutter remarks, without making any endeavor to filter them, under the guise of freedom of speech. As members of the press, the cartoonists felt a certain shame. That's why they took some action against it.

Driven by necessity, the "Caricature Cartoonists' Forum" was established on January 15, this year. Though they do not have a long history, they prepared for this meeting for a considerable time and have high hopes for the outcome. They wish to set up a communication network among cartoonists. So during this forum, they have scheduled many study groups and are planning their own exhibition. The fact that most members of this forum are members of generation 386, which is one of the youngest generations in the field of caricature cartoons, makes us anticipate a breath of fresh air through this press circle. The reporter of the Argus met the representative of the Caricature Cartoonists' Forum, Jang Bong-gun, to hear about their stand on caricature cartoons and its future.

**Reporter: What was the main reason for arranging the forum?**

**Jang Bong-gun:** Many cartoonists had talked about the need for some kind of meeting many years ago. These plans, however, were not realized. Then, last November, they held a seminar under the title "For a better direction in caricature cartoons in the paper". I organized it and many press critics and cartoonists participated, including those who worked for the local newspaper. It was the first formal meeting that many cartoonists joined. At the meeting, we talked for a long time about the way caricature cartoons should advance. The seminar provided us with the direction we needed to get us going.



Monthly magazine "Mahi"

**R: We have heard that the Caricature Cartoonists' Forum is preparing "The [5.18] memorial exhibition". What is the intention of this?**

**J:** Cartoonists, who live in the Kwangju area, are now preparing this work actively. From this year, we are going to hold our own exhibition regularly every year with a special agenda in mind. We always voice our concerns through our cartoons, however, they only occupy a small part of the newspaper. In the exhibition, you can see the caricature cartoons of all thirty members of our circle. I think that can representative our stand on certain issues and attract people's interest.

Thus, in our exhibition, quasi-members can also contribute work. The Caricature Cartoonists' Forum also encourages amateurs who want to be caricature cartoonists. Considering the old custom that one cartoonist monopolizes the art form for a long time, it will give the candidates a good chance to introduce themselves and will also contribute to reforming the old way of doing things.

**R: What do you think are the major problems faced by caricature cartoonists?**

**J:** We can look at the problems in three

ways. First of all, the creator can have difficulties. In the case of newspaper dailies, the cartoonist must draw one cartoon per day. It is their duty. Considering this fact, it is somewhat unreasonable to demand outstanding work everyday. In addition to that, the cartoonist is ranked in a subcategory among press personnel. Rather than being lone mavericks, they are inclined to conform to consensus.

The problems can be induced also by the outer environment. Though everyone says that the situation has much more improved compared with the past, we still have some degree of pressure exerted on our press freedoms.

Thus, the established line of most cartoonists was often pointed out by people. It is true that cartoonists generally portray women as being weak, full of whimsy and hysterical in cartoons. I think the time is ripe to change the caricature cartoon.

**R: Is there any consensus on which direction caricature cartoonists wish to go?**

**J:** The cartoonist should have various fields of interest. Even though this is the field of caricature cartoon, there is no reason to pick up themes concerned only with politics.

Our cartoonists have an inclination to cling to politic issues. There are lots of social and cultural issues that are worth dealing with.

Also, the cartoonists should fully respect their freedom of expression. Freedom is not given in the form of a promise only. The overall system should be changed. In the case of Korea, cartoonists are members of the press. Therefore, naturally, the contents of the cartoon are influenced by the press and may even represent their stand.

However, conditions in the States are quite different. The cartoonists are part of a syndicate there. It is a unique supply system. Cartoonists do not belong to any particular press agency. Instead, they form their own syndicate. This gives them greater freedom of expression as you can imagine.

But I'm not sure what is the right system for our country. We should find the proper supply system based on our own situation.

**R: As a caricature cartoonist, what kind of cartoons do you want to draw? And what are your future plans?**

**J:** I want to draw cartoons that many people can enjoy. Caricature cartoons provide a means of conveying some meaning through the amusing medium of "cartoons". Accordingly, it sometimes accomplishes a stronger function than articles. Until now, most caricature cartoonists placed an emphasis on the critical function. In addition to this, I want to strengthen the artistic function.

And I plan to do some work of the Internet. I am now making my own homepage and website for the Caricature Cartoonists' Circle. Since our members are scattered throughout the nation, for smooth and brisk communication, we need an Internet site. It is also for the benefit of exchanging creative ideas freely. We want to be able to pursue our work outside the paper. As I mentioned before, we are now preparing the [5-18] memorial exhibition. And in May, there is a plan for a seminar on relations between North and South Korea.

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OVERVIEW

## Ombudsman Gives People Loud Voice

The Ombudsman system is being widely used in each field of society. In Korea, the ombudsman system was first introduced through newspapers and TV broadcasts. It has since spread to other sectors of society. Examples of the Ombudsman system at work in Korean society are the increase in various forms of cultural monitoring, such as the monitoring of the social movements of civic groups, the evaluation system of professors in universities, art criticism clubs for evaluating customer satisfaction at family restaurants. The citizens are no longer just consumers. They are monitoring every field of society and helping to improve the state of society. Thus, citizens ruthlessly criticized our institutions and have had an enormous influence on quite a sizeable portion of society.

The ombudsman system pertaining to broadcasting is the focus of tremendous attention. Each broadcasting station has an ombudsman overlooking its programming. They are <Listening to People's Opinions> at KBS, <TV inside TV> at MBC and <Let's Talk About TV> at SBS. These programs can be seen as progressive in that they accept criticism from the public. However, it is difficult to understand the sincerity of such programs themselves. It seems as if they are just pretending to respect people's opinions. As a matter of fact, broadcasting stations are already well informed about the public's general opinion. Their opinions of TV programming have already appeared in the reader's columns of newspapers, etc. Using the word ombudsman to describe the current "Ombudsman program" is not right. Independent criticism has made the basic meaning of ombudsman clear. However, broadcasting stations are taking charge of the production and management of each ombudsman program, suggesting a conflict of interest.

Occasionally, the PD in charge of the criticized program, or co-executives of the criticized programs point out criticisms made by the general public. However, problems addressed in this fashion can only solve trivial problems in production. Program organization is directed by the executive managers of each station. After all, ombudsman programs have a responsibility to impute all the faults to the PD, which only succeeds in concealing those who should actually bear the responsibility.

Another problem is that drawbacks cited are not given serious enough attention under the pretext that the station wishes to promote variety. To truly remedy the problem, issues like objectivity and unbiased reporting in TV news, have to be analyzed in terms of how the item has been selected and through what process has it gone through to be analyzed. Then, particular attention can be drawn to the relevant internal problem.

Whether ombudsman programs can be worthy educational programs depends on how the broadcasting station operates them. Also, it can contribute to understanding the internal world of TV broadcasting. The stations need to reorganize the timetables of these programs and pay more attention to time. However, people must show more interest and attention in programming in order to encourage higher standards.

The general public are not just consumers, but have an enormous influence on their society. So the establishment of an efficient ombudsman system is vital to the smooth operation of a democracy.

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Special Contribution / Reviewing Kang Jae-gyu's Films

## True Color in Sports Spirit

## Steering Film Industry into Uncharted Waters



Not long ago, students in HUFSS had a soccer match what we call "The small World Cup". We had a great game with the students in Japanese department. The number of the boys who can play the game in each department was quite different. As our team had relatively small players to run, the result was pretty obvious, but I did not give up to hearten the brave volunteers. Although I, as a fervent spectator, cheered for my team ardently the result turned out to be a complete lose, three to zero. Though disappointed, they applauded their seniors and friends for their effort and participation. It was nice to see them encouraging the players regardless of the result.

Sports has long been attracting us especially in recent decades. Since the victory of Park Chan Ho in baseball and of Park Se ri in golf, citizens' interest toward sports has remarkably increased. Very soon, in two years, we are welcoming the World Cup, which is opening in Japan and Korea at the same time. At this point of time, it's important to recall the original purpose and image of desirable sportsmanship. The main purpose of sports began once an intention to channel away citizens' attention. Politicians incited people to be absorbed in sports instead of any interference in politics. Though it was an unpleasant start, the original purpose lies in rather pure form. It must be maintained as a healthy recreation and a delightful entertainment. But people seem to forget the essential qualities of it. We sometimes can see the angry spectators swear and even throw garbage at the players. As the worst example, a few years ago, a Brazilian guy was arrested for the accuse of a gunshot. The player whom he had betted on made a suicide goal which made him mad. His passion or rather an infatuation for sports had finally brought him misery.

Of course this is an example in extremity of what our wrong attitude of sports can cause

but it is true that some people are deeply attached to the games, they concern about the result so much that they can't bear the disappointment when the team they cheered for lose.

Especially from the current match between Korea and Japan, the attitudes of spectators are sometimes seen over-passionate and rather irritating. This just provokes bitter feelings between the two countries. Some people may want the satisfaction that can substitute the shame we had from Korea's downfall by Japan, but that sure is a very wrong way of overcoming the pain of history we have.

We need to build out the real sportsmanship and perform in mannerly behavior. Whether we lose or not, we should not forget to always appreciate the players' efforts. If we win, we encourage them more for the next game and in case we lose, we calmly accept the result, overcoming the frustration. We should remember the players get their energies from their supportive fans. A bit of reprimand can be a good stimulation for the players to avoid their laziness but too much of it can mold into a cause of timidity.

We need to get together, hand in hand to show how much affection we have towards the fair game our players play and lessen the burden from our scold. While encouraging for the team and through the process of developing a better sportsmanship together, people become more united in that they share the common factors and are carrying out the same homeworks. What is more, it will help improving our health both physically and mentally as it aids to cope with the stresses from work and otherwise harsh life.

The World Cup which opens in the year 2002 is gaining a world wide attention. It is important not to let down the foreign guests' expectations and in addition we should get their complements as the overall evaluation.

By Jung Woo-ah

The writer is a freshman of English Education Dept.

Some months ago, a HUFSS professor called me up and told me he'd been following my film reviews in the Korea Times. He told me he'd like to meet me and I was only too happy to oblige. This meeting with a kindred spirit has proven to be one of the most rewarding friendships of my life. I can honestly say that I love Professor Yang Dong-gun like a father. He has been an avid promoter of my career and I am eternally grateful to him for his efforts.

No one has ever exhibited this kind of generosity and kindness to me before. At 73, Professor Kang displays the youthful vigor of a 30 year old and uses it to good purpose. One of his kindest acts was to introduce me to Kang Jae-gyu, Korea's premier director.

While I have met Director Kang in person, I know him better through his films than personal interaction. The truth is we have a language barrier.

But that doesn't prevent us from communicating. His films speak to me in a way few films do. After seeing "The Gingko Bed", I feel I have met a kindred spirit. For anyone unfamiliar with the story, it imparts the legend of a love that lasts a thousand years. A love powerful enough to last a thousand years is certain to capture the hearts of a nation. And that's exactly what happened when Kang Jae-gyu released the souls of Jung-mun and Princess Midan onto the screens of movie houses.

The souls of Princess Midan and her court musician, Jung-mun, long imprisoned within two Gingko trees were tragically separated by the jealous wrath of General Hwang, who assumes the form of a hawk and destroys the tree housing Midan's soul.

The wood from this tree is then fashioned into a bed and becomes the permanent residence for her soul for a thousand years. Jung-mun, reincarnated in the 20th century as Su-hyun — a college art teacher — discovers his past when he brings home an antique gingko bed, containing the soul of his immortal beloved unbeknownst to him.

Su-hyun's life is thrown into turmoil when the princess reaches out to him from beyond the grave. Her efforts only succeed in arousing the wrath of General Hwang,

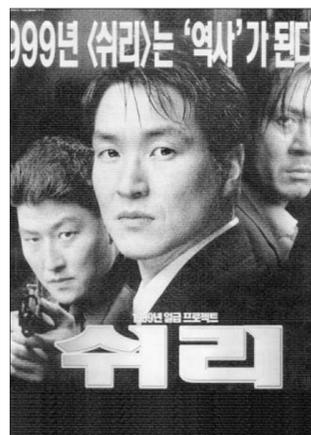
whose jealousy is as timeless as her love. Vowing to kill Su-hyun if she attempts to see him, the princess begs him to let her see him one last time. He retaliates by striking his own bargain, this time with Su-hyun. Invading the body of Sun-young, the lover Su-hyun has chosen in this life, Hwang vows to kill her should the princess try to stay with him.

Things come to a head when General Hwang attempts to kill Su-hyun. The ensuing struggle sets the bed on fire and the millennium-long love triangle ends in flames. The pathos is palpable and truly heartbreaking for anyone fortunate enough to believe in love.

Since its release in 1996, "The Gingko Bed" has popularized the Oriental concept of rebirth among Korean moviegoers. As a result the film has brought the concept of karma and traditional Korean dress back into fashion. In contrast with the well-known Hollywood blockbuster "Ghost", which shows how lovers cannot be separated even by death, "The Gingko Bed" shows how love can survive for a whole millennium. Telling the story of a secret love sleeping in a bed for a thousand years, the film has aroused a nationwide obsession in the concept of "former lives".

The film also established a new trend in Asian fashion and music. Four year's after the movie's release, it continues to spawn an obsession with the concept of "millennial love". The film took the lion's share of receipts when it opened in Hong Kong despite being up against major Hollywood heavyweights. Capitalizing on the sensation caused by the film, many TV shows and commercials poked fun at the concept of "millennial love", making it a popular target of parody.

Following the success of Director Kang's blockbuster "Swiri", Kang Jae-gyu Film is planning to re-release "The Gingko Bed" to coincide with the release of its sequel, "The Legend of Gingko". If anything, the sequel is even more captivating than the original story. The story revolves around the love lives of four people, whose destinies are controlled by one woman's ambition and hatred. The



"Swiri" is one of the Kang Jae-gyu's representative films.

lovers are Dan, Juk, Bi, and Yun. Soo is the sorceress who controls their fates. Her great ambition and jealousy obstructs their love, leaving them imprisoned in an hourglass of fate through which their love may yet be fated.

The entangled chains of karma bind them one to another, sealing their fates. The film shows us those who choose to accept their destinies along with those who choose to resist their karma with all their might.

Soo will be played by Lee Mi-sook. A veteran actress of 20 years experience, Miss Lee never stops pushing herself. She is well known for studying her roles and immersing herself in her characters. Dan will be played by Kim Suk-hoon, one of Korea's biggest sex symbols. He has considerable experience on the stage working with the National Theater. Juk will be played by Sul Kyung-goo also with a long background in theatrical arts. His acting received deserved praise when he starred in last year's "Peppermint Candy".

After being cast in "The Legend of Gingko", he completed a month of grueling training in horseback riding, archery, and fencing and has now been reborn as Juk. Bi

will be played by Choi Jin-sil, a well-known actress with ten years experience. And Kim Yoon-jin will assume the role of Yun. She rose to fame after starring in the blockbuster "Swiri". With this kind of lineup, Korean audiences have something to really look forward to.

Directed by Director Kang's apprentice, Park Jae-hyun, "The Legend of Gingko" is certain to thrill audiences as much as its predecessor. Director Park was born in Seoul and majored in film and acting at Chongang University. After graduating from university, he went on to write scripts for various media, including soap operas, musicals, plays, and films. He later gained experience as an assistant director and gained the skills required to undertake his own work.

He won the confidence of Director Kang, when they worked together on various projects, including "Swiri", a project which boosted his own confidence. As a result, he has been chosen to direct "The Legend of Gingko", Kangjegy Film's first production of the year 2000.

Kang Jae-gyu has plans to release ten films a year for the time being. He plans to release five films for the Korean market and five for the overseas market. There is even talk of him producing bilingual and even English-language films down the road. He is learning English at the moment and plans to take an intensive course in London sometime soon.

"What I want is for the audience to enjoy the movie," says the man who seems to have his hand on the pulse of the nation. Respect seems to work both ways. Director kang has respect for his audience and there is every indication it is mutual. It is what could be called a mutual love affair. Let us hope it lasts for a thousand years.

By Timothy Watson

The professor of College of English

Reviewing Exhibition: 2000 the 1st Earth Art Festival

# Smell of Soil, Smell of Art

## I. Unfamiliar Village, Gurim

Many people might not know the village of Gurim. It is a small town located in Yeongam-gun, Cholla-namdo. First of all, it is famous for its porcelain. The kiln in Gurim, which spans some two kilometers in scale, was once the base of a high technology industry. In this location, glazed earthenware, known as Koryo Celadon, was produced. Koryo Celadon is now regarded as the turning point in Korean pottery culture and the most valuable of Korean ceramics.

And it still maintains the essence of the traditional Korean village. The village is one of those rare places that still maintains Confucianism tradition, Daedongge, which is the cooperative system of helping each other within the town. And as for the outer appearance, it's very old-fashioned with arbor, mud walls, and Korean-style houses. However, this doesn't mean Gurim is just a conservative village.

Historically, it has always accepted new technology and information, while still maintaining its foundation of old traditions. This was possible due to its advantageous location. Sangdepo, an international trading port, is nearby and the area adjoined Japan and China. In the period of Mahan, for example, they accepted Jar Coffin (pottery coffins for burying corpses) from China and transmitted them to Japan and Korea. Also, the Zen sect handed down from China came to be a strong pillar for the foundation of the

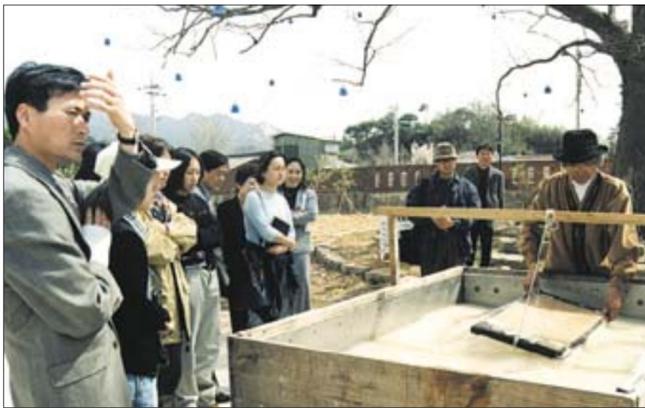
Koryu Kingdom. As the preceding would indicate, an open city that maintains old traditions always cultivates new culture.

## II. Opening the Earth Art Festival

It was 1986 that the value of Gurim porcelain became more widely known. A superficial investigation by Ewha Women's University Museum found a piece of china at Gurim-ri.

After the excavation, they made important academic findings by discovering that Gurim was once the base of the development of Koryo Celadon. In the early stages, they simply accomplished the job that preserved the site of relics and approached the subject with a pure academic purpose. Then, they changed directions and tried to approach people and surroundings to share the value of the soil and beauty of Gurim. With this in mind, the Yeongan Pottery Culture Center was built last year and the Earth Art Festival is suppose to held from this year.

For this year's exhibition, titled "Gurim Village Project 1," seven artists and an architect have been invited to participate: Yook Keun-byung, Lee Bul, Cho Duck-hyun, Lee Hyung-woo, Yun Suk-nam, Lim Choong-sup, Lim Ok-sang, and Min Hyun-shik. The exhibition extends beyond the confines of the Pottery Culture Center and takes place throughout the village. The whole village is a stage for this exhibition. In this small village, one of the few places in Korea where the affinities between man,



An atrisan is showing how to make Korean paper to the people. During the festival, lots of side events are added which induce people's participation.

land, and tradition have remained largely intact, the artists take an expansive approach to their subject of land and soil to include broader ideas concerning nature.

They attempt to trace connections between the accumulated history of the region and the beauty of its landscape, including aspects of contemporary life.

This festival starting March 29 will continue for three months till June 28. And various activities, including special lecture by artists and participant programs will be added.

## III. Contents of the Play

The artists seek to undertake meditations at various sites that harbor the spirit of a past, in which the natural elements of earth, water, and wind formed the basis of life in the community. For instance, the architect Min Hyun-shik has been investigating the organic system of paths and waterways in the village to shed light on the tradition of animist beliefs, which conceived of heaven, earth, and man as a single, large organic entity.

Lee Bul, with the assistance of a master potter, produces ceramic sculptures of fragmented cyborg parts that are displayed alongside artifacts recovered from ancient clay burial urns. Cho Duck-hyun has staged an excavation of dog-shaped artifacts, putting an imaginative spin on the region's historical background and lore. Both of these works explore the territory of archetypal myths that lie beyond finite space and the inexorable flow of time.

Meanwhile, other artists produce works that together constitute a kind of ritual invoking the spirit and vitality of the past. Yook Geun-byung constructed a large sculptural mound using soil from the village and hang from tree branches numerous bells made of fired clay.

Lim Choong-sup has attempted to achieve an encounter with the past by floating sculptured objects on the water of the bay, Sangdaepo, which once served as an important point of cultural exchange between China and Japan. Lim Ok-sang produces a work that symbolically seeks to revive the idea of mother earth. The sorrowful history of women's lives lingering in the shadows of the past is addressed by Yun Suk-nam's arrangement of white

gomushin (flat-bottomed rubber shoes that were commonly associated with conventional notions of womanhood) on a village pavilion and an installation composed of pottery fragments.

Finally, Lee Hyung-woo has borrowed the front yard of a private house in the village to produce works that deal with the form and texture of clay, and its intimate presence in our lives.

## IV. Our mother earth and its value

Amid the rapid march of industrialization and consumerism, almost all of the land in this nation has been overtaken by urbanization. In light of this, earth and nature take on a particular significance as a source of alternative values. This festival gives us a chance to experience the earth's environmental, artistic, and maternal values. Also, we can share the history of this village while appreciating the plays that contain some meaningful concept.

Futhermore, this exhibition shows how distinctive local culture can be a source of universal culture. Considering that, these days, most cultural activities are planned and performed in Seoul, this exhibition, staged in a small village at the far southern tip of Korea, is a small gesture toward the possibility of cultural globalization.

The brisk cultural activities, however, cannot succeed only through the construction of a building and temporary festival. First, a unique and clear management schedule should be established first and a system should be established whereby each specialist can join in. In other words, the expert human resources that can lead the program, the budget, and the system that can share information with the central government is the best way of ensuring that local culture continues to exert an influence on the greater world.

Though there is some inefficiency at present, with the passage of time, the Earth Art Festival will mature. We expect the village of Gurim will continue to be a pivotal influence in this objective.

By Hong Joo-hee  
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The exhibition takes place throughout the whole village of Gurim. In the backyard of Sangdaepo, Lim Ok-sang produces a work that symbolically seeks to revive the idea of mother earth using fired clay.

## ARTICLES WANTED

The Argus is now waiting for articles from readers on any subjects on-and-off campus.

The Argus a gives designated contribution fee to the articles.

Column	Contents	Length
Letters to Argus	Suggestions on and criticisms on Argus	1-2pages typed, double-spaced
The Owl of Minerva	Philosophical and critical essay	2pages typed, double-spaced
Contribution	Treaties and critiques on any subjects	4-5pages typed, double-spaced
Open Box	Pros and cons on a subject which will be announced every month later on	1.2pages typed, double-spaced
Reader's Voice	Suggestions and criticisms on HUFs	1page typed, double-spaced

## Dating on Sunday



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

## Being Crazy on Something

Walking along the main entrance road of school, there hangs big placard says "Winner of the amateur boxing championship, Lee Jae-ho(T-93)." One might observe it carefully and might be thinking "Was there a boxer in our school?" or, matter of fact, there aren't that many students who are aware of the Boxing Club. Having appointed with him, the reporter expected some well-muscled and masculine man. His outlook and attitudes, however, were quite contrary to the reporter's expectation. His outer appearance was rather soft and gentle. In addition, he answered the questions in quiet and clear manner.

He had begun boxing about one and a half year ago, Nov. 1998. There wasn't a specific reason why he started boxing. He liked many kinds of sports so had thought about boxing as one part of it. Then, by chance, he saw a poster of Kim Gwang-shin boxing center in Imun-dong so he registered. He met some school friends there and decided to make HUFs Boxing Club.

The club started from summer vacation, last year and now, it has twelve members. Though it is not still accepted as a formal *Dong-a-ri*, it activates briskly and the members have a great passion in their club. They regularly exercise three times a week and try to publicize their existence in HUFs. Lee also wants many HUFsans to have interest and participate on it. "Compared to other exercises, boxing is a sport that can start rather late of an age and it doesn't require much time to master its technical skills," Lee added, "Anyone who has an interest in boxing or wants to exercise, they could join in."

As it is not a formal *Dong-a-ri* yet, it has many difficulties, too. They don't have their own place yet. They share the Health Club's room for the time being. Of course, the budget is definitely insufficient. However, with the permission of the school and more participations of the students, there is a chance it to be more matured and stabled.

Besides the boxing, Lee is very talented. He is now one of the members of 'Hanlimjung' which is the place for HUFsans who prepare the CPA(a Certified Public Accountant) examination. He began his studying roughly one year ago. He said the examination is also one of the "challenge" to him. With a smile, he added that his bad credit might influenced on his decision trying for that challenge. Steadily, he is preparing his exam which is in Feb. next year.

When the reporter asked about his first dream, he answered that, surprisingly, it was a rock singer. Actually he has been a drummer in rock group "Foreign Region" for several years. From the period of high school, he made a band with his buddies and gave performances. He's planning retire his role to in Foreign Region after his last performance in May.

Whatever it may be, when he assumes something as his challenging goal, he is deeply absorbed in it and finally masters it. His great enthusiasm on boxing, and playing drumming shows this symbolically. At the very same time, however, he is very humble. During the interview, he often said that boxing is very easy sport that everyone can enjoy it and the rest of the members in his club are all better than he is, in proficiency. He thinks that anyone in his club has a possibility to win the championship if only they tried to. When the reporter asked lastly, for his life philosophy, he briefly answered "to be crazy on something and finally grasp it".

Throughout the interview, he never lost his modest manner and, sometimes he showed his passion for something he pursues on. The reporter was impressed his ceaseless trials on whatever he decided to do and his humble manner. The Argus wishes all of the friends in the campus also know what they really want to do and chase their dream day by day.

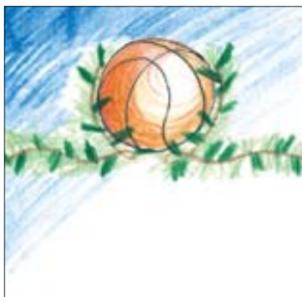
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## CHAFS

CHAT+HUFs

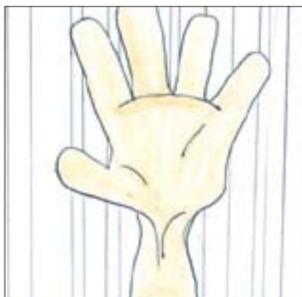
Choe Jay-hwa / Cartoonist of The Argus



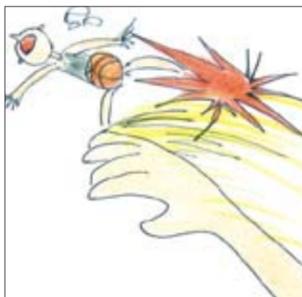
HUFsans VS Park Seun-jun and boys.



Park tries dunk shoot as breakin defense of HUFsans.



Blocking!



United Power of HUFsans.