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Wangsan Says "No" to Class

The Regular General Students Meeting (RGSM) of the Wangsan campus was held at the open theater on April 2nd to mainly strengthen students' wills for stopping the tuition hike. The campaign of this semester was started under the slogan of "When we are together, we are never afraid of anything", with many a student in this place and also the struggle of tuition fees by boycotting classes. However, the number of those present unfortunately did not reach a quorum.

Before starting the RGSM, a full vote which was conducted from March 28th to 30th in every entrance of buildings, was counted in front of students there. Only 3,237 students participated in voting, out of a total number of Wangsan students qualified to vote, 6,285. An approval turnout was recorded at 71.9% with 2,330 approving votes, 712 being against and another 195 votes were invalid. Therefore, every classroom gate of each building was finally closed by approval of students for a strong struggle against the undemocratic school authorities.

At the beginning of this meeting, the vice-president of the GSC, Hwang Jung-hwan (L-94) introduced members of the council but they were not certified by present students due to the short number of participants unfortunately. And then, the director of the council Jung Koo-ung (P-95)



Song Hye-min / The Argus

Wangsan students are cheering at the result of poll at the open theater on April 2nd.

reported the expenses of their activity during winter vacation and documents were produced showing where the money was spent with receipts. Criticizing the dark administration of the school authorities, they showed accurately how they spent the money of the GSC to students.

Students of each college went to close the doors of classrooms in each building in person with a pious spirit

expecting to have a meeting with the school representatives again to find reasonable ways to improve HUFs's situation. The vice-president expressed some regret unable to be with students there because of their lack of publicity activities. "I and other members did not want to close the doors of classrooms for a long time, we expect to reach a mutual agreement with the school. Instead of the door closing, other programs with

students were prepared such as college athletic games." Students to stand by the council. He asked a sacrifice ceremony to ancestral spirits by getting down on their knees and bowing was followed for bringing back our rights. They ended the RGSM as students and the council members shared drinks with the hope to win against the school authorities.

By Song Hye-min / The Argus

Shouts for 6% Education Finance

Many students of universities in Seoul and Incheon held a rally to protest the raising of tuition fees at the Royal Ancestors Shrine on March 30th. The students insisted on stopping raising of tuition fees, and instead insisted on raising them only 6% in line with national educational finance, and also withdrawing the neo-liberalistic restructuring of education.

As before, many students of Hanchongnyon and other students participated in the rally together with a declaration that they should unite for this co-purpose.

During the opening part of this rally, there were some performances related to protesting the raising of tuition fees. In the middle of the rally, the president of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies General Student

Council (GSC) Lee Seung-joo said, "The present government is only strengthening the national defenses without assuring the basic right to be educated now, and the Kim Dae-jung' government should increase educational expenses instead of increasing national defense expenditures right now."

Finally, the president of Kwangwoon University GSC delivered the speech firming up their will of struggle. He said, "Let's push on for our Five Demands by university students' unity in all parts of the country." The Five Demands, are as follows: △Withdraw raising tuition fees, and expand by 6% the national educational finance. △Expose the absurdity of private schools, and revise the law of private schools from all sides. △Abolish the

plan of development of national universities. △Abolish widening the units of recruitment. △Withdraw restructuring of universities by all sides.

After this rally, there was an arrangement rally at Hongik University. The rally started with the president of Hongik University GSC' speech to confirm students' determination. Particularly, at that place, a place for the freshmen to join in the rally was also prepared.

Besides, an official canvass of the votes about a vote for the accomplishment of a strike of the students was held on March 29th. The strike of the students, however, was not accomplished because of lacking a quorum.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Main Building Put on First Stage of Construction

The cornerstone laying ceremony for the construction of the new Main Building was held in the front yard of Foreign Language Training & Testing Center on March 30th. Previously, the Samwhan Corporation had received the bid for this construction at a cost of 17.3 billion won.

Starting with the University President's speech, the cornerstone laying ceremony continued with the chief director's words of encouragement and the president of

the alumni association's message of congratulations the ceremony lasted for about half an hour. This construction is only the first stage of a major project which will build only one part of the Main Building. Specifically, it includes a four-story building with a three-story underground parking lot that can house approximately 400 cars.

In the meantime, the GSC and school authorities had discussed this matter through the Committee of Construction of the Main Building.

They, however, obviously did not reach an agreement about this. Also the GSC has still adhered to stop the school authorities from construction of the next stage, and rough going is expected. Various public opinions in University are making the settlement of the issue difficult as well.

This event means the beginning of full-scale construction. This construction will last until February in 2004.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Tuition Struggle on Both Campuses but Not Quite Same Result

Imun Campus

Small and big assemblies lead by the Imun General Student Council (GSC) were held several times throughout the last month. So far the result amounts to zip considering that the representatives of each colleges were full of ardor to bring the students together for a struggle against school and its authoritative orders.

The first assembly was on March 14th at the Open Theater. The number of students participated was very limited, some people blamed the

chilly weather and some blamed the time for holding such meetings for that day was "White Day", a day to celebrate for couples in love.

"To be frank, we didn't know that assemblies were in schedule. I wonder if the GSC is trying hard in organizing a large scale meetings within the school," complained Lee Min-kyung (F-00).

The first meeting's content was teaching participating freshmen people-songs. Speeches on denouncing the school administration continued. "We are stricken to see the school raise the tuition by 7% without giving a glance at the protesting

students," said Park Jong-yup (L-99).

The previous gathering was on March 28th with an urgent need for a good turnout. It was to encourage students to participate in voting for the indefinite period of refusal in taking classes or until the school decides to listen. However, there is no result. With barely 40% of Imun voters, the poll was ineffective from the beginning.

Wangsan Campus

Regular General Student Meeting (RGSM) for the representatives

of each college of Wangsan was on April 2nd. The voting ballot, conclusive for the students to stop taking classes, was opened and counted during the turnout. More than half of the voters decided that they refuse going in to class. They are hoping that such action will make the school listen to what students have been saying all these time.

Unlike the situation at the Imun campus, Wangsan GSC and fellow students of Wangsan were putting up their struggle together relatively well against the seven percent raise the school decided on at the beginning of the school year. Since then, protests

and heated arguments were taken place. Some opposed to the school's determinate attitude in rather a rash form according to the writing board on the school internet homepage.

Most of the writings on the website were, however, assisting the struggle. "School thought students at Wangsan were puppets, not able to do anything. We have to show them that our struggle will go on and that our voice will be heard," anguished comments from students were expressed anonymously about the school's one-sided decision.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



Kim Mi-ji / The Argus

Worker in rage...

A member of Daewoo Motor Union is protesting against massive layoffs in Chongmyo Park on March 17th.



America is starting to use it's matches.

Beware of NMD



The Argus

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The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper in Korea, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism and academic excellence.

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270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791)

Tel : 961-4153, 4467 Fax : 962-7128

San 89, Wangsan-ri, Mohyun-myon, Yongin, Kyonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)

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Editorial

Who Is the Real “Spoiled Child”?

“Spoiled Child” is a comment of the US President about Kim Jeong-il in the US-Korea summit meeting. In the summit, Bush declared himself against the Sunshine policy of South Korea, harboring groundless enmity against North Korea. The serious declaration of Bush had major repercussions all over the peaceful relationships developing between North and South Korea, because, America showed that they treated the North as an enemy.

The North Korean government immediately laced into Bush’s attitude by boycotting the ministry meeting between North and South Korea. And, they alerted the South Korean government and Bush to break off the present peaceful atmosphere. As we know, the Sunshine policy was the most or the only fruit of the Kim Dae-jung government. So, the Kim government is racking its brains for a solution to this problem.

But, this situation is not only our problem. The offensive foreign policies of the Bush administration are raising troubles all over the world. In the Asia, the administrations have taken a threatening attitude over the selling of weapons to Taiwan. Then China, the first potential enemy of the US, is criticizing the policy for interfering in its domestic affairs. In the Arab world, the administration has already bombed the central part of Iraq in right after the inauguration. Also, the ally of America, Israel is killing the Palestine people by weapons made in the USA. In Europe, they offended its traditional enemy Russia by banishing Russian diplomats. The banishment problem was a retaliatory act caused by the banishing of an American spy. This action is only to stimulate Russia for a neo-cold war for which the Bush administration is elaborating a plan.

In a word, the American administration is searching for a war. Or they need to have potential enemies. The National Missile Defense (NMD) which was made by the conservatives and the munitions companies of America. They emphasized that the NMD is needed for protection of America and their allied nations from a war crisis. Also, they feel sure that they should oppress with power their enemies like North Korea for world peace. Their peace by the NMD, however, has a great gap with the peace of the whole world.

Above all, the total crisis of war is on the decrease than in the former days. North Korea changed its foreign policy to escape its cumulative economic crisis. Especially, the 6.15 South-North Joint Declaration brought on the faith that the North is a reasonable country at least. Also, no one believes that the missiles of the North can fly away to America by penetrating their defense-line. It is not to neglect the North’s power. It is true that any country that has courage to fight against the super power of America in a world war won’t happen. China and Russia are the same in having no intentions of war against America. They are no longer a communist society evidenced by their opening their markets after the Cold War, their economic systems are depending on the “made in USA”. The victory of war is decided on by economic power, because, it is hardly possible that they would cause an unnecessary war.

Also, the NMD is the system only for the USA. It forces their allied nation such like South Korea not to pulled down the clag mire and not to escape the fear complex about war. And, the American economy meets the new munitions boom when their enemies are fired on by missiles of the NMD. Of course, peace by the NMD will be possible after all the enemy has died. We are oppressed by the NMD which keeps away war. Also, we are looking over the fact that the Bush administration makes specific countries as their enemy. The NMD is just a violence by the supreme power of America. The war is not occupied by the “gang countries” such as North Korea, but the “police of the world” could make a war with excessive power. Peace isn’t attained by more strengthened power.

Visiting Kang Myung-soon, minister of Leftovers Mission Center

Been There Done That, with the Poor

“I am only living in a hard way with the poor”. The minister Kang Myung-soon introduced herself in this way. She has been the head of a relief organization for the poor and has lived with them for twenty-six years. Her job includes being the director of the Leftovers Mission Center, the principal of a school for poor women, the principal of the Joyful House: a place of rest for children and juveniles made by Ansan city, the executive director of the Yeheun Sahrahn Nahnum Community Corporation, etc.

She has thought poverty causes severe pain to women and children. So she takes a lot of interest in the problems of children and women. In 1999, she received the Woman of the Year award presented by the Korean Association of Female Organizations for recognition of her work in educational activity for poor women.

This event also became an opportunity that made her the principal of the Joyful Union: a small loan program not requiring collateral. She gave an interview to a radio station after receiving the Woman of the Year award and someone in charge of City Group, which is supporting the loan program, heard the interview just in time. Soon he gave her the job because he judged her to be the right person for the task to implant the will for self-support to the poor.

I. An active life since youth

She attended Ewha University in the 1970s. In those days, she didn’t attend university well because the university was often ordered to close. Naturally she could not but have interest in activities outside the university rather than the studies inside.

She took an active part in a dongari named the Federation of Christian Councils. She felt that university students should approach the poor while she was on the council. She also led an active life on the student council. In 1972, when the October Revitalizing Reforms were proclaimed, she served as the president of the student council and took the

lead of an all-night vigil prayer meeting for national salvation. At that time, the president of Ewha University was at the head of the street demonstration. She said, “I was impressed to see the president’s activity.” In fact, she decided to live for the poor, influenced by the president.

II. Her remarkable activity in relieving the poor

In 1974, after she graduated from Ewha University, she just set foot inside the board-framed houses of Sadang dong. At first, she cared for the children there. So she made a room for the children’s study and taught them. She educated them in that manner for approximately ten years. Then, in 1986, she established the Leftovers Mission Center to fill the necessity of having a system. Started with a paltry sum of a thousand won, and the Mission Center continued to grow.

In the middle of this progress, the Korean government borrowed enormous amount of foreign capital from the IMF. This circumstances gave her an open question. Because the IMF incident threatened the basic right to live, simply conducting educational work had no effect any more. She soon set to work to improve the living conditions of the poor. For instance, she gave assistance to study rooms and free provision of meals at the same time. The Joyful House is not simply a facility for giving of free food. In this place, the children eat merrily, play merrily, study merrily and talk merrily.

Also she took an active part in women’s affairs. Firstly, she founded Yeheun Women’s School and became the principal. By the way, the students of this school are just mothers. Because she thought the mothers with inadequate schooling should be literate enough to educate their children well.

Next she established a poor women’s school as part of the relief planning. The work was composed of three detailed items. One is to educate the children, another is to



Cho Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

educate the teachers to teach them, and educate illiterate women. These programs were very meaningful in teaching the ways for poor women, who were looked down on for not having any chance to learn, to live for themselves.

The poor women’s school was reorganized to be the Cooperation Yeheun Sahrahn Nahnum Community last year. In fact, the movement of the Joyful Union is also one of main campaigns undertaken by this community. As shown above, the Joyful Union is an organization which loans funds without collateral to the poor. Some people doubt the success or failure of this loan program. The minister Kang Myung-soon, however, said about this, “I believe that the program will settle down successfully. Because I also believe in humanity.” She showed some successful examples to us while smiling. But realistic problems won’t be ignored . She laid bare her heart that warm helping hands are acutely needed.

III. Her future plan

She remembered that she had been

impressed with the children calling her “Mom”. She said, “what the children want is not just a formal support but a warm concern. The children are sons and daughters of all of us born in our society. So we are responsible for these children.” Continuously, she told her future plan, “I think a united welfare effort for the family is surely needed. As before, if we keep considering the social problems such as children’s problems, juvenile problems, women’s problems and old people’s problems, separately maybe we won’t solve the problems. For the above mentioned problems are connected with each other closely. Therefore all of us should endeavour to build up an institutional systems for solving these problems fully.”

The minister Kang Myung-soon is now getting ready for another life like this.

By Kim Jae-hyuk

Reporter of News Section

Teacher, Oh My Teacher

My Youthfulness Told Me to Go for Freedom of Press



Lee Min-a / The Argus

Kim Chin-hong

Professor of Communication and Information

March 17, 1975. 3 AM. Two hundred unidentified men burst in through the door swinging wooden clubs. They were drunk, yet violent enough to drag 150 or so resisting employees out of their working area. The gang was assumed to have taken orders from the Donga management to disperse the sit-in strike that rose from the workers of the Donga Newspaper and Donga Broadcasting System (DBS). Most of the strikers were reporters, anchors and producers and they were discharged that night from their jobs without any clear explanation.

Twenty-six years have passed since these

young reporters were victimized during the press-seizure of the former military-backed administration of Park Chung-hee. Then the dismissed reporters formed an organization to demand a deep apology for the wrongful dismissals in an effort to restore their honor in the name of fighting for democracy in journalism. The Donga Struggle Committee for Press Freedom is their official title, and Professor Kim Chin-hong in the Department of Communication and Information was one of the 131 members of the Donga Struggle Committee.

“It’s a relief that the government has finally noted our struggle as a movement for democracy,” Professor Kim started pointing out the fact that was announced in February. “But I could never forget what we went through in the decade of the rule by martial law.”

Donga Newspaper and DBS were known for their public confidence when Professor Kim was a reporter for its National Section in the 70’s. The articles were written by young and honest reporters that covered news rather aggressively toward the ruling government at the time. Donga fell under government control in its contents of its news stories and was suppressed financially. Finally, the reporters declared the 10.24

Freedom of the Press Statement, a promise that they would live up to by action for upright journalism just a few months before they lost their jobs in 1975.

Professor Kim tried to cover the dark side of the 1970’s in Korea. Even though such articles were censored and hardly printed on paper, he reported from student political activism to prayer meetings for the imprisoned. One of the prisoners was Yoo Hong-joon, a progressive activist who is now a renowned writer and gives lectures. Professor Kim interviewed Yoo Hong-joon’s mother while her son was in jail. He got hold of Yoo’s letters and kept them for records that might prove what it was like back then. Unfortunately, he had to get rid of them for it was dangerous to keep anything that showed one was involved in “lefty’s ideology”. Soon, Professor Kim was actually taken to an downtown hotel and was locked up for a week. He was on the verge of being tortured in a filled tub by the agents sent from the government.

“Young people these days might not understand why I chose the hard way,” Professor Kim smiled when The Argus commented that there were easier ways to work as a reporter for a big press firm. “Most of my co-reporters were fighting against the

authoritarian government. I couldn’t allow myself to be at ease.”

He continued on with his idea on the virtue of being a true journalist. “It is very important for reporters to give judgements on a story as quickly as they can. That judgement relays on how, what and when the reporter will be able to make a suitable item out of something. My youthfulness told me that a reporter should be brave, quick-witted, yet sincere. I can never regret my work with the Donga Struggle Committee.”

After the Donga Struggle Committee for Press Freedom was approved for its democratic movements this year, the members of the committee gathered on March 17 to recollect that night in 1975 which drove them into becoming rogue reporters. They marched up to the firm and demanded the authorities’ apology again.

Even if there were no obvious political censoring as in the past, the stark fact was that the Korean press should go with the recent drift of public opinion in reforming press, Professor Kim added.

By Lee Min-a

Associate Editor of National Section

Letter to The Argus

Crisis at Daewoo Motor adds more faults to Kim Government

The excruciating pain develops day after day to the 1750 laborers who lost their jobs two months ago. And the heart breaking menace is about to occur to many more laborers who are scheduled to be fired from the Daewoo Motor.

For over a year the Daewoo workers have been fighting for their jobs against an incompetent government and their falling company. But with lack of power and support, the struggle against survival in this country is shadowed by the policies taken by the government today. With the restructuring pulling down workers and making hundreds of irregular work forces everyday, President Kim administration is taking risks to overcome the economic difficulties. He has been generous to *chaebols* by giving trillions of won to the distorted firms while cutting thousands of jobs in addition. Giving foreign investment the advantage to buy up profitable companies in unimaginably cheap

price. But his courtesy is not going to last unless he does something to the forgotten unemployed workers out in the streets.

Two years ago, Daewoo went into work-out to recover from the debts related to insolvent operation. But after the work-out, 4,300 workers have left the enterprise and 2,794 more labors are on the verge of losing their jobs. The company has gone bankrupt and the head of the owner has run away not to take the blame.

Nevertheless, Daewoo corruption is due to three reasons. Firstly, Kim Woo-choong’s careless drive into the world economy. He has been shouting “World Management” and extending his company to every corner of the world, using the country’s taxes to pour in riches from far away land. But his firm had weak financial structures and poor analysing skills. Daewoo Motor didn’t have what it took to become a world-class motor company.

Secondly, the incomprehensive creditors weren’t fit for the job. They lent tremendous amount of money to Daewoo without any previous scrutiny. They either trusted the firm too much or the corruption between the banks-enterprises-government made the creditors stay quiet. It is a well known fact that Kim Woo-choong has spread money into the politics. This is another good example between the relationship of the government and companies.

Last and the most vicious criticism should go to the government. President Kim has tried to overcome the contradictions in the economy by lay-offs and selling companies to foreign companies. Daewoo Motor was agreed to be sold off to Ford Motors for a less than one tenth of what it really costs.

But after Ford refused the offer, the price is hitting the bottom. GM is looking on for a new deal, but it doesn’t seem worth the ordeal. GM is notorious for cutting hundreds

of jobs and the doesn’t want the whole enterprise. They are tricky managers and would be taking healthy and efficient parts left in Daewoo Motor. It would be better for the laborers to buy the company and run it themselves. But the government will not allow this to happen.

Still the fight must go on. The government has to taken responsibility and hire the already fired workers. Whether it is done by foreign investment or by the government itself.

They can’t abandon the laborers who worked for countless hours to improve the company. President Kim has to stop his savage rampage against them and return the pressure to the *chaebols*. The struggle must go on!

Ahn Hong-duk (DP-00)

Rally on campus

I am a freshman at the Kyunghee University. I read the March issue of The Argus and found quite a lot of articles on struggles lead by students on and off the campus. I realized that this fight people are leading to stop the tuition hike wasn’t only about a limited number of people, but about everyone.

I, myself was involved in such struggle few days ago at my school. It was my first time being there with the entire school yelling, chanting and learning wonderful new songs classified as the people-song. Frankly, I don’t know much about these problems but I hope to learn as much as I can, in circle of my friends and senior classmates.

Lee Hee-kyung

Freshman of Kyunghee University

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus is pleased to announce the new 7 cub-reporters who have been selected through examinations. They are : Lee So-jung (FE-01), Yang Joo-young (IC-01) from the Imun campus and Ahn Hee-yeun (A-01), Ha Kyung-hwan (E-01), Kang Han-a (S-01), Kim Sang-min (CSE-01) and Oh Eun-hyuk (EC-01) from the Wangsan campus. The Argus expresses congratulations to the cub-reporters, hoping that they will become true journalists.

.....

The Argus is expecting more of 67th cub-reporters this month.

Turn in your applications by April 13.

Written Tests : April 13
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For more information
02) 961-4153, 031) 330-4113

Analyzing the current problems on constructing new main building

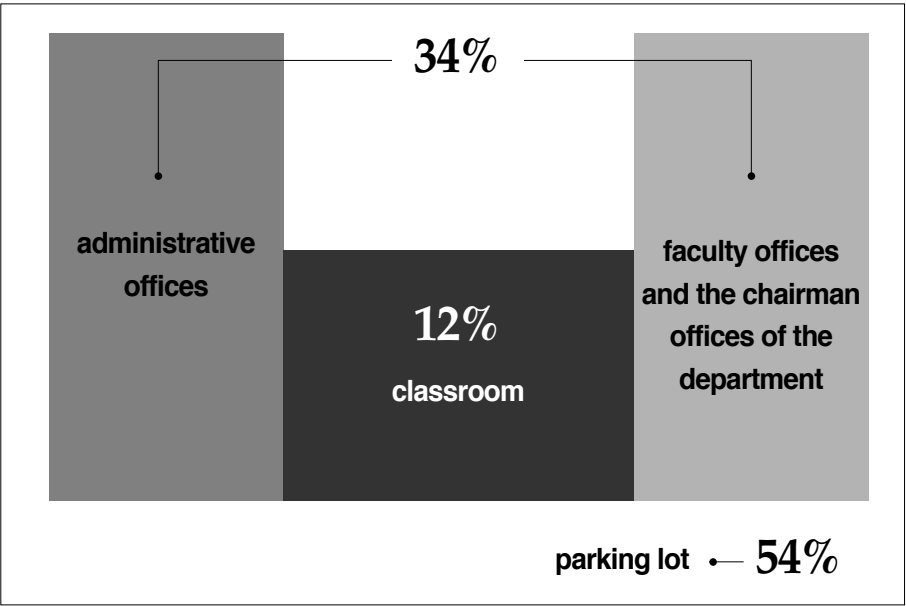
Main Building, Pie in the Sky

The school authorities announced that the construction of the new Main Building would start on March 30th. Previously, Samwhan Corporation had received the bid for this construction at a cost of 17.3 billion won.

The construction is only the first stage of a major project and currently will build only one part of the Main Building. Specifically, it includes a four-story building with a three-story underground parking lot that can house approximately 400 cars.

Some problems, however, are being brought forward by the GSC and students recently. Above all, attention is being focused on the usage of the rooms of the Main Building. The reason that this problem has become a hot potato is the shortage of rooms for the students. The students are now insisting that the rooms will be insufficient compared with the large number of other ones.

- I. What facilities are in the new main building?
- According to the scheme made by the Department of Construction, after the first stage of construction, the new Main Building will become a building with four stories above ground and three beneath ground level. Observing carefully the layout of the new Main Building, there are so many kinds of facilities.
- Firstly, in the underground, about 4,670 pyong will be used for a parking lot. It is said that the facility can accommodate approximately 400 cars. Secondly, 3,660 pyong will be used for facilities such as administrative organizations, faculty offices, the chairman of the department offices, large lecture rooms etc. on the ground floor. The sum of the number of individual facilities is now estimated to exceed one hundred.
- II. The rooms for students are only 10%?
- As shown above, actually, substantial space for students is considerably short. So long as anyone reads the following data, they will be able to judge easily whether the insistence is truth or not. The data shows that the rate of the rooms for students is 10 percent maximum whereas the parking lot and other facilities without correlation to students are more than 50 percent.
- In fact, at the beginning, the University President said to students that he would construct the new Main Building through donations.
- But he broke the promise and took 12 billion won from tuition fees. This amount is considerably a lot when the sum total for constructing the new Main Building is 17.3 billion won. Nevertheless, the school authorities are neglecting students again. A parking lot that is too large is also arousing a problem. In light of the scale of the school, a room large enough to house about 400 cars is certainly unreasonable.
- III. We should conduct the “win-win” strategy
- The plan for the present use of rooms should be revised through collecting students’ opinion. The rooms for students should be at least more than 25 percent of the total. The facilities for the faculty, of course, are also necessary. The matter is in the degree. In every respect, it is only absurd that large lecture rooms will occupy at most eleven rooms while faculty offices and administrative organizations will occupy approximately one hundred.
- In addition, it is essential to think of creative usage of the students’ rooms. A lecture room is not only the whole thing. There are not only cultural and physical facilities for students but also autonomous student bodies in relation to institutions for students. Judging from the long view, the



This picture shows the ratio of space division.

school authorities can also benefit from these facilities. So, both the GSC and the school authorities should think over the plan of usage of a given room.

They can also refer to cases of other universities such as Gabriel Hall of Sogang University. The hall is, as the media center, used as a building for the Department of Mass Communication . It is said that the hall is now playing an important part in raising the image of the university, not to speak of substantial takings. In this way, by pushing forward the work continuously, the school authorities and students will be clearly advantaged.

As everyone knows, this progressing construction work in the present can be regarded as results of headstrongness by the school authorities. They have decided to construct the new Main Building in spite of the students’ objection. Because of this reason, the school authorities should listen to

the students now. If school authorities also don’t accept students’ opinion at this time, they will not escape criticism from students.

In applying democratic principles to actuality, one of the most important values is just mutual agreement. However, now, the school authorities are missing the chance which can make a better relationship through it. There is still enough time for all. The school authorities should plan to use the new Main Building of this first stage of construction well. They do not need to go ahead with a plan about the next stage unreasonably. It is necessary for all of the HUFs members only to tread the path of righteousness in this time.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Reporter of News Section

Tuition fee struggles have been just continuing without any progress at all, except for one since winter vacation. As you know, the Wangsan students finally came to hold a public hearing with the president of HUFs after lots of continuous demands for a negotiation on the increased rate of tuition fees against their decision to raise them by 7% this semester.

On March 2nd, that day of the days when an entrance ceremony was held with freshmen and their parents, the president of HUFs promised to have a public forum in front of many people as representatives of departments and colleges kneeled down to him at the open theater. As a result, students started to have a public meeting at the Wangsan campus on March 20 after waiting for a long time.

The meeting was held with the president and vice-president, a president of planning office and a president of student affairs’ office from school and four student representatives. This was the way that the president of HUFs and other professors had to answer the students’ questions. Although attention was paid to great number of students which were about 17 days behind the schedule, students were very disappointed with the result including many freshmen. Because they had to be only hear the faithless saying that the school authorities would do their best to solve chronic traffic problems, offer academic facilities for studying and so forth. “Don’t know, but we will check what it is the problem.” was one of their frequent answers during the meeting. Although the Wangsan GSC

prepared to ask some questions about the tuition fee negotiation and other welfare facilities which they have demanded until now, they could not but fall in big disappointment contrary to their expectations at the same time. School authorities act unwilling to pay attention to students’ loud voice especially on tuition fees in spite of saying students are important customers of HUFs. In other words, 7000 customers are looked down on by the school’s oppression of our representatives.

Finally, the full vote was carried out to decide whether students rejected to take a class without a time limit or not on the Imun and Wangsan campuses. The rejection of classes came to be the winning majority of votes on the Wangsan campus, however, the Imun students could not gather their opinions into one agreement unfortunately.

At present, a war against our natural rights and our privilege as a student of the school is underway. School authorities are to be awaked from illusion right now. With that public meeting, students could not draw any fruit practically, but they took a good opportunity to arouse the public opinion at HUFs faithless attitude to the school on the tuition fees.

There is a saying that seeing is believing. Students could feel anger personally by taking part in that meeting and they will rise up against the school’s faults.

By Song Hye-min
Editor of News Section

Pandora’s Box Return Empty

CAMPUS BRIEFS

Exchange Students’ Arrival

Exchange students from Hamburg University in Germany arrived at HUFs on March 9th. This exchange students group composed of nineteen students attended the welcoming ceremony that the school authorities prepared in the Faculty Office Building immediately.

In this ceremony, University Vice-President Kim Myung-soo said, “We welcome you to HUFs, we wish you will have a good time to gain many things in HUFs.” Continuously, the head of the department of German and other professors introduced themselves to the students. The exchange students are going to learn Korean language.



Two players are chasing the ball in the ground on March 30.

Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Mock World Cup Is Going on

The Mock World Cup started on March 26th under the sponsorship of the HUFs Soccer Team. This meet comes around nineteenth in this year, all departments of HUFs can participate in the meet and compete with each other showing their power and team skills. Unlike last year, in this meet, the rules about a goalkeeper are changed. So anyone on the team can play the part of the goalkeeper’s position in the soccer game. The HUFs Soccer Team is going to give five awards including the championship.

In the meantime, the Imun Campus Soccer Team is going to have a goodwill match with the Wangsan Campus Soccer Team on March 26th, and Sungkyunkwan University Amateur Soccer Team on April 6th. This meet will continue for two weeks until April 6th.

Schedule of School Affairs

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| April 9-13 | Cancellation of application
Deadline for application of retaking subject |
| April 20 | 47th anniversary of the founding of HUFs |
| April 23-27 | Midterm examinations in the first semester |
| April 26 | Halfline of the first semester |



Open
Box

Case of Actual Fight Against School

Pros.

This is not about a tussle

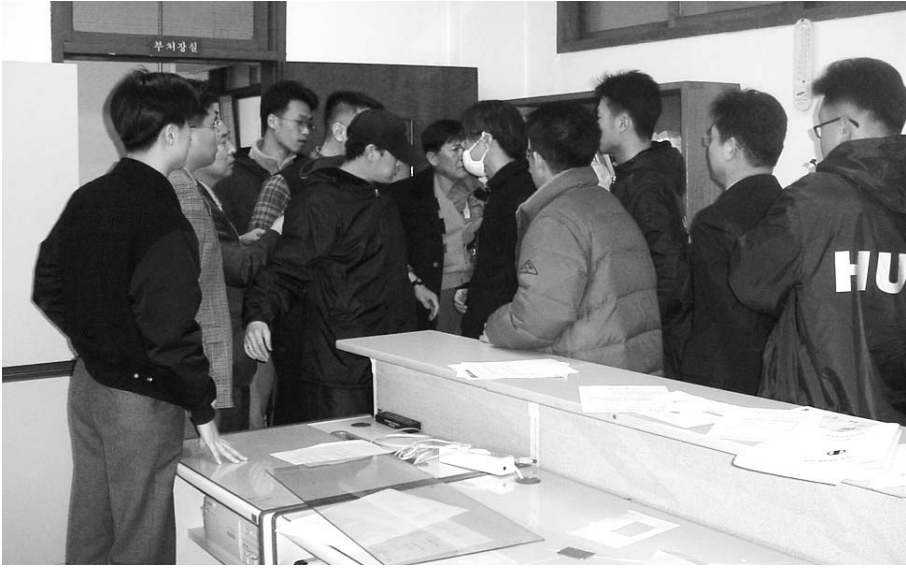
On March 8th, HUFs issued a statement on the school’s homepage that Wangsan GSC had a tussle with Office of Student Affairs at the Imun campus. Just by reading the statement, I almost doubted the GSC’s nature. Because the violence they are being accused of was enough to fail the expectations students had for the GSC.

But the statement had excluded what the staff members at the office have done and rather emphasized GSC’s faults. The school spat out abusive words toward students that gangsters might use to threaten the weak. That added more hard feelings to the existing discord between the GSC and the school authority.

It is a shame, however, that the GSC made such mistakes of exercising violence, if it were true of course, because not many people were there to spot the incident, we can never be sure of what had really happened.

The major concern for universities in spring semester is usually the matter of raising the tuition fee. And this year, that issue have become bulkier and more sensitive. The entire procedure on deciding the amount was one-sided from the beginning.

If the school wanted to raise the tuition fee, there should be a convincing reason. But there is no reason. School authorities seems to know that we need more facilities to study and more professors to teach. Strange, however, that nothing have worked out inspite of the raise in the fee. So, the fight might have been the final straw for that they endured too much already.



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

For some reason, school is apt to consider these struggles as nothing, possibly because students weren’t stern enough to make the authorities listen. The school does not understand student’s opinion but keeps clinging to the result that such fight has broken out.

On behalf of the entire HUFsSan, GSC tried their best to bring all students’ rights to their hands. I understand their activities and when enough is enough. They proved that the school lacked to show concern for the students.

Lee Min-ook

The writer is a sophomore of English Division

Cons.

Opposing violent means

For what purpose did you enter HUFs? During the last winter vacation many HUFsSans got the opportunity to think about the meaning of being a HUFsSan. A case of some student representatives from the Wangsan GSC intruding into the library reading room, and their threatening students with paint thinner during the registration period for the class of 2001 have shocked HUFsSans. The Wangsan GSC was far from apologizing for their actions and even attached posters warning the passer-bys that were walking by the front gate of the Imun campus. According to their poster on the wall, their action was all just for the sake of “democracy”. The GSC should listen to what the senior students really want instead of dealing democratic lines at their own

discretion.

Even if we exclude the clash between the policy line of the GSC and the students’ demands, the violence that occurred recently at the Office of Student Affairs should not be rationalized. As learning students, the purpose itself is not really important when foul means are taken. What makes the difference between the politicians and the students? And whatever will become of spirit of youth?

Their fights against “injustice” have been eroding away the spirit of youth and justice. From an objective point of view, the human body must not be encroached on for any reason. And one thing is quite certain, the Wangsan GSC does not have any authority that can encroach on human rights and doesn’t have immunity from prosecution. It is inevitable that they will be facing civil and criminal responsibility, not to mention the problem of morality, when they are proven guilty.

In conclusion, few HUFsSans have respect for Wangsan GSC’s unchivalrous acts. And now it is getting even more serious than it was in the winter. But it will be regrettable if this case will go to the court. An apology never diminishes a person but elevates his or her moral standards and it will be totally up to them to be acknowledged as a “democratic person”. Lastly, nonviolent tactics may be the wish of HUFsSans.

Kim Sung-hoon

The writer is a sophomore of English Division

Reporter’s Note

Taking Leaf Out of Senior Reporter’s Book

The reporter was assigned to meet Professor Kim Chin-hong. He was one of the ambitious reporters at the Donga Newspaper who lost his job in 1975 for reporting cases that the authoritative government tried to hide from the people. Professor Kim was an experienced reporter and a teacher that student reporters from The Argus can learn more from.

The Argus asked him to share his stories and he opened his mouth as he began to recall his memories. “There was a case when

members of a progressive group called the People’s Revolutionary Party were arrested for their underground work for political activism. Some of them were sentenced to death. One of the bodies was dragged by few soldiers and cremated as the family of the dead hollered at them to stop.” Professor Kim closed his eyes for a moment, “I was at the spot and the smell and the screams haunted me so much that I couldn’t eat for a week. I was angry, in despair and burning to write more articles on these inhumane acts.”

Meeting such passionate journalist, the reporter was overwhelmed by the scene that might have been the picture of back then, flashing before her eyes. It has been a while since the reporter was excited over a news report. Unlike the first time the reporter set out to work and write last year, soon it was unavoidable that one can lose one’s enthusiasm faster than one can realize.

It was idleness that kept the reporter from going deeper into an article. Reporters were to “write with their feet”, as to emphasize

that reporters are diligent, honest and quick. Yet, a weariness took place and the reporter was somehow content with herself and did not look further into a problem. His stories were something that the reporter got to think over on. A model journalist should love his or her news stories and report with all the ardor one has.

By Lee Min-a
Associate Editor of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Expand Social Safety Net

It has been three years now since reforms in the corporate, finance, labor and public sectors were launched with the inauguration of Kim Dae-jung's government in February 1998. He has always emphasized 'constant restructuring' according to the logic of market competitiveness and that the government would pursue a market economy and democracy equally.

The reform drive originated from the rationale that the economic crisis at the end of 1997 was caused by structural problems in all sectors of society and has been maintained up to now. Kim's neo-liberalistic reform drive has forced all people to live under the market's jungle law and forced competitiveness in all parts of our society.

Moreover, Kim's reform drive policy divides workers into contract and non-contract workers, employed and unemployed workers in the labor market and forces workers only to do their activities under the stress of competitiveness. In this process, Kim's neo-liberalistic reform drive worsens social inequality and instability of life. We are confronted with mass unemployment, a deepening income gap, and a growing suicide and crime rate due to household bankruptcies.

The National Statistical Office (NSO) said that the number of jobless exceeded 1 million, and the unemployment rate was 5 percent in February. Even though the jobless figures usually reach their highest point in February it is still a serious social issue. Especially, the unemployment of the people in 40s and 50s, who are still supposed to be pillars of the national economic activities, has a tendency to be increasing due to the government's unilateral restructuring programs. And the government has not come up with any specific ideas on how to solve the high unemployment among those people comparing with it helping jobless young people. The government and corporations are pushing painful restructuring measures at the expense of laborers and other common people.

The government is also willing to have only put a heavier burden on people to solve the national medical system's financial crisis after the introduction of the system separating the role of doctors and pharmacists. And the low-income bracket is suffering serious financial difficulties because of the high interest rates after the abolishment of the law imposing an interest rate ceiling. The phenomenon of the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer has been deepening in society since the abolishment of the law.

All these policies have been carried out in the name of increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of society without a social safety net to alleviate its side effects. In this process, the instability of the common people has increased and the gap between the rich and the poor is widening.

The inequality of wealth distribution's among the classes is worsening and the minorities who are alienated in the competitive struggle to make their living. After they participated in the sharing the pains of economic reforms to improve the nation's economy, the return to them is only the severe pain of hard living.

We cannot but wonder, "for whom should we share the pain and do restructuring?" Many people are talking about having "no hope". Common people's livelihood, the most important and essential matter, is worsening, with the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer. It could be said it's a natural result that those in the low-income brackets - laborers, jobless people, farmers and common people - struggled against the government's unilateral reform drive policies. Therefore, we can not merely view these struggles as selfish amid the stagnating economy.

John Rawls, a prominent political theorist in his "The Theory of Justice" has a particularly inventive way of securing equality of opportunity in that he sees the only way to prevent the rich in his just state from overpowering the poor in enforcing the maxim, "No redistribution of resources within such a state can occur unless it benefits the least well-off."

It is through social justice and welfare that the most poor can be guaranteed a minimum level for their basic life in the society. Therefore, people cannot help but to struggle against the stern market logic that is controlled by unknown investors and chiefs of multinational corporations. And they have to be opposed to globalization which causes the utmost instability of life disregarding their will and right or wrong. So we hope that we can participate in making a decision by ourselves that can change our own surroundings of life.

Kim's reform drive policies which chase after the neo-liberalism are neglecting democracy which is premised on social justice that the market economy can not realize. At this point of time our society really needs social justice which can tolerate the diverse social classes together more than the 'constant restructuring', which President Kim always emphasizes.

By Seong Kuk-hwan
Editorial Consultant of The Argus



Pyunghwa Moja Welfare Facility

Young Single Mothers Ready for Self-Support

People say that the Korean society has become open enough to accept differences. Some things such as one's marital status and the matter of having babies are, however, far from being disregarded by the Korean people. It may be the clash between the sudden opening to the western culture and the notion of Confucianism of the past. But a woman with kids but unmarried in Korea, undergoes too much adversity.

There are only 8 shelters in the nation that take care of single mothers. These women are mostly young, in their early twenties or teenage years. They are economically helpless and abandoned from people's interests. Regardless of the growing number of pregnant girls, these shelters can only tend the girls for a year or until they give birth to the baby.

Placed in Songbuk, a civic shelter called Pyunghwa Moja Welfare Facility, meaning "providing peace to mother and son", has been set up to solve some of the problems that other existing shelters carried. Pyunghwa Moja provides free housing and nursing for the mother and the baby until they are ready to live by themselves. Counseling and classes

advising the girls to find new jobs have already helped over 100 individuals since such program started years ago. This number was a success to Pyunghwa Moja, considering that only 8 to 15 girls are taken into the shelter at a time.

"A mother is the most important and the best guardian for a baby to grow safely. That is why we give help to the girls here. We want all babies to be brought up by their mothers' hands," Hong Myung-sook, director of Pyunghwa Moja clarified the purport of running the place notwithstanding the needy circumstances they are in. This civic organization hardly gets support from the government and manages only through the different kinds of donations received.

"Korea scores number one in statistical data of babies given away to overseas countries. Our hope is that we help babies to be able to live with their true mothers."

Tel : 02) 765-8578, 02) 928-0182
Homepage : <http://www.moja.or.kr>

By Lee Min-a
Associate Editor of National Section

Another Frustrating Decision Threatening Basic Labor Rights

Last February 28th, the National Assembly had postponed giving permission on having multiple unions in a single company until 2006, abiding by the Tripartite Commission's decision. On this decision the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) had filed a suit with the International Labor Organization (ILO) on the grounds of the Korean government's decision violating Article 2 of the ILO Convention No.87.

And on March 28th, the ILO expressed a deep regret at the Korean government's decision and advised to approve the establishment of multiple unions. The Korean government has continuously been pressured by the ILO to permit multiple unions since her entry to the ILO in 1991. With this, Korea continued its dishonor as a backward country in labor conditions.

- I. Violation of Constitution**

Article 33, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution states "To enhance working conditions, workers shall have the right to have independent association, collective bargaining." The right of organization means that laborers can get together to improve the working conditions and their social status. Every laborer can establish a trade union freely based on the right to organize. This also means that anybody who seceded from the existing union or didn't want to join it has the right to establish another union.

The Trade Union Act, however, states that only one union can be established at one company or industry (Article 3 Paragraph 5). It has undermined the right of choice for workers who do not want to join the existing trade union structure. Then in 1997, respecting the right of collective bargaining, this law was amended to allow the existence of multiple unions after 2002. Owing to this amendment, however, many workers are deprived of their right to establish other trade unions until 2006.

Lawyers for a Democratic Society commented about this, "The article 'Ban on Multiple Unions' is a representative and unparalleled vice which doesn't exist anywhere in the world. Delaying the decision for 5 years means neglecting its unconstitutionality for 5 years."
- II. Revision to hinder labor movement**

The company claims that flexibility of



Lee Min-a / The Argus

Irregular workers are calling for the improvement of working condition.

labor is a decisive element for firms' competitiveness. They are against permitting multiple unions because of the hardship to labor management. A person in charge of the Federation of Korea Trade Unions (FKTU) advocates putting off the establishment of multiple unions, "If multiple unions are permitted, there would be a possibility to obstruct the normal function of an existing trade union and to come into being company unions."

However, having one unique union doesn't necessarily mean concurrence. Seeking concurrence in a union is achieved not by the law, but through laborers' efforts. The enforcement of trade monopoly by the law-the prohibition of multiple trade unions contravenes the Constitution, which guarantees the independent right to organize.

About the problem of company unions, Koo Mi-young who is a member of the Commission for the Abolishment of Discrimination for Detached Labors refuted, "Laborers in the Samsung group cannot organize their trade unions because there is already a ghost union in the company. Delay in permission for having multiple unions is only going to weaken the autonomy of workers."

Categorically this revision reflects the existing trade union in an effort to

monopolize the power over all trade unions and the strategy of the government and employers who aim to prevent the emergence of an independent labor movement.

- III. Blockade of irregular workers' rights to organize their unions**

Since the financial crisis, the number of irregular workers has grown rapidly. According to a latest surveys, Korea's share of irregular workers accounted for 53 percent of all employees.

When all is said and done, the people who suffer most due to the delay in permission for multiple unions are the irregular workers. Although irregular workers which include part-time workers and short-term employees who contract to work for a fixed period have to do the same work as the regular workers, they face up to the cold, hard facts in their wage and employment conditions. For betterment of their conditions, it is a prerequisite to have a trade union through which the workers can protect their rights as members of the company. In accordance with a survey by the KCTU, however, almost all existing unions that exclude irregular workers from unions. Actually the irregular workers cannot seek the tolerance of the regular workers.
- IV. Conclusion**

Of course, the ideal solution is the regular workers accepting the problem of the contract workers as theirs and embracing them positively. Because even if the irregular workers had their trade unions legally, it is too difficult to maintain those unions compared to that of the regular workers. But it is impossible for the regular workers' union to accept the contract workers with magnanimity considering our labor condition.

For the irregular workers, therefore, the establishment of their own union may be the second best policy and the last. Hence the continued ban on multiple unions is considered as a step backwards in labor conditions. With the existence of these problems, Korea will have to keep the dishonour of being a "backward country in laborers' rights."

The next best thing to keep their rights is to establish their own trade unions. Laborers working at Myongwall-kwan, the Korean food facility in the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel are listed as irregular workers. As the existing union refused their becoming members of the union, they could not help establishing their own union. Of course the company put pressure upon the impotent union. "The hotel transferred a member of parking team to the washing team and a waiter to the team preparing the toasting net because they took the initiative in the union. But as we have no legal union, we must do as the firm told us and suffer an ignominious defeat," said a member who had his occupation changed unjustly by the hotel. Hence the irregular workers in Myongwall-kwan had been waiting for an opportunity to set up a trade union legally. Because of this revision, however, the irregular workers who have to extend their anguish for five more years. "It is highly unfair to put off the establishment of multiple unions when the number of irregular workers has already exceeded that of regular ones. Now, irregular workers fall into an absolute no-rights state," stressed the policy planning committee for the irregular workers.

By Kim Mi-ji
Reporter of National Section

Workers Protest Against Massive Layoff Policy

The Korea Confederation Trade Unions (KTCU) staged a resolute rally in Chongmyo Park to protest massive layoffs in corporate restructuring on March 17th. The 2,000 protesters including the laborers, students and union members demanded Daewoo Motor reinstate the workers laid off in mid-February.

They also called on the government and creditor banks to give up the plan to sell Daewoo Motor to General Motors (GM) noted for massive layoffs. "Only workers have suffered massive job cuts under the structural economic reform. The government will constantly discharge other laborers if we pass over the problem in Pupyong. We will fight with all our might," said Dan Byung-ho, chairman of the KCTU.

"Pupyong was a grave and battlefield tantamount to the last military government. A pregnant woman kicked by a riot policeman lost her baby. I gave vent to a feeling of bitterness against the government that put pressure on the laborers and

implored to the USA. If the government opts to use force, we will increase our resistance. Appeasement measures will not work," poured Kim Sung-gab, chairman of the executive committee of Daewoo Motor Union.

After the main rally, the demonstrators marched through downtown streets on Chongno, chanting slogans which called for expansion of the social safety net and settlement of the unemployment problem. During the march they conducted a flag-burning against the USA which pulls wires from behind the government.

"The laborer of today cannot but protest against the USA. As seen the hard-fisted labor reform to sell Daewoo Motor to GM, the Kim Dae-jung government seems to exist for the USA," clamored Rev. Moon Jung-hyun.

After conducting a propaganda campaign in a parade, about 600 protesters moved to Dongkuk University, where they conducted a surprise attack showering dozens of



Jeon Kyu-man / The Argus

firebombs.

The KCTU also held similar protests in major cities around the country, including Pusan, Kwangju, Suwon, Taejon, Chonan, Wonju and Cheju City.

By Kim Mi-ji / The Argus

Civic Groups Declare All-out Struggle to Scrap Saemangum Reclamation Project

A coalition of over 200 civic groups, the Saemangum Regiment held a rally against the Saemangum reclamation project in Maronie Park on March 28th. Preceding the main rally, the Saemangum Regiment held a public performance for the environment to enlighten the citizens. They hung up paintings symbolizing the creatures of the sea and beaches and sang a song changing the words of the song. Nuns and citizens who participated the rally had in their hands pictures of migratory birds, blue crabs, fish and shellfish to show the importance of marine life.

"Putting off the final decision over the

Saemangum project until the 15th of next month shows a sign of improvement. The project to develop the Tongjin River area of the Saemangum region will result in harming the environment and would be a waste taxpayers' money," said Rev. Mun Kyu-hyun, a representative of the Saemangum Regiment.

According to an officer of Green Korea Unions, Lim Sang-jin, the Catholic-Seoul National University Community expressed concerns against the Saemangum reclamation saying that it was done with more haste than caution on March 19th. The Korean Buddhist Chogye Order declared an

anti-government position on the 23th and 340 professors also claimed the project poses a threat to the environment on the 27th. "In view of the results so far achieved it was revealed that the Saemangum reclamation project has several problems threatening the environment. We will carry out an undying struggle to stop the Saemangum project with civic and environmental groups as well as religious groups," the Saemangum Regiment announced.

After the rally, the demonstrators marched from Maronie Park to Tapgol Park shouting slogans which called for acknowledgement of mistakes and nullified the Saemangum

reclamation project.

Since the last 19th, the Saemangum Regiment has conducted a joint hunger struggle to block the government going ahead with the Saemangum reclamation project in the front yard of the Korea Federation for the Environment Movement (KFEM). Several of the civic society's prominent figures were taking part in the hunger struggle, including religious leaders Rev. Mun Kyu-hyun and Rev. Kim Yong-lak as well as civic representatives such as Choi Yul, head of the KFEM.

By Kim Mi-ji / The Argus

Looking into the Zapatista Army of National Liberation

Small Indian Uprising Grows into Symbol of Anti-Neoliberalism

Mexico's largest civil rights demonstration in decades- a two-week, cross-country caravan demanding better treatment of Mexico's 10 million indigenous people- reached a thunderous climax in Mexico City's historic central square on March 11th. With perhaps 100,000 supporters cheering them on, Mexico's Zapatista rebels and their charismatic leader, known as Subcomandante Marcos, arrived in the vast square shouting "Nevermore a Mexico Without Us." The Zapatistas left their jungle hideout on a journey to press President Vicente Fox and Congress to pass far-reaching constitutional reforms that would address the anti-Indian discrimination that ignited the rebels' seven-year armed uprising in the southern state of Chiapas. Their stated aim is to lobby Congress for legislation granting Mexico's 10 million indigenous people a u t o n o m y . Members of Congress have agreed to let the rebel leaders appear



The leader of Zapatista rebel, Subcomandante Marcos

Dong-A Ibo

before the lower house on 21st.

I. The reason behind the Zapztista movement

The Zapatistas are Mayan Indians from eastern Chiapas, who lead an indigenous rebellion against the Mexican government with demands for democracy, justice, liberty, land reform, and the restoration of those traditional Indian rights that their namesake, Emiliano Zapata, won during the Mexican Revolution of 1910. The Zapatista Army of National Liberation(EZLN) burst on the scene with a violent declaration of war against the Mexican government on New Year's Day 1994, the day (NAFTA) took hold between the US and Mexico and twelve days of fighting with the Mexican Army ensued.

Chiapas is one of the poorest states in Mexico, consisting of 26 percent full-blood Indian out of 35 million of people. Most of the indigenous population is illiterate and have not completed primary school nor had any schooling. 60 percent of them live without running water and have no sewer. Among this portion of the population infant mortality is 70 percent higher than the national average. Originally Chiapa was rich in natural resources-coffee, cocoa, hydroelectricity, and timber. However, the government adopted an open-economy policy in 1982 - abolishing a subsidy, inviting foreign investment and removing tariff barriers and the economic base of the indigenous population collapsed. Zapatista could not endure the mistreatment any longer and rose in revolt. A ceasefire

finally ended the war, and since then, the Zapatista leadership has kept a commitment it made to Mexican civic society not to return to violence unless attacked by the Mexican authorities. While their army remains hidden in the rainforest, an eventual guarantor of peace negotiations with the Mexican government, the Zapatista movement is far more than the sum of its military strength. In the last year, the Zapatista also created a multi-ethnic civilian, legal organization, the Zapatista National Liberation Front (FZLN), which promotes the Zapatista agenda for a transition to full democracy on a national level.

II. Struggle against Neoliberalism.

In the beginning, Zapatista rebels rose against the government, demanding the social and economical reform and the abolishment of discrimination against its people. After realizing that the situation was originated from an offensive of neoliberalism, Zapatista rebels began to criticize it and has been in the vanguard of anti-neoliberalism.

Marcos described the world that is overwhelmed by neoliberalism as jigsaw puzzle consisting of the concentration of wealth, the expansion of poverty, the global exploitation by financial capital, and the globalization of corruption and crime. Zapatists insist that the "globalization" of the new war is nothing more than the unification of the entire world in one complete market. This economic globalization is accompanied by a general model of thought- especially the "American way of life" - and now goes hand in hand or hand in computers with financial markets. Subcomandante Marcos said that neoliberalism has been also producing poverty, unemployment and instability of labor structurally and neoliberal beast has accelerated global exploitation.

III. New international solidarity using Internet

The Zapatistas are the first movement of its kind who have understood and used the Internet. The movement against neoliberalism has not operated systematically nor with unity. The Internet is a useful means which helps Non-government organizations (NGOs) and international grass-root organizations that are far apart, systematize and solidify. The

FZLN maintains a number of websites on the Internet where the writings of Marcos, the chronologies of developments of the peace talks, and the history and development of key political and social initiatives undertaken in relation to civic society, are permanently available in Spanish, English, and French. "Our words are our weapons," Zapatista leader subcomandante Marcos has said. From camps deep within the rainforest, Zapatista communicates electronically to an international readership around the globe, bringing the Zapatista communiques, letters, and political and philosophical essays to the outside world. So that in Paris, Madrid, Rome, Melbourne, Capetown, and Dublin, local civic society groups are kept up to date with a constant flow of information and ideas and back them up.

IV. From the bottom to the top

Most significantly in the Zapatista movement is that it was organized by itself and faithful to people's requests rather than compromising with authorities. Rebel leader use the motto - Mander Obediendo, Manage with Obedience.

First, the rebel leaders propose all major decisions affecting war and peace. Strategies of resistance are discussed, voted on, and ratified by the population in their assemblies. It is the Indian way. It is one of the key elements that makes the Zapatista movement so compelling to those outside observers who get close enough to learn its processes.

For example, in 1994, while the experts and the politicians sought explanations consistent with an outdated ideological jacket, the people at the grassroots and those who knew the Indians of Chiapashe Catholic Church, local journalists, anthropologists, artists, historians, and linguists were listening to Marcos. And they liked what they heard. It is obvious that they supported in the resistance by Chiapas Indian, Mexican and international NGO's owing to thorough obedience to the requests of people and is run democratically.

By Kwon Hye-mi
Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Strategy of ADB

Non-governmental organizations are mobilizing for their next stand against the forces of globalization, this time taking on the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which is a multilateral sister of the World Bank and holds its annual board meetings in Honolulu, Hawaii in May 9-11.

Like the World Bank, the ADB has been faulted for pushing neoliberal macro-economic policies through structural adjustment programs and huge infrastructure projects such as roads and dams that have displaced people and harmed the environment.

The ADB has supported the construction of more than 50 hydroelectric projects on the Mekong river and its tributaries in Thailand, China, Burma, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. In fact the majority of ADB loans, more than 21 percent between 1968 to 1999, have gone toward the energy sector, followed by transport and communication sectors.

According to the ADB's 1999 Annual Report, 60 percent of the bank's nearly 5 billion dollars in public sector lending went toward 'economic growth' - energy, transport and communications, industry, finance and agriculture.

While only 15 percent went toward poverty reduction goals. Merely 13 percent of all loans were for education, health and nutrition, water supply and sanitation, and urban sectors, and just 1 percent went toward women-focused projects.

At its annual meetings last year in Thailand, the ADB attracted thousands of protestors including networks of Thai farmers protesting against water user fees imposed by the bank. They demanded a halt to all ADB financing in Thailand charging that ADB loans benefited imperialist super powers and multinational corporations.

First, many of the protesters claimed they had lost their land or livelihoods as a result of ADB-funded projects. They said the bank's policies have worsened poverty and damaged the environment. For environment, local people want the ADB to immediately stop disbursing loans for the project, which they say destroyed their livelihood by releasing toxic chemical waste water into fishing areas rich with mussels, shrimps, crabs and prawns.

And for the ADB, the displacement of people means poverty reduction. The ADB first defines people as poor and as obstacles in their watershed and dam-building plans, and so then they must be moved. Thereafter jobs can be created for them as tourist guides, forest guards or even plantation workers. The ADB intends to make poor villagers wage-workers. While, mainly social and environmental activist groups insist, though the bank is trying to put on a more 'human' face and show concern for the poor, its policies to promote the privatization of key sectors such as health, education and water continue to wreak havoc with the lives of millions of people.

For example, included in the ADB's plans for Thailand and the region are loans for the privatization of the health and education sectors. A 500 million baht (13.33 million dollar) loan for social reform programmes in Thailand will help transform state hospitals into public organizations administered by executive boards, privatize state universities and vocational training institutes, and reduce the number of primary grade teaching staff.

But, the reforms will roll back existing state support for free education up to the primary level, adversely affecting children from less well-off families, force universities to increase their college fees. The privatization of state hospitals will result in higher hospital fees, making it more difficult for the poor to access health services.

According to the ADB, close to 900 million of the world's poor live in Asia and the Pacific, and it means nearly one in three Asians is poor. The ADB never talks about increasing equality, labour rights, about displacement and the hardships of women. Their only answer is more debt. The only thing they help do is to create the classical debt - development - poverty triangle. For them market-led development is still the answer, and they think the privatization will finally help the poor. But they are wrong. This has been proven wrong over and over again. Those ADB's strategies of the capital-oriented market development, must be stoped right now!

Lee Sang-jin
Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Japanese History Textbook Distortion Arouses Anger

A new Japanese history textbook which contains distorted history of Korea, China and other neighboring Asian countries stir up severe criticism.

It represented the growing nationalism in Japan in recent years. The rightist of Japan want to escape from his negative historical perception derived from the American and Soviet viewpoints as victors in World War II, "an aggressor nation" and implant self-respect to young students.

The government of China and Korea and NGO criticize harshly. However, Japan don't reflect himself and repulse that response of neighborhood is intervention in the domestic affairs of another country. Even though the Japanese government is set to wrap up its screening process on March 30, the recent dispute over Japan's move to adopt a more nationalistic view in textbooks. It is concerned that Japanese rightist scholar compare Korea history ill-intentionally to put

emphasis positive and successful side of Japan.

In order to express their anger over Japanese distorted history textbook, Korean Internet users have launched a cyber-protest. They launched their attack on March 30th the homepage of supporters of distorted textbook - Japanese Education Ministry Sankei, Shimibun, a rightist newspaper, the Liberal Democratic Party and Fuyo Publishing, the textbook publisher to make impossible for outside gain access.

If new history textbooks are approved, the government will take stern action that is issuing official announcement and asking reexamination. Also the government is considering sending a protest delegation to Tokyo and postponing its additional opening of domestic cultural markets to Japan.

By Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus

The definite distorted examples

*Omitted the story of Asian women who were forced into sexual slavery and of men and women who were forced to work for Japanese companies during World War II

*Contended Japan's 1910 annexation of Korea was fully recognized by the international community at the time and was beneficial to Korea.

*Nanjing Massacre, during which some 300,000 Chinese civilians were brutally killed for no particular reason by the Japanese military, has been dismissed as a "groundless theory."

*Intentionally used such words of neutral implications as "advance" or "rule" rather than "invade" in reference to its wartime operations in Asia.



Life in Stern School of Business at New York University, the US

Tough Life to Stay on Thin Line of Survival

It's six-thirty in the morning. A sudden burst of the bell hammers my vulnerable brain, and the impact so quickly spreads through the inert nerves of my body- I reach for my enemy and press it shut. Pulling myself together, recollecting the senses still asleep in the sweet haven, I practically crawl out of bed and head straight to the showers.

Taking my assigned seat, I quickly look around and see my semi-suited fellow classmates quietly entering the classroom. There has always been an underlying dress code here at Stern: wear a suit or a semi-suit. As usual, the attendance reaches its capacity of about thirty students well before the class starts at eight. The professor enters right on the money and the 75-minute long class thus begins. No roll calls are ever taken.

It's amazing how our professor has already memorized every single student's name after only a handful of classes. Everyone is called by his/her name during the class discussion when given a chance to speak.

Of course, the more your name is called, the better a chance you have of being remembered by the professor. Since about 20% of the final grade is derived from how active you are in the everyday class discussions, every class is a battle- it's a primitive and an instinctive state of nature where you are alone and fighting against all others in order to stay on that thin line of survival.

After each class, a portion of the text is assigned for reading, which you must comprehend entirely in order to be alive in the discussion of the next class. There are two or three exams, which make up the other 80% of the grade. Of course, no two neighboring students receive the same kind

of exam. And lastly, your very final grade from the class is relatively evaluated, or in other words, based on a curve. The top 20% receive A grades.

At New York University, I, along with most of my peers, go to school only Monday through Thursday. Most of the undergraduate classes are held in the morning and in the early afternoon. Most students take four classes-16 credits-and some take five or six, or 18 to 20 credits, but this is very rare, since the workload per each class is simply enormous. Life here at NYU would have been so hectic if we were not granted the break on Fridays.

One of the unique features about NYU is that it is in the middle of the biggest, the busiest, and the most expensive city in the world. Hence, there is no sense of enclosure or being surrounded by campus. True, it is relatively hard to grasp any sense of mutual belonging.

However, NYU, especially Stern school of business, makes up for it by allowing students' access to probably the most up-to-date facilities in the world. The classrooms are all equipped with a number of surrounding speakers, a large projector set, and video and audio compatible systems. The numerous and spacious computer labs provide students instant T3 Internet connection as well as quick gateway to various resources of the business world. Furthermore, an extremely tight security system protects and guards each school buildings.

At Stern, the student body is largely made up of Asians. Indians, Koreans, and the Chinese are the most commonly seen around the school. It is a fact though, and not stereotyping, that the Asians excel and show



The writer on the right

undisputed attention to the quantitative reasoning of the business world. Again, such environment makes Stern all the more challenging.

Being a private school, NYU charges its students one of the highest tuitions in the world. Even more, the living expenses in the city of New York is probably at the zenith amongst the leading cities in the world. Nonetheless, international students cannot

even dream of receiving any type of financial aid, since the US does not grant any to students with alien status. In order to qualify for aid, you have to obtain the permanent residence status, or the green card, which is like searching for a needle in a desert.

Even worse, international students are prohibited by law to receiving compensation for any off-campus services, thus they cannot even work part-time. This is a growing concern for the international student body-since most of the international students come from the countries that are less well off than the US.

I have seen and talked to many exchange students from abroad. And I have roughly reached a conclusion that if you do not come from an English speaking background, such as England, Hong Kong, Singapore, or Australia, then you are bound to be strapped in the thick language barrier.

Class discussions and the group projects are of such a gigantic portion of your final grade, your communication skill is just vital for your way to success. Hence, lack of ability to communicate, in business English that is, is just too big a puddle to leap across. Even with an excellent English tongue, lack of quick responsiveness and creativity will definitely make you lethargic in this brut competition for survival here at Stern.

Ahn Je-bang
A student majoring in Finance and International Business at Stern School of Business in New York University

Focusing on Cho Yong-sou, the founder of Minjok-ilbo

Journalist Following His Own Belief

It has already been forty years since Cho Yong-sou died of capital punishment. He had been forgotten until the 1997 when Lee Hoi-chang ran as a candidate for the election and is now calling for a revolution of the press. He was one of the judicial officer in court when Cho Yong-sou was on trial. For this reason, his name has been in the issue lately.

Before this, the name, Cho Yong-sou was not often heard. This is because he only lead a short life of 31 years and spent most of his time overseas. He as the president of Minjok-ilbo was killed being accused of as being a Red by the government. Also during the trial forty years ago, the press had kept quiet, ignoring the matter. The death of a young man was an issue to the foreigners but nothing to the locals.

I.Showing interest in politics

Cho Yong-sou was born on the 24th of April, 1930 in a family of dignity. As his two uncles worked as members of the National Assembly he gained an interest in politics from young age. His friends say he was a bright boy always getting good grades throughout his schooling years. When he was in middle school, there was great tension built up between the left and right wings. Cho Yong-sou himself was a member of the right wing and due to the rough power of the left, he left school.

While he was in his university years, the Korean War broke out so he moved to Busan and worked as a secretary for his uncle who was a member of the National Assembly. It was then that he decided to go to Japan to study. In this course he developed his interest in the press by working at the Minju newspaper office or the International Times. A colleague of his described him as being neutral. Whenever there was a debate between the left and right wing, he usually said nothing.

Later, he worked as a member of the committee to save Cho Bong-am's life who got a death sentence when Rhee Seung-man was in power. Yong-sou felt a deep frustration at this event. So he got married



Cho Yong-sou in the center of the front line in front of Minjok-ilbo building along with other member of the press.

and lived unnoticed until the 4.19 arouse. He came back to his home land and ran for election to the National Assembly, which resulted in him going back to Japan with another disappointment. His thoughts were that the government to be composed of both the conservative and progressive parties.

II.Minjok-ilbo, it's short life

This is where the Minjok-ilbo comes into picture. Cho Yong-sou believed that he had to inform the nation of the true meaning of reform. He met with people who were legitimate either working as member of the independence movement when Korea was under Japanese supervision, or worked for the progressive party.

On the 25th of January 1961, the Minjok-ilbo showed itself to the new world. In an advertisement, it said that the main characteristic of Minjok-ilbo was to focus on the problem of reunification. Therefore the paper would become a harsh critic to those who stood against peaceful reunification and, supported those working for this idea.

Meanwhile the conservative government started looking for faults and quietly carried out a secret examination of Cho Yong-sou.

About a month later, the Minjok-ilbo clarified the characteristics of the paper and announced them to the public. Firstly, Minjok-ilbo was to show light on where the nation was going. Second was to inform the illegality and corruption, and become a defender of the majority of workers. And also like before, to work for reunification. From the first publication, Minjok-ilbo received strong public support. The circulation of the paper was approximately four thousand. The greatest number of circulation was forty-five thousand, which was Donga-ilbo.

The first confrontation with the government was about the economical agreement with America. It was meant to be bilateral and reciprocal, however, it was an agreement for America. They had the right to guard and re-examine the aid project agreed. There were many people criticizing the government, yet Minjok-ilbo was the

most critical of all. In response, the government started taking action against Minjok-ilbo. They sent a letter to the printing company and told them to stop printing the Minjok-ilbo, the reason given was that it allegedly tried to overthrow the Cabinet.

Under these conditions, the Minjok-ilbo kept changing the printing company and took legal action against the former printing company - this was the first lawsuit among the press. Without any hesitation, Cho Yong-sou marched his way through even by writing editorials with the subject still criticising the government.

III. A sacrificed soul

A coup detat was carried out on the 16th of May, 1961 with Park Jung-hee at the lead, and 40 workers of the Minjok-ilbo including Cho Yong-sou were arrested.

There were two charges for the arrests. One was that although there was no evidence, it was allegedly that black money was involved and the other was that Minjok-ilbo was used just to fulfill a movement. In other words it carried out a communalist view. Others involved in this were released from the death penalty but Cho Yong-sou was thrown to the death room and never came back. That was ironically on the day Park Jung-hee was making a Christmas greeting to the citizens, 21st of December.

When his death was known to the public, many of the outraged were from overseas. They even rewarded him with an International Journalism Award. Still, it took a long time for Korea to recognize this unjust incident. Even when some did, there was no documents left on the trial at all. Wouldn't this be an incident showing us the freedom of the press and the relationship between the press and the government which can still be seen today.

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



Neo-File

Bobos, Two Opposing Ideas Put Together

Until the mid 20th century, the Bourgeois, the elite class of capitalistic society played a major role. This class was mainly known by their family names and they focused on wealth and showed off by their huge expenditures. In the 1960s, a new class called "Bohemians" was formed against the Bourgeois. Instead of obeying tradition and order, the Bohemians concentrated on individuality and creativity.

Corresponding with the influence of the Bohemians, in the 1980s the Bourgeois in trying to make the society more comfortable by means of wealth started taking action.

Now, a new elite class called "BOBOS" has been formed in the digital period. This new word bobos is a composition of the word Bourgeois and Bohemians. Combining the diligence from the Bourgeois and the creative character stics of the Bohemians, is the bobos.

Bobos originated as an alternative class, the two opposing ideas combining together as one. These are the people who lead this society today. Even with the wealth, they reject materialism and their goal is the perfection of self. Therefore they see everything as a way of expressing oneself or searching true-self. They take some time to look over oneself with a critical eye.

For example, unlike the Bourgeois they do not spend their money to show off, but they spend lots of money on the necessary articles like hiking boots. They spend their money on furniture which does not look brand new but those which are worn out in the first place, like antiques and torn jeans.

Bobos are also perfectionists, followers

of meritocracy, who like to show off their intelligence. Along with the economical success, they seek social equality. Bill Gates of Microsoft and Jerry Yang, the establisher of internet site yahoo are examples of Bobos.

In the society of the Bobos, wealth does not equal authority. A writer earning 100 thousand dollars a year can have more dignity and power than the banker who earns 500 thousand. Moreover, they regard creativity and new ways of thinking as important matters worth considering.

Some people say bobos will effect the society. Still, the author of the book "BOBOS in Paradise", David Brooks shows regret that they cannot be called critical and public intellectuals. Although their aim was to stand against the former elite class, the bourgeois, they have just created another class themselves, a successor of the bourgeois. This is because of the boundaries the bobos cannot cross.

The bobos are affluent people with money and capitals, considered as the upper class of the society. It is considered as a factor of the bobos. So they view the world from the top not like the majority. Also, they might think like the Bohemians, but do not have any interest in social reform. They only differentiate from the former governing class in the area of culture and expenditure. Therefore, bobos might help develop the artistic knowledge level, but nothing much from the social status.

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

TIME & TIDE

Sisyphus March

A very undesirable phenomenon recurred in street demonstrations of workers and students opposing the massive layoffs at the ailing Daewoo Motor early in March. The police force under control of the Kim Dae-jung government blocked the unionists' legitimate doorway to a labor union. It went so far as to haul the 203 citizens including unionists unlawfully before the police authorities.

According to the National Statistical Office (NSO), the number of the unemployed is now over one million and an unemployment rate comes close to 5% in the aftermath of the Daewoo work-out. Considering the fact that last January the unemployment rate was 4.6%, the number of the jobless has increased by a hundred thousand within one month. One million jobless locked out from work raise their voice on their right to live in the street. One who has witnessed their misery might wonder what is the root cause in this matter.

Chris Harman's book <Economics of the Madhouse> helps resolve this. The chief editor of as well as the left-wing theorist Chris Harman raises the fundamental question whether capitalism is the best economic structure as expected in the strong current of Neo-Liberalism now sweeping over the whole world. Harman studies the absurd and inhumane capitalistic system and takes notice of the step-up in exploitation under this mechanism. He explains the cause of the present economic crisis through the logic of Marx Economy.

Today people take it for granted the buying and selling act of working power. It seems to materialize the reasonable exchange between capital and labor. Laborers are selling their working power for certain wages and take benefits for that. So if are some arguments between employee and employer, people might think that the two classes are all looking after their own interests.

Against this natural thought, Marx pointed out that this outwardly fair exchange between capital and labor only covers up basic inequality. Only two or three hundreds years ago, the act of selling and buying labor was not often done. The farming population cultivated the products of the farm in their own land and craftsmen made goods in their small-scaled workrooms. What changed this situation was the government's depredation as shown in case of England Enclausur Movement.

As the book says, "...Laborer today is bound by the whole class of bourgeoisie, not by the one certain bourgeois...", laborers cannot escape from the condition of slavery forced by the capitalist classes who have means of production. The value of workers' wages, therefore, falls far short of amount corresponding to their working value. Few takes hold of the benefits made by other majority. Daewoo affairs is one and the same. Many people shout that the responsibility is on the Kim Woo-choong Group indulged in insolvent operation and corrupt practices. The former Daewoo chairman Kim Woo-choong is now living comfortably abroad with his escape fund of twenty five trillion won. Laborers only have been working hard for dozens of years for the company. It is absurd that they are treated like the principal offender of the economic crisis and sentenced to death.

The barbarous capitalism comes under people's eyes every moment over the world. The violence on the laborers is just like the same as the past slave owners' whip. At the same time, however, we can observe the struggle founded on solidarity and cooperation against the absurd structure which throws away the workers' progressive will. These people who fell into a lose-lose game, is just the main group who makes history.

By Cho Hong Joo-hee
Editor of Culture Section

Seminar looking into Korean Buddhism with Dongguk University in the center

Groundwork Needed for Improved Future

For a whole six hours, a seminar on discussing Korean Buddhism, focusing on the Buddhist Studies Department of Dongguk University, was held on the 20th of March. With many monks and participants, the seminar, based on the papers delivered by the speakers, was held on the first floor of the executive office building of the Korean Buddhist Chogye Order.

Western civilizations and ideas were considered first, before the more traditional thoughts. Despite some difficulties, Dongguk University has developed Buddhist tradition well. Yet, during the 1990s many critical voices could be heard. It could be that their minds stayed on the fence about Buddhism, that they left its ideas in the field of philosophy, in order to establish Buddhist studies. This seminar is significance as this is the first to evaluate Buddhist Studies, and also because for true development to occur, analysis, criticism and self-examination is needed.

The seminar was carried out with two people presenting a manifestation and four, analysing it. Kim Jong-myong, a professor of Dongguk University pointed out the lack of research conducted by professors. He mentioned statistics that each year, one

professor writes 2.3 thesis. That puts us in last place, of 14 countries studying Buddhism.

In response, Kim Ho-sung, professor of Dongguk University started off by acknowledging the statistics, however, he defended Dongguk University by saying it focused on education not research and that people do not know the situation inside the school. A professor from Yonsei University, Shin Gye-tak responded that "Dongguk University Buddhist Studies is not the whole of Korean Buddhism. Aren't we discussing something big from a little picture?"

The second presenter, Jeon Jae-sung of Scripture Research Institute, remarked that the grounding knowledge of Buddhism is deficient. If the groundwork is not sufficient, newly written work cannot be excavated and then it does not go any further than general education. "It is very hard to study Buddhism due to the lack of materials. A Buddhist library should be organised and open to the public."

Correspondant Park Hae-dang, research worker of Seoul National University Kyujanggak shared similar thoughts to Jeon Jae-sung by emphasizing the importance of language. The number of books translated is



Seminar was held on March 20th at Chogye Temple.

very small and therefore only a limited number of materials to recommend to people are available. He also said " There must be a distinct line between Buddhism as a religion and Buddhist Studies as a science."

All the panels had much to say. Although it was held for quiet a while, the panels did not show any sign of ending the debate. Under a broad topic, as the first seminar held

on this subject, the panels were busy sharing their thoughts. Also due to the long hours, participates at times moved in and out of the seminar room therefore creating some annoyance.

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

Here & Beyond

Disappearance of Our Life Image in Communication Technologies



Jo Kwang-suk
Professor of Kyong Ki University

This essay is about art and technology, particularly using images in communication technologies. We become accustomed to the images of that the emergence of photography decisively

appreciated the field of visual culture and set the stage for the emergence of new forms of representation. And we entered new modes of pictorial production that exchange new forms of discipline and surveillance.

Thus, the condition of possibility for invention of photography remain in the desire of a society, already engaged in producing images. It is important to clearly understand at the beginning that the using of photography does not introduce a new category meant to replace the concept of representation image. Rather, the image of photography is a category that permits a more precise definition of a particular aspect of the concept of optical device for example paintings. The photographic image presuppose the fragmentation of reality and in a moment. This concept plays also a role in the cinema. Film is the stringing together of photographic images that because of the

speed with which they flow past the eye of the spectator.

Television is connected with the cinema. Although television is a technical device given with the concept of mass-media, it has the status of an moving image in cinema. Furthermore the television provokes reflect and focus a larger crisis played out in mass culture. The crux of these movement may be dated to the period between 1960 and 1970, when veritable revolution occurred in the mass culture.

It seems that the assimilation of television and electronic media into everyday life has become unremarkable. It broadcasts the same programme all over the country, at the same time. The viewer has no-time to think. Information has already been implanted in the brain. This is sense of anarchy and non-imagination, which video still has, and is attracted the mass. This means that one

should try to explain appearance the phenomenon without imagination.

One must proceed with great care as one attempt to define the intended aesthetic effect that may be observed in the first using television in art. There is unquestionably an element of provocation in presentation image of television. Television images represent an entirely different type with photography. These are not primarily aesthetic image, but for the communication. This preceding remakes do not of course claim to come anywhere close to exhausting the subject. The aim was merely to give a sketch of all the elements the concept 'image of photography' takes in. Within the frame of a theory of the painting and photography, the use to which television puts the theory intermedia cannot become relevant. Because it is part and partial of the medium in communication.

Ears & Eyes

Interview with Cho Han Hye-jeong, a head of Haja Center

Youths Upgrade Themselves in “Haja”

Do you want to do something interesting and something you’d enjoy at the same time?

Then go to the Haja Center! At the Haja Center, there are various projects going on. Among many kinds of projects, youth can independently select their favorite and participate in them. The Haja Center has started many projects including an exhibition “attacking art gallery”, “club 999 concert” and “dStory Festival”.

The Haja Center is a culture factory that is operated by the Center for Youth and Cultural Studies of Yonsei University with the entrustment of the Seoul Metropolitan Government. The official name of the Center is The Youth Factory for Alternative Culture, but they just call it in the Haja Center. Haja means “Let’s do it” in Korean.

Cho Han Hye-jeong, the head of Haja has managed this center since its foundation. She also is a professor of department of Sociology of Yonsei University and has made a study of alternative education for youth and teenagers as a scholar in human and social sciences. This month a reporter from the Argus met her to inquire more about the Haja center, a place for alternative cultural education.

Reporter: What is the purpose of establishing the Haja Center?

Cho Han Hye-jeong: The Haja center is an experiment of 21st century. Though a university is a space which fulfills the needs of the times, it does not execute an education on the basis of a spontaneity. As we see a collapse of in middle and high schools, the existing educational system are not satisfying teenager’s requirement. The most important thing is a “self-motivation”. The Haja center intends that they can do systematically what they want to do when



Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

they are ready.

R: There are many organizations which educate people in the culture and the arts. What distinguishes this center from others?

Cho Han: Our way of education is not teaching and learning. We help them do as they desire. As the culture industry has come to have great deal of weight in this age, it has become possible for people to maintain a livelihood doing things what they want to do. In this situation, we give teenagers the way to live in the new age, which cannot be learnt in the other places. In other words, we help them to develop their potential independently.

R: How is Haja Center organized?

Cho Han: Haja Center is consists of three parts: the Culture Factory, the Open

University and the Venture Incubator. The Culture Factory is the main part of the Center. It is a workshop and learning space that aims to convert juvenile energy into creative projects. The Haja Collegio is a name of the Open University, and it has a new concept adaptive to the internet environment of the 21st century. The Venture Incubator connects creative cultural activities produced by teenagers at the Culture Factory and the Open University with cultural industries.

R: The Haja center is a center for teenagers. By whom is the center used?

Cho Han: Young people including middle and high school students and teenagers who do not go to school join in Haja. About thirty are teenagers who do not go to school.

Most of them are apt to “Jookdoli”, that is, students who stay at the Haja all day. They

can take an active part in the project or events in Haja.

In the case of students who go to school, they experience no trouble, either. They come here for their wish and their parents understand. Also, as types of entrance university examinations have diversified, it became important to assist individual development.

R: Haja center is called the alternative space for education. What’s your opinion of the existing educational system?

Cho Han: Schools are educating students under the system of mass production, based on a technology of the industrial revolution. However, the present age requires that the view of education and its components reflect changing technology and changing needs of humanity. Despite, the existing educational system being unidimensional and giving only the technical side, leaving out other more essential things. In this situation, students cannot satisfy their desire in school. So, in a sense we provide useful software for them.

R: What’s your plan to upgrade Haja?

Cho Han: In near future? Because we are making a new kind of educational system, problems have occurred meanwhile. The existing educational system, however, appears to go on smoothly as if it has no problem. There is no one who raises an objection. It is caused by the spiritless youth culture. We will upgrade Haja by bringing up questions within the community.

By Kam Eun-jin

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Special Contribution / Looking into Korean university press

Urging for Interconnection Between Presses

In many universities in Korea, there are newspaper and/or magazine presses and broadcasting stations that are run by students. Such university presses generally report or deal with issues that have to do with the university they are in, or on issues in the society.

In such press organizations, there seems to be a trend to look for the different problems in school policy, or to talk about issues in society that are subject to contemplation.

There is definitely a difference in the quality of university press and other press that can be found in the society. This is partially because of the fact that students have received only a limited education on becoming reporters, and partially because students are studying their majors in university at the same time that they do activities as reporters.

In Korean society today, the press is partially controlled by strong family lines, and among different press organizations, Choson Ilbo is the strongest press organization. Other newspaper companies look to Choson Ilbo to decide what position to take concerning certain issues. And powerful press organizations apply pressure to other press organizations, making an honest and truthful press culture difficult to find in the Korean society.

On the other hand, university presses have only minimal pressure or limitations concerning the content they display. Sometimes universities will limit the content of the university presses, according to the interest of the universities or university sponsors. Although in most cases university presses have less readers, they are more free to express their opinions on issues in the society.

Of course, reporters from university presses have less access to information or reporting than reporters of other press organizations. And they have less ability, or know-how with writing articles.

But the connection between the university presses and other Korean press organizations, that is being built by groups, such as the Journalists Association of Korea(JAK) and the Committee for University Press(CUP), will be able to utilize the good points of university presses and other Korean press organizations. Whereas university press has a greater freedom of speech, other Korean press organizations have better access to information or reporting. Through the connection of the two, the former can write articles on the basis of a greater amount of information(provided by the latter) than in the past, and the latter can express ideas or perspectives through the former, in ways that were not possible in the past.

University press must improve in quality. Reporters of university presses must be given room to think on a more wide basis, to open their perspectives. University news must be reported with a more objective viewpoint. University students must be able to read their school’s newspaper or magazine and not just think about their own school, but think about Korean university culture as a whole, or Korean society in general. University presses can achieve such goals through organizations such as the JAK or the CUP.

As I am a reporter for my school’s english magazine, I have more interest in english-language university media than korean-language university media. I know that there is a limit in the level of English that can be expected from english-language university media. Honestly, as a foreigner, when I first contacted english-language newspapers in Korea, I immediately acquired a certain amount of prejudice about english-language media in Korea. For some reason, I saw the Korea Herald and the Korea Times as being lesser than foreign newspapers.

In this age of internationalism and globalism, there should be more interest



HUFs Weekly

Reporters of HUFs Weekly are working at their office.

towards english-language media, of both the society, and of universities. The image of Korea that is given to foreigners living in and out of Korea can be improved, or made worse easily, through the english-language media.

On the other hand, english-language media might be less popular to the Korean public than korean-language media. Funding of such media is a difficult issue to deal with. University english-language media, provided that it is funded by universities, can be a great help to Korean students in preparing them to face the world. Job places are many times filled by people with English ability, yet student reporters for english-language university media are not always looked for by companies.

The quality of university english-language media must improve, and having been a reporter for an English newspaper or an English magazine should be a plus when trying to get a job. Alliances should be made,

and actively utilized, among Korean english-language university presses and university presses of other countries, in which English is a native language. Alliances should also be made between Korean press organizations, such as the JAK or the CUP, and english-language university media.

The interconnection between university presses and other press organizations, be they Korean or foreign, used in the right way, can bring a development in Korean press. And the importance of Korean university english-language media should be stressed to universities, and to press organizations, such as the JAK, or the CUP. The development of english-language media in Korea can help Korea on its road to internationalism and globalism.

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Tossacromwell

editor-in-chief of Sunmoon Universe

Broke Video Festival Makes Indie Movie World Active

The 14th Broke in Seoul Video Festival was held on Hite On&Off Theater, Daehakro on March 24th and 25th. The Broke in Seoul Festival, called “A Hundred Thousand Video Festival” begun in 1997. “A hundred thousand” is representative of the way of creating video work on a low budget. It is based on the hope that everybody can create video work without having an expensive film and a high-quality equipment but merely possessing a brilliant idea and the uniqueness.

The concept of this year is “A New Cure-all”. It comprised of “The Final Contest”, “The Project Event”, “Showing Jewels of Works Got Back”, “Showing Invited Foreign Films”, and “Shocking Reportage-The state of culture planners’ earnings”. Only “Showing Jewels of Works Got Back” was given as an on-line event.

In the final contest, five films were entered into competition from about fifty. These are “Please Give Me Two Plastic Bags”, “On the Way to Hong-Kong”, Yahjah Time”,

“Ziziq’s School Story”, “A Question”. “The Project Event” is the third one and showed various experimental and challenging works of artist. In the “Showing Jewels of Video Got Back”, works which did not rank as competition works at the final contest by a narrow margin were shown. In the “Showing Invited Foreign Films”, works of Kip Fulbeck and Shu Lea Cheang who are active in USA with an identity of Asian Maker were invited.

As side events, “Wandering Theater

Group’s Show” and “Publicizing Show by Bicycle” was given, however, “Anti Broke in Seoul Festival” which had been planned was not held. “A lot of amateur artists entered in the contest and many audiences including amateur artists as well came to others’ works. This will make the Indie movie world active by intensifying their desire to create video works.” Choi So-won, a representative of this festival mentioned.

By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

OVERVIEW

Getting Over Seoul Complex

Government authorities have designated the year 2001 as the year of “Regional Culture”. Preparing for the 2002 Korea-Japan World cup, the government intends to attract non Korean tourists through a plan of regional activation. Accordingly, regional festivals have cropped up like mushrooms.

HaHoi which has preserved traditional mask plays held a *Byulshingut* Festival in March. *Byulshingut* is a play form the lower classe exposures the nobility’s falsehood. It is a precious cultural property which has been handed down from the 12th century. Chongdo is famous for its bulls, and plans to hold the 2001 Bullfighting Festival next April. The origin of bullfighting in Korea is not clear having no literature. Probably it started in an impromptu way when cowpunchers got together. Its scale has been steadily enlarged and has celebrated its 10th anniversary. In addition to a variety of different sized bull fight, other events will be held.

Regional culture, as seeing above, is life-settled culture having roots among people who share their history and experience. It’s a productive and unique district culture having its own native customs along with times and seasons. People enjoy it naturally and don’t feel awkward to say it’s their own culture.

The activation of the regional festivals is a kind of drastic reform. Non Koreans who first visit Korea are often surprised to see that there’s no other distinct and unique living culture in Korea. Expected local culture is hardly observed.

Korea has a Seoul-centered system in all its aspects. The Metropolitan area only occupies 11.8% of Korea as a whole. The overwhelming majority, however, has clustered in this one area. Besides the population of Seoul compromising 45.9% of Korea’s total, Seoul has political and financial power beyond comparison. It’s no wonder Koreans have been plunged deeply into the “Seoul Complex”.

This complex, interestingly, is based on historical reasons. Seoul, the center of sovereign power, has reigned over the other towns from the Chosun era. This five hundred years was the strong centralism age. The word *Sangkyung* (containing the meaning of going upper side) was used to indicate “going to Seoul” in all cases, even if the point of departure was the geographically north to Seoul. Seoul has been the capital of Korea over seven hundred years. It has had many advantages throughout that years. The modernization period of 1970s and 80s was the time of one-way expansion development and it focused on the majority of economic, educational, and cultural properties to Seoul. Therefore Seoul complex is nothing but an ambition wanting to jump on the majority board.

Considering this Seoul-centered system and people’s consciousness, the absence of Seoul culture is another serious challenge. Seoul doesn’t have culture when viewed in the point of identity. Regional activation plans through festivals have epochal meaning in this sense.

However, they are now facing against bitter criticisms for they are represented falsely. Seoul people are sent work to the local areas, and have to be detached. This centralized personnel committee causes many problems. Those who don’t really understand the regional emotion consequently cause the standardization of festivals. The essence of festival, creativity and enthusiasm to participate in the government-centered festivals has diminished . In addition, tight budgets degenerates festival into commerical ventures.

It is very undesirable and rather paradoxical phenomenon that the regional festivals lose their identity because of antiquated consciousness. And it has reached the limit of the Seoul-centered system. The root cause of the degeneration of regional festivals lies in the Seoul complex, however. As the water in the gutter lays stagnant, a gimcrack excluding switchover thought is meant to be deteriorated.

By Cho Hong Joo-hee

Editor of Culture Section

Sketch On Spot



Cho Hong Joo-hee / The Argus



Cho Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

“Let’s paint this Kyungui line together.”

Your Imagination Restores Kyungui Line

One little boy holding a picture in his hand is riding on a model train. Two volunteers tug him from both sides smile brightly.

On March 25, a nonprofit organization URart Center promoted the street art under the subject of “Drawing inter-Korean railway Kyungui line” in Youido Park. An inch board with a model railroad track was installed in floor. Just a few main stations are indicated and a large blank space is reserved for people passing by. Anything or any word is welcomed on this free board.

People do not merely draw a railway but also images of their heart’s desire, of reunification, images that illustrate better than hundreds of words the tragedy, but also the hope of the people in the divided nation pours out in this small scrawl. People’s free imagination has already restored the Kyungui railroad line which has been cut throughout the partition, for 50 years.

URart Center prepares different items every Sunday and meet people in Insadong or Youido street. You can contact them for more information at www.urart.org.

Looking into Alternative Space for artists

Progressive Idea Vitalizes Art World

I. The advent of Alternative Space
You might be unfamiliar with going to the gallery. It is often difficult for people to find any difference between galleries of well-known artists' works. However, there are some places where young and creative arts are breathing. Alternative Space is now sending a breath of fresh air through the arts area with its innovative and experimental works.

Alternative Space is a nonprofit organization run by a community of artists. It has its origin in "Alternative Space" located in Green Street and Apple Street, New York, which opened about 1970. Independent organizations for experimental arts were needed by active artists who were not appreciated by most art museums and commercial galleries. With this start of in New York, the concept has spread over the world.

This appeared on the Korean scene in 1999 having the character of alternative space, as the name says, to fill the gap needed in the art world. When an artist holds an exhibition, it can cost from eight million to ten million won. In this situation, young artists who are highly motivated, but have no money found it difficult to show their works. Creative and experimental works were scarcely observable consequently.

Alternative Space provides artists with the opportunity to concentrate on the creative side without regarding financial matters. Though this concept has only been in Korea for two years, it is one of the most active areas in the Korean art world today.

II. Searching those venues in Korea
Since the Alternative Space "In the Loop", opening in February 1999, seven other Alternative Spaces have appeared in Korea. They all have the quality of Alternative Space, however, some differences among them can be seen. "Pool", "Sarubia cafe", "In the Loop" and "Island" were formed by artists' own efforts and are maintained with donations. "Insa Art Space", on the other hand, established by the government is operated under the direct support of the government. "Ssamzie space" and "Ilju Arthouse", were both formed by private enterprise.

"In the Loop" is the first Alternative Space in Korea and has the advantage of local position around Hongik University, the youth's street. The "Loop" pursues communication with the general public in addition to finding promising young artists.



Spectators are viewing pictures displayed in Insa Art Space, one of Alternative Spaces, on March 31st.

Also, other art genres such as Indie bands' performances are held once in a while. As most Alternative Space is maintained by donations, they are experiencing financial difficulties.

Alternative Space "Pool" concentrates on forming discussion on the art world in addition to its mandate to support young artists. They hold symposia on pending issues in the art world and offer workshops where both artists and art critics participate.

"Sarubia cafe" organized in April 1999 and opened in October of that year, support between four to six exhibitions a year. Artists are with provided gallery space for two months, one month for the exhibition and the other month for setting up purposes. They also organize publicity and the official opening party, leaving the artists to concentrate on their work. In addition to these art works, Sarubia cafe is planning to enlarge its line to all art genres such as movies and music.

Their financial condition is a little compared with other galleries. In addition to the endowments, this alternative venue are maintained with membership fees. Lee Kwan-hoon, a curator of Sarubia said, "Because most Alternative Space was made by people interested in fresh art works and independent art culture, most of them are in financial difficulty."

Ssamzie space near Hongik University is a compound cultural place with a gallery, a concert hall, and an event club. Though they

do not profess themselves to be Alternative Space, they support creative activities of young artists and provide them with studios. This concept has progressed so far under the principle of 'give & take'. Young artists backed by the company contribute their art work and its artistic image is reflected in the goods or image of the company.

Insa Art Space is alternative public organization which is made and supported by the government. It was established for the purpose of supporting art activity which has withered following Korea's financial crisis. Like the other Alternative Space, Insa Art Space supports young artists by holding their exhibitions without fees. However, some indicate that they are limited to the passive support. To overcome such a limit, they are preparing new programs like "talking with the artist" to diversify the support.

As stated above, the financial condition of most Alternative Spaces is inferior though those supported by private enterprises or the government are relatively in good financial conditions. Last year The Korean Culture and Arts Foundation donated twenty million won for "In the Loop", "Pool", "Sarubia cafe", "Island", however, more financial aid from the government, private enterprise and individuals is needed.

III. A successful case in America
Though most Alternative Space venues are maintained by donations, they are still in financial difficulty. The situation abroad is

quite different.

Alternative Spaces in America were formed from 1971 with the efforts of progressive artists and art critics plus to the improvement of the policy. They were established for the purpose of providing experimental artists with the opportunity to show their works before evaluation by commercial galleries. They are subsidized by the government and a self-governing body. Also as artists and experts participated in its management, they demonstrate progressive tendencies.

Through such circumstances, they have found many promising artists that commercial galleries are eager to show. Furthermore, their function has changed to become a fosterer of new artists. Since their birth, they have produced many world-famous artists in middle age who play a leading part in American artistic circle.

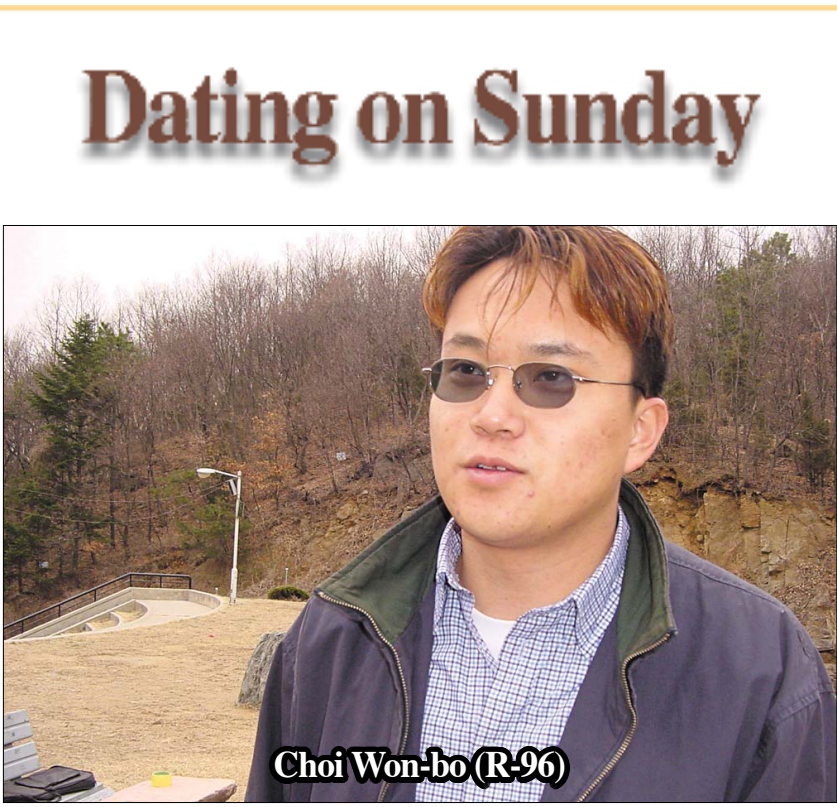
IV. To form the true alternative
Alternative Space appeared to resist the existing art world which has both commercial and power-hierarchy structure. Up to now, it carried out its role in providing the gallery for young artists and supporting them financially.

Thanks to them, many young artists have had opportunities of showing their works and then the art world became active by these experimental art works of diverse genres. However, Alternative Space should not limit their role just in providing 'space'. It is rather desirable for them to produce 'alternative' value.

"I do not think that what we are doing is the final alternative. As we did, someone else can present the other alternatives later." Lee Kwan-hoon, a curator of Sarubia cafe said.

The arts are not fixed but constantly changing. The everlasting truth, however, is that they can preserve their identity in case of putting *Minjoong* in their centre, not on the outside. In order that Alternative Space develops their purpose from the beginning, cultivating minor culture, it surely requires people's critical and affectionate interests. The true alternative depends on their independent and open consciousness.

By Kam Eun-jin
Associate Editor of Culture Section



"I Found Possibility in Siberia"

"I decided to go on an exploration to Siberia for the development of HUFS and Department of Russia. It was a kind of experiment examining my will." Choi Won-bo said when the reporter asked why he made such a journey to Siberia during a severe winter.

Five students of the Department of Russia at Wangsan campus, Choi Won-bo(96), Kwon Yong-tae(93), Lee Ji-hyoung(96), Lee Jeong-gil(99) and Lee Joo Yeon(00) went on a journey from December 29th, 2000 to February 13th, 2001. They went on a tour throughout Saint-Petersburg and Moscow in Russia and seven Siberian cities including Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and Ulan-Ude by taking Trans-Siberia Railroad for 10170 Km.

The reporter met Choi Won-bo, one of the five and asked about their expedition. Siberia has tremendous economical value. It has mountains of natural gas, gold, petroleum, diamonds and coal, as well as tourist attractions of Russia's cultural heritage in the world's most pure and beautiful nature. Siberia is not well known to Korea however, because of the estranged political relationship between the two countries and its continental climate. The Korean government has announced that an inter-Korean railway of Kyongui and Kyonwon Line reconnecting between South and North Korea would be linked with the Trans-Siberia Railroad (TSR). Also the construction plans for an industrial complex in Nahodka and is one of the most important economic projects. Korea has started to advance into many projects involving Siberia with increasing interest.

"There has not been much data and studies on Siberia in Korea. As one of the students who studies Russian society and its culture, I always wanted to study actively and feel it by experience, getting out of class" Chio Won-bo said. The students made an expedition schedule by themselves contacting graduates of HUFS, Korean businessmen and missionaries on Siberia via the Internet.

There was a lot of trouble during the trip. The most difficult thing was the severe cold weather, on average minus 48℃ to 30℃. The contract with KBS and MBC was cancelled and this affected their travel to Siberia, and caused financial difficulties.

In line with their plans, the students gathered a huge amount of data and materials for study once back in Korea. They brought 217 Russian films, 300 video tapes about museums, cities, Russian culture, 150 CD about encyclopedia, dictionary and educational programs, 300 books, post cards, local maps, transportation maps and magazines. The students also recorded their journey on video tapes and each of them kept a travel diary. As soon as data are classified, they are going to setup a web site with the data and put their travel know-how through its homepage "www.ilovesiberia.com". Choi Won-bo said "I hope it will be a place to study Siberia and share information through on-line and off-line". As one of the process of preparing *dongari*, they have opened an Internet cafe and put the pictures, travel essays and introduction of each city on "cafe.daum.net/ilovesiberia". They also show one Russia movie a week on Tuesday in Wangsan campus.

In April, they will present their information and processes of their expedition in front of professors and students of Department of Russia. Every Summer and Winter vacation, they will organize an expedition to explore Siberia and Russia making it a regular event of the Russian Department. Through the Internet cafe "russia adventure", they already found new members who asked to join 2001 summer expedition. "Until now, students studied passively having little interest and were getting depressed. I hope that they regain confidence from my experience. It also would help the Russian department."

By Kwon Hye-mi
Reporter of International Section

Concert for Spreading "Nanum"

"Nobody is too poor to share anything."

Starting from March 16, 2001 Nanum Concert was held at Grand Peace Place of Kyunghee University during three days. Musicians including *Deulgukhwa*, *Jawoorim* and etc. took parts in this concert.

It was held to make the culture of sharing happen in our society. All proceeds from ticket sales will be donated to the host organizations.

Through this, the host organizations intended to convey that a contribution was not a special act but something done naturally in their lives.

On the 16th, it was the first concert for aleinated women and unwed mothers. Trip

sketch, *Deulgukhwa* and *Jawoorim* appeared on the stage. On the second day, the concert for cruelly-treated and poorly-fed children was given by Shin Hae-cheol (Witgenstein) and Crash.

The last concert was for the unemployed and the homeless. Crying nut and Yoon Dohyun Band performed. The concert ended with Yoon Do-hyun Band's singing an encore. All performing stars emphasized the virtue of sharing during their performance.

This was hosted by Women Fund and Beautiful Foundation with the support of Interpark, Kyunghee University, Donga Ilbo, Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

Films Explore Human Rights

Starting from 21st to 23rd of March, The first Humanism Movie Festival was held at the grand hall of HUFS. The "Humanism" which was organized last year is the only *dongari* for human rights in HUFS. They hold this movie festival in order to publicize themselves to HUFsians, especially to freshmen, and ultimately to share the thoughts on "human rights" with them.

During the festival, five films on human rights. The first film, "The Barricade" is about Bangladesh laborers whose human rights are ignored in Korean society. The next film was "In The Name of the Father", a story from Northern Irish who are the object of disregard and dread to the English. On the

second day, "My Left Foot" showed that a person suffering cerebral palsy managing his life. A film about homosexuality, the famous movie "Boys Don't Cry" was screened. On the last day, "Germinal", a story about French coal workers, was screened.

After all the films were shown, a closing party for the participants was held. In all, about fifty students participated in this festival. "In the process of preparing, we experienced hardships in financial matters. But this first trial was successful. We will try to make this festival into an annual event." Kim Min-ji (F-00), a leader of the Humanism, said.

By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

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