



## Strike Vote Fails Yet Struggle Moves On

A general strike for the reduction of tuition fee was voted down by students at Wangsan campus because only about 2900 students out of the total 6600 bothered to vote. With only 44.2 percent voter participation, the proposal failed to find a majority.

A bill calling for a general strike had passed by a unanimous vote of the Wangsan Student Council in extraordinary meeting held on April 27. The representatives also resolved that they will struggle continuously until school authorities comply with their requests.

On April 29, the vote to determine whether a general strike would progress was held with polling taking place in each of the college's halls. There was not enough publicity and the vote term was short, only one day, despite the urgings of the General Students Council (GSC) asking students to participate in the vote, even visiting their lecture rooms.

Shin Dong-hun (Hu-93), the president of GSC, said "A general strike is our expression of anger toward the school authorities.

Though the strike vote did not succeed, we have not renounced our demand for the reduction of tuition fees." He added that the students in Wangsan will express their angry by visiting of the president's room in Imun campus.

On April 30, about 150 students opened a protest meeting in front of the Wangsan Student hall to confront authorities with their insincerity about the problem of tuition fees. Then they went to the Imun campus to bring their protest to the president. Meantime, representatives of the students, including the president of GSC, the secretary-general, and the president of the engineering college student union, and school authorities, including President Cho Kyu-chul, officials from School Affairs and Student Affairs, talked in the President's office.

The representative of the students requested the reduction of tuition fees and the long range development of Wangsan campus. The authorities, however, said that they are following a policy of economic retrenchment and the faculty also suffer economic difficulties. They added that a

reduction of tuition fees is a substantially impossible request, but that building a proposed addition to the Wangsan central library and operating additional shuttle buses as soon as possible will be considered. GSC, however, complained that the authorities have been broken their promise and that the essential object of the struggle is the reduction of tuitions.

Finishing the conference, students went to Sungkyunkwan University to participate in a 4·30 rally which was held under the slogan 'General strike for getting the reduction of the tuition fee and confrontation'. In spite of the fact that Sungkyunkwan University was blockaded by riot police, about 5000 students from several universities in Seoul participated in this rally and decided that they will struggle with labor on May Day.

The struggle for the reduction of the tuition fee has been in process for five months. GSC should bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion and come to an amiable settlement. GSC also should reflect the real request of students.

## People's Anger Flares on May Day



Lee Chang-nam / The Argus

In honor of 109th May Day, about 60,000 protesters including both members of Hanchongnyon and KCTU are taking part in the rally in front of Seoul Station.

On the commemoration of 109th May Day all over the world, workers began clacking down long-time endured calmness to arouse their furious voices against the regime and capitalists. This is not an exception towards the Korean workers.

Hundreds of thousands students and workers showed their strong rejection and antipathy towards the present regime on the stipulation of '4 demands' of the Korean confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) which are characterized as "Do stop the unmerciful restructuring, reject the unilateral layoff, decrease the working hour instead of increasing working places, Do set the social safety-net up, guarantee the right to work as well as get the salary back to normal." In the square of Seoul Station, Approximately 60,000 protesters got together including progressive KCTU unionists, the nation's largest umbrella group as well as patriotic Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Student Councils) students.

Due to previously approved legislation from the administration, there were less physical collisions with the armed-riot police than last year when it became a kind of tug-of-war.

During the rally, a head of KCTU,

Lee Kap-yong made a critical speech towards the president Kim, "The regime has turned out to have a tough stance to the KCTU because the regime still mistakes the recent unexpected reshuffle that calls off pretests, taken by the Seoul Subway Union, for a kind of victory that the government accomplished on its own." This is truly wrong, the reason that the headquarters of the Seoul Federation of Subway Union dropped the plan to all-out pretest is a sort of one step-retreat for making further progress, another victory from the government which means to process the mass-lay off without any visible effort to negotiate with the KCTU. This is also no exception as to the Korean Telecommunication Union.

In the meantime, thousands of laborers marched along the street to the Myungdong Cathedral Church.

During this march, many workers shouted that we will struggle without let-up until our demands are met.

To look the other way around, hundreds of students tried to put their radical voice an advertisement by dint of distributing papers written with words such as "Do withdraw the Kim regime, Do make the two Koreas unite. Do away with the American soldier in the Korean peninsula."

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## Hanchongnyon Vents Strong Complaints towards Government

On the 16th of April, the surroundings of Hongik Univ. where the meeting of executives of Hanchongnyon, were already blocked by a blockade of armed as well as plain-clothes police. In the Hongik Univ., many Hanchongnyon students held various cultural events and press conferences for notifying Hanchongnyon's legitimate will and voice. In the meantime, a hundred members of Hanchongnyon as well as the committee for People's Right and Liberalization for Prisoner of Conscience met to try for a breakthrough into the Hongik Univ.

In the course of this process, there was a severe collision between Hanchongnyon and armed riot police, resulting in casualties of between 20 and 30 people. In the meantime, the Hanchongnyon opened an extraordinary struggle strategy, namely, 'the mole struggle', in every subway stop. At the same time, it informed

anyone who'd listen Hanchongnyon's messages and requirements that the Hanchongnyon's top executive meeting is righteous and legal, spreading the word to many people who board on the subway, residing all over Seoul city as well as Kyung-gi province. Hanchongnyon demonstrators echoed off the voices that Hanchongnyon, are historically legitimate and try to keep the regime which endanges our People by jeopardizing their rights from losing everything from life necessary to the right to live on the right track.

In the face of recent radical moves led by Hanchongnyon and maverick KCTU, the Kim administration is casually expected not to soften its suppression. Despite this expectation, the Hanchongnyon's top executive ceremony has no choice but to be put off on account of the regime's blind obstruction to disorganize this meeting.

## Representative Meeting : Two Councils Sanctioned

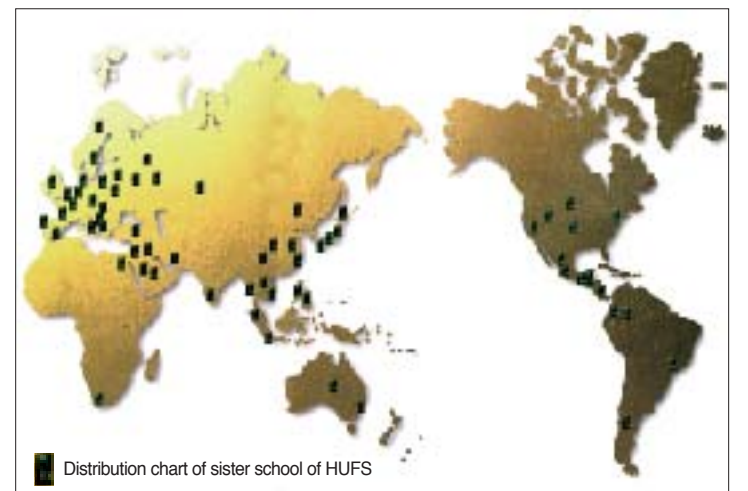
A General Students Representative Meeting (GSRM) was held in the grand auditorium, Imun campus, on April 7. About one hundred students, the representative from each of the colleges, departments, and clubs participated this meeting. The long range development plan of HUFS and the main policy line of General Students Council (GSC) were presented at this conference.

In open action, The Press Council (PC), which is composed of OeDae Hakbo, The Argus, <The school paper>, Imun FBS, and Wangsan FBS is registered as public organizations in HUFS when it obtained 92 votes from the GSRM. Park Yun-jung (PA-96), the president of PC, said "For the Last ten years, PC wasn't registered in spite of the many activities it sponsors for the students. Now, students can make friends with us more easily through

this sanction." Meanwhile, Cultural Branch Council (CBC) obtained the sanction of the central organization because it took 101 votes. In addition, An Jung-hwan (Ec-89) and Park Eun-young (FE-96) were elected presidents of the Students Welfare Council and the Female Students Committee.

In discussion of its main policy line, the GSC analyzed the action in 1998 and reflected on problems which occurred during each of the struggles. Representatives said that they should reform the council though strengthening of the department council and through discussion of culture to make HUFS a model for the student struggle. They added that they will propel the popular reunification campaign. GSC also announced that it opposes the unilateral university structure reform and will struggle for more democratic and developmental reform plans.

## Analysis of Exchange Program



Distribution chart of sister school of HUFS

Have you ever used the international exchange program of HUFS? Our school has concluded conventions with 80 other foreign universities from 1963. The school authorities, however, don't operate efficiently and many students don't know well how to use this program easily.

If the exchange program were

managed well, the students will be able to study what they wanted with a low economic burdens in abroad and foreign students will be encouraged to study Korean in HUFS. In this article, The Argus analysed the problem of exchange program and searched for possible countermeasures.

(Related Story on Page 3)

# Till your new dawn brights, Mother, wipe your tears away

## The history's judgement hasn't ended yet

### We demand the truth of 5·18

### and punishment of the slayers

The Argus

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Editorial

Seeking Worldwide Solidarity

Last April 15, KCTU and unions of farmers and poor people declared its solidarity to secure their rights to live and to ask the reform of chaebols. This joint declaration was led to mass rally which based on overall people in May Day. It was the first time for the unions to announce solidarity formally.

This year's May Day was different comparing to past years'. It was one of the biggest and most of all it had its significance for the tension between the labors and the government had gotten more higher after the breakdown of Labor-Manager-Government Commission. Therefore, it was predicted that this day may offer a new turning point of people's struggle against the government. As it had been expected, there were many unions and civil organizations participating to share their opinions and to show the supports of the labors. Apart from labors and civil organizations, there were many students supporting labors.

When explaining this solidarity, Lee Gap-yong, the president of KCTU, said that even though the requirements of each unions are different, they all agreed on the fact that nothing can be changed if the present government's economic policies don't change. And that this agreement had led to solidarity.

Like this, solidarity is based on the same goal and through this collected power, the subjects could raising their voices higher. This works in the students' solidarity, too. Like the joint tuition struggle with other 13 universities going on in Wangsan campus. Since there were other universities having the same agony, the expensive law suit was able, and appealed to the students and parents more stronger, and put the pressures on the school more heavier. Though the students' support played a major role, a part of the success goes to solidarity.

But this solidarity could go in wrong way, because there are so different, perhaps opposite, characterized groups related who only have objects in common. So, in performing to achieve the same goal, there could exist many conflicts between the members and end up either breaking the solidarity up or go in unexpected ways. In Wangsan's case, there were many changes in the process, mainly because the prescription wasn't right for the school's situation. There were critiques saying that since Kyunghee University's GSC had played the leading role in this tuition struggle, the method was mostly aimed at it's own school. That is why Wangsan had many trial and errors.

However, apart from these dangerous aspects, it is obviously true that once the solidarity succeeds, it produces big influences on from school authorities to the government. It hasn't been long since solidarity have played a role in civil, labor, and in student movement in Korean society. In the beginning, it was limited in same fields, for example, labors forming unions in companies and making higher bodies such as confederations. Nevertheless, after the June Contention, this field had extended to form new solidarity like students-labors-farmers and etc. and stepped to a higher level in solidarity.

Now it is time to seek for international solidarity. As the world is getting more closer to each other, in some of the social problems we are walking in the same shadow. Last year's May Day in Europe was very impressive. Asking for the stability of employment and the protection of the people's rights to live, the labors from all around the continent marched to Amsterdam, Holland, where the summit talks were to be held. As they did so, it is said that the Europeans were able to feel the seriousness of unemployment and that it isn't just a matter of national problem. Also the problems of pollution is something that could be solved only if the countries put efforts together. But the most important thing is, for countries like Korea who still doesn't have complete autonomy from the remaining vestiges of imperialism, solidarity is a way to achieve it. By international movement, small countries could form strong power to confront the big power.

As the proverb says, cooperation makes work easier, it also makes relating people powerful and gives encourages to them.

Visiting lawyer Lee Don-myung

Pioneer for Human Rights Activity

Lee Don-myung is a lawyer who has fought for human rights through his whole life.

People, maybe, will remember him like this in the future. It is true that he was a great lawyer in the past, however, he still participates in many kinds of movements. For example, during the convention on fisheries between Korea and Japan, Lee concentrated on devising a plan to minimize direct loss to the fisherman, and endeavored to arouse public opinion in support of that plan.

Moreover, Lee has been involved in the recent active interchange with North Korea on a private level. This is straight-forward evidence for their gradual opening of the North, he said when The Argus met with him, then added that he would continue developing the citizens campaign for the recovery of the national homogeneity.

Lee was the most famous lawyer for human rights among the first generation who have fought for human rights. He undertook big cases about the infringement upon workers rights, and pleaded for the students. Also he lead the demonstration during the June Contention in 1987. If marshaled together, the cases he has undertaken would represent a chronological table of our modern history.

Lee Don-myung was born, raised, and educated in the period of Japanese Imperialism. He recollected that he had wanted to do something during his childhood. Experiencing Japanese Imperialism, which restricted Koreans' activities, and in the ruins

of the Korean War, he felt the necessity of education. After graduation from Cho-Sun University, following passage of a state law examination, he started to work as a judge. But the corruption and the dirtiness of the initial dictatorship drove him from the judgeship, then forced him to turn to the movement for human rights.

He felt the bitterness of the dictatorship after the resignation of Kim Byung-ro who was the first president of the Supreme Court, and once occupied the presidency of Shinganhoe. Lee also pleaded for the case of the Kwang-Ju Student movement. Lee recalls that he was a true lawyer who has never yielded to injustice in spite of his position, and never compromises with authority. In Lee's words, "The right thing should be advocated."

The declaration of the Revitalizing Reforms system provided the momentum for him to start his defense in favor of human rights seriously. "I couldn't sleep on the day of the declaration of the Revitalizing Reforms system. I thought the job of the lawyer was no more useful because the basis of the democracy had been destroyed," he said.

He received the national decoration commemorating the 50th anniversary of the International Declaration of Human Rights. About this he says, "There were many things to fight, from the beginning of the Revitalizing Reforms system. At that time, the situation was extremely severe and I felt scared. In the Fifth Republic, the suppression was brought upon



Kim Jin-young/The Argus

violently, but there was no dread, because there was the confidence to struggle against them together with the people having the craving and the recognition for the security of the human rights."

"Though the regime has changed," he adds, "the problems of conscientious prisoners who did not make written pledges for law observance, and of labor agitators who are imprisoned, still exist. But, the fight in the future looks promising." He thinks that the basis of human rights is political

freedom, which means the expression of free will in addition to food, clothing and shelter. He asserts that many people have not enjoyed even these most fundamental human rights, therefore the movement for human rights has to be intensified.

Still, There are many conscientious prisoners in jail who is not released because they do not sign a tready fo obeying the National Security Law which is not right.

As usual, he is making his effort

to foster civic rights and correct democracy in many civil organizations. He insists that the activated citizens campaign and the peaceful demonstration in the last few years reflect directly the development of genuine democracy.

In addition, he says that genuine democracy will be established when the relation between the government and its citizens is built up on the foundation of the harmony of conversation and compromise. Also he says, we should be concerned about the policies of the government and criticize them. Presently, the citizens campaign in Korea is going on in the various professional fields

according to the benefit and sympathy of each. But, from now on, it is necessary to consider

what is good for the entire people. Namely, constituents in our society have to assert their rights with due regard to the common subjects in the country as well as the individual benefits. Lee Don-myung, the lawyer, has worked for the weak and has insisted that the young should speak for them. He enforces the view that we should be brave in any event, if it is right. "Right thing should be advocated" he emphasized.

By Kim Jin-young  
Reporter of News Section

Letter to The Argus

For a Better Newspaper

There lived a little boy who was likely to forget his auxiliary materials for class. His mother who had a job and could not look after son chasing right behind him was very concerned about son's rashness. Therefore, every time facing her son, she reminded him of not missing the things for class. In spite of mother's warning, the kid didn't stop leaving things at home. Mother thought that she ought to find another way. Eventually, she got an idea that she could hang a sack on the front door to keep the materials for her son. Then, the boy could not help but bring the things to school.

I think, the role of newspapers - widely to say, the role of the press - is same as that of mother in the above story. In other words, if the Argus want to fulfill the real duty, it must not stay just at the site to release the problems but has to settle in the status of leading the matters to the right direction. However, now, the Argus is more interested in the new issues rather than in urging the authorities concerned to correct the matters and observing the process of renovation. That is, the Argus looks as if it pays its whole attention to obtaining popular news.

Of course, it is essential for the press to take contemporaries which the public regard as crucial affairs. In addition, because the Argus published the newspapers monthly, it is difficult to yield the room for past happenings. But to serve as a real campus press, it should not look over the responsibilities to report the sequel stories. Reporting the sequels make people who commit something to encourage to continue their good deeds or to improve their faults. This is a reason why we need the press.

And the Argus can be also given a stimulus to develop when they review their works. Because the reporters have a chance to reflect the way of thinking and the articles whether it was reasonable and unbiased.

As seen, both internally and externally, it is better to be related between issue of newspapers. So the Argus needs to review thoroughly before editing the latter. How about abolish new sections for comment of last issue? Please remember that rushing forwards without looking backwards is dangerous.

By Cho Yun-joo  
Freshman of English Dept.

Reader's Voice

Reform Traffic Service

It is for a long time that Wangsan campus has acute traffic problem. However, I feel keenly getting worse of the problem nowadays. I take a bus No.500 at Yang-jae station. I heard that this bus changed new bus which has more large, space and shorter an operational interval of buses than old one. Nevertheless, it is more serious rather than last year. When students have morning class, they are distressed until reach the school. It is almost impossible sit the bus seat. Many people strike their body extremely. Maybe, there are no space step on the foot. It is day in and day out problem.

I thought what is the problem. Because this is a seating bus, and general public also ride a seat bus. People who come from Bundang, Kwang-ju have a difficulty in riding a bus, too. And there are too many people who go on a picnic to Everland. Therefore students who ride a bus cannot seat and get tired,

because a bus gives a ride all of these people. And these students can't listen to class well. What is worse, the university lefts the bus No.500 operate longer to Everland, formerly ends in university. Moreover, it is necessary to operate a school bus sufficiently. There must be a direct bus for students going to school more faster, more comfortable.

These problems cannot solve that students protest requirement to the authorities concerned. I suppose GSC and school discuss this problem more certainly. If school supposrtng membership fee return the students, that money use this problem's solution like making going straight bus. It is doubt that how soon we may go to school comfortable.

By Kim Yoon-jung  
Sophomore of Linguistic Dept.

No Service Mind in HUFS

Every places you are going is related to service line. It's all around us and we can't separate from them. Though, we found many defects and things to be improved.

If you go to Sound library after class, you can't afford it thesedays. Because of personnel shortage, the office close the door by 8 o'clock. If you go to school library, we can sometimes find some of monthly journals, we have looked for, in the staff's desk. Returned books also are not in the right place in time. In the restaurant of dormitory, the served menus are always the same and its nutritive value is not satisfacory. Bus problem can't be an exception. The bus company once promised that all the bus passing through our school would ride students to Mohyun and dormitory.

First of all, we need Argus's eyes to improve this stinky situation. Each of us can

be hundred of eyes to see what they are doing, criticize and evaluate. Second, after these things done, we have to make rules or get promises from them to improve. It needs staffs' effort. So, its result depends on how much they try. Third, we have to notify all the people of the results.

To know what's happening and its results are the duty and rights of all the people. First one is abstract, but second and third factor is concrete ones. So, I think second and third one are more important. If these presented solution come true, maybe we don't have to worry about. And the future of our service line in our school will be fine like a sunny day.

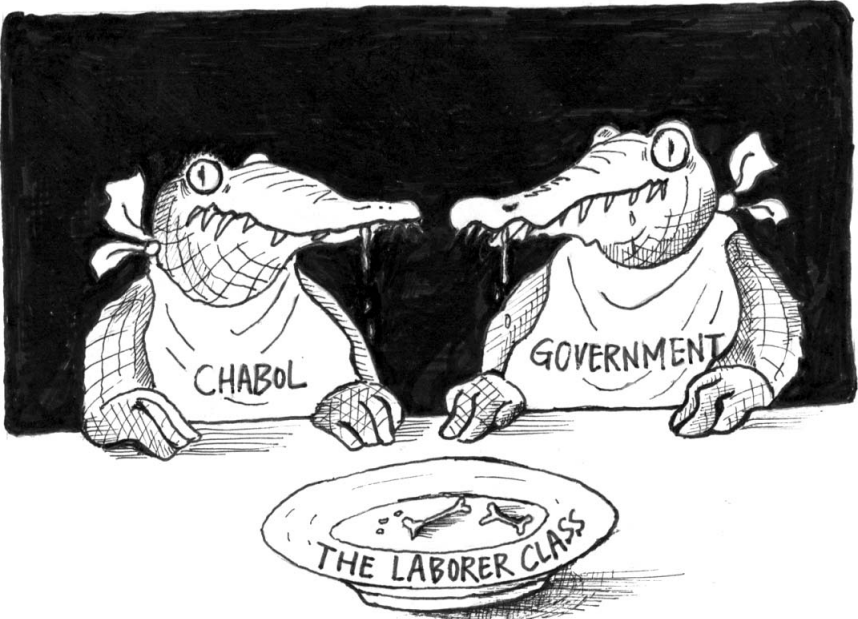
By Lee Eun-young  
Freshman of Czech Dept.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus is proud to announce the new 3 cub-reporters who have been selected after an examination.

They are Kim Jung-hoo (C-1), Koo Sung-chan (L-1), Jeon Kyu-man (C-1) from Imun campus. The Argus expresses congratulations to the cub-reporters, hoping that they will become excellent reporters.

By Park Won-jae  
Freshman of African Dept.



CHUL 99

Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

Diagnose problems of exchange program

# Exchange Program Needs Reform

One day, a student who is a member of Chinese department called the Section of Research and Cooperation (SRC), which is in charge of the exchange student program, for getting the information about the exchange program, because she wants to study in China through the exchange student program. The staff-member didn't answer sincerely. He instead introduced a foreign language agency to her, so she could not get the information and went to a Chinese university through an agency.

Though you want to get the information about the exchange program, maybe you don't know what to do first. As you see, using this system is very difficult and many students wondered whether this program has been operated nicely.

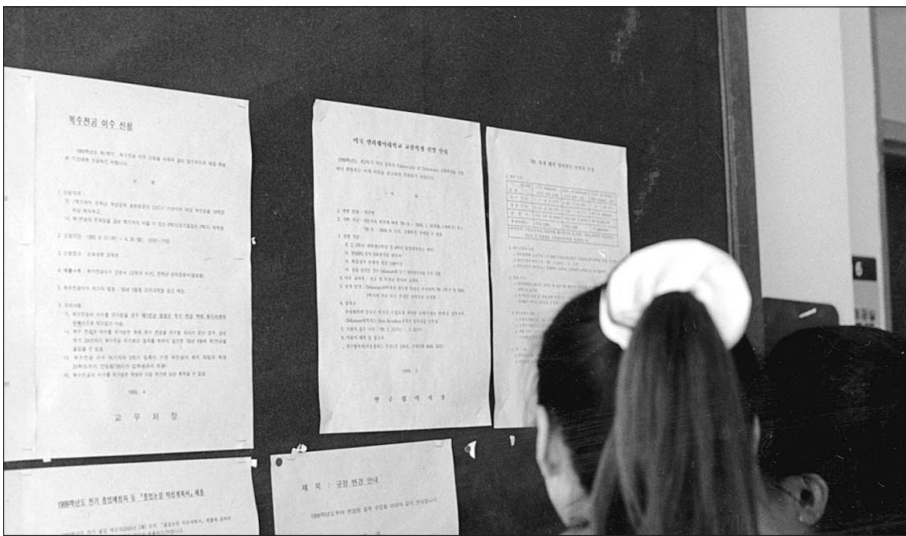
The exchange student program is for the students who want to learn foreign languages or study in foreign universities for one or two semesters. The students who participate in this program pay the tuition fee to our school. After the students finish their study, our school accepts the units which they get in the foreign universities.

• Comparing with other universities

Generally, Yonsei Univ. is well known as a school which best manages the exchange student program in Korea. They have concluded conventions with foreign universities since 1970 and started to operate this system in 1986. They sent about 250 300 students to several foreign universities in a year. They also invite students who want to use the exchange program.

In Seoul National Univ. (SNU), they began to operate the exchange program lately. They started a management of this program in 1996. In spite of late starting, the number of students using this program is on the increase steadily. SNU sent only 19 students to eleven foreign universities in seven countries last year. This year, however, they sent 54 students to 26 foreign universities in fourteen countries. A concerned staff-member of SNU said they would extend the exchange program gradually.

HUFS is inferior to the two universities. Last year, 63 students went to 21 foreign universities through the exchange program. Our school has concluded conventions with 80 foreign universities since 1963. In spite of the long convention history, there is no



Two students reading a paper informing the selection of the exchange program. However, it is difficult to discover this paper because the size of paper is too small.

systematic operation of the exchange student program. Moreover, there are no indications that this program will develop at HUFS.

• Problems of the exchange student program

There is no section which assumes full responsibility for the exchange program at HUFS. At present, SRC and the Office of Student Affairs (OSA) are in charge of this program. SRC is in charge of general jobs with foreign universities and OSA takes charge of the students on the national scholarship. It means students can't use any one-stop service for the exchange program and the concerned sections couldn't spend all their energies on the operation of this program. A student who is the member of Management Information System Department said, "When I concern this system, I don't know what to do first. Moreover, when I called the SRC, they did not answer sincerely to my questions."

It is very complex to use the exchange program. The students who want to use this program must get 550 or more points in TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language). After receiving the admission from foreign universities, the students are able to apply for passports and visas. It takes them as long as six months to prepare these documents. Moreover, they should prepare for the residence and pay the tuition fee to our school before they leave for the foreign

countries. So, we keenly feel the necessity of the full responsible section. In addition, some foreign universities get the tuition fee separately. In this case, that would make the burden too heavy for the students.

Secondly, our school needs more facilities for the foreign students who participate in the exchange program from foreign states. In 1998, only five foreign students entered HUFS. It was a natural result because there was no environment for the foreign students who want to learn Korean. Although HUFS has the department of Korean Education, foreign students who plan to study in Korea turn their faces away from our school because there is no lecture for the foreign students who know nothing about Korean.

About 400 foreign students visit Yonsei Univ. for learning Korean. In the exchange program of Yonsei Univ. every class is instructed in English for the foreign students who know nothing about Korean. Moreover, they have a dormitory for the foreign students participating in the exchange program.

On the contrary, at HUFS, if the foreign students can't speak and understand Korean, they would not study Korean normally. At present, they live in the apartment for foreigners which is located in Kongrung-dong in Seoul. This apartment, however, is a facility for the foreigner instructors, not for the foreigner students. It is a makeshift measure.

In addition, concerned sections do not strengthen public activities about the exchange program. When the students see the notice which announces the application for the exchange program, they generally have some problems. There are not many students who get 550 or more points in TOEFL and they can't decide whether to participate in the exchange program right now because there is no detail information in the notice.

• For a better exchange program

First of all, the school authorities should establish the section which assumes full responsibility for the exchange program without a moment's delay. Once such a section is established, the authorities should support and manage it continuously.

This section should try to inform students of the usefulness of the exchange program. They should offer an explanatory lecture every year and publish a guidebook for the exchange program. Moreover, they have to make an internet site because the students get information more easily through the internet homepage. When the students finish their study abroad and come back to our school, this section should also administer them completely. They should receive the reports and make a better program on the basis of the students' experiences. The students' experiences are very good reference information to other students who want to use the exchange program.

In addition, the school authorities should prepare environments for the foreign students. For example, organizing some international lectures for the foreigners and building a dormitory exclusively for foreigner students are good solutions. Especially, if the foreigner students can use the Center for International Area Studies, they will learn not only Korean studies but also other countries' studies and cultures.

A matter of great importance is that the school authorities must make a master plan of the exchange program as soon as possible and students have to continuously pay attention to the program.

By Oh Dong-chun

Associate Editor of New Section

## Cherishing 4·19 Spirit Through Marathon

4·19 memorial marathon rally was held on the 15th of April in Wangsan campus. About four hundred students participated this rally and they run from in front of the Student Hall to the Mohyun crossroad, four kilometers all together. The participation qualification fell into two divisions : the small group (5 participants and over), the large group (20 participants and over in the each of the departments). Freshman of Italian Department said "Although it was very hard running, I 'm proud that I ran till the end."

Press Council won in the small group part, the department of Industry Engineering came off victor in the large group part and Hanal (Korean folk music club) received the special prize.

Finishing the rally, GSC held a resolution rally for reducing the tuition fee with

cherishing the 4.19 spirit. An Eun-sung (E-96), the president of General Female Students Council, explained why we should struggle to achieve the reduction of the tuition fee with the memorial day's spirit. Then, presidents of the each college written in blood to show their resolution for getting the reduction of tuition fee.

At the same time, the short course marathon was held under the sponsorship of the 33th GSC of Imun campus. About 200 HUFsans participated in this ceremony. Before starting the marathon, all volunteers assembled the Open theater. Vice-president of GSC said that this course is held with the purpose of anticipating the progress of HUFS and remembering the spirits of April 19. This ceremony gave the opportunity for the students to realize the real meaning of April 19.

## Lacking Quorum, RGSM Adjourned



Freshmen are singing a song on the stage during RGSM in Imun campus.

On 13th of April, Regular General Students Meeting(RGSM) was held at the Open theater in Imun campus. To solve the problems of reorganization of the educational system which means the division system Imun GSC appeals to the students cooperate. In addition, they asked to guarantee their practicable rights of decision which reflects the expression of students' intention. The RGSM was adjourned because of lack of quorum. Just 250 students presented the meeting.

The contents of the meeting was divided two principle parts. First of all Imun GSC briefs students on the result of the representative meeting on 7th of April. The representative meeting was authorized because over 100 representatives attended the meeting among total 188 seats. The chief of College of Oriental Languages/Student Council, reported the results that the Conference of the Press was permitted as a formal self-government body in Imun GSC. The chief of the Committee of Student Welfare was elected from the representative

meeting.

Some chiefs of colleges keynoted speech. The chief of College of Economics & Trade/SC made a speech about reorganization of the educational system in HUFS. School authorities trying to promote the division plan compulsorily, he said. It is not seems to be a resonable policy which is considered the specific characters of HUFS, he added. The characters of HUFS is different from other universities because main purpose of that is to educate foreign languages. "It is time to struggle with the people the populace."

The chief of GSC, Lee Hyun-soo (IC-93), insisted that students themselves should fight to win over the struggle for the independence of school. It will lead the reformation of HUFS systematically, he said. Lastly, to build up a society which good sense and conscience are admissible, students and school authorities should cooperate as soon as possible. "Students should know what is the right thing."

Hanchongnyon representatives rally, scheduled to be held on April 17-18, suspended by extreme suppression of the government. At that time, Hongik University was blocked by the riot police. In a situation that Daejon district court decided it is unreasonable to think the students group as supporting the enemy, North Korea, this oppressive policy is thought to do harm for real democracy. More surprising fact than there was a careful plan of the government behind the failure of the rally. Such plan was possible by so-called fraktsiya (Russian, means spy).

According to a staff of GSC, there appeared some spies a few days before the rally in both campuses of HUFS.

Fortunately, the case passed without any trouble, but it is not said to be the first time.

A policeman was detected by students while he shadowed a member of labor movement organization of Sogang University on April 10. On his way escaping, his car attacked a student of Politics and Diplomacy Department. The student got wounded and was hospitalized. This has been annual event. After Yonsei University struggle in 1996, every campus in Korea not free from the inspection of the police, which is more serious till now.

According to the 'Mahl (monthly magazine)' in July, 1997, the Defense Security Command was proved to have investigated civilians including college students and gathered information. It cannot help bringing the damage toward 'physical and mental freedom' and 'infringement on human rights'.

There are more examples. A student of Suncheon Industrial College was taken arrest by the police without a warrant of arrest during school hours on June 9, 1997. Moreover, on June 13, same year, the police even used guns against the to students of Dongsin University, taking 10

of them to the station, reported *Mahl*.

In October, 1990, there was a case which frightened the society. Mr. Yun Suk-yang (at that time, he was an army private and a draftee from Russian department of HUFS) confessed the Defense Security Command had spied on civilians. Owing to this, the spy's activities on civilians was made clear as an established fact. But, it is processing secretly until now.

Whenever Hanchongnyon's launching was near, the strangers appeared on the campus. As above mentioned, Hanchongnyon representatives rally which choose

the president, was not an expectation.

Then, we can expect what will happen in coming Hanchongnyon's launching ceremony a month later. What people live with being watched by someone, is not only the problem of 'secretely camera (Molrae Camera in Korea)' and steal-

ing ID of internet which are reported on TV frequently. 'Inspecting the private' also belongs to the category.

It may sound ironical that even university is under eyes of watchdog while university is called an open place. Sadly, present campuses are the heaven of the spy.

Now when have a month to go Hanchongnyon launching ceremony, the prelude already opens. As the students' launching ceremony comes neared, we know the spy's season is apparent. After the vacation season of summer, there were always too many aftermaths such as the waste problem, a traffic jam, drowning and food poisoning problem and so on. No one knows what will wait us after the spy's season.

By Yoon Se-kyong

Planning Director of The Argus

## Division System still in Public Controversy

The College of Education has fought for the removal of division system which has been steadily carried out by school authorities and the Ministry of Education. It's because the school authorities announced that they have planned to merge and abolish departments of the College of Education.

Park Young-joon, the chief of College of Education/Student Council(SC), said "The division system of departments in HUFS seems to be unreasonable". "That is to say, the policy failed to consider the specific characters of HUFS", he added. He has fasted for five days to revoke division plan of school authorities. "Whatever plans the authorities make for school, they should be discussed with students who become the direct subject of policy." the chief emphasized. In addition, he said that no one has the right to decide which department should be abolished, and would like to recompense the products of these departments.

Some opinion have it that school authorities might have laid a plot to make each college disunited. Last month, the authorities announced the division system would be apply to the College of Trade & Economics in both campuses. The students of the colleges resisted against the plan, then, they withheld the plan. This month, school authorities tried to apply the system to the College of Education. As a result, they reserved the decision again.

The chief of the College of Occidental Languages/SC, Choo Jon-kil (S-94), said "Several professors who consists of structural reform committee decided the objects for abolition. All colleges will be the objects of merger and abolition in the future." "I think each college should build up an organization of joint struggle against the wrong policy", he added. To oppose the system, we need to make plans as soon as possible and methods for structural reformation in university, Park emphasized.

## Helping Wingless Angels to Fly

The *Pu-reun* School has been caring the children of people who lost their job. When some people lost their job many problems occur. The main problem is lacking of living costs which consists food, clothing and shelter expenses. In addition, heavy burden of educational expenses and teaching materials. Family troubles are serious problem, too. Thus, *Pu-reun* School intends to provide meals them for school children and teach them free of charge. Moreover, they help the parents care children's education after the school because the children can not be left alone. Actually, it is shown that the *Pu-reun* School is helpful to solve some problems of jobless. The school should do duty as a real educational

institute. It is said that the working, management of school, can be a model of an unmanagement policy. Local self-government should send more assistance. Moreover, it needs to firm the system up and expand in all parts

However, in spite of the good motivation, the official of Sungham office has suppressed because the authorities is blocking the school by force. The children faces fears they would loose opportunities of education taken away by adults who should do their best to educate them.

*Pu-reun* School held festival on May 5. It was planned to teach cooperating spiritual and to make the children encourage in a hard situation.

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### How to Support the *Pu-reun* School

- Material Support - Books, Toys, Cloths which elementary and middle school students can use.
- Financial Support - Account Number : 229-24-0495-823 (Kukmin Bank, Jeon Ji-hyun) Tel. (0342) 756-7683, 755-6673

Bulletin Board	
Schedule of School Affairs	
May 7	Deadline of application for 99 latter period graduation examination.
	Deadline of submitting a blueprint of 99 former period graduation thesis
May 22	3/4 diverging point of first semester
May 24~25	Graduation examination of 99 latter period
Imun Campus	
May 5~8	Farmer-Student Solidarity Activity in rural districts
May 25~27	Daedongje (Regular school festival)
Wangsan Campus	
May 13	The Center for International Area Studies opening
May 26~29	Daedongje (Regular school festival)

# THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

## Lost - lost Game

The game ended. It looks as though the defeat is determined. Subway employees came back home and state-run Korea Telecom (KT) trade union called off the scheduled strike. Winners are making up post-war pact, naming those who attended the opposite side. The government made it clear that labor activists should pay for what they did and they find their names on the top list of mass dismissal with carrots in its another hand. Lee Gap-yong, president of the progressive Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU), however, resolved to perform an all-out strike against the government's unilateral restructuring in May and not to return to the tripartite commission of labor, management and government.

All of us sacrificed for the painstaking strike, nothing gained. Examining the process, there are so many problems detected. As history proves, Korea has experienced enormous labor disputes. But no one thinks she is the most advanced country in the world. Contrary to the words of E. H. Carr, Korea is only repeating the same mistake.

Let's start again at the beginning. About 8,800 workers began the action on April 19 in protest of mass layoff. What they wanted is to relinquish the personnel downsizing plan and unilateral restructuring by the government. Securing social welfare and helping the unemployed were essential. As the talk was invalid, the subway stopped working, disappointing people.

Subway employees criticized Seoul city officials and Seoul Metropolitan Subway Corp. for laying the responsibility of negotiation on the other. Mainly because their demand to go against restructuring was beyond the official's limit, the proposal was rejected. As for the principles of restructuring, there exists no choice for the government, given that laborers required to reduce work hours while objecting to cut salary. People agreed that restructuring is a part of economic reform, in the process of which the international community continues to monitor.

Second reason of failure for labor part was not sensing an unfavorable trend of public opinion in the process of recovering economy. Though their demand was lawful, disputes on the allowance and free tuition fee made people irritated. Not having enough countermeasures on the image of selfish group, the federation came to find itself under fire of the conservative press.

The problem is more serious on the part of the government. They may feel relieved but nobody seems to reflect about the essential cause of the accident. Serious unfairness had evolved since they derived labor representatives out of the triple table by unilateral communication. The government-centered policy, though saying free market policy, is still hard to change and reformative policies are wandering.

What is really needed to think why the employees were so angry. If they took attention to these low voices, there were many things to learn from them. Labor groups have indicated that restructuring is not on the whole system but on personnel factors, only a temporary solution. Having failed to see the whole tree, the management are only concerned with personnel cost, 10% of gross expenditure.

It's a long way to get away from the abyss of economic failure. Rocky roads are everywhere. To punish the wounded minority makes matters worse because they also are part of the Koreans. The trouble-stricken labor-management-government relationship needs to be reoriented toward constructive communication, setting people in the center. Far from egoism, we should see the changing world as it is. Now, we just have not enough energy and time to consume on needless wars any more.

By Yoon Young-nam  
Editorial Consultant of The Argus

## Matters Rely on Government

The radical militant Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU), nation's most largest umbrella labor union, takes step for going into the naked to death struggle towards President Kim Dae-jung administration.

Already drawn by a unstable picture in the field of Seoul Subway Labor Union as well as Korea Telecommunication Industry Union in and out of Korea, Korea's national credibility and investment ratio get downsized as a statistical figure of 7~10% even in the stock market, foreign investors don't tend to make a depositing account.

In the planned rally, 17th, 22th and 23th April, amid the maverick KCTU fastened its belligerent rhythm of struggle, the protests initiated by the Metropolitan Subway Labor Union will choose the noteworthy key whether the labor field will continue its radical moves or not.

At the date of KCTU's mass demonstration under the motto of 'resolution rally', chairman of Seoul Labor Subway Union, Seuk-Soon made speech that the administration had a liking for only making deals with the moderate KFTU (Korean Federation of Trade Union), this deviates the principle of commission of Labor-Management-Government in which mean to show a progressive sphere of making compromise with flexibility.

Meanwhile, the KCTU strengthen its length of rally to the Myungdong Cathedral,

echoing off the voice, "We want 4 demands to be met in accordance with KFTU"

To make exchange with the status of things, On 26th, April, taken by surprise of the heavy-armed riot police, many laborers and Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Student Councils) students got injured with clashing over the abrupt physically collisions in Seoul National University.

In the course of this, many injuries became hospitalized. Given this reality, the center of KCTU's recent scheduled moves have no choice but to be entered into a new phase in all-out movement ways. Also, the two core parts of KCTU unions, Korea Telecommunication Union, Seoul Subway Union are expected to wrench havoc on the KCTU's movement power as well as capabilities to lead all members of KCTU to participate more positively in every plan to face against the President Kim regime.

According to this unfortunate disadvantageous situation that the KCTU must make its way, the government will set its position up more firm and resolute at the time which it takes a stipulating negotiation with the labor field. This can be no more having in effect with the KCTU's future days of all-out struggle against the Kim regime. The matters only count on the government. Correspondingly, it is inferred that there will be a slight expectation of silver lining between the labor field and government.

conscience who were released from jail by means of a special amnesty in a celebration of Independence Day.

Oh Jong-ryel, president of the National Federation (NF), expressed a gesture of rage that the regime still doesn't want to be responsible for its historic faults. As best as it can, it should repent for reckless suppression towards the Cheju island people. Also, the Kim Dae-jung administration must make the ad hoc committee to relieve and help the victims's difficulties.

In posterior to this rally, at a row, there was a ceremony for the victims of 4.3 defiance of Cheju. After these rallies, many protesters marched on the streets from Daehakro to Myungdong Cathedral church.

## Cheju, Tragic Part of Korean History

Turning to the 21st century, there is a place that still remains a land of shame, whose victims roar in the world of "Pandora's box." The Cheju Island is a place that got through the 4.3 defiance against Lee Seung-man's regime.

The day was the very one that the Cheju-do inhabitants became memorialized for people's spirit.

On the 51st commemoration of the Cheju 4.3 defiance, many people got together raising their furious voices against the irrational regime.

In a Daehakno, Seoul, there were 3000 protesters including not only the Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils), but several prisoners of

# President Kim Dae-jung Making Mistakes

**I. The latest picture of the Korea**

The twins, April and May, get the Korean to live a busy life, the same as a bird rises early for catching worms. Among Koreans, laborers are the busiest of all in that they continuously want President Kim's administration to mitigate the shock-wave from mass lay-offs and reckless restructuring that cut many workers out of a livelihood. On the other hand, the government or capitalists walk a road workers don't. That means the compromise that is needed among the tripartite committee of Labor-Management-Government is in a danger of being broken off owing to the mutually tension-raising position gaps among three panels.

In a development of a recent canvass, seven out of ten show their disappointment about President Kim's style of leading multi-lateral reforms in the fields of politics and economy, and about his welfare policy for laborers to make progress vaguely and slowly while treating the labor field only in a principle-oriented which has no flexible line of welfare.

At last, People figure out the Government of the People (the coalition parties) to be a kind of machinery that has no sympathy towards the poor.

As a result, finally the progressive KCTU (Korean Confederation of Trade Union) resolves to struggle against the government which has only emphasized a unilateral mass lay-off that kills many innocents.

The laborers now know the characteristics of president Kim's regime as a worthless partner to negotiate with, and as despotic entity that makes People be apolitical at its disposal.

**II. The Servant of U.S.= DJ regime**

Since the Labor, Management and Government commission launched out in accordance with the Kim Dae-jung administration's taking office, it has got through a multitude of conflicts. Also, it came into mutual collisions by the unilateral inter-relations that made one-sidedness (either labor or management) excluded without any serious consideration among the three panels.

As a result of the fundamental limitation of the formal body, the maverick KCTU's reshuffle to draw back from membership in the Labor-Management-Government commission is expected to endow Korea as well as those who are in charge of National management with chaotic future aspects. Furthermore, the moderate Korean Federation of Trade Union's (KFTU) move to soothe the dramatically worsened relation between two panels may break down possible by the finally considered decision made by KFTU's headquarters.

In actuality, this move is due to deeply rooted distrust. Correspondingly, things are different than before, the more the DJ government adopts the line of Neo-Liberalism, the less he gets the gold of achieving vision on political reforms which adhere to the presidential voting system until the 16th general election as well as

accomplishing the nationalizing party-system that would function to eradicate primary regionalism and factionalism.

The reason of withdrawal of both KCTU and KFTU from the table of the main three panels is that President Kim proved to have an inborn contradiction that the coalition parties have no choice but to cast down their mutual compromises at every turn. Those, more often than not, have caused the coalition parties not to have firm solidarity on account of different political purposes and the party system in addition to each party's different region-oriented supporting background.

Let alone political causes, originally, President Kim has had the inclination to follow the Anglo-Saxon style of political line, stemming from an adventurist line of the diplomacy.

As soon as Korea stepped into the boat of IMF (International Monetary Fund), he insisted that Korea would stand for Neo-Liberalism, pledging that Korea would become flexible and liberated and no longer an authoritarian nation.

That he emphasizes that Korea came near going into headline of the Moratorium is due to the inflexible political system which takes after a conservative communist line of politics such as Stalinist ideology or Nationalism.

President Kim mistook the best way to invigorate Korea's economy as well as the way back to normal for mesmerizing more foreign capital. This fundamentally means the total loss of economic sovereignty commensurate with getting the Koreans over the outside of power by way of money's incessant moves without any regulations and taxes.

Accordingly, a western style of economic system is taking down Korea more strongly and cunningly.

However, the worst fact is that President Kim hasn't acknowledge these recent trends as Korea's self-destruction.

Given the recklessness of the IMF's prescriptions that want Laborers to consider restructuring and mass lay-offs to be inevitable and indispensable, the Government of the People only has shown momentarily alternatives in a premise that laborers must think about the nation's serious instability, and at the same time, acknowledge the restructuring which is designated for cutting the work salary by 40-70% , decreasing the working place for the sake of restoring national credibility and liability.

By doing so, in the long run, many laborers got to be fired from their nests which enable them to find at once true meaning of labor and satisfaction about their lives that can enrich an equality-oriented community.

In light of this, laborers don't expect the DJ government to the belief in something in which laborers entrust with their right to live and guarantee of employment at a row. Now, the position of labor will not soften because of the incredibility towards the Kim Dae-jung regime.



Lee Chang-nam/The Argus

Members of KCTU resolve for all-out struggle in a symbolic ceremony, asking for the withdrawal of five chaebols at the Seoul Station plaza.

**III. Ways to ease the tension between the Gov. and labor field**

In analyzing Korea government's labor policies as well as comparing them to other developed nations, there are several things to be reconsidered and corrected to keep them on the right track for the laborer's welfare. Then, there are some clear keys to ease the recent radical tensions between the Gov. and Labor that will enhance some poor conditions of laborers that they have put up with during their struggle with the regime.

First of all, one outstandingly different point of contrast to England or Switzerland is that Korea has developed by one central-system, that is, by a military regime that took the laborers and people into their domination getting them to overwork and giving them a less estimated salary relatively to real working quantity.

Then, Korea laborers can't help being a sacrifice by regime and capitalist's manipulation to get profits. So the Kim administration may as well re-establish the social safety-net for the laborers.

Secondly, laborers in South Korea have taken steps congregating the power of themselves in connection with the unionist movement since the early part of 1970. So, this power has been a basic concept to characterize the entity of the labor field.

So, the labor field could have evolved into a real powerful existence that would give and take orders and commands for the betterment of laborers against the regime and capitalist. So, the labor field should set itself up as a prime policy pursuer.

Thirdly, the government still means to see the Korean economy as a development-oriented means, as though the Park Jung-hee military regime got the great achievement on economic growth in a short time as ever as the record set up in world history.

What we called 'The Miracle of the Han River' is a masterpiece made by the ideology of the lowly economy-oriented developing engine model which little gave tragic laborers a concept of a socially consolidating welfare system. To make matters worse, DJ has the same mind on the view of economic development as Park did. For example, in a

lottery of economy reforms during the transfusing for recovery of foreign exchange balance, President Kim did not want to give equal stress to barometers to decide and take the work-out which banks must be. Unfortunately, fired workers from the banks didn't get the same guarantee of consecutive employment. President Kim showed his heavy-weighted will to shake up the conglomerates such as Samsung, Hyun-dai, LG, SK. However transparent and fair may DJ's economic policy may be, he still has the philosophical view of Neo-Liberalism, which can be summarized that the government has strong rights to go between the laborers and management, and the DJ regime leaves the victims of restructuring to be done without any legal aid and fundamental remedy to relieve them.

**IV. Conclusion**

As a result of mismanagement in labor policy, Korean society hasn't developed on a equal level in all sectors. So, the recent radical moves taken by the KCTU make sense in consideration for awaking the government to look around the world again and re-diagnose every part of labor policies which have been for the well-to-do.

In this context, DJ can make the labor field's moves understandable. Then, the regime had better recognize the storage of credentials from the people. This means the regime should not cease its tension about the seriousness of unemployment and must continue to have a heart when the regime makes compromises concerning the sensitively mutual-interesting issues with the labor field. This way will lead Korea to get the slim chance to approach of economic recovery and normalization of the political arena. This is the suitable creed for achieving a better democratic society.

By Lee Chang-nam  
Associate Editor of National Section

## Contributing Entrance Fee Policy Gets at Issues

**Pros.** Keeps Students Study in Korea

While I am writing this essay, plenty of students have been to America and many others will be going soon. Some of them go there to study more developed knowledge, but others go to visit and spend lots of money and wander.

When I was in America in 1997, I saw many students neglecting their duties, living in luxurious apartments and goofing off all the time. At that time it occurred to me that due to them, our country underwent tough times and faced the crisis of foreign exchange. Unfortunately, meeting, talking and making acquaintance with them, I found that my idea was totally wrong. They were just ordinary men and didn't make any mistakes. The only problem that they had was that didn't get high enough SAT scores. Their wealth still got them to study in universities.

Therefore, they went to America. Maybe, you know that so long as you can afford to pay the tuition fee, it is very easy to enter university in America.

Who can blame our parents for their volition to want sons and daughters to be taught?

I bet that if they had a chance to study in

Korea, they would not go to America and would willingly make a donation of something that Korean universities want.

Now we have to think, how can we make them study in Korea instead of making them spend lots of money in America? I am having a difficulty in understanding why someone rejects the donation entrance fee that would give wealthy people a right to enter university, not because they have eligible ability, but because they are rich.

It's not fair. I want to ask them to be realistic and practical. There are many students who are smart, intelligent but poor.

Therefore they are earning money because they can't afford to pay the tuition fee and are losing talent capabilities. If we admit the donation entrance fee, school can award scholarships more easily, and keep people studying in our country. This would stop unnecessary foreign exchange's outflow and help keep tuition fees down at the same time.

By Lee Sang-don  
Senior of Russian Dept.

**Cons.** Reconsider this Embarrassing Policy

A recent draft plan on educational reform for the forthcoming year 2002 was released by the Ministry of Education. Among the announcements, what attracts my interest is the plan to adopt a new policy which is scheduled to call for a contributing entrance fee that would permit many high school students to have various opportunities to enter university without the SAT, beginning with applicants to Seoul National University, which has the top cover roof among most Korean universities.

Now is the second year since President Kim has taken office. Koreans have been troubled by lay-offs and restructuring. This actually makes Koreans save life necessities and lessens their waste.

Hardly had the monster, IMF, landed on the Korean peninsula than most people began to experience some bewilderment in their life because of decreasing incomes or worsening life conditions.

This is truly right. This abnormal situation will bestow Koreans, especially those who live a humble and poor life without any safety net, with serious mistrust towards the Government and displeasure about what we call "the haves" and "the rich".

At this juncture, recent moves by the Ministry of Education mean to railroad the new policy bill, specifically, the contributing entrance fee which must be investigated and reconsidered considering the mind of the People, to prevent a flaring up of some big revolution led by plenty of complaints towards the government.

How on earth could the Ministry of Education try to make such an unjust idea?

Korea is a democratic society. This age is in the possibilities of giving Korean many opportunities which are unbiased towards every field, politics, economy, society, culture.

Then, President Kim should re-think this embarrassing policy, a contributing entrance fee plan, again and again. In the long run, the Ministry of Education had better follow public opinion.

By Moon Jae-ho  
Sophomore of Pre-medicine Dept.,  
Pusan National University

Interviewing UNICEF, Information Officer Lee Hyun-woo

# On Behalf of Children's Rights

Children are often said to be the future of society. However, how much attention do we pay to protecting our children's rights? Besides, how much is done to ensure the rights of children is questionable. In May, the month of the family, the day of children does not make all the children happy. In some parts of the world, children are starving and neglected, and their rights are violated mostly without being noticed.

Especially, recent wars in the Balkans have made more children exposed to violation. A large proportion of children and their rights are not fully protected.

Thus, The Argus had an interview with information officer Lee Hyun-woo of the Korean Committee for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to get a better picture of the circumstances of children rights.

The Korean Committee for UNICEF was established on January 1, 1994 as a committee for developed countries in UNICEF. It raises funds for children who are malnourished, starved, sick, enslaved and informs the world of children's conditions in Korea. Also, it supports Korean children's through national projects of education, protecting children rights, and providing medical treatment.

**Reporter : What are the rights of the child?**

**Lee :** Generally, the rights of children can be divided into several sections such as welfare rights, the right to be protected, the right to speak and the right to participate. Every child has the right to receive appropriate food, clothing and shelter with the chance of living a cultural life. Each child has the right to be protected, a right to speak out and the right to participate in whatever he/she wants.

However, children can not stand alone. They had no legal status, and it wins simply assumed they were being caused for. Thus, the rights of children were not acknowledged in law.

Nonetheless, the viewpoint on children has changed in 20th century with the development of technology and as people



Oh Dong-chun/The Argus

have started to see children as an independent characters, as individuals with rights.

This year is the 10th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

With only two holdouts preventing universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the community of nations is rapidly coming to grips with the fact that each and every child is entitled to a whole series of fundamental rights. However, not many people take the rights of the child seriously.

**R : How are the rights of the child violated?**

**L :** Although the Convention on the Rights of the Child contains four basic rights, survival, protection, development and participation, these rights are violated in many parts of the world.

There are children dying from hunger, diseases, lack of nutrition, war, etc. 1.2 million children under the age of five are dying every year, especially in developing countries and 250 million are forced to work as slaves. Also, children in wars suffer as they become orphans or get hurt in wars.

Others are used in the sex industry or are killed in landmines.

**R : Then, how does UNICEF try to protect their rights?**

**L :** With the funds raised all over the world, UNICEF is making the greatest strides towards fulfilling the basic needs and rights of children. The six major projects of UNICEF are nutrition, health, education, sanitation, emergency aid, and encouragement of breast milk. All of these are to protect the rights of the child. Children in bad living conditions, who lack nutrition, medical services, educational facilities and sanitation, are supported by UNICEF.

UNICEF tries to make a better environment for children who are forced into slave labor by giving them training and special skills. We help children in wars by establishing refugee schools, and children injured by landmines by providing them with artificial legs. In addition, UNICEF also has programs for education, emergency aid, medical services, and so on, to protect the rights of the child.

**R : What kinds of projects are the**

**Korean Committee for UNICEF doing other than the main projects of UNICEF abroad? What about giving a hand to starving North Korean children?**

**L :** By signing the basic agreement with Korean government on March 25, 1950, official activities started in Korea. In 1994, the UNICEF representative office in Korea was raised in status to the Korean Committee. Since then, the entire fund in Korea is raised by the Korean Committee. We follow the principles of UNICEF but all of the projects in Korea are conducted by the Korean Committee for UNICEF.

We participate in aiding world children as well as aiding Korean children. For example, we raise funds for pupils without meals, and for starving North Korean children. Especially, the Korean Committee contributed \$700,000 to helping North Korean children last year. Apart from that, the Korean Committee for UNICEF also raises funds through various projects and supports local children in the need of help.

**R : What other upcoming projects are you planning?**

**L :** Basically, we are trying to make progress toward the achievable goals set at the World Summit for Children in 1990 and this year, particularly, we are trying to publicize the 10th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We continue to launch the current projects mentioned above. To raise funds, the Korean Committee holds a variety of campaigns such as opening fairs, selling UNICEF cards and souvenirs as the Korean Committee tries to attract more attention from people.

It has been a half-century since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1948. However, still much has to be done to protect the rights of the child. And UNICEF is on the way to ensure the rights of the child throughout the world.

By Jeong Jee-won

Associate Editor of International Section

Mr. Headline / Javier Solana

## For Peace-keeping Mission



Recently the world is interested in the activities of NATO because NATO has a key to the settlement of Kosovo's crisis. NATO claims that they only want to keep peace in Kosovo, which differs from its actual conditions.

Concerning with this situation, we cannot help considering the General Secretary of NATO, Javier Solana Madariga. He is generally known as a considerably skillful diplomat. He is Spaniard and his fame demonstrates that he is at the helm of the 16 nation alliance in this time. The choice closes a difficult period when the alliance has experienced since Willy Claes was forced to resign on October 20 in connection with a government corruption scandal in his native Belgium. After the nominations of former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and former Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen were blocked, Solana emerged as the favorite last month.

Some said that the choice of Solana was open to censure because he used to be a professor and was Spain's current Foreign

Minister. Moreover he claims that he insisted on anti-NATO and anti-war before the socialists came to power in 1982. Although he has toned down his view, he has a firm supporter. Because Spain is not part of the military structure of the alliance, some member nations also had misgivings about Solana's appointment to a crucial leadership position as NATO prepares to deploy 60,000 troops in the Balkans.

He was born in Madrid, Spain on 14 July 1942, he received a Ph.D. in Physics, and he was a full-bright scholar at several American universities. Also he was the author of over thirty publications in his field when he worked as a professor of Physics at Madrid Complutense University.

He joined the Spanish Socialist Party in 1964 and has been a member of Parliament since 1977. Particularly, he is a member of the Spanish Chapter of the Club of Rome. He has been a minister of the Spanish Cabinet without interruption since 1982. From December 1982 until July 1988 he worked as the Minister of Culture. Between July 1985 and July 1988 he acted simultaneously as the spokesman of the Spanish government.

Javier Solana was married to Gimenez and has two children. Solana grew up in a family that was immersed in politics. His father was a chemistry teacher with an anti-Franco view whose career suffered during Spain's post-Civil War years, while his uncle Salvador de Madariaga, an exiled writer, an intellectual and a Hispanicist, was a staunch European.

In his teens his elder brother was arrested for being a member in the

illegal Socialist party. "It made me realize what repression was like in those days when I visited him in jail," Solana later recalled.

Javier Solana has a superb ability so that he keeps his opinion without conceding a point to Administration of other countries in international conferences. Especially he succeeded in making Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic become NATO members, he has made effort to keep peace in Bosnia, and he also worked for cooperation with Russia.

Though he gained a new chief position, he has not received high powers from the United States. He never has influence on NATO. Following NATO, they explain that he has the incisive mind of a scientist. He only wants to make an exact result. But he needs to have an international vision which makes a variety of results to certain problems between different nations.

Moreover, he is Spanish and a socialist. When he decides on the problems in Europe, he will probably think the U.S. situation and then he got stressed from Spain and other Europe countries. In spite of these conditions, we believe him. Because he has a firm faith to realize balance and stability of the world. Therefore, we should consider his life and ideology toward equality and peace. Though he is the NATO Secretary General with less power, we would consider his thought about the peace rather than his achievement.

By Park Hyo-joo

Associate Editor of International Section

## Glancing at Kosovo

The tensions between Serbs and ethnic Albanians have been escalated by the expansion of war by the United States and the European NATO powers on Yugoslavia, with intensified bombing of economic as well as military targets throughout Serbia and the deployment of more warplanes, troops and ships to the Balkan region.

While the war against Serbia was the focus of media coverage of the NATO summit, the summit coincided with the expansion of the US-dominated alliance into Eastern Europe and the launching of the first offensive military operation in the 50 years since NATO was founded.

A piece of land is all that Kosovo's Serbs and ethnic Albanians have in common. They speak different languages, ethnic Albanians speaking Indo-European language and Serbs speaking a Slavic language. They hold different versions of history and have different religious beliefs, ethnic Albanians, Muslims and Serbs, orthodox, following Christian traditions.

Before World War II, the Serbs made up about half of Kosovo's population. But a high birth rate among ethnic Albanians and a steady Serb exodus from the rural province for more prosperous urban areas of Serbia caused a decline in the Serb population in Kosovo. As the war in Kosovo has no endings, here are the timeline of the recent war to give you a picture of what happened.

The summary of timeline of tension in 1999

Jan 15 : 45 ethnic Albanians slain outside Racak.

International officials demand a war crimes investigation.

Jan 29 : Serb police kill 24 Kosovo Albanians in a raid on a suspected rebel hideout. Western allies demand warring sides attend Kosovo peace conference or face NATO airstrikes.

Feb 6-17 : First round of talks between Kosovo Albanians and Serbs in Rambouillet, France. Serbs refuse to consider NATO peacekeepers in Kosovo; Albanians agree to sign when talks resume.

March 13 : A series of daytime bombings kill seven people and injures dozens, all ethnic Albanians, in the government-held towns of Kosovska Mitrovica and Podujevo.

March 15 : Talks resume in Paris and the Kosovo Albanians confirm to international officials that they are ready to sign the peace deal unilaterally.

March 18 : Kosovo Albanians sign peace deal calling for interim board autonomy and for 28,000 NATO troops to implement it. Serb delegation refuses to sign accord.

March 19 : Talks suspended.

March 20 : Holbrook arrives in Belgrade on a last-ditch bid to convince Milosevic to accept the accord.

March 23 : Serb parliament solidly rejects NATO demands to send peacekeeping troops into Kosovo. Holbrook ends his mission, saying Milosevic has refused to agree to a plan for autonomy for Kosovo, secured by NATO troops. The failure of diplomacy opens the way for NATO airstrikes.

March 24 : NATO launches airstrikes. Source: CNN

## REFLECTING THE ARGUS

### Europe Approaching Asia

With the success of Euro, the international society organized their group to solve the current economic situation. Above all, each country prepares itself for the aggressiveness of dollar. Most of them are developing countries in Asia, Latin America and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). So they suffered from economic crisis. They will make a free trade zone and their object is to attract investment from foreign corporations to earn dollar. Generally, a free trade zone was formed in Southeast Asia. Also they organized this zone to achieve their aim and especially, they gained economic development as well. They not only got to depend on great powers economically but they also got to have other problems such as labor rights and environmental pollution. In these situations, why do they want to organize this zone? The answer to this question is Europe.

Recently many countries in Asia met together over past several years. For example, ASEM, which stands for Asian-Europe Meeting, is the most powerful activity among them. And its third meeting is going to be held in Korea next year. ASEM influences on many countries in Asia. Because of the encroachment of Euro, even though ASEM is just a conference, they will widen their sphere for their activities through other countries.

Especially the ASEM in Bangkok produced a number of milestones. Not least was an ironic reversal of historical roles. Where before European powers had single-mindedly stamped their own agenda during earlier encounters. Asia's former colonizers are now attracted by the region's rich economic potential. Eager to secure a bigger share of the business action, European leaders made notable efforts to accommodate their Asian counterparts. ASEM was a high water mark of Asia's emergence at the center of the world stage. Indeed the summit dispelled any lingering doubts that the region is the growth bandwagon everyone wants to climb aboard.

The activities in recent years of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum highlighted the desire of the U.S. and Australia to build closer trade ties with Asia. But Europe had been slow to follow. Its leaders were preoccupied with plans for economic and monetary union as well as opportunities arising from Eastern Europe's new market economics. However, the success of Euro made many countries in Europe change their target of the trade. Also the Europeans sat across the table from what was in fact, if not in name, the East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC), which consists of the seven ASEAN members plus Japan, China and Korea. The Malaysian-authored group is seen by many as a representative of Asia in its true colors. But the U.S. and Australia have opposed EAEC because they fear it may exclude them from regional dialogues. Privately, some U.S. officials have expressed their concern that the warning of Asia-Europe would add stability and balance to the overall framework.

Another plus is that Asia, unlike the other two regions (U.S. and Australia), has not organized itself into a trade block, nor does it intend to do so. That is, Asia's commitment to trade liberalization, will help prevent the free trader's ultimate nightmare.

If Asia is the future, Europe has been slow to respond. It has preferred to do business with the region closer to home or with North America. Asian economy has far stronger ties to the value of East Asia's two way trade with the European Union, which is just 62% of the region's trade with the U.S., Canada and Mexico, which make up the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA). Asia's bridged-building across the Pacific has not escaped Europe's attention. In 1994 APEC leaders agreed to achieve free trade and investment by the year 2020.

Also Europe has had a project to construct a high-speed railway linking Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and even Vietnam and China. The train connection could be extended to Europe. And they will make Asia's telecommunications markets have same rights between Asia and Europe. The Europe side urged that they always keep equality in the way of trade. However we only suspect that Asia has never done trade with Europe equally as it has done with the U.S.

By Park Hyo-joo

Associate Editor of International Section

## Progress on U.S.-China Relations

In spite of the rocky situation of U.S.-China relations within last few years, China and the U.S. are trying to cultivate ties with Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji's visit to America.

For a couple of years, the atmosphere between the two countries has seemed harsh, the U.S. pressing China on human rights and China replying that this would be interference in its internal affairs. However, there seems to be a sign of progress this time.

During Zhu's visit, the first by a Chinese premier to the U.S. in 15 years, China tried to strike a deal on China's entry to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Although it turned out to have failed, U.S. and China have made significant progress toward bringing China into the WTO on fair, commercial terms.

Since U.S. President Clinton's visit to China last year, both countries have been hyper-sensitive about diplomatic affairs. When Secretary of State Madeleine Albright visited Beijing last time, she was treated negligently. The Chinese press and media did not make her visit the top story.

At the same time, the U.S. continued to press China on human rights and on matters of Tibet and Taiwan, which China does not favor. Even during Zhu's visits in California, there were movements of protests speaking out independence of Tibet and political status of Taiwan.

Nevertheless, Zhu's visit may have made some progress towards an agreement between both sides. In one sign of progress, China and U.S. agreed to a deal lifting restrictions on U.S. exports of wheat, citrus products, beef and poultry to China.

In the news conference, Clinton said, "Today we are issuing a joint statement recording the significant progress we have made on WTO and committing ourselves to work to resolve all remaining issues this year." All of this suggests that China has taken some steps backward by agreeing to

make concessions.

Apart from the issue of the WTO entry, issues like human rights, Tibet and Taiwan were also touched upon. The U.S. insisted that Beijing open a dialogue with the Dalai Lama for the autonomy in Tibet.

Also, Washington put a pressure on the Chinese to improve political freedoms such as freedom of speech, religion and association.

There were some risky factors which might have made negative results in negotiation. Beijing is opposed to NATO's bombing of Kosovo, which continues to make the atmosphere uncomfortable. Moreover, the New York Times reported an incident of alleged espionage during the Clinton administration, saying U.S. officials received a report in 1996 that China had stolen U.S. secrets that helped to improve Beijing's neutron bomb.

However, Zhu denied this fact, replying he had no knowledge of allegations of Chinese espionage. Some worried the allegations of Chinese espionage might turn out to be an interference in settling the issues.

In conclusion, Zhu's visit to the U.S. had a significant meaning in bringing both sides together to reach an agreement. Beijing and Washington have made a progress on China's entry to the WTO. It is expected that the China's entry to the WTO will be realized in the coming months as a result of negotiation between the two countries.

Although there are some barriers between Beijing and Washington in diplomatic affairs, Zhu's visit proved the sign of progress is positive. And the international society hopes that this relationship will continue.

By Jeong Jee-won

Associate Editor of International Section

FOCUS / Gong Ok-jin, leading figure in Changmugueuk

# Performing Her Life Plenty of Grudge

**I. A real performer**  
What is real art in the world? Who is a real artist who can express people's tired life? Perhaps, the person who has experienced hard things could well express the hard realities of life. Gong Ok-jin who is the one person in 'One Person *Changmugueuk* (Korean song, dance and play)', has lived a life of plenty of grudge(*Han* of Korean).

But she sublimates in such dances as the 'deformity dance', 'animal dance'. Especially, her 'deformity dance' is a dance of putting off the skin of human and feeling and genuine human nature in twisting gestures. The play of Gong Ok-jin is not one of imitating gestures and songs but comes directly out of her life. People who see her public performance always have a good laugh and have a good cry.

Though we can't say that her gestures and songs are sonorous

and elegant, her figure dancing which does not spare itself on the stage is beyond beauty. She is an artist whose candid temperament is able to move people's minds. She is one of own few real performers.

**II. Her tiring life**  
Gong Ok-jin was born in Seung-ju, Chonnam province, in 1931. Her grandfather was one of the best singers in Namdo and her father, Gong Dea-il, was the first human cultural asset of Namdo. However, her difficult life plenty started in childhood.

In 1938, her mother passed away and she was sold to Choi Seung-hee who was friend of her father for 1000 won. Her father was exempted from military service by giving 500 won and the other 500 won was used by the living expenses of her family. She went to Japan following Choi. There, she waited on Choi and sometimes learned dance from Choi.



Gong Ok-jin, one of the best artists in our age, is performing Changmugueuk. She always gets her audiences to laugh and cry.

Afterward, Choi handed her over to a Japanese for 2000 won. In 1943, she crossed *Hunheatan* and came back home, starving for a week. Nonetheless, she lived as beggar because her father had left home. Under the bridge, she lived with beggars and handicapped people. One day, she met her aunt and father while begging.

Her father was sorry for her, so he taught her *chang* (Koean song) eagerly. She was very talented, as a descendant of great singer's family. In the great singer's contest of Kochang and Jungup, she won the first rank. At that time, Kim Yeun-su, who was an examiner of the contest, intended to take her to his *Akgeukdan* (operetta troupe group).

However, her father made her marry policeman, Kim Jun-chul. As soon as she gave birth to her first daughter, the Korean War began and she parted from her husband. When she met him again after the war finished, unfortunately he had fallen in love with her friend. After that, she fed and took care of her brother who was deaf and dumb and her niece who was hunchback. One day, in order to forget her weary life, she became a Buddhist nun (*bhikkuni*) of chunun temple, Jiri Mountain.

In 1957, she came back to Young-kwang and entered *Imbangul Canggeukdan* (Korean classical opera group). Since then, she began training as a dancer and singer, displaying her ability gradually.

She was a member of Kim Yeun-su's operetta troupe from 1961 to 1963. During this time, she learned *Heungboga* and *Chun-hangga* from Kim Yeun-su. She played a role as heroine of a tragedy in Park Nok-ju's operetta association for several years. In 1973, she invented the 'One Person *Changmugueuk*' at the Namdo Culutral Assets and performed it for the Space Group of Korea, which was mecca of the arts. Taking this perform its opportunity, she became known to many people.

Jeong Byung-he, a cultural assets specialist, says that she is an uncommon artist in own time. Gong has performed in many other countries, including Japan, China,

at the Kennedy Center of America and has participated in the London International Play Festival. She has played for unfortunate boys and girls, she especially likes playing at Universities.

One day, she was attacked by cholelithiasis and had operations three times. Nevertheless, she says, "I would like to die on the stage though I would break down while performing." In 1984, she returned to Youngkwang in order to care for her father. In that place, she granted Youngkwang Art Research and educated the younger generation. Though she is famous for many people, she still leads a neady life. The house she lives in is very narrow, while the Research is wide. Also, she has saved money by economy, and has contributed to society.

She had planned to perform on September 17th, 1998 but she broke down because of apoplexy on September 8th. Now, she has recovered almost completely and she is spending the rest of her life in Youngkwang. She plans to perform again and maybe will perform the play in June, 1999. She is intending to give her everything with might and main.

**III. Her art world**  
Gong compares her checkered career to 'the rotted intestine of a snake' she has expressed her suffering in song and dance, because she had genius and liked it. She has always stayed in lowly circumstances, the low and her plays get near to the fatigued people. The works she performs most often are 'the dance of grudge of a crane', 'exorcism' and '*Simchung* story'.

Before a public performance started, she worded always saying provincial accent, "I am very grateful that ladies and gentlemen have come to see the performance of a country woman." Like this, after she makes the audience feel comfortable, she shows them humor grudge of Gong Ok-jin style.

In the content of 'grudge of a crane', there is the part in which a woman weaves on a loom for her husband. By the way, the thing suspended on a loom is a blood vessel. When she performs the

part, she performs realistically because she thinks about her own cold husband, and a life of full of sadness. The audiences laugh and shed tears at the dance and the rather queer gestures and expressions changing according to the situation. Is there another person who can express common grudge and humor like her? Many people rate '*Simchung* story' as the best among her plays because many parts of the story are similar to her life.

For example, on the vital point that *Simchung* is sold so that her father can open his eyes, Gong is immersed in the story completely, remembering her situation in childhood. Audiences cannot help weeping seeing her performance bearing a grudge.

On the other hand, audiences cannot help laughing, seeing her gestures imitating a baby, blind person, and hunchback. On the seeing Sim, the blind person, open his eyes, she says in local dialect, "Oh! my god. The eye is opened only one." After she makes audiences cry and laugh at least one time, she is satisfied with her performance. She is laid up with illness for a half month because she played so eagerly.

Someone censured her for imitating deformed handicapped persons and have protested her play. However, her play is just an expression of her own grudge against life, since her brother is deaf and dumb and her niece is hunchbacked.

Though her dances and songs are not refined things, it is a candid human expression beyond established rules her style is derived from her own tired life. She says, "Whenever I play, sorrowful malignant spirits come at me, so I can not help dancing lamentably. She is a popular artist who realized for herself that tears and laughter are not different, and certainly, she is one of the best artist in our age.

By Jeong Min-hee  
Associate Editor of  
Theory & Critique Section

## Seminar

### Renewing the Meaning



Kim Yoo-nie/The Argus

Do you like movies? If you do, what do you think about feminine films in Korea. Korea is an androcentric society. Thus, the feminine film was not developed until recently. Those films which have existed were terrible. But now things are changing.

Here is a small revolution. It is the Woman Festival in Seoul at the Dong-sung Art Hall. Among events celebrating the festival was a small forum on the theme "Modern Experiencing in Relation to the Feminine: Melodrama in Korea." The show penned April 16 and finished April 23.

The festival was searching for the independence of the feminine, thinking about woman herself. Why did she go to a movie in the 1950s and 1960s? The movie has to be referred to modern history. In the early 1960s, radio appeared, and television entertainment developed. So movies began to change their function. This fact affected the kind of movies which were being seen, so when melodramas were made, they related to popular literature, images, fashion, and social issue.

And "Free Woman," which was made by Han Hyoung-mo, started the boom of melodrama. From the beginning of this movie, the character of melodrama has been argued by critics and directors. Melodrama in Asia has a peculiar character. Melodrama has two themes. The first involves traditionalism vs. modernism, and the sensibility of the east versus the west, represented the gathering voice of the present. A second theme involves the sense of woman's experience and action in society. This new attention on women did not overcome patriarchy, but it made up an important moment of conscious development in Korean women.

Though melodramas end in catastrophe, a heroine departs from patriarchal society, in contrast to movies which end with happy endings, with some characters fitting back in a traditional system. A theater audience of melodrama gratified a degree of their desire in watching the heroine's transgression of her society.

Above all, melodrama, that were made in the 50s and 60s destroyed rusty forms and created new forms, and struggled with the outdated system, patriachism. It focused on woman's situation, appearing as a crack and discord in an unstable society. For example, in the past an audience in Korea liked to crying very much, and when a heroine of a movie has been deserted by a man, finally, the woman kills herself. But, the meaning of woman was renewed for audiences of "Free Woman." In this film, the heroine has a job, is free, is harmonized between the job and the home, is strong in front of love. So the audience feels independence and satisfaction seeing the movie.

The movie, was made in 1956. "Free Woman" and "Rice" included independent women and showed the trouble between urban and country living and had positive psychological value. But other films presented different images. For example "Again, even though you hate me" shows a different destiny for women. Here women are represented recovering the marriage system, but not the ideology of patriarchy. The audience realized its existence slowly.

What movies were usually made in 1950-1960? It was the melodrama, when the times were concerned about the image and character of the feminine, not only sexually or the role of feminine, and these let people in society see the contradictions in women's lives. Audiences could confirm their voice and life by listening to and seeing these movies, and feel the realization and anger about oppressive contradictions, because of a poignance and a tear. Also these movie show a break away from past values by representing various contradictions and trouble.

The melodrama in Korea is one of the most important of movie forms in Korea. These days, many melodramas remake various methods Recent melodrama include 'A Connection', 'The Letter', 'Christmas in August', and 'A Promise'. Through them, we have to consider about feminine ourselves. Until now, the woman always has been oppressed by much contradiction and trouble. In view of this, the Woman's Festival in Seoul gave power to woman. Now, we renew the meaning of woman.

By Kim Yoo-nie  
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

The importance of core competence

## Way to Win Over Market

**I. Search for core competence**  
The company has pursued the outside elements such as scale and the management of devfish. Thus the company is large in scale, but it has no professionalism and technological side. In other words, the company has blown the revolution wind since the end of 1980. So it keeps eye on the inside itself.

In Korea, the company is still a slave to the scale. Finally it had many problems and came into IMF's situation. These days the company has substantial corporation and questions such as, 'Do we have special fields more than the other company?', 'What are the professional technology, knowledge and service when we succeed?', 'What is the common capability that is based on several businesses?', 'What do we have to prepare for the future?'

The answer to these questions is Core Competence. It means the total capability, technology, knowledge, and culture inside the company. It can properly change the company and increase a different ability. Prehalad and Hamel find out Core Competence, a thesis at the era of 1990. They provided a theoretical framework to analyze a company and they are pioneers in Core Competence. It has existed similar meaning before Core Competence found out, It is Distinctive Competence, means simple Core Competence. It raises the standards of the product's quality for the customers and efficiency in management. Core Competence evaluates good-corporation image, growing technology, information about purchaser, challenge-ship, original

culture of company, efficient management system. Nothing but the inside elements. However, corporations need to continue to advance these elements. When an organization has learned about the informations they need, it is also a strong tool to know how to discriminate the other companies from its own. Namely, Core Competence is a prominent ability comparing to other companies.

**II. Special Feature**  
First of all, Core Competence is more focused on capabilities and knowledges than just production and function. The company puts effort in technological development, commercial era when establishing its core. Second, it is an important core strategy, which could deal with customers' needs. Core Competence contributes to value of purchaser. For example, Pulmuwon is based on producing fresh food which is the motto the company tries appeal to the customers. Sony, meanwhile, pursues portability, when Motorola focuses on portable communication. Accordingly, every companies have their own Core Competences to win over the market.

Third, nevertheless Core Competence has limited targets. Forth it roots in peculiarity for discrimination. It is not easy to win the customers' heart. Therefore, the company has to have discriminating factor from its rival companies. In Air Singapore's case, it has distinguished service such as passion and kindness toward the customer and seeks for new services and systems. Fifth, Core Competence has to be superior to other

competition company beside having discriminating factors. Company competition includes the potential supply element of value chain.

Finally, Core Competence gives opportunities from various fields. It can create new competition power and can be the gate to the future. Like Sharp inventing a plane screen and after winning the market in this field, it continued to make LCD TV, Lap-top computer, small TV and calculator, and Video-telephone, etc based on the obtained technology.

**III. Raising serious problems**  
If companies could not judge its Core Competences objectively, they lose the opportunities to improved their own weakness and to utilize their capabilities. It found out benchmarking in order to solve these problems. Benchmarking evaluated and rises their Competence through compares to these corporations. For example, ICL, the famous computer company in England, is benchmarking the productive process in Sun Microsystem in America, the distribution sides in Mark & Spencer, the best department of England. These doesn't have to compare to same industrial company.

In other words, if the company can't grasp Core Competence rightly, it will face dangerous situations. First, the company will lose the opportunity to have its company grow. For example, CBS, TV network and successful production business about record, didn't realize music television. At last, CBS is deprived MTV of Vicom. Many

corporations couldn't get the opportunity. Second, since the corporation is specialized more small unit, it found out the excessive competition. Thus Core Competence is broken up, and weak. Third, the company rarely understands about Core Competence, the company depends on supply of the outside, which provide core goods. If the manager lend Core Competence easily, it is very attractive to the beginning. However, the company is subordinated slowly. Forth the company concerns about last production, it indifferent to investigating new Core Competence for the future. The growing for the tomorrow is constructing Core Competence.

In Korea, the company has still basic contradiction. It is just large-scale grubs, it has no constant. However, these days the grub tries to change professional company such as big deal. The company is claimed Core Competence rightly. Thus the company can survive an era of free competition.

Also, Core Competence is power weapon from a company. Lately, Benchmarking is suddenly focused on government and corporation. They think that Benchmarking could solve IMF. Though these thought, it seem to impossible. Benchmarking is not imported their conception yet. In addition to, Benchmarking roots in Core Competence. Thus Core Competence is important more than the other times.

By Kim Yoo-nie  
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

## Dreaming of the 21c Hope

The social sciences lectures; the second part of 'Dreaming of the 21c Hope', under the title 'Korean Society's Present and Sociological Prospect' that HUFs Graduate School's GSC has planned are to be held on every Thursday of May at room 6311 from 6 to 8 p.m. The 4 themes are a related subject of movement's alternative paradigm.

The first part of this lectures, titled 'The Present State of World Politics and Economy and Looking for Alternative Plan of Korean Politics', already was progressed from March 30th to April 29th. Also, the third part, under the title 'Why are Historical Politics' will be advanced from June 29th to July 27th.

The graduate school's GSC Research and Planning Director who planned these lectures says that they were set up as a substitutive education part for HUFs' lack of social sciences teaching curriculum, saying that colleges didn't play a role.

Also, they planned to overcome the barriers between the colleges and graduate school. In fact, 2/3 of an attendant at last month were members of an academic society of colleges. The lectures are to be made by professor Kim Dong-chun who teaches at Sociology department of Sungkonghoe Univ. and is a research member of the Korean Total Economy Institute.

### ■ Schedule ■

- May 6th : The Reproduction of Knowledge and the Present State of Korean Intellectuals
- May 13th : A New Search for Families and Family Principles
- May 20th : Reality of Koean Labor Movement and Political Influential Conversion of Laborers
- May 27th : The Citizen's Society of Korea and the Theory and Present Situation of the Citizen's Campaign

## CULTURE

Video vs Video : 'Joy Luck Club' vs 'How to make an American Quilt'

## Life Can Be Filled with Warm Love

## I. Introduction

Spring fragrance covers all around. May is the month of the family. It has many memorial celebration days for parents, teachers, children, and everyone from youths to adult. So The Argus choose two videos which show the family and give have human impressions: 'Joy Luck Club' and 'How to make an American Quilt'. In these videos you will see how people cope with the bad things experiences.

People lives different lives individually. We experience sweetness and happiness. But, we remember some bad things, too. When we go through difficult situations or bitter experiences, we want advice from your seniors. Their narratives of their personal experiences can help us cope with ours. If we could experience their storeis, we would live our lives more wisely. Now introducing two movies that show the wisdom that comes from experience and diversity.

'Joy Luck Club' and 'How to make an American Quilt'. We are released several years ago. After seeing them, we feel we have



▲Joy Luck Club

experienced all of various life. The East and The West, being contrary to each other, what is different things do these movies teach us?

## II. Synopsis and format

'How to make an American Quilt' was written by Whitney Owens in 1991. She is a famous author in the U.S.A. It became a bestseller and was cinematized by Jocelyn Moorehouse. This film expresses delicately making the quilt process, hinting at the variety of life types and the human life of anger. It puts in omnibus form women's love, friendship and several stories about life.

Having marriage close at hand, Finn visits her grandmother who lives in a quiet place. She wants to have time for thinking about her future life, and for writing her essay. Then Finn undergoes some wandering. Seven grandmothers of the quilt meeting tell their true stories to Finn. They tell about the troubles and reconciliation they experienced when they were young, their struggles to find their natural shapes, and about love lives. These seven women present Finn with a wedding quilt and their

stories. After all, Finn realizes meaning of true love.

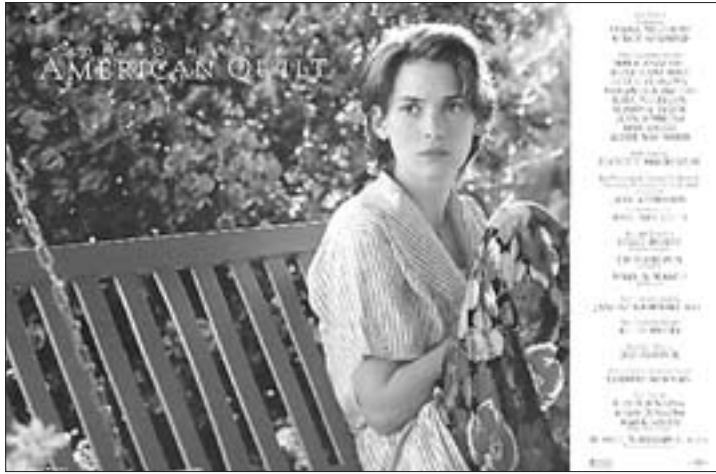
Chinese-American Amy Tan's first novel 'Joy Luck Club' shares many similarities thing with 'How to make an American Quilt'. But there are some differences, too. This film shows impressively the stories of mothers who left China for San Francisco, and raise their children in suffering. It deals with first generation immigrants' joys and sorrows.

Four Chinese mothers meet to keep up their friendship. And they play Chinese chess 'mah-jak'. Joy Luck Club is that friendship meeting's name. The women's recollections setting in modern ages, format sixteen episode mixed present time. Their stories unfold, their troubles and the different sense of value between daughters and moms.

The film begins when daughter June is invited to join the joy luck club after the death of her mom Suyuan. Suyuan forgot her children, chasing a Japanese soldier in world war. Growing up in American, June didn't understand her mom's education formula. After entering the joy luck club, June begins to comprehend that her mom loves her so much to understand the troubles that come from the divergence of culture. Suyuan, three other mothers and daughters's stories appear in the film.

## III. Special meanings in movies

With its obvious nod to Hollywood, 'Joy Luck Club' has special meaning, because lots of Hollywood movies show white principles. Always in movie, Asian figures are distorted by fixed stereotypes. But Joy luck club draws Asians as independent personalities who feel joy, anger,



▲How to make an American Quilt

sorrow, and pleasure, the same as whites. By what means, it seems to society film that pinched immigrater's joys and sorrows. The film attracted Korean residents in America. They experienced similar things to those shown in the film. Through this movie, people reflect on Korean's discord between generations in U.S.A

On the other hand, 'How to make an American Quilt', is a well produced film for women, but not one that oldressed social problems. It is not a feminist movie. Skillfully, actress like Anne Bancroft, Ellen Burstyn, and Winona Ryder lead the movie comfortably. And it also warms the audience's heart.

The nine grandmothers tell different stories and creat different quilts. But the film shows their comings together. It uses metaphor techniques to suggest that nine women who feel different, experiences get joined together, creating a perfect life by gathering different kinds of colored patches to design a beautiful bed quilt for Finn.

What is the common message of 'Joy Luck Club' and 'How to make an American Quilt'. In

similar ways, the former uses 'mah-jak' and the latter uses making quilt. Also the former mother's life stories make their daughters realize and become reconciled to their identities. The latter does the for Finn. Finally, the wandering heroin returns and having learned a new conviction about love and marriage.

These two movies are based on marriage. Frankly, 'Joy Luck Club's focus fixes on Chinese women degressed about marriage, while a 'How to make an American Quilt' focuses on actual problem about that. But it is premised that under marriage, women injure their hearts.

In conclusion, these two movies's messages are the same. To say nothing of East or West, they give the world the general theme that life can be filled with warm love. These movies communicate to us man and woman's sense of value.

By Kim Yun-jung

Reporter of Culture Section

## OVERVIEW

## Where Is Collectivism Going?

According to 'Asian values' which President of Malaysia Mahathir advocates, how Northeast Asia could develop present situation is 'collectivism' based on Confucianism. It brings from the tradition of a tightly knit family, said Mahathir. Also, many scholars have been examining this fact. The West is envious of it and rates the collectivism high. But now, looking back Korean society, you could see it has gone wrong. That is to say, the collectivism is getting discolor.

'Collectivism' means a political system in which factories, farms, offices, etc are owned and controlled by the state at all the people of the country. Especially, in the East, it has been used in the private work for the group than himself. The present day, however, the collectivism cannot fulfil its original function. Like knowing the fact in the East countries particularly, Korean also has been affected by confucianism. If it develops to beneficial way, it would be able to operate in mutual coexistence relation which the private work for the group, the group do for the private. But now, the wrong collectivism is giving rise to many social abuses.

Wangtta (Korean society problem which is neglected person among the group or behavior neglecting the person' and 'Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY)' are most serious social situation. In addition, even in the campus, wrong collectivism has happened while you cannot aware. These examples are found easily in campus. The wall posters are making thousands pieces of paper per semester in each campus. Nevertheless, the student doesn't keep the etiquette using the wall poster board. If a wall poster isn't 'theirs', they put theirs on over the others'. Last year, there were many criticisms on General Coed Council with excluding men though feminism matters men as well as women aroused in Wangsan campus. Whether it is true or not, it is a case which was caused by collectivism they are not women. Moreover, as the development of information society, PC communication is increasing and the users could collect information as well as shopping without any meeting with people. Such phenomenon has influence in the university where the young is crowded. In the university, especially, the enforcement of the Division System cause 'human being alienation phenomenon' among students under the Division System.

And the phenomenon, which the majority ignoring the minority ; if someone doesn't participate in the events of department often, he gets to become 'Wangtta' even though he doesn't intend to become a one. Now, the phenomenon which people disregard and exclude without mine or ours is prominent. If so, what is the reason why wrong collectivism is prevail in Korean society?

The point which the collectivism originated Confucianism concerned, the distortion reason can find out also in the discoloring that. The present people think Confucianism as not tradition but the product of old times. Thus, the community mind is disappearing, and the society is getting individualize more and more. However, the most important problem is a point which the classification toward specific groups is made by not self-determination of members but discretion classification of social eyes. As one's mind, he is new generation but, when his appearance is not sufficient, society makes him to old generation. There's also serious one. The individualism always is hiding in the collectivism. Therefore, if a person once think the group doesn't help, he leaves it any time. It is a cause which this extinguishes the community mind of the East's tradition. Therefore, in the group, each private makes fellows who agree with his assertion, and he accomplishes his purpose with his fellows' help. After all, if Korean collectivism cannot overcome the individualism trational collectivism cannot help going wrong.

By Yoon Se-kyong

Planning Director of The Argus

## Open Your Heart



I'd stayed in Vancouver in last January and February. During these two month, I'd homestayd at a canadian family and had attended college for studying English. I want to write my experiences in loose style. I think I hadn't got not so much knowledge about English language, but I can get lots of experiences.

I experienced the real global world. For example, during I was in Vancouver, there was the earthquake in Columbia. I really worried about it with my Columbian host-mate. And we sold the flowers to our school-mates and made moneys to help the people who were badly damaged. As I wanted, I could meet lots of people from various countries. Of course, there were many Koreans, but I hadn't many chances to meet them. I made lots of friends who are from various countries and I had a good time with them. I've kept contact with them.

And I entered the highest level of my college because I've just learned English a lot in my schools. I can't speak English well. I just know English, but I can't put my knowledge into the practice. This is the reason that I feel E.L.C.(English Language Center) is not very good to Koreans. Because what we really need is not to learn English, but to have lots of chances to come into contact with many people and to use English a lot. But it's true that this E.L.C. course gave me the chances to meet lots of people. In my class, there were lots of girls from Argentine. Western people can speak English better than writing

and reading in the other way of Asian. And they are more talkative than Asians. In fact, they can learn English easier because their languages are similar to English than ours. Asians never say before someone make us speak. We are really used to the cramming education. This education system made us have too fixed toughts and too passive attitudes. People from Latin America or the other western coutry such as Switzerland speak unrestrictedly even though their words are not perfect. On the contrary, people from Asia got high mark when we had a written test. And our compositions are much better than weterns'. Whenever we had a discussion, Asians had better thoughts but we didn't say a lot, but Westerns had chidish and poor thoughts and said their thoughts continuously. I think Asians including me didn't like discussion times or play times and we couldn't get a lot for increasing our English. Koreans got just used to follow someone's direction. Even though Asians never said before teacher made us say, after he did, then we said our opinions more perfectly than Westerns.

When we have been in other country, people usually turn into patriots. I did, too. I thought foreigners knew about Korea well because of Seoul Olympic games. But most of them just thought Korea was the country which had to prepared for war. And they asked to me if it was true that korean guys had to enter the army. What I watched about Korea in T.V. was the scenes that korean guys were serving in the army. Whenever I said to them about Korea, they were so surprised. So when I said about Korea I wanted show the pictures to prove my words. My host-son, Clint was really surprised that Korean liked

Hip-hop style.

But Koreans are really bad mixers. Korean is a shy nation, I think. Especially when we meet the opposite sex or strangers, we were hard to get acquainted with each other. In my case, it was much easier to make friends with people from other country than to do with people from Korea. And we still have a strict society. Even though we are westernized, our thoughts are less opened. For example, it is required that women should keep a distance between men and themselves. This makes us feel uncomfortable when we are with the opposite sex. This situation is changed by young people. But most young people even don't permit the free relationship between women and men. Most of my friends said like this, "I can understand why people want to live together before the marriage and sometimes, I agree with this. But I can't do like this." And this was the biggest different thought with my foreign friends.

After I came back to the Korea, I just feel like being out of breath. I really want to be a traveler who set her heart at rest. My stay in Vancouver was really valuable exepriences. I really thank my parents for giving me this chances. I had experienced the international world. I think the barriers between each other's customs don't exist as much as they did in the past. The world is becoming closer and closer, and it will become one big global world. In addition, I can meet my friends on the computer in a few seconds. What a cool world it is!!!!

By Kim Joo-yeon

Sophomore of Linguistic Dept.

Interview with Park Se-hyung, vice chairman of PISAF

## Animation Festival Giving Chances

The world is preparings to welcome the 21 century. In this point of view, the culture business is paying attention to people. Especially animation is a spotlight industry. Reflecting this phenomenon starting from, 4 or 5 years ago, Severe animation festivals were held for fixed periods like the Chun-chon animation festival and the Dong-A festival. These were for the general public.

So many university students became interested in animation. But unfortunately not much is done to support their interest. Moreover, our animation business doesn't have sufficient international competitive power. This power can't be achieved easily. We need to bring up capable men and women in this business.

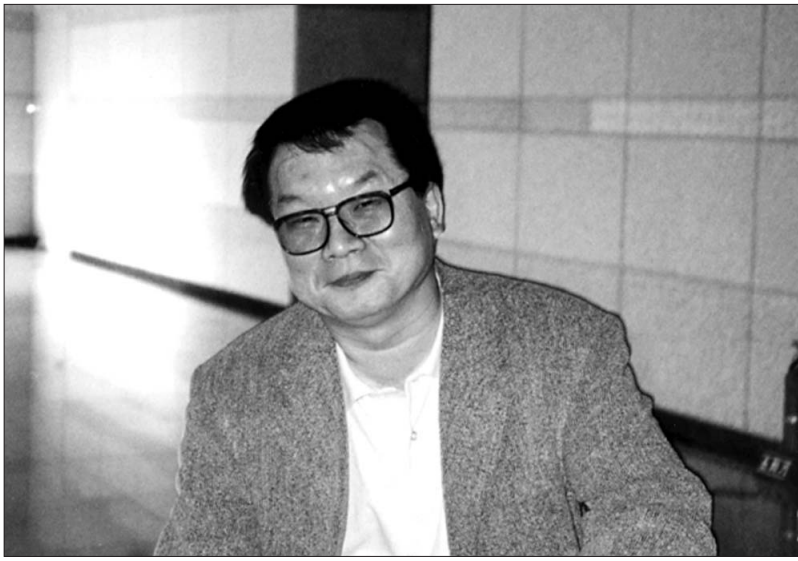
The Puchon International Student Animation Festival (PISAF) opened April 10th at Poksagol Culture Center in Puchon in Kyonggi Province, is the first festival for university students. It has important meaning in this point.

So The Argus repoter wanted to inform students who are interested in animation, and met Park Se-hyung who is the vice chairman of the festival committee.

## Reporter : Would you introduce this festival's participants and scale?

Park : First of all, it is noteworthy the university students exhibit 83 works. Other countries like Japan, France, U.S's product is 54 works. And we put on the screen 137 pieces animation film on screen. Our goods are to recommend new trends, recognize artists' work and display annimations for children. Open workshops are held on digital animation, clay animation, and beginnings of animation.

PISAF 99 is an international. We want to inspire young students who will make our cultural image of next millenium, illustrate new figures and



Kim Yun-jung/The Argus

make new markets. This is the only one festival for universities.

## R : What is the motive for such a big festival project in Puchon?

P : Korea's animation business holds high rank in the world. The animation industry has a strong power to approach the future. It will be a global business. Our business, however, is influenced from Japan. We have excellent human resources, like students's original ideas. There's a long way to go. We want to give opportunities to students to develop their talent. Animation part is up to special effect, publication, new media and plaything.

Puchon had no incentive. However, nowadays, Puchon is spotlighted as a culture city. As you know, Puchon International Fantastic Film Festival (PIFAN) became an annual event. Puchon is expected to bring about value added industry by movie and animation. I hope this fresh start will promote our animation industry and develop famous hidden man of talent.

## R : Were there any problems in the process of project?

P : This is a pre-festival. Formal festival will start in 2000. We are testing its possibility. First, we couldn't have enough time to prepare this festival. We have planned this in last October. In January, however, we carried on the project. Students didn't have time, either. They acknowledged this plan last March, which is not enough time. I heard they had many troubles. And we had little sponsors. It was the problem of publicity. We also had difficulty in inviting foreign participants.

I'm so regretful the festival is not well known even to the students but in next formal festival, we decided to strengthen public relations next festival. By making posters, pamphlets, and holding seminars.

## R : What is the current situation of animation activity in Korean Universities?

P : Our cognition about animation is so limited. Its department in college is minor. Many people who majored in watercolor and paintingoil are drawing animation. Special new media education is needed because its scope is

so various and fractionated. Government's support is not satisfactory. It should make investments in more diversity part. That is the way of success in coming future.

Also, the view of the society must change. For 90 years, animation was recognized as for recreation. So many students who dreamed of animators gave up their dreams for that reason. But nowadays, it became one of culture business. Therefore, it help wanted to be a cartoonist or animation business student's dreams come true.

## R : How was citizens and students reaction? Then, how do you estimate this festival?

P : Take into consideration that it is pre-festival for PISAF in 2000. We expect visitors will be 30 thousands. But this moment, we had about 60 thousands visitors. The response seems satisfy. Film spectator is over 5 thousand. We estimate it as a good results. It makes students, youth and citizens who concerned in animation has nice bright future. In conclusion, we look this festival as a success.

## R : Finally, do you have any plans for next festival?

P : We would overcome maximum this festival's problem. And induce more students' participation and collect citizen's interest. Next festival will be held in December, 2000. We will have sufficient time, public finance need more than this time. We will prepare widening connection channel, more universities' participation, will holding variety subject seminars.

We will try to make PISAF an international powerful festival for real students.

By Kim Yun-jung

Reporter of Culture Section

Bad effect of cultural bureaucracy

# Reforming of Customary Practices of Cultural Sector

**I. Importance of culture**  
Nowadays our society is suffering under unfavorable circumstances, so we restrict consumption, live on a austerity diet and take part in a savings compaign. Even though we are struggling through such activities, the situation will not be resolved so easily. Because it has more fundamental and general characteristics, high-powered economic policy, just like the method followed in the 1980's, is not enough. We need to convert our conception before anything else, namely to approach the problem through culture. The reason is that culture is the crux of human society and reorganizes our life styles.

From this point of view, culture is not a vehicle of politics or economy. Until now, however, there has been no government plan to access such a fundamental viewpoint, instead only changing cultural policy. Owing to the government's fragmentary and unconnected policy, our important cultural infrastructure is being shaken. At this time, it is necessary to go over what could be the problems of our cultural policy.

**II. Problems of cultural policy**  
First of all, the most serious problem is the staffing of the cultural section with a nonprofessional bureaucracy. A typical example is shown in the course of preparing for Kwangju's third 'Biennale'. The Kwangju Biennale, which will be the biggest event of the new millennium in our nation, it has the object of sublimating the spirit of resistance of Kwangju into artistic things, in order to construct an advanced base for creative cultural in Korea for the 21 century. In spite of being given such historical meaning, the essence of the cultural festival is threatened by policies that fail to consider its uniqueness.

The Kwangju Biennale introduced a general manager system, because the existing committee that supervised the first and second events is so stupendous that it could not organize the event effectively. The new system endows a general manager who is a professional person to take charge of practical business affairs such as the planning and conducting of exhibitions, performances and publicity activities. However the board of trustees dismissed the general manager, Choi Min, because he tried to reform the organization of Biennale from



Seoul city Korean Tradition Music Orchestra presents traditional instrumental music. However, the performances of public institution reach small audiences.

a center of executive officers to the control of professional staff expert in cultural aspects.

In fact, the Kwangju Biennale is a huge organization of over one hundred people, a small number of experts and an overwhelming majority of government officials; moreover, it restricted the general manager's authority to only exhibition planning, instead of entrusting him with full power to plan and execute the plan on the whole. Compared with international organization of biennales, this is irrational management. Generally until the event opens, international biennales have about 30 full time employees who are civil experts, and during the term of the event, they employ more people temporarily or under special contract. Throughout this course, it guarantees its special goal and may focus on the essential side of exhibitions and performances, while curtailing wasteful expenditure of labor costs.

Secondly we ought to consider the efficiency of public institutions. The most typical model is the Sejong Cultural Center, which boasts of its worldwide scale, the bulky auditorium having thousands of seats and nine art performing groups. Its estimated budget annually is about eighteen billion won, however total earnings from performances and renting the stage are only about three billion won. That is, the economic independence rate is of a low

standard of ten percent or so.

It makes little difference when we observe the National Central Theater. It spent around a sixteen billion won annual budget to support seven national art groups, but their periodical performances are held just 150 times. This is a sharp contrast to the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra which, as only one group, is carrying out its subscription concerts 150 to 200 times annually. Also what is the worst problem is that most of their performances reach small audiences. Average attendance is from 50 to 70 percent, and moreover the paid admission rate is only 10 to 40 percent out of that result.

**III. Solution**  
With the new millennium near at hand, now is the time for reform of customary practices in our cultural sector. First of all, current policy is premised on producing an atmosphere that the opinion from specialists in culture and general public should be reflected on the whole cultural sector.

For realizing the purpose of reform, it is necessary to divide the execution of cultural policy between government officials and professional staff. That is, the experts should mainly plan out a new policy, and the officials should carry out the plans in order that people may better enjoy the cultural benefits. Also the government should play a role in more fundamental things like nurturing creative experts and building base

facilities to consolidate cultural infrastructures.

Finally we ought to consider the efficiency of the publcic cultural sector. The most desirable key for resolving the problem is privatization. But what is an important matter is the time frame. A transitional phase is necessary in which government administrators are removed and appointments to run the theaters come from the world of the arts. In addition, the public cultural sector must try to become independant from economic support of government lest it should be restricted in their pursuit of their artistic performance. In the concerts, for example, the national dramatic company should expand their sphere of activity from the center of the National Theater to all over the country. And the salaries of the members must be paid according to the number of performances. Nonessential enterprises like cultural figure in the month should also be eliminated.

In the twenty first century, culture will be a prime mover in our society. Last October, the government announced a Cultural Vision 2000 report which describes the basic direction of its cultural policy for the 21st century. The report, titled 'The Century of Culture is Coming' prepared by the Cultural Vision 2000 Committee, contains a blueprint of national cultural development for the new millennium. Though the report puts emphasis on the importance of culture, it promotes an unlimited growth theory and a groundlessly optimistic view, as if culture were merely a means of economic growth. The government should not evaluate culture as just entertainment, nor treat it poorly if it cannot aid it. Instead it should respond to the knowledgeable, intelligent society of the twenty first century by promoting high value culture.

Also for further creative and effective cultural activities, it must not be forgotten that the lead in developing culture within a civil society should be taken by everyone : the government, cultural experts, civilians, central and local region, business as well as the general public and they have to be faithful in each of their fields.

By Park Jung-young  
Reporter of Culture Section

ARTICLES WANTED

The Argus is now awaiting articles from readers on any subject on-and-off campus.

The Argus gives designated contribution fee to the articles.


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

## College Film Festival to Be Held

The third college film festival will be held from the 5th to 9th of May in the Strawberry Theater in Daehakno. The college movie association will show 47 films in five division: 'Bab' (rice), featuring new productions show by college movie clubs; 'Kuk' (soup), focusing on the spread of anxiety, violence, selfishness and prejudice in our society; 'Ddalgi' (strawberry); 'Soongnoong' (water boiled with burned rice); and 'Palapael', which will screen works of film and video schools from Israel.


This film festival has several differences

in comparison with the previous ones. That is, it turns the system giving prizes to excellent films into a non-competitive festival in which everyone will be able to enjoy themselves and share their thoughts. This non-competitive atmosphere is preferable to the more exclusive atmosphere limited the students of movie clubs in the past. Especially showing Israeli films which are sponsored by the Israeli Embassy gives us an uncommon opportunity to appreciate works of foreign contemporaries and hence share our movie interest with them.




CHAFS  
CHAT+HUFS


Bang Sung-hoon/Cartoonist of The Argus




'Kosovo crisis'



'Subway strike'




'Maior relect'



"Why does the weak always have to suffer?"

Dating on Sunday



Lee Hwa-bong (D-93)

Lee Chang-nam/The Argus

"The most important thing is experience"

Independent Art Festival, it is unfamiliar to many people. This festival, which consists of performances, bands, dances and so on, opened last summer. This festival created a sensation in the local field of art. Especially the word independent has four meanings: independent from money, egoism, formalism and commercialism. And the staff in this festival want to realize these meanings through this festival. Lee Hwa-bong is the only HUFSan who took part in the Independent Art Festival.

He has many experiences of interviewing many reporters and the reporter guessed he has many ideas on his art field for his age. He is 26 years old, his major is Dutch, and he wanted to go to the Netherlands to realize his dream so that he chose the department. He said that he wanted to do music business in the Netherlands. London in England and Amsterdam in the Netherlands are well-known as the center of music industry. He also worked in a vocal group in his younger days. Following him, the group was organized with his friends.

After entering the university, he was continuously looking for his way. As his surrounding peoples help him to do his work easily, especially he has worked at a studio of his seniors and studied lighting techniques and sound. Nobody but his close off-campus friends knew what he was doing. So this article will be an opportunity to say about Lee Hwa-bong

About 3 years later, he went to the army. Then he returned to the university and studies his major hard. In 1997 he went to Europe to travel and experience. He said that the most important thing is experience and that most people learn through experience more than anything else. He has a peculiar character, even though he expressed that he is positive and an easy-goer. When I asked what was his motto in daily life, he simply replied that his motto was to have a fun. He said, "Above all, I'm interested in entertainment culture and this is the motivation for my participation in this festival." He has many ideas on university culture. He thinks that the university culture is limited in part to formality and some students are so political. Although their activities are important, students, he thinks, should respond to the change of the time.

From last March, 5 to 28, the staff of Independent Art Festival have performed plays, films and bands under the title of "Mia-ri O-Mong." O-Mong is a sino-Korean word intended to mean 'bad dream', 'one's dream', 'enjoying dream', and 'realizing dream'. This performance is a small event bridging the Independent Art Festivals of this year and last year. And the reporter asked about the audience' response. He said that they were almost manias and they indulged themselves in deviation. Also some peoples are wondering whether to see their performance. He also participated in this event as a member of the promotion team, and he will join the Independent Art Festival of this summer. Mostly they work all day long and they sometimes don't have meals. In spite of these situations, they almost run into red figures. Of course, they never work this field to earn money. However, it is necessary that the government should subsidize art fields.

Nowadays he has been himself from HUFS since the beginning of this semester and he has prepared the next performance while reading books and taking a rest. He is so frank and he likes to read comic books. When I asked him what is the most impressive works of art, he mentioned Phantom of the opera as musical and Fantasia, which is an animation movie produced by Walt Disney. And he said, "I wish to make a place to perform and I will work in this field continuously."

During this interview he emphasized the purpose and meaning of Independent Art Festival and said that it is necessary to lead the public to a better understanding of this field. "Even though my life is never easy, I only want to do it and I find my life worth living through these uncomfortable situations and I believe in my faith," he added.

By Park Hyo-joo  
Associate Editor of International Section