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HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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Hanchongnyon Starts To Hold Hands with the Labor

- Government and riot police blocked the freedom of assembly -

The launching ceremony of the Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) was to be held in May 30th and 31st in the Hanyang university. But the government of Kim Dae-jung put up a blockade of that campus from several days ago. The riot police had blocked the entrance of most of large universities in Seoul. Due to the compulsory blockade of riot police, the ceremony had to be held on the 29th, one day before than scheduled time. About 3,000 students of each province participated in the launching ceremony of the Hanchongnyon held in the Seoul National University. There were some cultural performances and inaugural ceremony of new president of Hanchongnyon, Sohn Jun-hyuk. Because the students voluntarily left the school after the ceremony, there was no clash.

The HUFS's GSC didn't participated in the ceremony, From the next day of the ceremony, many universities including the HUFS had street rallies around Seoul. The HUFS students went to Songnae subway station. Because the arrival of the HUFS students was late, the students couldn't join the other universities' students in the process 12 students

arrival of the HUFs students was late, the students couldn't join the other universities' students. In the process, 12 students were taken by the not police. Most of them were set free on the following day. When the representatives of the GSC led the students, they didn't guide the students well. Especially, as the representative of the GSC ran away on seeing the riot police, the students without leader were in disorder. Some had walked directly to the police station.



Students and laborers struggled jointly against government at square of Seoul station on May 30th.

Kap-yong who is the KCTU chairman and Mr. Kwon Yong-kil, former KCTU chairman participated in this rally. Mr. Kwon said 'Kim Dae-jung's regime and chaebol have no decision to share the difficulty with others, repeat the error that the laborers should endure the uneasiness to fulfill the IMF programs." After the rally, all the participants went to the Myongdong Cathedral. About 4,000 continued the street rally peacefully. They demanded the government to nego-



Students informed the citizens of the students' request, abolition of layoffs and IMF renegotiation in Shindorim subway station on the 31st.

tiate with IMF again and the chaebol to restore the money accumulation of wealth by illicit means. The participants had two hours of assembly in Myongdong Cathedral. Mr. Lee Kap-yong said that the principal offender of economic crisis, the politicians and chaebol shrunk their responsibility. And he added, "Now I surely know the importance of joining hands with the students, and I support the student myonger. Let's with this struct. student movement. Let's win this strug-gle against government." He stressed

that the economic crisis couldn't be over-come by means of layoff. After the assembly, most of the laborers and some of the students dispersed.

During the rallies at Seoul station square and at Myongdong Cathedral, other students had informed people of students' demands at many subway sta-tion. The students who didn't disperse joined them after the assembly at Myong-dong Cathedral. Students demanded the government to withdraw the prescription government to withdraw the prescription

of Hanchongnyon as group serving the interest of the enemy. The subways were tied up by the students, but the students even group to the students persuaded the citizens. Most of the citizens put up with inconvenience and encouraged the students. The students were gathered at Hongiae subway station, and had street rally for a while. After all the rallies, students dispersed voluntarily. On the 31th, the last day, the students continued the rallies in subway station. Some participating students went to Samsung subway station, others went to Shindorim subway station, others went to Shindorim subway station. The students moved by subway continuously, and continued to inform the citizens of the students' requests about layoffs and IMF programs. The students included to inform the citizens of the students requests about layoffs and IMF programs. The students five to go out of stations.

The Hanchongnyon announced that the launching ceremony would be held peacefully, but the government didn't permit them their basic right, the freedom of assembly. Many students said that Kim Dae-jung's government suppressed the Hanchongnyon more excessively than Kim Young-sam's, as the new President put the blame of economic crisis to the students and the workers lat the government proscribe Hanchongnyon as a group serving the interest of the enemy. They think that the citizens should know that Hanchongnyon is not a group serving the interest of the enemy.

'98 Wangsan Daedongje, One Mind of 7,000

"98 Wangsan Daedongje, the festival for Wangsan campus was held all through the campus from May 25 to 27, under the motto, 'As the one mind of 7,000 HURSans.' The General Students Council tried to inform foundation incident and promoted the solidarity of the student through this festival. The opening ceremony was held at open theater on May 25, the first day. And in this ceremony, the student had Woodstock festival with Outsider, a rock drong-a-ri and Logout, the rock group of the College of Info. & Industrial Eng. After then, Lee Jung-yul, a rock singer spreaded out congratulations performance at 7:00 p. m. and Yuldongpae(dancing group) showed their performances to students.

On May 26, all'events started from 2:00 p.m. Then, the chorus song together by Christian Dong-a-ri Association in front of the Stüdents' Hall. And the contest of rhythm movement was held in open theater at 4:00. In this contest, the team of the College of Asian & African

had prepared the body painting at the lobby of the Students' Hall and Chamdongyi (service dong-a-ri) held the liquor store. And the Word Folk Festival of Art, Science & Culture prepared and sold world foods. And also the autonomous organization took part in Deadongie. The General Coed Council opened the festival of menstruation and informed the knowledge which women must know. The Press Council had the photo exhibition of anti-America and they showed why we persist anti-America through the photo. The final day, GSC got ready the Ginnes Book of Wangsan so The student enjoyed the event such as tossing and taking the egg, drinking the milk, heaping the coin and so on during afternoon. Finally, HUFSans were separated the part as linguistic departments and none-linguistic departments and played at a Conserver were formed to the Efficience of the State of t

The other students except those taken were scattered after the situation. Some went back to school, other went to the square of Seoul station to participate in pan-national rally by the KCTU (Korean Confederation of Trade Union). In this rally, the participants strongly demanded the countermeasures against unemployment, dismantling of chaebol, and measures of the IMF(International Monetary Fund) requests. Many of the preposents

sures of the IMF(International Monetary Fund) requests. Many of the representa-tives of trade union including Mr. Lee

guistic departments and played at a Youngsan tag of war. It was finished as victory of none-linguistic departments.

After then, the closing ceremony was held with 500 HUFSans in front of Stu-

New Trustees To Be Placed

On the 29th of May, former executive trustee, Park Seung-joon was arrested for misusing the school money for personal usage and fabricating documents. He was summoned to the public prosecutor's office the day before. But he is still denying about the money he had received from the parents for letting the students enter the school in the wrong way. And the members of the board of HUFS foundation were all dismissed.

Therefore HUFS will now be welcoming a new chief trustee who will be appointed by the government. Appointed chief trustee is expected to be discussed and approved by this week. The new

chief was to be approved by the Ministry of Education either on the 26th and 27th of May, but it is told that it has been

of May, but it is told that it has been delayed concerning its importance. At the meeting for General Students Representative Meeting (GSRM), the role and the nature of the chief trustee was resolved such as that the new chief should be clean and who has will in reforming HUFS, who has experience and deep interest in education and that he/she has to operate the school cooperating with the staffs and the students etc.

GSRM Barely Held

On the first day of June, General Students Representatives Meeting (GSRM) for the first half of 1998 at the great auditorium in the Humanity Build-

In this meeting there were three cases of reporting- rural activity, budgets and special organizations' future plan, two cases of approving- approving the Life Library as a special organization and report from the central executors of its future plans and for the debating casesafter plans of the school autonomy movement and its evaluation. There were also special cases about the student movement and the reformation of student councils. The student representatives resolved on that the real renovation of student movement is to go together with the labor movement. In this meeting there were three cases

99 representatives were presented, just over the quorum, 96 students out of 191 valid representatives. And because the students were gathered late the meeting has started after an hour late than the conscient the started after an hour late than the

Students were gauter fact an incomplas started after an hour lafe than the appointed time.

In this meeting, Life Library became one of the special organization in HUFS. An special organization consist of Model United Nation, Committee of Welfare, Committee of driving the HUFS's development and Cohered Committee, was included in the General Student Council and was only a affiliated organization at first. But as the work in GSC became larger and larger, the organizations began to separate from the it. And since then the organizations have worked independently but the chairmans are still placed by the president of GSC's authority.

New Power, Euro Will Overflow World Economy



11 countries, members of EU held the European council and they decided the departure of Euro on the first of Jan. 1999.

decided the departure of E

The Europeans have tried to realize a union, which they have respected as the first ideology, of politics and economies since the World War II. A single market of European Union (E.U), as a unified market to aim at a perfect free moving system of goods, labor-power, money and a financial service, etc. among members of EU, prepared White Paper on Completing the Internal Market for establishing single market at EU executive Committee on June, 1985. They have started really to push Single European Act as a step of an unification of

money market
Last month Europe's leaders decided the detailed conditions for implementation of its single currency. The currency is named Euro, and the introducing time of the Euro was fixed for the first of January 1999. The participating nations have been formally chosen. 11 countries of EU, which are Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Australia, Finland, Portugal, Ireland, and Luxembourg, will participate. The Euro will form big power world economic policy.

progressed centering around the Students' Hall from May 25 to 27.

Studies won a victory. The student had the festival of film & animation in open theater at 7:00. The film put on the screen like 'The No. 3' and 'The Christmas of

All through Daedongje, each department and dong-a-ri had spreaded out their events such as selling pineapple or ice cream etc. Hayan-konggan (art dong-a-ri) dents' Hall at 7:30 p.m. Ko Hee-chul(Lg-93), the president of 19th GSC spoked HUFSans must unite together for victory of foundation incident. And he expressed his gratitude to students about the support for the election of the president of Han-chongnyon (Korean Federation of GSC) and he promised he will do his best for Hanchongnyon reconstruction and reform.

I/N/S/I/D/E Visiting : Fr. Ham Sei-ung T & C Tower: On the Social Welfare **Survey :** Opinions on Daedongje Madelein K. Albright small Ball Thrown by Dwarf page 11 Indepth : Local Autonomy **Focus :** Genius Picasso page 9

OPINION

The Argus

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Editorial -

Even Demonstration For Better Society

im Dae-jung government has suppressed labor and student movement until now since its establishment. The riot police drove workers' ceremonial parade in a bloody and violent way on May Day, which is a worldwide anniversary for labor movement. The government also intercepted the representives' meeting of Hanchongnyon (The Federation of Korean University General Student Council) and held scores of unarmed students at the

representives' meeting of Hanchongnyon (The Federation of Korean University General Student Council) and held scores of unarmed students at the police station last month, which was more severe than other occasions including the 6th Hanchongnyon launching ceremony.

Still they are blocking most of demonstrations, who usually blame governmental policy and ask for radical reformation. Workers insist on giving them the right to live and to work. Students and other democratic civilian organizations assert the need to secure people's rights to live and to guarantee their peaceful parade and meeting. What's wrong with these demands?

Could it be wrong to speak out one's opinion and thoughts in a democratic society? Is it because that affects the national stability in angative way? Even if it were so, what does challenging the stability of South Korea mean? Does it mean admirting North Korean society? He government would say they are threatening the national stability whenever people go against the governmental expectation, we should thoughtfully reconsider whether such a stability is needed in the first place.

Moreover, le's see what the public opinion is. Is it just the contents of a textbook in educational course, or is it rather the principles of liberal democratic society which we have to repsect? The public opinion is an opinion some group that shares common concers about common matters. They cannot be ignored.

If so, it can be unjustifiable that police swing clubs and arrest unarmed

If so, it can be unjustifiable that police swing clubs and arrest unarmed

If so, it can be unjustifiable that police swing clubs and arrest unarmed workers who are expressing their opinion. It is only natural that workers and students assemble in their own non-governmental organization, and that they demand their interest, particularly when they had reported to the police station that they will set on a the peaceful demonstration in a street. But, the government forbids even such condition. Constitutionally, all demonstration can be just by only report, not by permission.

In fact, the Kim government seems to resolve to break up the Hanchongnyon this time. The government has made the search for students concerned with Hanchongnyon and arrested them since the early part of this year, as well as took the concerned students to the police station without warrant and evidence even before demonstration starts. Around universities, the riot police checks identification of imnocent students anytime and anywhere. These unlawful act makes students not to go comfortably to study at schools. Therefore it must be an intentional and systematic program to kill Hanchongryon. If the government says it is because they make anti-U,S. claims or go against its way, it is unreasonable. Is the demonstration of students ligible because they neglect their first work - to study. No! their first work - to study. No!

their first work - to study. No!
Governmental officer explains it is because of their violent character threatening national stability. But I would like to pose a question, who was the first
to swing clubs? Then what? site reason to arrest the participants of even the
peaceful meeting? Here is another reason the government suppresses them. In
this article, the meaning by the government points to the reactionary elements.
These reactionaries must be afraid of labors and students? power. It is because

These reactionaries must be afraid of labors and students' power. It is because their demands and insistences are just, as it is needless to say.

South Korean government still seems not to be able to understand various people's demand like the former West Germans in that time. It could be understand to a degree that a government sails for a certain destination with one project. But if there are large blames and demands of people, government program also can be changed, discarded and amended as people's opinion. Though a government's basic policy could be needed as an outline or a blueprint, that does not actually mean that the government can ignore and hold down the interest and the opinion of major interest groups. This is because government exists for the people. If the government says that "keep silent now for you don't understand how much national stability is important", it should be done in advance that the government needs to share precise information with people. In this point, Kim government's violent character is no better compared with previous regimes.

We still should not speak of anything. We are arrested whenever we do what we should not do. Whoever does so usually has to answer the telephone calls from police station. We are still living in such society.

Visit to Father Ham Sei-ung

A Guiding Compass in the Dark of Night

On a bright day in May, the reporter of The Argus had an opportunity to meet a long time guiding light in the country's democracy and reunification strugeles, Father Ham Sei-ung who is now the pastor of Sang-do-dong Parish. Farther Ham is joint representative of the Pastors' Group of Catholics for Justice. He is joint representative of the Committee for Examining the Truth of May 18 and for Continuing the Spirit of Kwang-ju Resistance. He is also joint executive representative of the South Event Planning Committee for the South Event Planning Committee it is hard to write all of them down. He has been with the masses every time they have needed him in dark times. So The Argus was eager to visit him and hear about his days with the democracy movement, his personal story, and his thoughts on present social matters.

was eager to visit mit and near about ins days with the democracy movement, his personal story, and his thoughts on present social matters.

Ham Sei-ung, whose Christian name is Augustine, was born on June 28, 1942 in Seoul. He graduated from Catholic University in Seoul. He achieved his doctor's degree in Italy in 1973.

When he came back, he started as assistant pastor of Yon-hee-dong parish. He began lecturing at Catholic University in 1974 and continued through 1992. After several years break he is now back lecturing at the school and these days teaching on the subject of "The Church and Modern Society." Only eight months have passed since Father Ham was appointed to Sang-do-dong, ironically near to Kim Young-sam's home. He jokes that he came here to welcome Kim Young-sam back from the Chung-wa-dae (the Blue House).

Ham recalls that he was fourteen and

Ham recalls that he was fourteen and alf years old when he first made up his

mind to be pastor.

He had been the pastor's helper which He had been the pastor's helper which allowed him to get closer to Fathers and Sisters, and in November, which is called the Month of Memorial, he had went to the Catholic cemetery park and thought of the deeds he would need to undertake, and which since have led him to what he is today. Even though Father Ham had selected his way in his early days, he proudly says that he had never regretted it although he has felt some complications coming from the gap between the Church's structure and the words of Bible.



Then what made him work for democracy and the reunification of the country? Not every pastor works for these or joins the Pastors' group which has bravely struggled in the forefront under many suppressions. When the country was under the late Park Junghee's government, and many students and professors were arrested, and no light of democracy was shown, Father Ham thought that from the Jesus's words the pastors had the duty to protect the freedom of the people and release them from restraint. "It was the students who drew the attention of us pastors. They truly carried out Jesus's devoted They truly carried out Jesus's devoted life which the Church had always

Ham told the reporter one student's Ham told the reporter one student's words: "He said that it is really nice to see how the Church is giving out charity, but anyone could do that if one has money. But it is bravery to say wrong when it is wrong, and that under democracy, no dictatorship could be permitted. It is the people who are the owners of the country. This is what you call a democracy. This bravery is what the pastors should have and show to the people."

Many years have past since then, but the country has just recently experienced a change in political power—for the first time in 50 years. These days are differ-

ent from the days twenty and thirty years ago. And there have been many critiques suggesting that the student movement should also need to be changed in line with social trends. To this problem Ham replies that he supports the students. But whereas the 80s required not only the students but all citizens to run into the streets and struggle, now one should do one's best in one's place. It is a high time, thinks Ham, that the students work on a new way to persuade the people on a new way to persuade the people who disagree with them. And there's so much work to be done

to get rid of the conservatives, to install true reforms. As one example Ham cites the reformation of the National Security Agency, something he's not satisfied with. "It is only something symbolic," complains Ham, "The cat's paws of the old political power should be cleaned

out first."

Ham too had to suffer under the former governments' suppression. There were times when he was arrested, spied on, taken away, and several other harsh treatments. Yet every time he had to undergo difficult times, he held on to his religion.

undergo difficult times, is a religion.

When asked what are his thoughts about religion's role in present, Ham explained that it has two.

One is a uniting function and the other one is a disbanding function. The former

means that the church consoles people and give out goods and helps them hold on to hope. The Church should be the place for the powerless, the poor, and the oppressed. Meanwhile the Church's disbanding function means abandoning evil. What is more important, these two functions should be balanced equally.

The reporter asked Ham if the North and South could be balanced like the two functions? In short, in what way should the country be united? Ham replied that "when there is a dream and everyone hopes eagerly for it to be realized, the dream may be realized after all." In this way, Father Ham advises us to have strong desire. But seeing the present situation, helping the North should be done in the first place. "That is why I support the relationship of in civil level. And the governments should meet each other while respecting the other's structure."

other while respecting the other's structure."

Up till now we haven't heard the truth about the North or the government, which is the main duty of the press. Father Ham holds a very negative view of the press. He urges that the whole press should be changed. "To reform the society, everything should be changed in same degree. The citizens, the press, the Church all together."

The reporter noticed how much Ham cares about the country and how happy he feels to help and devote himself to its voyage, its struggle to find the right way. Ham's commitment is "to live a devoted life sharing with others and trying to guide the society."

Finally the reporter asked Father Ham what has he to say to the students? His

Finally the reporter asked Father Ham what has he to say to the students? His response: "The schooldays are the most pure, passionate days. It is when the students should establish their account." pure, passionate days. It is when the students should establish their senses of values which will never degenerate, which have the power to change the times and the ever lasting creativity that rejects injustice. It is the time to learn how to do one's best while not to forgetting to be a help to others."

Father Ham Sei-ung is a guiding compass in the dark of night. For this he will be respected by everyone, Catholic and non-Catholic.

By Choi Yun-jin Associate Editor of News Section

Here&Beyond =

An Altar for Justice in a Temple of an Organization



Sang-jun Lee

Sang-jun Lee

A ny human organization, whether large or small, is supposed to have a temple the alter of which may be for justice or injustice according to the will or tendency of its master. An organization large enough to have a large temple, Hankuk! University of Foreign Studies (HUFS); with no doubt, has its own temple which has been managed for forty-four years "by two masters", Kim Heung-bae and his wife, Lee Suk-kying. Its first period of thirty years was comparatively well managed by Kim Heung-bae, its founder. It got to be well known fitted only to this country, but also to the rigst of the world so that it might enjoy the farme nearly comparable to the few world famous universities such as Oxford'h England, Harvard in America, and Sorbone in France.

However, since after the death of the founder, his wife took over the management, and HUFS take a step backward because of her lack of leadership. She had to pass over the right to the son of her elder sister, Park Seung-jum. He was clever or cunning enough to replace all the directors of the board with his close

associates, mostly his alumni of the technical college of Seoul National University to manage the university for his private benefit. In other words, he made the university his kingdom.

the university his kingdom.

He craftily displayed his kingship in the kingdom whose name was HUFS so the kingdom whose name was HUFS so the neight control it with his almighty power. In doing so, he drew "the iron curtain" made of his close professors and officials by intervening in personnel affairs. On this basis, he could succeeded in making an astronomical amount of black money. He was too clever and ready to jump into every kind of right and interest. In the result, injustice and dishonesty became the rule inside of the campus.

distoniesty became are the laste of the campus.

But outside of it he did his level best to bribe and lobby all the government departments concerned so that he might get his "big brothers" to help and protect him in the event of any trouble in which he would possibly be involved because of his injustice and dishonesty inside of the campus.

In this cunning way, Park Seung-jun had ruled his kingdom for as long as fourteen years. During this period he committed many crimes making him very wealthy and making him infamous in every corner of this country. I cannot help respecting him because I have never found such a clever man in my life. In a way he, as the ringleader of the scandalous conspiracy, is a kind of genius or a mastermind at camouflaging himself like a chameleon. For he is still at large or untouchable from law enforcement.

They say that he has made every means of evading law enforcement of evading law enforcement of money to buy as many first class In this cunning way, Park Seung-jun

ney to buy as many first class

lawyers as possible to defend him. He is clever enough to know that it is far bet-ter to be free even by exhausting all his black money than to be imprisoned as a billionaire

If the astronomical amount of money made by him were forfeited to the uni-versity, the money could be well used to expand the Imun campus by buying its neighborhood area up to the back gate area of Kyung Hee University and to develop the Yongin campus more effec-tively. Now is the appropriate time for HUFs, once a world famous university, to resume its rightful statue. For justice and honesty are about to recover them-selves in it long after the injustice and dishonesty brought about by Park Seung-jun has been reigning over it. But watch out, The fight against the evil is not completely over because its ring-leader and his are now busy gratifying their proclamation. We should never forget how many times we have been attacked made by him were forfeited to the unihow many times we have been attacked by surprise by them so far in this short period. In fact they are better equipped with power than we. In other words, they have more money than we although

theirs is bad, ours good. In a free democratic society, the reality is that money may bring a dying man life and a living man death

in death. With this in mind, we must be, with With this in mind, we must be, with all our strength, rearned with morality. This is the only way that we can win this hard fight and the only way that we cam comfort and console ourselves is to believe that right will prevail in the end. Being firmly and confidently equipped with faith, we should continue to keep a tight reign until we achieve the final victory in this fight against the evil. And then we must be reborn and begin to reconstruct from the start our organization with the temple whose altar is for justice. Long live with the great organization of HUFS whose temple has got back its original altar for justice, driving out the false altar for injustice.

> The writer is a professor of English Dept.

- correction -

There are some mistakes in last month's issue The Argus want to cor-

month's issue 'The Argus want to cor-rect.

In the Pandora's Box of the News section, the Ministry of Education was misspelled as the Department of Educa-tion. And in the National section, one of the headline was printed as workes when it is suppose to be workers. Also in International section, the grade of the Sketch column was mistaken. The

Argus corrects as sophomore not junior

Argus corrects as sophomore not junior. And in the Reflecting Argus colomn, peace breaker was misspelled peace broker.

Finally in the Culture section, one of the dong-a-ri, Nu-ri-e was mistyped when it is Nu-ri-ye.

The Argus expresses regrets and will do all its effort to pursue perfection in future issues.

CAMPUS

Only Dormitory Students Suffer in the Fight of DSC and LCU

I. Introduction

Do you know well about the Dormitory Students Council (DSC) of
Mohyun Haksa (the dormitory of HUFS)
and the Living Cooperation Union (LCU)
The Mohyun Haksa was built to cultivate and the Living Cooperation Union (LCU) The Molyan Hokas was built to cultivate men of ability who lead HUFS as not just board and lodging place but a lying-in room of studies in 1985. Now the dormitory has total 728 domitory students and DSC entered 20th as the representative organization of dormitory students. And LCU was launched under the name of University Living Cooperation Union (ULCU) in 1990. After then, LCU was formed with the participation of professors, the school staff and students in 1994. LCU has at present 977 persons as its members. Now, LCU is responsible for the welfare of Wangsan campus. The reason why these two organizations are made the subject of this article is the trouble between the two organizations for a long time. DSC has lodged the complaint to LCU continually since LCU has taken charge of one domitory store and the automatic vending machine. And then, finally, DSC posted the wall-statement which criticized LCU at the lobby of the dormitory and they started their struegle on last May 17.

of the dormitory and they started their struggle on last May 17.

II. The contents of this case

The contents of this case
 The resistence of both parties
 This case is caused by order that LCU put stop to selling bread in ARAKOR restaurant of dormitory on last May. Byun Ki-young(Af-95), the head of LCU's Students Council, said "Nobody

could sell the article without the approval of LCU. But, though ARAKOR is an outside company, they didn't take didn't take approval." But Kim Do-hoon (R-93), the head of DSC insist that the effect of selling bread is good for dormitory students dormitory students and they prefer these breads to the bread of LCU. "Nevertheless, LCU calls for the suspension of selling bread. It is a behavior which ignore the opinion of students," Kim said.

In said. And DSC said that LCU hasn't kept the promise which they

promise which they would invest to the dormitory for their welfare since the store of LCU stands in the dormitory. The insistence of LCU, however, is different from DSC. They said that the refreshment room of the dormitory is made by LCU and they had plans to set up the motor fan in each dormitory room. But the Management Department of Dormitory (MDD) was opposed to setting up the motor fan a because there are no place to set it from. So LCU said they are looking for another article. Therefore, according to the saying of LCU, they have tried to invest to the



he DSC complains that the LCU makes undue prof Above is the dormitory store which LCU manages

dormitory welfare but many plans about the welfare have been rejected by MDD.

2. The fight without dialogue

But, first of all, the serious problem indeed is rather the attitude of the conindeed is rather the attitude of the con-tending parties in this case than the gravi-ty which the case itself involve. Though they are fighting against each other they don't know about the other party at all. Moreover, they didn't have even dia-logue. As when all fighting are made, the problem is not solved but is repeated without the conversation between each other.

It was at the end of last year when the

It was at the end of last year when the relation between two organizations start to grow worse is. At the end of last year, there was the rumor that DSC had taken a laser printer from ARAKOR and they laser printer from ARAKOR and they had promised to cover the matter of meal ticket change up. But Mr. Kim Do-hoon said "ARAKOR had given laser printer not to DSC but to all dominory students. And it had provided as service. Besides they don't give change to students because the course is inconvenient." At that time, the Construction Preparing Council of 19th GSC had suggested several conversation with DSC, but they had not met every time. After then, the problem was hushed up because the vacation started soon. Afterwards, no conversation was accomplished between the two organizations. Therefore the trouble of two organizations has reached this impasse.

III. The problems of DSC & LCU

DSC and LCU are the organizations which must regard as important the students' welfare. In this point, many unsolved problems still is found. DSC has unsolved problems still is found. DSC has suggested the price the domitiory store's articles reduction to LCU. But because the price isn't lowed, DSC held a flea market on March. Mr. Kim said, "DSC had sold 330 ml soft drink for 300 won at a flea market but LCU is selling 250ml drinks for 450 won. They have sold every article so much dear." And he responded that DSC called for a cut price of special articles in dormitory such as slippers, tooth pastes and detergents. LCU had promised cut down the price till the end of April but the price has not been lowered yet.

Moreover, LCU could not grasp the taste of the student. Practically, most of the students complain that they cannot feel the customers' interest because the quality of food and fancy etc. at the store by LCU all through campus isn't to their

In the case of DSC, it is a most serious problem that it could not be admitted to have been clear in its work to the dormitory stu dents. The dormitory students doubt about the clearness of dormitory administra-tion toward DSC. So tion toward DSC. So, many unconfirmed rumors about DSC's absurdities have stired up among students. In practice, DSC has weak points regarding the collection of students' opinion or the propare of the propagand action. Most of dormitory students ges.

I doing. Seok Won-kyeong(P1-97), a dormitory students, when asked about the recent problem between LCU and DSC, said "I don't know at all."

These two organizations are attaching

accent proteen between LCU and DSC, said "I don't know at all."

These two organizations are attaching blame to each other but they are passing over the most important problem. Students' opinions aren't reflected in the determination of two organizations. If the dissonance of them grow big, after all, the victim is the domitory student. The students don't know the course which DSC had taken about the laser printer and why ARAKOR is selling 'the bread' as the counter-plan of meal ticket exhaustion. The dormitory students just follow the determination of DSC and LCU.

IV. Conclusion

The time when this endless fight could have been stopped was last May 31. The reporter had suggested they meet, so they had met informally on 31th of May. In

had met informally on 31th of May. In their first conversation, they could not find definite items of understanding but LCU promised they help DSC about the acquisition of welfare at the domittory in the future. Both, however, decided to persist each in its position about the bread problem.

Now, they started to meet but the key point is the future. If they must not have conversation ordinarily, their trouble will go amiss more and more. And also, this case has the problem of time because the vacation will start soon. So, this case may be hushed up because of the vacation like the case of laser printer. Therefore, they should try their best in order to finish this case as soon as possible. And, as previously stated, the problem of students opinion collection must be solved immeopinion collection must be solved imme-diately.

First of all, the dormitory students need First of all, the dormitory students need to have a great degree of awareness of their interest in the dormitory. They lack concern about the dormitory and DSC because they don't care and think they are there as just boarders of a lodging place for one semester only. For that reason, they don't even claim their right to DSC or LCU. The dormitory students need to call for their demand, thinking the dormitory is their home and they are the owners of that home. These attempts will be the very solution of this problem.

By Yoon Se-kyong

CHUL 98

Yang Young-chul/cartoonist of The Argus

The eyes and the ears and the mouths of the young students have been honest in Korea, from 4+19 revolution in 1960 until now, in 1960, many students were killed by the government. They struggled for the realization of democracy in Korea. More recently, the government of Kim Young-sam like other governments in Korea also suppressed the student movement, because the power of students had been strong. But the insistence of students was exactly right, and finally that could give a blow to his regime. blow to his regime

Students started to speak out that President Kim Young-sam should withdraw from public life. It was so natural to ask him to resign himself because he had not done a good job as the President of Korea. So, he oppressed Hanchanen ya na Pando

Pandora's Box

Judgement

Kim's

Dirty

oppressed Han-chongnyon (Korean Federa-tion of General Students Coun-cil), the central union of student movement hop-ing to silence student nt s' demands for the withdrawal of his regime his regime. Now the pre-

kim Dae-jung, is repeating the work of the former Presidents. He had been a leader of

Presidents. He had been a leader of opposition party, and struggled against the governments in those times. But he is the President now, so he also, says, like his seniors, "Hauchongryon is an organization serving the interest of the enemy."

So Kim Dae-jung's regime blocked the general meeting of Hauchongryon representatives. The representatives and agreed that the meeting would be held peacefully and any other illegal measure would not be used. In spite of the students' attitude, the government sent not police to enter the place, and they dispersed the students by force. The general meeting was post-poned till May. poned till May.

poned till May.

On May day, the laborers and the students held an assembly at Chongmyo Park in Jongno. During the street demonstration, there were conflicts between the demonstrators and he riot police. Some students and laborers were arrested by the riot police. But the present regime ascribed the violent demonstration

only to the students who participated in the assembly. That is not fair. Now President Kim is supported by 45% of the nation. Many persons have become jobless by layoffs under the name of chabol's restructuring programs. Kim say only, "Now is a difficult time for everyone, so let's endure the difficulty in this times." It is am ironical answer. He said that he is the most prepared president of Korea, but he isn't accomplishing his job. He throws the entire blame of the present economic crisis on the former President. And, he shifts the responsibility And, he shifts the responsibility for the failure to attract foreign investors to the students with the illog-ical reason that investors have a feeling of uneasiness about the student

Many stu-dents voted for Kim Dae-jung because they thought that he was different from other politicians. In other words, politicians. In other words, they thought he knew why the Korean students struggle against the government. That is, as every-

body knows, to develop the democracy of Korean society, not to disturb it. He

democracy of Memoracy of Memoracy of the had been a struggler for a long time with students for democratic society. However, the students who really trusted him and disappointed with him. Students cannot help but think that heceived them, and feel that he didn't keep his promise.

The president should withdraw his present policy concerning the student movement. He introduced himself as a man of conscience. But, if we consider his work against the student movement, we can never accept him. If he doesn't revise his policy for collapsing the student movement, the students and the nation will struggle against the present government, because they love the country and which that real democracy will be realized.

power of the students and the nation, because the country is not his.

By Lee Jun-hee Editor of News Section

Public Discussion In Wangsan Failed

The public discussion was held under The public discussion was held under the slogan 'for inquiring the truth of HUFS incident according to the special inspection of Ministry of Education' at the seminar room of Central Library in Wangsan campus on May 14. Lee Sukkyong, the former chief of trustee of HUFS, Seo Jae-myung, the foundation-supported candidate as the president of HUFS, Gang In-sup, the president of General Alumni Association and Park Joung-boong, a secretory general of Wangsan Alumni Association, had taken in this public discussion. Prof. Ahn Byung-man didn't participate without giving proper reasons.

Ms Lee spoke only the greeting words saying that she will invest much in the

saying that she will invest much in the future continually.

This public discussion was prepared to inquire into the truth under the auspices of General Students Council (GSC). But, the student could raise few question because Ms. Lee had gone back early and Mr. Kang had got out of there without right reason. Moreover, the participants only explained themselves so, nobody could see the meaning of public discussion. And GSC which prepare the public discussion, and GSC which prepare the public discussion, was unavoidably blamed as well as the participant panelists. well as the participant panelis

Reporter's Note— Isn't Campus Press a Press?

On May 30, some campus newspaper reporters were taken by the riot police at Changmi apartment around Songnae station while covering a 'street assembly' after the launching ceremony of Hanchongrown (Korean Federation of General Students Council) in Seoul National University on May 29. Although the reporters were supposed to cover the 'street assembly', they were detained as flagrant derelicts. This incident reflects the current status of campus ioumalism. street assentiory, they were detailed as flagrant derelicts. This incident reflects the current status of campus journalism. In other words, Kim's government doesn't concede campus journalism to be part of the press. Some people even say that campus journalism should cover matters connected only within campus. But campus journalism is the basis of journalism and campus newspaper reporters are preliminary reporters.

Of course, there are differences between campus journalism and general journalism. Readers of campus journalism are university students and people related to the university. The readers of general journalism are common people. Though the readership is different, the role of the press is the same. In other

words, campus journalism gives useful information to many people and does its best to report the 'truth'. Can the same be said for general journalism?

Campus journalism guards its economic independence and is free from the interference of any power. So campus journalism has a mission to report news rightly, which general journalism covers falsely: like the reporting of the 'May Day assembly' and 'the launching ceremony of Hanchongnyon'. In both these instances the so-called free press seem interested only in sensationalizing the

instances the so-called free press seem interested only in sensationalizing the events as 'violence', instead of probing into the underlying issues.

Arresting reporters covering the assembly is suppression of campus journalism. It is unprecedented. Kim's government, called the 'People's Government', must acknowledge campus journalism as part of the legitimate press, and guarantee the freedom of campus journalism and the free status of campus newspaper reporters.

By Kang Yon-sob

Associate Editor of News Section

Campus Briefs

FBS Song Contest Held at Each Campus



On May 28, the annual FBS(Foreign studies Broadcasting System) Song Contest was held under the sponsorship of Yongin FBS at the open theater in Wangsan campus at 4:00 p.m. Qualified 8 teams among participated 23 ceams showed this contest. About 2,000 HUFSans watched this contest. In this contest, Bae Sungyeon, the grand prize winner of last year and lawoorin performed as guest singers. Cho Yong-kuk from HUFS won the grand prize with the song 'Ae-sang(Sorrow in Kongen)'.

In Imun campus, FBS attracted hundreds of students' attention in the open the-In Imun campus, FBS attracted nundreds of students' attention in the open the-ater starting from 6 p.m. on the same day. Participated by other university students, it was a great success rewarding good musiciens in the campus. Famous singers, Elephant' and Lee Eun-mi were invited as special guests. Eight teams were sup-posed to participate in the contest but seven teams participated after all. Team from Kyunghee university, 'Us' took the grand prize. FBS Song Contest was a good opportunity for the students to enrich their musical skills.

Athletic Meeting for Solidarity of Students

Atheletic meeting of the Colleges of European & American Studies was held in Wangsan campus from May 11 to 19. There were many athletic programs including baketball, soccer. Department of English won the best in the ceremony of awarding in the last day.

And the athletic meeting of the Colleges of Asian & African Studies was held from May 20 to 22. Department of African was the best in the athletic meeting. These athletic meetings became the field for the solidarity of college students.

Winner Cup to English Dept.

The vice-president of the school cup basketball tournament was held at the basketball court in Wangsan campus from May 13 to 27. Totally 24 teams took part in the tournament. PHOEBUS(Basketball club of Wangsan campus) had a commemoration for 24 teams in the opening day, and the contest of Dunk shut and Women's free-throw were held. The honorable championship went to the department of English.

Imun Campus have been To Soonchang for Nonghwal

HUFS students went to Soonchang in Chonbuk province from May 22 to 24 for Spring Nonghwal(rural activities) thatwas delayed because of the general strike. About 160 students, half of the last year's participants took part in this Nongal because of the mid term exam. But, they helped farmers intently, through plowing the field and transplanting of rice

SURVEY

Survey on HUFSans' ideas about Daedongje

Daedongje Is Just an Annual Event?

- 95.9% say "Daedongje is needed to unify students and to make a healthy university culture" -

May is called 'festival month' and is the best and most beautiful season of the ear. So numy universities hold their own festival, the so called Daedongje(campus festival), in May. But the true meaning of Daedongie has been lost to com-

The Argus surveyed HUFSans' opinions on Daedongje. The Argus conducted an opinion survey of HUFS students of Imun and Wangsan campus. A total of 189 students, 1.46% of HUFSans were selected. The survey research was con-

ducted by means of questionnaire.

After the survey, the Argus analyzed the questionnaires using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The Argus thanks all respondents for their

I. Introduction

M ay, the most beautiful season of the year, is everywhere, as flowers are in full bloom, the grass is green. So many universities are busying to hold their own festival in May. Festival season starts with Korea university at the beginning of May and ends with Ewha Woman's University at the beginning of May and ends with Ewha Woman's University at the end of May. But in the case of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS), only Wangsan campus held their Daedongje, From May 25 to 27, while Imun campus delayed Daedongje till the autumn semester due to educational administratival atmosphere as other universities are, many HUFSans are now starting to get used to their new surrounding after the foundation incident was solved.

But it is true that Daedongje is the flower of university culture and the most memorable things for campus life. Though Daedongje has a very important meaning in university society, the true meaning of Daedongje has been transformed to commercialism and entertainment. So the Argus decided to conduct an opinion survey on HUFS students' ideas about Daedongje. In this survey, the Argus had separated into two parts. The first part was made to see what students think about the current Daedongje. In the second part we asked about the future direction of Daedongje. In the second part we asked about the future direction of *Daedongje*.

II. HUFSans' general perception

about Daedongje
In the first part, The Argus wanted to know how HUFSans' perceive Dae-

know how HUFDAID potents and dongie.

To the first question, "What image do you think about the word 'Daedongie'?"

48.1% of the respondents remarked that they think 'performance' as first image of Daedongie, 34.4% of the respondents gave an answer that they think 'one day liquor shop'. And there are a few who replied 'exhibition' or 'movie festival' as first image.

When asked if they participated in

When asked if they participated in Daedongje in any form, 55.9% of the students said that they didn't, 44.1% answered that they did.

The question of whether respondents were satisfied or dissatisfied about the current Daedongje followed. To this question, 57.1% replied, "don't know well about the current Daedongje" And 38% chose "dissatisfied". When asked the dissatisfying reason, 52.8% replied that Daedongje is a festival only for a few; 12.5% answered that the current Daedongje is too entertainment centered; and 12.4% said "Daedongje is too commercial".

Daedongje is too entertainment centered; and 12.4% said "Daedongje is too commercial".

On the other hand, only 4.9% of the respondents said that they felt satisfaction about the current Daedongje. When asked the satisfying reason, 39.4% replied, "Daedongje would be the opportunity to get rid of the stress of study"; and 36.4% answered, "Daedongje would be the opportunity to participate for all of university society".

As for the most important question asked in the first-pasf of the survey, "Do you think that "Daedongje is needed in university society" 95.9% of the students replied that Daedongje is needed. When asked why, most of them answered that "Daedongje give the opportunity for unity and to make friends with others in university society". The next most popular reason was that Daedongje give the opportunity to make a healthy university culture and is the best romantic thing of campus life. To get rid of stress was given as a reason by a few To get rid of stress was given as a reason

by a few.

The respondents who answered that

Daedongle isn't needed were only 4.1%.

Among them some said, "I'm not
against Daedongle itself, but if Daedongle remains the same as the current

Daedongle, it is better not hold Daedongle at all". Another said, "The current Daedongle is regarded as an event
only for drinking".

When asked, "In the current universi-

ty society, what is the important role of Daedongie?" 84.6% of the respondents replied that Daedongie should harmonize all who compose university society; 6.9% of the students said that Daedongie should stress the important issues of the current period (for example, unemployment and reunification, etc.); and 2.7% remarked "come together with regional residents".

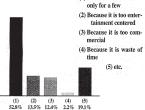
III. The forward direction of Dae-dongje related to problems of the cur-

dongie related to problems of the cur-rent Daedongie
In the second part of the survey, con-ducted this term, The Argus looked at problems of the current Daedongie and the forward direction of Daedongie.
The first question asked, "What do you think about the current Daedongie?" 64.4% of the students replied, "Daedongie is regarded as an annual event, so students participation has "Daedongle is regarded as an annual event, so students participation has decreased". 12.2% of the respondents answered, "Though the meaning of the current Daedongle has changed from the true meaning of the first Daedongle, the current Daedongle searches for its own direction", 9.4% said, "the current Daedongle is commercial"; and 7.8% remarked that "the current Daedongle is doing well according to the true meaning of Daedongle".

As for the most important question

What is the dissatisfying reason about the current Daedongje

(1) Because it is a festival



asked in the second term, "What do you think about the participation attitude of students in *Daedongje*?" 84.7% of the students replied that many students took part in the current *Daedongje*; and 14.2% answered that 'a few' students participated. Asked the meaning of 'a few', 42.4% of said that 'a few' means 'departments or *dongari*'; and 34.4% remarked that 'a few' means the student

council; and 17.9% answered that it

council; and 11.9% answered that it means 'an event centered around freshmen or sophomores'.

To the question, "What is the best way to overcome an event only for a few?" most answered that "The student council should do its best to include many students to in making the program".

And some of them said "It is needed."

And some of them said "It is needed."

gram".

And some of them said, "It is needed for students to have a voluntary participation attitude". A few remarked that better public relations and advertising of

When asked if they thought Daedong je had become too commercialized, 37.2% of the students replied that "To use commercial means is not so bad for public purposes" such as 'Helping public purposes" such as 'Helping neighbors in misfortune', and 'Earning public money'; 31.4% of the respondents answered that it is good because programs of event becomes diverse and specialize; 23.3% said that it is bad because it escapes the true meaning of Daedongie. When asked, "What do you think about Daedongie in terms of campus politics and the involvement of the student council?" 45.1% of the respondents remarked that they felt neutrally toward political characteristics of Daedonxie: 36.4% of the respondents each

toward political characteristics of Dac-dongje; 36.4% of the respondents gave an answer that they felt negatively; only 19.5% of answered that

they approved. When asked whether When asked whether programs on current problems like unemployment should be included as events or not, 44.6% of the respondents remarked that to include current problem in program is desirable; 29.1% of the students said that they felt neutrally toward the listed problems; 26.2% of them answered that they felt negatively about the idea.

On the other hand,

On the other hand, when asked "What is the most thing as the theme of this Daedong-71.8% of the students answered

je?" 71.8% of the students answered 'HUFS Development'. A few men-tioned 'Helping North Koreans', 'Solv-ing unemployment', and 'Reforming the

IV. Conclusion

Many HUFSans feel the need of Daedongje in university society. And as the reason, they answered that Daedongje

would be the opportunity for unity and to make friends with others in university

to haze Thems want to the cur-society. Also to the questions about the cur-rent *Daedongje*, 64.4% of the respon-dents feel that *Daedongje* is regarded as the annual event. This is true discord between thinking and acting. *Daedongje* is the flower of university culture and the most memorable aspect

of campus life. Therefore, to maintain the true meaning of *Daedongje* (Unity, Harmony and Participation) more students must participate in the meaning, spirit, and purpose of *Daedongje*.

By Kang Yon-sob

Opinions on the issue:

Daedongje: Solidarity among Colleagues

A s compared to high school festi-vals, I think that the university festival is a little different. High

Vals, I think that the university festival is a little different. High school festivals almost always proceed according to teachers' plans for an event or two. On the other side, Daedongie was on a very large scale and it lasted for days.

Moreover, all events were organized by students without teachers' direction. I set a high value on the independence this represents. However I felt some negative things about Daedongie to go along with the positive things.

There were both positive and negative aspects. First, the festival offered a feeling of solidarity to all student colleagues. Through various events, we can share the special pleasure of school life, friendship, and cooperation. Second, it prepared a site leisure time. Third, each club displayed it specialty. specialty.

But recently, I began to think that

Specially.

But recently, I began to think that Duedongie was bereft of meaning. It had a tendency to commercialism and corruption. Many departments and clubs just went to earn money through selling goods, and there were so many drinking houses prevailing on our campus. Many students were dead drunk, and what is worse they fought with their friends. Since when have these conditions commanded such an overwhelming place in Daedongie? It is very serious problem.

A major meaning of Daedongie is a very important thing in our college life. If this meaning is lost, then we lose our collage life, too. I would like Daedongie to be constant to its meaning and become a true col-

to its meaning and become a true col-leagues' festival in the future.

Oh Dong-chun (SCIC-1)

Daedongje Shows the Characteristics of HUFS

N owadays students of other universities ask me, "When's your school festival?" Then I would just say, "I don't really know. ..." And I guess this kind of situation applies to other students of our school too. They haven't got any information about the festival. They don't even know if we're going to hold a festival or not. May is called 'festival month'. And so almost every university holds' its

May is called 'festival month'. And so, almost every university holds its wom festival in May. It starts with Korea University at the beginning of May and ends with Ewha Woman's University at the end of May. Then what's the true meaning of having a festival '? I guess it's that all the students participate and feel that they are one. And also, they get a chance of to meet students from other universities. I participated in my school's festival last year. I guess I was somewhat curious about it since it was my first time to experience such an occasion as a 'festival'. But later, at the end, I was so dissatisfied. I didn't know when it

so dissatisfied. I didn't know when it was going to held! Now, let's think about what our problems are and what

we can do about them.

First of all, it is not publicly known In other words, there isn't enough information about it. Again this year, many people didn't know when our festival was going to be held. The information about the festival shouldn't be known just to the people in our school, but to the students of other school as well so that they can

other school as well so that they can come and participate.
Second, this year's festival didn't focus on any main purpose. I mean, it would have been much better if we focused on themes such as 'Freedom', or 'Let's Feel the Heat'.

or 'Let's Feel the Heat'
Third, there wan't anything specialabout it. At Yonsei University, there
was a special event called 'AKARAKA', and for Korea University, 'IPSILENTI'. And these events help their
festivals to look somewhat special.
Sudents of our school go and see their
festivals. And they feel the need to
add something special to our festival
for our pride.

add something special to our festival for our pride.

Next, not many citizens have participated. I mean, at least we should have let the citizens of Imundong know when our festival was going to be held. Last year, the meeting called 'The Night of Citizens and Students Together', opened by the Department of Economics, helped students and citizens get closer. And I hope to have this kind of occasion every year.

Last, not many students have participated during the festival. Last year, during the opening ceremony, not

Last, not many students have participated during the festival. Last year, during the opening ceremony, not even one quarter of the round theater was occupied. It could have been a festival solely for the student council. HUFS is one of the universities that is famous for its typical characteristics. And we need to show those typical characteristic we share. It would be great if we held something like The World Tradition Festival" as one of our school's sources of pride. We have been fighting to overcome the ugly past of our school, and now, we've begun a new history. And furthermore, I hope we could also create a new history for our festival too. Many students, especially freshmen, were disconcerted no festival was held this year. There's no rule that the festival too. this year. There's no rule that the fes-tival should be held in May only. So how about having our festival this

Kim Soo-hyung (EC-2)

Changes at Daedongje

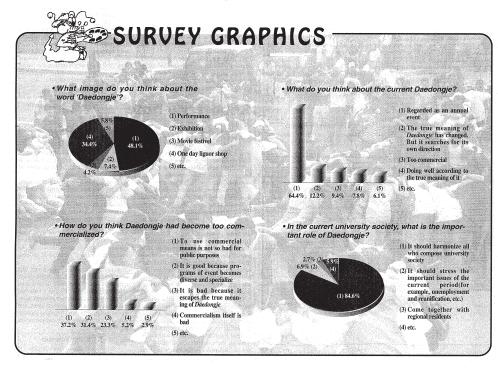
A soon as it becomes May, our features in University Street. But this year's Daedongje was different from most years. The influence of the IMF period hit University Street, so the culture of University Street has changed. That is to say, Daedongje was transformed into a substantial and healthy custom out of the usual year's, luxuriousness. It was a festival for doing for inhabitants outside of the university.

In particular, among our prominent

In particular, among our prominent events were those to help Korean residents in North Korea, for donating-blood, and for contributing earnings of a 'flea market' into a scholarship fund. Most years, Daedongje follows a somewhat passive, self-indulgent, and luxurious style, so university students don't see true social vision or understand the festival's true meaning. But now, this attitude has been changed into a festival combining enjoyable and responsible features instead of uncritical consumption habits.

uncritical consumption habits. Finally, this event was transformed from the participation of large numbers to that of small numbers. But those who did participate were aware of the real meaning of a university festival, showing the lead for new

Kim Kyeong-pyo (EC&T-1)



NATIONAL

Toward Real Grass-Roots Democracy

- 2nd local autonomy should firmly plant real local autonomy system in Korea -

I. Introduction

The dust of the presidential election of last December has hardly settled but already Korea is entering another round of nationwide election campaigns to elect local administrators and council members. Under the strain of economic crisis, the June 4 local elections are rather felt as a nuisance to many suffering people. But the significance of local elections is only the second time the public will choose their own local officials through election rounded to the condition of th autonomy take root in this Republic by democratically installing local adminis-trators and legislators.

II. Local Autonomy in Korea 1. The meaning and the construction of

 The meaning and the construction of local autonomy
 Many people see local autonomy as grass-roots democracy and the basic school of democracy. Indeed local autonomy has played many roles for the enhancement democracy in Korea since the local autonomy system was established. And the purpose of local autonomy in Korea is to achieve democracy and efficiency of local autonomous administration and the contribute of the beducate the contribute of the beducate. efficiency of local autonomous automo-ration and to contribute to the balanced development of localities by prescribing the types, organizations and operations of local governments and the basic relation between the central government and localities. Though the local autonomy system is good, it is necessary for central, local government, and residents to oper-

ate local autonomy wisely.

The construction of the local autonomy

system in Korea is similar to other countries. That system in Korea is composed of local governments and local councils. Local governments are made up of metropolitan and provincial-level governments (claisfied into The Special City, metropolitan cities, and provinces), and the basic governments (Shi, Kun, Ku). Only three years have passed since the complete framework of these governments began working across the country, and the nation needs to quickly get used to the new system through democratic elections.

Local councils first began working in 1991, and the 3rd local council will set sail on June 4 of this

2. Assessments of the first local autono-

my system
The practice local The practice local autonomy is regarded as an important change for 21 century Korean society because local autonomy is the current of reform which can change the structure of power and the life style of the people. Local autonomy gives rise to many changes in Korea society, both affirmativ Since local autonomy sides of the people.

Since local autonomy began working across the country, each local government has striven to promote the convenience and welfare of citizens in the course of administration, local culture and art, and to develop local industries. Moreover, many local governments have started to compete in services for their citizens since June 27, 1995. In reality, service remedies, such as computer system for civil petitions, and guardian sys-tems, have developed to transform local administration from authoritative admin-istration to service administration.

istration to service administration.
Also, there are policies through which local government improve service for the convenience of citizens. For example, there are plans to establish public service centers for the handicapped, to improve medical institutions, to operate on-the-spot public service centers in department stores and apartment buildings, and to establish free legal advice offices for the poor citizens. And many local governments have introduced management

가 투표참여 기권방 구의원

The election of local autonomy on June 4 was the startline to excercise their rights as a host of their region.

minded enterprises that strive to develop their local environments. For instance, Cheju Island issued tour-lottery which will raise 7.4 billion won over three years. And Boryong Kun in South Chungchong province took advantage of mud in Taechon beach to commercialize mud pack and mud soup. So they gained over 1.2 billion won in one year.

Nevertheless many trials and problems have broken out. There are many impor-

OPINIONS About the General Strike of KCTU

tant problems for the 2nd local autonomy

First of all, there remains a tug of war between the central and provincial governments, and between the governor and local administrative units chief over their conflicting interests related to their administrative jurisdictions. Also, we are concerned about the selfishi Not In My Backyard (NIMBY) trend, which often gives rise to conflicts between different areas originating from blind localism under the local autonomy system.

In this regard, harmonious cooperation between different areas with broad and far-sighted minds is earnestly hoped for. Adequate intervention by the central government is needed and so ie expeditious legislation to solve problems when First of all, there remains a tug of war

solve problems when smooth arbitration smooth arbitration can hardly be expected. With the 21st century just a couple of years away, a drastic jurisdiction transfer to provincial administrations from the central government must be made in line. The central government with similar moves by advanced foreign countries where grass-roots democracy holds away. Decentralization to the provincial self-governing bodies should take place as much as possible except for diplomatic and national defense affairs. But local office holders are have not

But local office holders are have not always shown themselves equal to this anways snown themselves equal to this shift. Having little sense of responsibility, some popularly elected local administrators and councilors are instructions. maintain their popularity among respec-

tive residents or voters. The elected pub-lic servants are also bent on short-sighted gains, while being indifferent to those who reside in neighboring areas and in who reside in neighboring areas and in disregard of national interests. Notable these days are the sharp increase in illegal parking, illegal dumping of trash, violations of exclusive lane for buses, and the illegal operation of street stalls and unlicensed business due to the administrative authorities? So loose control of violators of such basic social order. In this regard, it is needed to make active the system of Resident's Voting and to dismiss the local administrative units chief for absurdities and dishonesty.

There are also many difficulties in the ways local governments have managed their finances. The division rate of finance between the central government and the local government is 75% to 25%. So first of all, part of national tax need to be transferred to local tax. And the necessary conditions to introduce foreign money needs to be loosened. Also, it is needed to develop local specialized industries, local products, and folk art products for tourism.

The operating situation of local councils mistit be improved by abolition of disregard of national interests. Notable

The operating situation of local coun-The operating situation of local coun-cils might be improved by abolition of the system of party-nomination, as other developed countries have done. Party corruption and cronyism might also be curbed by providing better allowances to local councilmen who now supply honorary service with no allowance. The postive attitude of citizens to supervise local councilmen is needed. So citizens should the for the post of vote for the most efficient and honest candidates on June 4 to accomplish this

MI. Conclusion

Since the local autonomy system was established, local autonomy has helped to enhance democracy in Korea. But first of all, cooperation between the central governments, the local governments and residents is needed, to achieve the purpose of local autonomy and to firmly plant local autonomy in Korea. Then through cooperation and talk the 2nd local autonomy which will be elected on June 4 will be in a better position to solve noroblems which which will be elected on June 4 will be in a better position to solve problems which the first local autonomy leaves behind it. And to elect the 2nd local autonomy And to elect the 2nd local autonomy wisely is very important if local autonomy in Korean society is to grow and settle down and make our political culture a system to protect the interests of local communities and to ensure balanced development of the country

Kang Yon-sob



Media Reading

Speak It Now

N ow It Speaks', a program of Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) has been a hot issue in the broadcasting world. Recently viewers have been able to watch 'the Kwangju genocide' which deals with the May 18 Kwangju movement for democracy in 1980.

But the core of controverse between VDS:

But the core of controversy between KBS trade union and the networks manager, Park Kwon-sang has not been settled. The confrontation between trade union and management is going on presently because of disagreement about when and how the 'Now It Speaks-the Chosun Ilbo Program' will be broadcast.

when and now the 'Now it speaks-the Chosum libo Program' will be broadcast.

'Now it speaks' has attracted people's concerns because it is estimated as a progressive program which treats the controversies and taboos of our society. Contents of this program have included 'KBS-the history of submission and disgrace', 'we analyze the Chosun libo', and 'the Kwangju genocide'. So many people have expected that this sort of television would trigger an improvement whereby the press could be reborn out of dishonorable habitual practices and find its progress very of real reform. find its proper way of real reform.

But the union's confrontation with KBS management about 'Chosun Ilbo' is dimming that hope.

dimming that hope.

Now it speaks' was made by 'a special production team for the practice of reform' (reform team) which was organized by the agreement between trade union and Hong Doo-pyo, the ex-president of KBS in February. This team was started with the guarantee of the rights of personnel section, production and programming. This was an unprecedented thing and the first experiment of its kind in broadcasting history. The reform team was launched in March 13 and started to produce the program, but trouble began when Park Kyon-sang was inaugurated as the president of KBS in April.

According to an interested person, Mr. Park was more or less embarrassed about the existence of the reform team though he said in his inaugural speech.

about the existence of the reform team though he said, in his inaugural speech, that he would guarantee and respect the agreement.

that he would guarantee and respect the agreement.

The confrontation began over the broadcast scheduling of 'Chosun Ilbo', Against the insistence of the reform team, management decided this program needed more deliberation because it was a hard thing to treat a specific newspaper. It would be possible that the program would induce a law suit. The management did not permit the televising of the program for this reason. The trade union criticized immediately the decision of management and it demanded to send the program on air. And then Park Kwon-sang announced formally that it was impossible to televising it. was impossible to televising it.

So the trade union started to go on a strike from May 4. This strong con-

So the trade union started to go on a strike from May 4. This strong com-frontation between the trade union and management was prolonged for nine days. On May 12, both agreed that firstly 'the Kwang-ju genocide' episode would be televised and later they would discuss 'the Chosun Ilbo' part. This compromise leaves much to be desired. First of all this incident gave a blow to the reformative image of Mr. Park and after this incident it will be diffi-cult for him to recover the confidence of the trade union. And he has to solve the problem which is not settled yet. The yes or no of televising 'the Chosun Ilbo part will have great effects on his future route. The more important thing is that he must televise the program and with that start a successful reform to firm the status of KBS as a public broadcasting insti-tution. If not, people will call for the resignation of Mr. Park for not bearing the

tution. If not, people will call for the resignation of Mr. Park for not bearing the

tution. If not, people will call for the resignation of Mr. Park for not bearing the responsibility of public broadcasting which to fulfill the inborn purpose of the press. Many already blame Park for the controversy.

In this way Park Kwon-sang who was estimated as a reformative person finds himself in a difficult situation to face a serious crisis. This accident will be a key to solve the problem which is given to Park president, to firm the status of public broadcasting and succeed the reform of the press.

Considering to the many long standing problems of the press the reform of it is needed absolutely. The reform of it press can be accomplished by the interaction of each media and they have to keep their strong will to rebuild the press. So this program, 'the Chosun Ilbo' will be a trigger of press reform and for this it should be televised. As Mr. Park has said 'freedom mean responsibility', but it should be televised. As Mr. Park has said "freedom means responsibility", but esponsibility is only possible when freedom is given. The televising of 'the Chosun Ilbo' is an urgent thing for this freedom

By Sung Kuk-hwan

It Can't Have Much Legitimacy



"S ee! We can stop this world."
These are the words that one worker told the world during a general strike in 1987. In fact, if were not for blood, sweat and endeavor of workers, our country could not have achieved its growth of economy.

But managers and the government always treat workers as machines or.

always treat workers as machines o materials. And they do not guarantee worker's rights. Also, the press reports incidents that are favorable to them and fabricates public opinion. Powerless workers are always afflicted by their

workers are always afflicted by their managers and government. This is exemplified by the general strike in 1997 which occurred because the government rushed labor related laws (including laws based on modified work-time system and lay off system) and security planning department laws passed through the House by surprise. At that time workers struggled justly with a democratic ideology. But the government suppressed them. And when economic crisis arose in Korea, the government blamed workers for 1997 general strike. As a result, workers became the focus of public criticism.

In May 16, 1998, the Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) held a rally in Seoul's Jong-myo Park, censuring that government didn't provide unemployment counterments and molecular contractions. ployment countermeasure and makes suf-fering the worker's lot only. And they plan to vote for the approval or objection of the general strike from May 20 to May 27. Relying on the voting results, the KCTU will carry out a general strike in

Don't Overstate Side Effect

early June.

Most people criticize their activities.

Most people criticize their activities.

But I think that criticism results from the authority and fabricated public opinion.

President Kim Dae-jung says that the decrease of stock prices and hesitation of foreign investors are due to the fact that workers demonstrated on Mayday. But the decrease of stock prices were foreseen. workers demonstrated on Mayday. But the decrease of stock prices were foreseen and the hesitation of foreign investors are due to the low bank confidence class. Also, the press reports worker's violent demonstration scenes through main News. In fact, workers intended a peaceful rally; however, the police throw tear bombs first. But people who only see the phenomenon through the press, criticizes worker's activities.

On the program 'Conversation with people' in May 10, president Kim Dae-jung said that workers must not demand employment stability and should endure in order that foreign investors can enter in our country. This is 'the best unemployment countermeasure' which was said.

ment countermeasure' which was said. Why should workers endure only, while

Why should workers endure only, while government and managers are greedy?

When Kim Dae-jung was a candidate for president, he had distinctly said. "If I had been president from 60°s to 80°s, I would have achieved economic growth side by side with democracy." And on the program 'Conversation with the people', he said. "For the first time since the founding of our country, the market economy is running parallel with democracy". However, there is no democracy but only market economy.

Now workers proclaim their rights democratically. But the government suppresses them thoroughly. Workers must not succumb under any circumstances but they should lead social movements and struggle with alertness.

The writer is a freshman



L abor is preparing a general strike. Will go on a general strike beginning May 27 if their five claim articles, including the abolition of the lay-off system', are not accepted. The Federation of Korean Trade Unions will do the same, beginning June 1, if the reduction of national public ervice personnel's wage' is not with-

Of course, we understand the discon-

drawn'.

Of course, we understand the discontent and agony of labor. The IMF cold wave was too drastic, literally. Massive long-term unemployment is enough to spur the ager and collectivization of the laborers. But the general strike can't have much of legitimacy considering the present economic situation.

First, the general strike will cause a serious economic loss. The Korean economy is in a state which is easy to break by a slight impact. The exchange rate is rising and stock prices are marking the lowest levels of this year. We can see signs appearing of 'the second foreign exchange crisis'. The foreign press has a skeptical view of Korean economic recovery because of the uneasiness of the labor. The apprehension of labor would give a bad influence to Korean international credit. And the loss of credit will make the effort of inviting foreign capital a vain attempt. In short, the general strike can bring about the banishment of the foreign investors. The people would have to undertake the additional economic damage which labor may make. A hasty decision by labor leaders could send the whole economic-system into a state

severe disorder.

Second, the general strike is not a proper and rational way for laborers to express their opinion. They have to realize that the activity of labor unions can be successful only on the condition that they get the agreement of the people whose support is helpful to the success of the laborers. But an illegal general strike can't achieve this. Instead, the unions had better state their orievances by narticipart.

can't achieve this. Instead, the unions had better state their grievances by participating in 'the second tripartite committee of labor, management, and government'. The committee can be the best way in the present situation because it is the only opportunity that these three divisions of the economy can meet one another. Third, the students could be involved in the general strike. Surely, the problems of the labor are the ones of the whole country. But the group which speaks for the interests of laborers is the labor group, not the student group. The activist students should not side with the violent interest expression activity of the laborers as they did at the demonstration on Mayday. In addition, labor ought to hold back. day. In addition, labor ought to hold back

as they did at the demonstration on Mayday. In addition, labor ought to hold back students from participating in their own problems, and the government has to prevent unlawful activities. Namely, it is the problem of the roles of each part.

In democratic society, all problems should be solved by conversation and compromise, not by volation of the law and violence. The voice of labor must be accepted and guaranteed, but only if it passes by legitimate procedures. The Unions should forego illegal strikes and demonstrations until economic recovery takes shape. If they don't hey can cause an enormous economic loss. The people are sympathetic to labor's requests for the strengthening of worker's interest and the insurance of an unemployment counterplan. These aims should not be collapsed by wrong way of idea manifestation. Labor should listen to the voice of the people and be directed by the people's opinion.

The writer is a freshman

NATIONAL

Civilian Watch

Visiting Myongdong Cathedral

'Fort of Conscience' of Korea

O n 29 May, Myongdong Cathedral marked the centennial of when the church was constructed. The meaning of its centennial is not confined to Catholicism. Myongdong Cathedral's history of 100 years is a reflection of contemporary cism. Myongdong Cathedral's history of 100 years is a reflection of contemporary Korean history. From its construction, the church has acted not only as a religious organ, but as the focus of social movement organization. The most representative example of this was during the democratization movement against the military dictatorship in 70 sand 80s. And now Myongdong Cathedral provides refuge for the weak, for labor organizations, and for the unemployed. Planning and construction of the cathedral was begun by Bishop Blanc, who died while overseeing the work in 1880. The church was completed under Father Coste on 29 May, 1898. It was first Gothic structure in Korea, and is located in Myongdong 1, 2 ga Chung gu, Seoul. In honor of the centennial of Myongdong Cathedral, 'The Argus' met Fr. Chun Won, who is responsible for public information. We asked him about the significance of the centennial.

Reporter: What ceremonies are plan for the centennia?

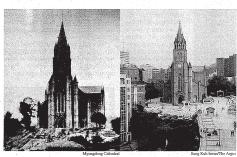
Fr. Chun: We plan for a substantial ceremony rather than an exuberant ceremony, and will hold it calmly, considering IMF effects and the conomic crisis. We have scheduled several special masses, including one for national celebrities and foreign envoys, to be held on 29 May, and on 31 May another mass will be celebrated for those who had experience with our church, for example former ence with our church, for example former anti-government protesters who fought the military dictatorship and took refuge at the church. Other ceremonies like a symposium and a culture festival are also

planned.

Reporter: Why is Myongdong
Cathedral so highly regarded as a symbol of the democratization movement
in Korean history?

injustice and contradiction of the social structure follows the character of the Gospel which Jesus Christ had given. The Gospel scolds the class of vested The Gospel scolds the class of vested interests, narrow-minded statesmen, and the structural discrepancy of society. It is the spirit of our church. It is our praying. In the 1970s and 1980s, Myongdong Cathedral became a focal point for the democratization movement against the military and dictatorial government, and played an important role in social developments and expansion of human rights. In 1986, when the incident of Park Jongchul, who died on the rack, happened, the priest group which acted for the realization of social justice asked the government to announce the reality of this incident and for that purpose observed a fast.

fort of conscience, the refuge for any man or woman who is in difficulty. So this place had been being maintained as a sanctuary since the construction of the church. But in 1995 Kim Young-sam's church. But in 1995 Kim Young-sam's government committed government power against the church for the first time. This activity was because he did not know why this place was necessary. He questioned its right to be protected. And related with this famous episode was that when the riot police would express the will to hall off the students who fled to church, Cardinal Kim Sou-hwan said, "When you enter the church to catch students, I will stand in the front of them. If you want to catch students, you must trample me first." This episode exemplifies how this place maintains its right of



The looks of Myongdong Cathedral, the left picture is that of incunabula and right is a present looks.

It provided a decisive momentum of 6.10

Reporter: And does Myongdong athedral have any symbolic meaning

Fr. Chun: This place is a sanctuary, which government power cannot enter at will. This place is the last breath and the

sanctuary-through the courage of indi-

sancuary—mrougn the courage of indi-viduals—not simply by the power of ecclesiastical authority.

Reporter: The current period is very confused. How will Myongdong Cathe-dral help to overcome the current cri-sic?

sis?

Fr. Chun: Lately, we have prepared a

place, 'The House of Peace', for helping unemployed and homeless persons. This place cannot shelter all the unemployed and homeless, but it has the symbolic meaning that these people can be under Jesus's patronage and not suffer estrangement. Like this, our effort is to lead the thought and spirit of people like a lighthouse. So we want Myongdong Cathedral to be an open place. The thing under the shadow, the word impossible to express, will appear fairly in the sun, when we lead it to come out of shadow. So in connection with this purpose we hold special lectures on the current situation and the difference religious faith and solidarity can make.

Reporter: Can you say something more specific about the economic criss? unemployed and homeless persons. This

Fr. Chun: First, we want to tell to the upper class, who have much wealth and power, they should reconsider their behavior in light of their responsibility. It behavior in light of their responsibility. It was not the common people that have induced the current economic crisis. Unless there is thorough reconsideration and repentance by the upper class, the suffering of the people will be change to rage and hate. All people should have humble and frugal minds. To recover from this crisis we have to start newly, with frugal minds.

The status of Myongdong Cathedral has taken much weight in our history. In this process Myongdong Cathedral has provided a refuge for anti-government protestors. And perhaps the church may do same thing in the future. This role as refuge has represented a gloomy contemporary history. The frequency of this role should be decreased and the church will have to act a pure role as a religious. have to act a pure role as a religious organ. In this centennial of Myongdong Cathedral our society will have to get this learning.

By Sung Kuk-hwan

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Political Realignment Really for People?

n the beginning of Kim Dae-jung's government, Korea has been trouble-A some. The Assemblymen of the majority opposition party, the Grand National Party (GNP) objected to Kim's personnel affairs of prime minister, Kim Jong-pil. After that, the ruling party has confronted the GNP because of st not because of national interest

President Kim promised to the GNP that he would not bring assemblyman of the opposition party to the ruling party. But he isn't keeping his word under the name of political realignment. On April 29th, 5 assemblymen including Seo Jeong-hwa and Seo Han-saem bolted from the GNP and entered the National Congress for New Politics (NCNP). As a result, the GNP have 153 assemblymen which is 6 over number of the majority. In addition, the NCNP said that they were to take other assemblymen to the NCNP continuously. The NCNP and United Liberal Democrats will make other 6 assemblymen withdraw from the GNP.

At a televised town meeting held on May 10th, for the question about political realignment, President Kim answered "When the GNP was a ruling party, they had taken many assemblymen of the opposition parties. Now, the NCNP is regaining them again from the GNP." That is out of question. When he was a leader of opposition party, he blamed the ruling party at that time for bringing the assemblymen of the opposition paries to the ruling party. Considering all the things he answered, he is the same President as the former ones. He said that his government is 'government of people'. But, government doing what the President wants is never 'government of people', but only 'government of President'. The most disappointing thing about Kim, above all is how dare he can do it. It seems that he never knew what the position of President is. If he takes a step backward and persuade the GNP, it will be easy for him to manage the national administration. In other words, if he holds fast to his views without adaptability, the present trouble of adminstration will not be settled with ease.

And, we cannot help but think the assemblymen who changed his party as thoughtless politician. They were elected by their voters when they were members of ruling party. Even though they have no right to change their party without voters' agreement, they change it at their discretions, for their interests. I have no intention to become a spokesman of the GNP. But, it is really irrational to change their party without any consent of their voters. It was, it is, it will be irrational. If any politician changes his party without considering his voters, he

s not a representative of his constituency but of himself only.

As a result, the present political realignment of ruling party is not for people, only for the NCNP. If the ruling party takes the assemblyman of the opposition party with the reason of inferiority in numbers, we cannot help but think that the NCNP only wants to manage the administration as they please, not as people

By Lee Jun-hee

VIEW MARKET

The recently outlined government's 'Policy Measures on the Structural Reform of Chaebols', which call for the reduction of debts, a ban on cross-payment guarantees among subsidiaries, enhanced managerial transparency, trimming unprecedented impact on managerial conduct and efficiency within the Korean economy. It focuses primarily on a framework of market principles and fair, competitive rules, in an effort to alleviate the problems that are believed to have brought on the current crisis. Along-side this general standard will come improvements in the outdated systems and procedures designed to accelerate efforts for structural adjustment.

First, in the area of managerial transparency, policies to be introduced include the early adoption of combined financial statements, abolition of cross-payment guarantees, strengthening the roles and accountants, as well as improvement of the financial disclosure system.

Secondly, M&As will be encouraged by allowing hostile M&As, abolishing the system of obligatory public tender offering, easing and eventually lifting limits placed on foreign investment, in addition to easing the restriction on the merging of enterprises.

Thirdly, efforts aimed at enhancing corporate governance will center around strengthening the responsibility of majority shareholders, making the appointment ming unprecedented impact on manageri al conduct and efficiency within the

Structural Reform of Chaebols; More Efficient Resource Allocation

of outside directors, external auditors and of outside directors, external auditors and inspectors obligatory, introducing cumulative voting, and strengthening the legal protection of minority shareholders(the right of action by representative of the shareholders, the right to inspect companyees only the product of the shareholders, the right to inspect companyees of the shareholders.

Finally, in the sphere of structural Finally, in the sphere of structural adjustment in business areas, the government is seriously considering the option of voluntary Big Deals by large conglomerates to solve the problem of overlapping business interests, dismissal of employees for managerial reasons, strengthening tax support for structural adjustment(in accordance with the Tax Reduction and Exemption Control Act), and a system of divestiture.

and a system of divestiture.

Already being hard hit by the dual problem of high exchange rates and interest rates, these policies are expected to add to the presently adverse business environment for large conglomerates (chaebols) in the form of threats upon managerial rights and the increasing by minority shareholders to have a louder

minority shareholders to have a louder voice in decision-making.
Thus, the speedy and successful implementation of these policies depends on how inevitable the chaebols perceive them to be. To avoid any possible resistance from the chaebols, the government and chaebols must work in unison, on the foundation of regained trust between the two.

the two.

It must be noted that a large number of these policies are already being put into effect by chaebols in line with the government's demand. They are moving towards a responsible management structure by introducing board membership for majority shareholders and abolishing for majority shareholders and abolishing their central planning offices. Regarding hostile M&As, chaebols see no reason for opposition as long as the managerial protection mechanism is comparable to that of holding companies. Furthermore, chaebols have made it clear that they agree to a legal framework to enhance managerial transparency through the introduction of combined financial statements, and banning cross-payment guar-antees. Indeed, they are even willing to put all these painful measures into effect according to the schedule set by the gov-

emment.

However, demands for a reduction of debt/equity ratio to below 200% by 1999 and for businesses' structural reform to concentrate on core

business operations have been met by dis-agreement from *chae-bols* due to the follow-

bols due to the follow-ing reasons.
First, the reduction of the debt/equity ration to below 200% can only be accomplished by selling assets, selling the business, or by issu-ing more equity shares. The current state of the capital market, the immature state of the corporate asset market corporate asset market and M&A market shows quite clearly that such a drastic reduction

such a drastic reduction would be extremely difficult, if not impossible. Secondly, concentrating on core business operations requires the disposal of unprofitable business. The obvious problem here is that under current market conditions, who would buy ailing businesses? In that case, profitable businesses would have to be sold: How can they be sold when they are the core businesses of the chaebol concerned?

These rather confusing policies regarding corporate restructuring have led to the

ing corporate restructuring have led to the business sector's call for more practical measures based on a realistic master plan. Although the current structural reform Although the current structural reform proposals place more emphasis on the creation of a competitive environment than ever before, they contain a number of limitations that could pose obstacles in the path to positive change. First, managerial independence needs to be harmonized with managerial

responsibility. The optimizing of management activities requires a balance between managerial responsibility, managerial independence, threats to managerial rights, and managerial sability. However, the government's plan has the likelihood of increasing threats to managerial rights, through such devices as the



On May 6 a man related with Samsung group is and of structural reform. It is said that the struct of chaebols goes into a real orbit

of chaebols goes into a real orbit.

allowance of hostile M&A, and the
strengthening of minority shareholders'
rights, without due regard for stabilizing
managerial rights. This could have a
dampening effect on businesses' investment activities.
Secondly, there is a need to approach
business management from a systematic
viewpoint. The most effective and desirable way of inducing companies to conduct their own business efficiency reviews
and independent structural adjustment and independent structural adjustmen would be fair competition in the goods market. However, the government's plan emphasizes internal control systems and emphasizes internal control systems and does not give enough consideration to the goods and financial markets. The revision of the competition codes and regulations is at the core of efforts to strengthen competition in the goods market. In particular, the ever-changing demands of the economic environment deem efforts to limit

the concentration of economic power effectively irrelevant. Also needed is a review of various entry and price regulations imposed by the government that himder fair competition. Thirdly, business reality in Korea must

Thirdly, business reality in Korea must be kept in mind. The government proposal ignores the fact that chaebols and organizations such as the central planning office, were born out of and have evolved in the business conditions of the Korean economy, and do have the useful quality of effective control. Unlike the West where ownership and management are clearly divided and defined, Korean firms find it relatively easier to reach atively easier to reach an understanding between management and the shareholders. On the flip side of a management vs. credi-tor confrontation. In

tor confrontation. In spite of this unique situ-ation, the government has decided to embrace the western-style corporate gov-ernance structure that leans heavily towards upholding shareholders' rights. Finally, the policy proposal does not pay enough attention to the costs involved in the process of reform. To minimize the side-effects and to maxi-mize the effectiveness, there needs to be a mize the effectiveness, there needs to be a prior evaluation process, in effect, a grace period for adhering to government policy. However, if we take a look at recent developments, this has been ignored, as can be seen by excessively hasty demands for compliance to the aforemendemands for compliance to the aforemen-tioned policies. To make matters worse, a number of government ministries have announced differing policy plans causing many to doubt the consistency and sin-cerity of government action and thereby increasing uncertainty and insecurity in the business environment.

In sum, the key goal of these measures pertaining to *chaebols* must lie in more efficient resource allocation. The government's drive for structural adjustment should not be geared towards the reform of chaebols for reform's sake, but rather towards reinforcing the fundamentals and strengthening the competitiveness of industry as a whole. In addition, the government should strive to improve the various regulations that affect the business environment as a means of inducing further efficiency in resource allocation. This will require plans encompassing a systemic approach to business regulations as well as adequate consideration of current circumstances.

Business management can be controlled in two ways through the market mechanism dictated by the capital, financial, and labor markets, and through internal methods such as company boards. towards reinforcing the fundamentals and

ral methods such as company boards. The government's role here is to conduct a systematic review and introduce improved regulations, thereby enabling the harmonization of these management

control methods.
Furthermore, due consideration must

Furthermore, due consideration must be given to business reality in Korea. It goes without saying that each nation's economic system, and indeed the corporate governance structure in each country differs due to their unique situations or customs and conventions.

Optimizing the effectiveness of reform does not lie in merely swallowing the systems of developed countries. The key lies in taking in systems that we can digest. In other words, that are applicable and workable within our economic framework. In particular, careful attention must be given to business reality in Korea such as the level of market opening, company organization, capital structure, interpany organization, capital structure, inter-ested parties (shareholders, creditors, employees, consumers, etc.) and behav-

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INTERNATIONAL



EMU Entered into the Step of Final Transition

—Korea must reform a banking system to prepare for Euro—

I. Introduction

A fer hearing gloomy voice of each
A fer hearing gloomy voice of each
countries at early of this year, no
one is seriously contesting whether it
will happen with the introduction of the
euro on the first of January 1999 now euro on the first of January 1999 now less than a year away. Nor is there no doubt that a majority of countries met the inceessary conditions when Europe's leaders take the historic decisions on the list of initial participants on the second of May. This historic decisions has attracted the attention of people all over the world.

That is a sensational change in the unification of Europe economy field. The dream which Europeans desired of an union of economy, will come true. European single currency is to aim a price stabilization, developing international competition, investment and acceleration of employment and economic growth.

But our economists have not known well about Europe relatively in comparit

well about Europe relatively in compari-son with America dollar. The idea that son win America dollar. He luca dual the relation between Asia and Europe should be enforced has been on the rise and ASEM has started for closer relationship in 1996. European Monetary Union (EMU) which is scheduled to inaugurate next year will have the great influences on international and national economic environment. Therefore, we need to know well about what changes will happen and how we will cope with these changes if euro appears. Now let's try deliberating about the transition to the euro and the influence of EMU. the relation between Asia and Europe

II. The final transition to the European monetary union Technical and legal

preparations for the euro are as vital for a smooth

are as vital for a smooth transition as sound economic conditions. The Commission's Green Paper of May 1995 set out the scenario for the introduction of the euro. That scenario was approved by Europe's leaders in Madrid, in December 1996, finalised the details, the name of the single money being named EURO, the introducing time was fixed on the first of January 1999, the practical time was settled after January, 2002, of the transition. The European Council in the transition. The European Council in

Amsterdam last year adopted the stabili-

Amsterdam last year adopted the stability and growth pact, legislation on the legal aspects of the transition and details of the future ERM which will link the euro with non-participating currencies. In parallel, the European Monetary Institute has done a huge amount of work on preparing for the creation of the European Central Bank (EG). The necessary monetary policy instruments, payment systems, operational structures and regulations are in place. All that remains is for the ECB to confirm these decisions, as soon as it was created at the end of May.

III. The Euro will mean big changes or economic policy management in

Tor economic policy management in Europe.

Attention is increasingly moving from the details of the transition to how EMU will work in practice. What will it be like to live in a Euro land? This can be considered the second main theme.

. Monetary policy

EMU will mean fundamental changes to the way countries manage their economies. Firstly, monetary policy will be in the hands of the ECB. Through their representatives on the ECB govern-ing Council, independent national central

The European has tried to realize a union, which they are the first ideology, of political and economical part since the Wo War II. A single market of EU aims perfect freedom of custom.

banks will collectively set interest rates for the Euro zone. For most, this will mean gaining influence over monetary policy. The resulting policies should therefore better meet the needs of all member stars.

With the primary objective of price stability, the ECB will be among the

most independent central banks in the world. Experience shows that this is the best framework to keep inflation under control. But in a democratic society cen-

control. But in a democratic society central banks also need to be accountable. This does not mean taking instructions from politicians about monetary policy. That would be contrary to the Treaty. Rather, it means ensuring that policy is decided and implemented with maximum transparency, and that the ECB's decision-makers are regularly able to explain their policies.

There are a number of ways to ensure this dialogue. The ECB is required to make regular reports on its activities to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council of Ministers and to the Commission. The ECB President will appear before the European Parliament. The relationship between the US Congress and the Federal Reserve could be a useful model to follow. I personally be a useful model to follow. I personally think that the President of the ECB should attend the summer meeting of the European Council when the annual eco-

European Council when the annual economic policy guidelines for the Union are agreed by the Heads of State and government. The Treaty also allows the ECB Governing Council to publish the minutes of its meeting. Maximum use should be made of these opportunities to explain the ECB's decisions and policies, without undermining its independence. In addition, there will no doubt be an important role for the governor of each national central bank to present and justify the ECB's policies at a national level.

2. Economic policy
Moving on from monetary policy, other aspects
economic policy will
remain the responsibility of remain the responsibility of national authorities. There will no centralised fiscal polices. Adjustment for regional economic variations will come largely from national budgets, superations will come largely from national budgets, superations will come largely from national budgets, superations will come largely policy measures. Wage and labour market policies will also remain at national level. But there will be a need for closer cooperation to ensure coherent European level economic policies alongside the single monetary policy.

The detail of the this policy co-ordina-

The detail of the this policy co-ordina tion were agreed in an important, but lit-tle known resolution adopted by the



ancial system must properly cope with the creation of a single currency, Euro, which will have a big impact on the world economy.

nies can do to ensure that they share in the benefits it will bring. The Treasury and our bank are doing what they can to help companies prepare. For that reason, we must properly cope with this event. This reporter should like to mention three specific points; Firstly, we should adopt larger-size management system of domestic bank. Secondly, our financial law and the financial policy should be improved without a moment's delay, considering the present financial condition. Finally, world money market is closely connected with one country as is shown in the case of Asian Crisis. So we need to be in close contact with not only need to be in close contact with not only our nation's countermeasure but also money director institution of bank of the developed countries, BIS or EU. This reporter hopes this is at the heart of financial markets' strategic planning.

By Sohn Sung-hyun

Associate Editor of International Section

European Council in Luxembourg last December. At the time, attention concentrated on a politically sensitive point—the so called Euro-X informal meetings of EMU participants. However, the rest of the resolution was much more significant and concerns all member states, not just those in EMU. The existing annual guidelines for economic policies of member states and the Union will be given teeth. Now procedures for Finance Ministers to have frank discussions about heir respective economies are put in place. The Council will be able to make specific recommendations to countries whose economies fail to make the grade. In addition, the stability and growth

whose economies fail to make the grade. In addition, the stability and growth pact agreed last summer will ensure that member states' budgetary policies remain within the overall ceilings set by the Treaty. The ultimate possibility of balanced budgets is more important. This is a necessary goal with or without the Euro. Sound public finances boost overwh and inch creation by ensuring the Euro. Sound public finances boost growth and job creation by ensuring the conditions for low interest rates which stimulate investment. And if public deficits are too high, countries that have less fiscal flexibility can compensate for cyclical economic difficulties.

IV. Conclusion

IV. Conclusion

The arrival of the Euro is an historic event. For the first time since the fall of the Roman empire, Europe will have a single currency. There is no doubt that the creation of a single currency will have a big impact on the world economy. And there is much that our compa-



Indonesian Democracy Revised Petroleum

However, the revolution

is not yet finished.

They should not leave out the US's corrupted

ties with them.

and return them the

the puppet president.

We have witnessed, on May 21st, the people's victory over an old dictator in Indonesia. People's power put an end to an Era, the 32 years of 76 year old corrupted tyrant Suharto. Indonesians rejoiced and all the nations of the world have conveyed them their welcomes and congratulations. Undoutedly, Indonesian people and students have played the major role in this democratization movement and their achievement cannot be praised enough.

It is now time to establish a new democratic government and restore justice in the nation, as well as to revive its economy. However, the revolution is not yet finished. As students and opposite leaders claim, a thorough investigation should be taken so as to bring Suharto and his followers to court. Otherwise, few historians of the future would describe this revolution as a successful and complete one. Necessarily, the investigation should not leave out the United States (US) corrupted ites with them.

Looking into the history of

them.

Looking into
the history of
Indonesia after its
liberation from the Netherlands, it is not difficult to find out that the US has been in a keen relation with Indonesia, espe cially with Suhar cially with Subarto's government.
In other words, Indonesia was no exception from Asian countries which has been fed diet of undemocratic and corrupt leaders due to Washington's cold war politics and the egoistic economic policy.

The capitalist governors were keen to the fall of the Subarno regime, a non-aliened inderendent nationalist

The capitalist governors were keen to the fall of the Suharno regime, a non-aligned independent nationalist government, thus supported General Suharto's anti-communism policy to block the expansion of the Red Ideology in the South Asia. It is known from declassified US records that it covertly provided arms to General to aid them slaughter Indonesian Communist Party, the largest mass-based party in 1965. It was a tragedy that Amnesty International marks as one of the worst mass murder of the century. Thanks to its aid, General Suharro establishes himself as president and sets up s fascist regime ruled by terror and torture that has continued until recently. The military assistance expanded and soon became Indonesia's leading supplier of

not only to maintain the army, but also to launch invasion to East Timor in 1975.

The corrupted ties between the two nations concerns economic reasons the same time. Indonesia has wads of timber, mineral and oil resources at the enviable amount. After the Dutch had to leave after the World War II, US took its place to profit from the land under the protection of the dictator it has installed. Under the auspice of "Orde Baru" (New Order) launched by Suharto, it could have the most oil and gas companies in Indonesia accounting for 80% of crude oil and 50% of the gas production. While the contracts were signed, Indonesian military grew in size, the corrupt generals became The corrupted ties between the two were signed, Indonesian military grew
in size, the corrupt generals became
wealthy and Indonesia began looking
east shore to expand its border formore petroleum. The oil money served
to maintain Suharto's regime and
invade East Timor of which the invasion claimed moute
e revolution
finished.
I not leave
corrupted

order to continue to sell new

weapons. Suharto killed Also the US has to apolo-Suharto killed about as many people as Polpot, the leader of Khmer Rouge who was also supported by the USin the late 70s and early 80s following their genocides of over one million people in Cambodia. With gize to Indonesian people wealth they profited from the land under the rule of

the handshake and embracement, the the handshake and embracement, the US became yet another of a list who have been accomplices to ghastly genocide and massive enslavement. Suharto and his accomplices cannot possibly suffer enough in their remainpossibly suffer enough in their remain-ing years to be adequately punished for what they have done, and its supporter should be condemned for its support-ive role so as not to allow such tragedy to happen again. The US also has to apologize to Indonesian people and return them the wealth they profited from the land under the rule of the puppet president. Or maybe, it was true that for Uncle Sam, the petroleum smells better than blood and tears.

Editorial Consultants of The Argus

Ms. Headline

We can see her action from all parts of the world everyday in newspaper. Lately, she had Washington meeting for Middle East peace. She met Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli prime minister and displayed her distinguished capacity to use well this opportunity for a peaceful solution of Palestinian and Jewish settlements. For this is surely the last chance for Oslo, which is the key to a comprehensive Middle East peace. If Israel will not meet such modest demands, it will be impossible to believe its current government wants such a peace. But both as regional policernan and as Israel's friend, the US has the responsibility to set out what it has the responsibility to set out what it believes to be the solution. It is the job of Madelein Korbel Albright, the nego-

of Madelein Korbel Albright, the negotiator, to solv such a sensitive thing.

Madelein Korbel Albright is the first female Secretary of State and the highest ranking woman in the US government. She is famous as a mouthpiece for foreign policy of the U.S. But she is a woman who likes to spend extra moments doing needlepoint and sewing. She loves blue color.

Madelein K. Albright was born in May 15, 1937. Awarded a B.A. from Wellesley College with honors in Political Science (1959), she studied at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, Univers

school of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, received a certificate from the Russian Institute at Columbia University, and her Masters (1968) and Doctorate (1976) from Columbia University's Department of Dalling Columbia (1976) from Columbia University's Department of Public Law and Govern-

ment.
At first she thought she might like to

go into journalism, and she met Joseph Patterson Albright. They married three days after she graduated from Wellesley. She studied Russian while her twin daughters were still in the hospital incubators. So she is fluent in French and Czech, with good speaking and reading abilities in Russian and Polish. From 1976 to 1978, she served as go into journalism 1978, she served as Chief Legislative Assistant to Sena-tor Edmund S. Muskie, Secretary

Muskie. Secretary
Albright was a
staff member on the National Security
Council as well as a White House staff
member where she was responsible for
foreign policy legislation from 19781981. She was awarded a fellowship in
an international competition in which
she wrote about the role of the press in
political changes in Poland during the
early 1980's. But her life came to the
darkest point in 1982 when she ended
23 years-marriage with Joe Ablright.
But as a Research Professor of
International Affairs and Director of
Women in Foreign Service Program at
Georgetown University's School of
Foreign Service, she taught undergraduate and graduate courses in international



affairs, US foreign policy, and Central and Eastern European politics. Her students voted her the most popular professor four years in a row. She was responsible for developing and implementing programs designed to enhance women's professional opportunities in international affairs. tional affairs. Before

Madelein K. Albright;

As a Woman, As a Secretary

appointment, Albright served as the US Permanent

the US Permanent Representative to the United Nations on Feb. 1993 and as a member of President Clinton's Cabinet and National Security Council. She was nominated by President Clinton on Dec. 5, 1996 as Secretary of State. After being unanimously confirmed by the US Senate, she was sworn in as the 64th Secretary of State on January 23, 1997. She is the first female secretary of state and the highest ranking woman in the US government.

emment.

Generally speaking, Albright has been an iron-willed, deeply political, media-wits advocate for her foreign policy, whose lack of strategic vision mat-ters less than her muscular instincts and ability to talk like the popular professor she once was. Besides she is too tough

too reckless in her faith in the US mili-

too reckless in her faith in the US military power. Both as a woman and as a Secretary of state, she may be a masculine female and require her style in an androcentric society.

But if she want to enhace present women's position in American society or world, she does not have to go ahead too far. She has interests in women's position and she attended with the First Lady in the event of International Women's Day at Beijing. She suggested that the First Lady and she have to take lead, and that women have found that when women gain the knowledge and power to make their own choices, women are often able to break out of the cycle of poverty in which so many society. women are often able to break out of the cycle of powerly in which so many societies remain entrapped. When women become more aware, she argued, birth rates will stabilize and environmental awareness will increase and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases will slow down and socially constructive values are more likely to be the focus of discussions.

values are more likely to be the focus of discussions.

However, if she truly desires to establish higher position of women, if she want to gain more evaluation as a female Secretary of State, Albright must be seen to offer a more tender foreign policy like needlepoint and sewing about solving all part of world problems. It will keep company with a female Secretary of State at present point of aiming peace.

By Sohn Sung-hyun

Associate Editor of International Section

INTERNATIONAL

At the end of Indonesia's crisis

The Military Nation Based on the Traditional Religion



Yang Seung-yoon

Indonesian Islam added up with Hindu-Buddhism and traditional reli-

When ex-President Kim Young-sam, who participated in Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation conference, was asked about the direction of Korean politiasket about the direction of Rolean point-cal reform in the meeting with Goh Chok Tong, Singapore prime minister, he men-tioned judical dealings of ex-Presidents in Korea to the prime minister. Of course, prime minister Goh was confused. President Kim went further to state those similar points about Korean political situation in his address to the formal conferences among Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members. The confusing reponses of other countries' leaders were later discovered to be a problem in the serninars between Korean scholars and East-Asian scholars. The Singapore officers of foreign affairs clearly pointed the difference between East-Asian political culture and dent Kim went further to state those similar

political culture and Korean political cul-ture. As this anec-dote shows, we need

dote shows, we need to know better about ASEAN countries including Indonesia. Indonesia, the center of East-Asian coasts, is the island which contains the highest number of islands in the world. The country had various tribal cultures enriched from the base of religion in the favorable environment. The coun is full of natural futile land and high

precipitation from the vocalic region within 28°C temperature throughout the year. There are plenty of taplocas and sago coconut trees everywhere, which grow without human effort and it is full of tropical fruits. Therefore, leprosy didn't exist at the very first time, which is different from the cocon entry leaving many the cocon entry leaving many the cocon entry leaving many than the cocon entry leaving many Man living in this favorable environment has this idea of 'man is a part of nature' and the idea of human and nature is

mature' and the idea of human and nature is made from God has been developed. Indonesians have been living peacefully with no greed, recognizing themselves as a part of nature. They eat little and rest long in the pleasant environment in which tropical trees shade the hot energy from the Sun throughout the year. For them, the small and big events of man's world are only small parts of the things created by God. It is not an accident that Ball island known as the best pandise on earth has many tourist hotels whose stories are only four to five and their heights are not higher that the height of coconut trees. The marine trades of the country had early developed with the introduction of Hindu-Buddhism because it has a long his-

Hindu-Buddhism because it has a long his-tory connected with Arabia and Europe, alined form China to Vietnam sea, from Indonesian islands to malacca channel. A Arabian traders actively participated in trading materials, Islam has been spreaded. Indonesian Islam did not adopt most of it because it could flexibly adopt other reli-



Indonesian people regarded the military as the means of political unification traditionally. So Suha

country in the world but funda-mentalist called Santri is under 30% of Indonesian muslims. The remain-der is also called muslim but it could be hardly regarded as pure muslim. The reason is that it is derived from the indigenous belief based on Hindu-Buddhism. There Buddhism. There are some people lazy in religious belief because of the strains in life in the big cities; however, more than 70% of the population is passionate in their belief in God without distinguishing themselves as fundamentalists. Also, religious looseness partly implies Indonesian Islam's religious generosity.

Indonesian Islam is fairly generous to the other religions. Hinduism is popular in the other religions. Hinduism is popular in the country and Buddhism culture and Christianity still remains in many parts. Yogyakarta of Indonesia is the center of Indonesian Islamic culture. There is Kratton palace of Sultan Hamengkubuwono which has been spiritual support. However, Yogyakarta which is the characteristic of Indonesian Islam has a huge Borobudur Buddhist temple, one of the six wonders of the world.

The more surprising fact is that this famous Hinduist place. Parabasan temple.

the world.

The more surprising fact is that this famous Hinduist place, Prambanan temple is next to this temple. Indonesia is the place where Borobudur, Prambanan and Sultan Hamengkubuwono can be together. Indonesia perhaps seems to be a unique nation where remains of three different religious cultures are coexisting with one another. Indonesians believe strongly that all humans must hold religious property.

all humans must hold religions properly, except communists, people of this nation who denies the being of God. But even such confidence has been facing not a little challenge since industrial society of Indonesia has developed. Nevertheless, their traditional view of God and their belief that human is a part of nature are maintained constantly.

Having such inclination, they think that nature has priority to humans. All humans know well that they have to return to nature, following the providence of God. Therefore they do not envy the rich largely or hate them, having misgivings about the all humans must hold religions properly.



Though Indonesian has pursued the political unification, they can not bear the dictatorship of Suharto any longer.

process of accumulated wealth. In addition, process of accumulated wealth. In addition, they do not lament their poor situation greatly or do not fall to excessive discouragement either. Everything exists to them, thas is to say, everything exists because of God. A being is thought to exist through the endowed value of being by God. Such religion-cultural foundation enabled 32 years of dictatorship of Suharto.

• The militarist aiming unity in diver-

 The militarist aiming unity in diversity
 Indonesia which is clarifying characteristic aspect of culture of the Southeast Asia obviously ended to the New Order period of Suharto due to the cold wave of International Monetary Fund which blew in the second half, 1997. The loyalty of dictator which lasted for 29 years collapsed only in 5 minutes, national state of disturbance was paused as the militarists devia in Habibles as
 Similates, national state of disturbance was paused as the militarists drew in Habibite as the new President into solemn atmosphere, swearing their loyalty to him. The military played a crucial role heading the decision of president until Suharto was inaugurated as the 7th president, for a term of 5 years. During past 2 months, university students and angreed crowed filled the streets of every city and demanded the retirement of Suharto. But the criticism of the military culture of Suharto the dictator was not raised and the appointment of general Wiranto who would protect the family of Suharto did not come to target of blame. The party in power, Golkar supporting reign power of Suharto had concentrated unusual interests inside the country. But it showed 5 percent of unexpected decline in

showed 5 percent of unexpected decline in general election on June, 1992, in spite of

the fact that rising cur-rent of people's sup-port rate lasted in five general elections since coming into power of Suharto.

Western press thought that Suharto has to step down because of the descent in Golber's in Golkar's poll, which shows the sup-porters of Suharto. But in fact that's why the military which have military which have been extremely strong in supporting Suharto in sisted on neutrality and lowered its loyalty for Suharto. This result is due to the fact that the military is bored with Suharto's long regime since 1965 and that they cannot but recognize increasing opposition to his double ability as leader of politics and national defense, as well as the critical view of international society. After Suharto perceived this, he has carried out appeasement policy for Islam in 1990's and has made effort

Indonesian traditional

view of God, 'human is a

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maintained. Also they need to always pursue

'Political unification'

Hence, religional

cultural enabled

dictatorship of Suharto.

and has made effor to set off the decrease of upholddecrease of uphold-ing for the military. Also, Suharto, who has been known as adorer of Java cul-ture based on Hin-duism and Bud-dhism, carried through pilgrimage to the Holy Land with his Wife of blessed memory. By doing so, he could attract the Islam society in Indonesia. While he developed

While he developed the revival movement of Islam, he advocated Habbi who is a non-official civilian, and one of his close associates. Had also bolstered Islam pudits' alliance. Because of these hard efforts of Suharto's, he could again gather the military. Suharto has held his power by controlling their struggle and by adjusting their power balance between Islamic society and the military. However, in effect, the most significant factor of Suharto's long regime is Indonesia economical ability which has been managed actively. Since the mid of 1970's government invested intensively on agriculture and Indonesia became a rice exporter in

1980's. Suharto raised the substantial economic growth to 6.8 % after he had overcome recession over the nation in the late 1980's and kept 7 % economic growth before IMF's bailout. So it can be concluded that the economic growth rate was absolutely the support of Suharto's grasp-ing authority. When this country began to pursue a unified nation after its independence, it accompanied the need for military culture to control 1,75,08 island, small and culture to control 1,75,08 island, small and big, which are stretched out broadly and lengthilly the vast seas of the Indian and Pacific Oceans ranging at 51,00km from east to west and 1900km from worth to south, while over 300 races use about 600 kinds of regional dialects. They understood inevitably the need for physical control for national spirit of a country that has different cultures.

national spirit of a country that has different cultures.

It takes several factors to form a nation, and there are bound to be a variety of authorities managing the nation and lead-ing the general public. In Indonesia's case, there are scores of political or social groups, like politically-oriented Islam forces, overseas Chinese capitalists, and the anti-Islam intellectual class, in addition to the militery. But for the strong nationalize. the military. But for the strong nationaliz-ing structural element which Indonesia

needs to always pursue the upper-most and maintain the best state, noth-ing but 'Political the supreme goal. Hence, in this coun-Hence, in this coun-try, affairs such as recent nationwide uprising, which brought about Suharto's resigna-tion, Timor's mas-sacre, financial cri-sis, and racial con-flict are all inevitably serion national matters that

should not be over-looked under any circumstances, but when political unification is intimidated, it can political unification is intimidated, it can mobilize physical regulation and disregard it as nothing but a trifle. Therefore, it is clear in Indonesia that forces based on mili-tary cultures will form the mainstay in whatever circumstances, whether for really maintaining of the nation's political unifi-cation worthy of its name or merely for is pretext.

International Politics & Economy Center of Korea, President



I Felt Something Unique in Strange Place, Africa

A s far as I know, most people have negative viewpoints about Africa. In fact, there are many negative factors that make us think like that, for example, poverty, starvation, disease, etc. Butthere is some doubt that western ways of thinking are adequate for view-ing Africa. I wanted to find out, and that

ing Africa. I wanted to find out, and that was my major interest in my trip to Africa. And if possible, I wanted to meet many people from many walks of life, rather than go to the noted places, even if I could go to only a few places, when I arrived in Nairobi, Kenya, I planned to go on Safari (that is, a trip through wild country) for ten days along Lake Victoria which ranges over three countries, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. In comparison with Nairobi, the animal reserve is nature itself. Just a stranger was I who was standing on the boundless grassland and seeing all kinds of wild animals. But, still there lived the Masai tribe who wore pieces of red cloth Masai tribe who wore pieces of red cloth and lived without any modern conve-

However, I do not say that all of them However, I do not say that all of them live with such a pure heart as we think. Tourist's money is the only target for some. When I wanted to take a picture with a Masai woman, I had to pay for that. Children knew only 'one dollar' instead of 'jambo,' meaning 'hello' in Swahili. One day I passed a Masai village. Some Masai women came to me and gave me necklaces and bracelets, saying 'friendship.' When I heard that, I was pleased. But, when they started to take my lipstick and pens I shouted. On safari, I had to stay overnight without any electric light. So I usually talked or sang with the driver, cook, and car mechanic. I was a member of Twimbo, which is a circle in the department of African language, and I knew many Swahili songs. First we chose a song, and then we sang together. I was charmed by their exquisite harmony,

charmed by their exquisite harmony, and I could not help keeping quiet. Especially when David, our Tanzanian driver, sang Malaika' ('Angel' in Swahill) with a sorrowful voice, all the people sat in silence. 'Malaika' is a song about a poor man who could not marry his lover for lack of property. Even though marriage dowry of man is vanishing nowadays in Kenya, David also was not married like that man. I still remember the words of Malaika; 'if I were rich I could marry you.

After a Safari of ten days, I rested in Nairobi and Mombasa for a few days. I went to the island of Zanzibar in Tanzania. Due to trade with the Arabs, I could see an Islamic style of Ilife in many places. Contrary to my expectation that I would meet many other people there, it

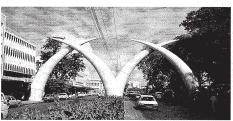
places. Contrary to my expectation that I would meet many other people there, it was not easy to have a conversation. I felt that women who wrapped their body with black cloth would be full of curiosity about a short dress-wearing girl, but they never talked to me. And many children just followed me everywhere I went.

went. Finally, I lost interest in Zanzibar. I decided to leave. But, the day before I left I made a friend, Hassan. He kindly took me everywhere. It is like a

labyrinth in Zanzibar. He was the head of a family because of his father's death and mother's disappearance from home. I thought it was so harsh to force him to

me all day long.

The next day when I arrived at Nairobi again, there were demonstrations everywhere against president Moi. I heard a shot from just 50 meters away



The writer was the most deeply in Mombasa. The writer experienced many things there. The writer saw the demonstration at the spot.

Because of changing plans, I stayed in Mombasa for a long time. The hotel I stayed at was on the seaside. It was a good place to learn Swahili. All the staff taught me Swahili, especially Maurice who worked in the restaurant. He bought a Swahili newspaper, Taifa leo,' for me everyday.

And when I went to downtown, I met a man, whose name was Phillip, in front of Tucks which was built to commemorate visit of Queen Elizabeth. He said the only thing that he wanted was friendship, and he became a guide for

when I was seeing the city and I ran up

when I was seeing the city and I ran up and down. I was so frightened by this incident that I decided to go back to Phillip in Mombasa.

I got on the train for Mombasa to meet Phillip. I knew all the crew including the chief engineer, and everybody also knew me because I had already taken this train twice. I bothered them with mischievous behavior. My room was second and accommodated four persons. There was an Indian family in my room. The Indian woman had divorced her husband and was making a

trip to calm herself down. Therefore, she gave me a boring lecture on mar-

she gave hie a voring riage.

They treated me to some traditional Indian foods before dinner, but those foods did not suit my taste. So I felt terrible after eating them, but I could not a their favor. After that, I had refuse their favor. After that, I had stomach trouble and was not able to have the delicious dinner. But I could

have the delicious dinner. But I could not avoid having a conversation with her daughters about puberty, and they expressed their oppression in African life. They disclosed their sexual curiosity and smoked without the knowledge of their mother.

I arrived at Mombasa after many twists and turns and went to Philip's home immediately. There lived another two college students of Ruo tribe in his house. They wanted to know about acupuncture which they had seen on television, so I explained to them how to prick their fingers with a needle when their meals lie heavy on their stomachs. I treated them to Korean foods and had many conversations with them during my stay there.

my stay there.

I heard about the 'Harambee' system I heard about the 'Harambee' system in Kenyan villages. Harambee means 'cooperation' or 'solidarity' in Swahili. This system was made to give an opportunity for studying to sons and daughters of poor rural people. All village people raise funds for their education and help them go abroad to study. Phillip's brother also was able to go abroad for study thanks to this system.

I visited an orphanage and the polio

clinic where Phillip worked. When I got on the bus, people offered their seats to me on the ground that I was an Oriental. In fact, I felt good for this. A woman also was standing with a baby in her arms, but they did not offer her a seaf. I could not understand why hey discriminate against their own people. Why is she discriminated by her skin color?

I came back to Nairobi and spent the rest of my trip. I held the hands of a woman who was begging in the city market, and followed a boy who was also begging here and there. In addition, I encountered an Indian who had a sense of superiority over black Africans. I stayed at my professor's home in Nairobi for a couple of days and got together with his daughters, who were wildly excited at Toni Braxton on MTV, and liked to talk about Diana on CNN more than about African affairs.

It's true that what I experienced in Africa was a very small part of the whole of Africa, but I acquired many lessons from this trip. My prejudice against Africa was broken down after this travel. If we do not forget the fact that Africans are the same as us, who make an effort to adapt themselves to their circumstances, we can understand

make an effort to adapt themselves to their circumstances, we can understand them better and see another world which keeps the last potential power in the world.

By Lee Hyo-young

THEORY & CRITIOUE



Highly-gifted Artist Picasso

Leaves His Clear Trace in Every Part of Modern Art

I. Introduction

I. Introduction
I tisn't easy to be influential and successful in many fields. It is still hard to be an outstanding figure in only one field. But there is a man who had colored in every parts of art and brought the whole development of modern art in the 20th century. Pathol Picasso. It would be a waste of time to evaluate him with art. Many people in the world had at least heard of his name and appreciate his works. To prove that, he was the first living artist to open an exhibition at the Louvre in Paris which was to honor him at his 90th birthday.

Louve in Paris which was to honor him at his 90th birthday.

For nearly 80 years of his 91 years, Picasso had devoted all of himself to artistic production. The great body of his works including painting, sculpture, works on paper, ceramics, and poetry was all profoundly and irrevocably affected by his genius. affected by his genius

was all protoning and increasing affected by his genius.

II. Picasso's Youth

Pablo Ruiz Picasso was born on October 25, 1881 as the son of José Ruiz Blašco and Maria Picasso L pez in M laga, Spain. According to the tradition of Spain, his name Ruiz was named after his father and Picasso, after his mother. His father was an artist himself. He was a professor at an art school and was the first person to recognize Pablo's genius. Since from his birth, it was well known that he had an extraordinary vision. He saw everything around him with passionate eyes. One day, after several years, his father asked his son to finish the still life painting he was working on. It was about the pigeons the family bred. When José came back, he was surprised to find the picture his son had drown. The pigeons looked like being about to fly out from the picture. And when he was in 11, he used to think in math class that with the numbers he could draw a pigeon. Pigeon's eye is round like 0. 6 is like it's body and 3 looks like the wing. The pigeon is standing on the table, which is the line that is fined under the adding sign, he had thought. From this point Pablo had the ability to experiment with what he learned and to develop new expressive them.

The family moved to Barcelona in 1895, and here Pablo entered the art śchool his father had posted. This art school, La Llotja, was very strict and taught the ancient art. As a rule, he taught the ancient art. As a rule, he wasn't allowed to enter because he was under age. But with some help from his father, he was able to apply for the test to enter the school. Ancient art, nature, living model and drawings were the topic of this contest. The judges were very surprised when he had handed in his work. For most of the students, it took more than a month, but Picasso had turned in his work in just one day. And even he did so, the work was fabulous with keen and clever skill. By 1897 when he was 16, he went to Madrid to attend the Royal Academy of San Fernando. But after finding that the teachers' abilities weren't good enough to fulfill his expectation he went out to the streets and spent most of his times working by himself. He also worked his way to learn the Spanish art and became fascinated with the works of Goya, Vel zquez and El Greco. While doing so he became sick and was impelled to rest in the country side. When he came back to Barcelona in 1899, he was a changed man. He refused to go back to school and rejected the family's expectation for him to become a scholar.

III. Life and

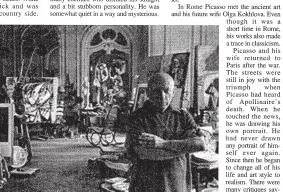
Career All his life, he met

Carcer

All his life, he met many companions who influenced the theme, style, and mood of his work. Every time he changes the style or means, it's usually do to a new mistress of his or happenings or places that means a lot to him.

In 1990, Picasson decided to explore Paris which is known as 'the art city'. The color he met there was different from the Spanish painting in which black, red and brown colors are dominant; instead his eyes lit up to the brilliant colors -colors of Van Gogh, using charcoal, pastel, watercolors, and oils. When he returned to Spain after two months later, he heard of his French friend's death. His sorrow at his friend's suicide is expressed in his work in which he used various shades of blue as the main colors of his works. So this period is called the Blue Period. He had mostly expressed no his works. So this period is called the Blue Period. He had mostly expressed horsoma misery by painting the blind figures, beggars, alcoholics and prostitutes. This period lasted until 1902 when he went back to Paris again and till the meet Fernando Olivier. With the happy relationship with Fernando, he changed into the Rose Period. Rose Period, which lasted till 1906, was named for warm colors like pink and red were the dominant colors and in this period and the properties of the propertie named for warm colors like pink and red were the dominant colors and in this period, many of his subjects came from the circus, which he visited several times a circus, which he visited several times a week. He and Fernando had a life of distress and often they couldn't afford to buy any coal and had to think the way out. One day, when the coal delivering man arrived, Fernando shouted from inside, 'Tm all naked now, right about face from the shower, just leave it on the floor and come back another day!", in this way they were able to earn some

time before the man came back. Even though, they led on a happy life. They invited his friends, the poet Max Jacob, the writer Guilliaume Apollinaire, the art dealer Ambroise Vollard, who remained his best friends till they died, almost every night and talked through the day. Pleaso had many friends but also had many enemies who disliked his straight and a bit stubborn personality. He was somewhat quiet in a way and mysterious.



As an artist, Picasso left many works in every part of modern art. Maybe the most in whole art history. Though he is not with us today, his work will be forever, like his words, "the art will never end."

In 1907, Picasso had been very shocked by the African art where he found the simplicity and pure sense from the geometrical framework by cubes. found the simplicity and pure sense from the geometrical framework by cubes. This was the start of his cubism era. But the main cause for his cubism revolution was the exhibition of the French postim-pressionist Paul Cezanne. After being greatly inspired with his friend Georges Braque, Picasso together with him developed what came to be known as an Analytical Cubism. There were many critiques coming from many of conservative arists and art critics but they strongly believed that they had presented a new reality from Renaissance tradition. And after a while Picasso began to earn fame not from the French but from the Germans and Americans. His income increased in proportion to his fame. That made him became one of the few artist in the history to be wealthy. By 1912 Picasso and Braque were gluing real paper (papier collé), one of the newest means they discovered in art history, and other materials (collage) onto their canvases, taking a stage further the Cubist concern materials (collage) onto their canvases, taking a stage further the Cubist concep-tion of a work as a self-contained, con-

structed object.

As the World War II collapsed, most of his friends had gone to the front and

Picasso was left behind. Not long after his father passed away and in the middle of the war, his new mistress Marcell Humbert who had encouraged him to Cubism, died. It is hard for Picasso to endure loneliness. To get away from all these pains he determined to go to Rome and accent lo design occurrence for a bal. and accept to design costumes for a bal-let.

In Rome Picasso met the ancient art

death. When he touched the news, he was drawing his own portrait. He had never drawn any portrait of himself ever again. Since then he began to change all of his life and art style to realism. There were many critiques saying that Picasos had betrayed Cubism, but to him a style only meant a means to express his feelings. This period of realism didn't last so long. He became more interested in Surrealism. Even so, unlike other times he had given up painting for a while and concentrated in writing poems. His poems were pretty good touched the news

unlike other times he had given up painting for a while and concentrated in writing poems. His poems were pretty good enough to be published in Cahiers d' Art (1935) and in La Gacetade Arte (1936), it was when his marriage with Olga was falling apart. Meanwhile in 1928 Picasso began to work on sculptures with iron and sheet metals and this reached the climax when Marie-Thérèse Walter came along his life. His influence on modern sculpture was so considerable that it is no exaggeration and that he had opened the new ways to modern sculpture. He had mostly used the materials coming from an ordinary life and changed it creatively with his genius.

Like the sculptures, writings, and drawings Picasso had also left his trace in ceramics. In 1947, in Vallaurius, he produced nearly 2000 pieces. He worked with a sense of liberation and, experimenting with the play between two and three dimensions and between personal and universal meaning.

and universal meaning.

IV. The Picasso Myth
In his late years, he used figurative imagery to weave a kind of a narrative

within each series of numerous variation. Picasso never stopped experimenting with new materials and form of expression until his death in April 8, 1973 in Mougins, France. He was 91 year-old when he passed away and left many of masterpieces that influenced every part of or in 20th century.

of art in 20th century.

There are two parts of artists. One is There are two parts of artists. One is the person who concentrates on one field and one part. And the other is he who has interests in many fields and tries all of them. Picasso was definitely the latter one. When Braque tended to stay within the bounds of style he had developed in his youth, Picasso worked through many fields leaving his mark clearly into the last decade of his life. This is a factor which shows how much he was a genius and why he is a significant figure in rising generation of young painter.

For someone who had been the best of his life time, he deceaves to be represented.

his life time, he deserves to be remem-bered by many people throughout histo-

By Choi Yun-iin

SEMINAR

Hoping the Grand Compromise of Tripartism

as been 6 months since Korea asked IMF (International Monetary Fund) I has been 6 months since Korea asked IMF (International Monetary Fund) for bailout package. Now there are innumerable unemployed in the streets and even large business conglomerates failed daily. So the voices asking for solution of economic depression are increasing. Also this seminar discussed commonly

and even large business conglomerates failed daily. So the voices asking for solution of economic depression are increasing. Also this seminar discussed commonly the solution for and the prospect of Korean economy.

The 1st academic forum, sponsored by Korea Progressive Academic Council was held on May 30 at Sogang University. The seminar was held from 2to 6, pm. This seminar consisted of 3 main issues. The main issues were overcoming Korean banking crisis under IMFs economic system and the welfare of workers, the lesson which economic crisis in Mexico gave to us and Korean foreign exchange banking crisis global capital movement, economic crisis and the welfare of workers, the character-and the prospect of tripartite consultation compared with developed industrial democratic nations.

The first main issue, the banking crisis in Mexico and the Korean foreign exchange banking crisis was explained by Chun Chang-hwan (a professor of the department of economy of Hanshin University. He mainly explained external cause of banking crisis such as IMF's provision, global financial states. After his explanation, one debater Wom Seung-yeon who worked for 'Samsung Insurance' disagreed with Jun's explanation in several aspects. Won largely focused on internal cause of economic worse. He said that we have to find fundamental solution to Korean internal economic structure. Also he insisted that independent efforts are needed to solve the worse.

The second main issue, global capital movement, economic crisis and the welfare of workers was treated by Nam Ku-hyun (a professor in the department of social wealth of Hanshin university). At first, the explained present capital flow over the world. So he told that crisis brought about by overproduction is the same with the woes of capitalism. And like professor Won, he pointed to the (*Chabobi*, as the key to Korean internal economic structure and collusion between politics and economics as the problems. In this way he concluded that the woes are owing to contradiction of capitalism.



welfare. Finally he concluded that the solution of welfare depends on agreement among government, business and labor. After his address, Kim Jin-up (a professor in the department of sociology of Sungkonghoe university) contradicted Nam's view. Kim said that there are many contradictions in Nam's opinion. Nam opposed the introduction of foreign capital while he insisted on the cooperation of workers all over the world. Also Nam pointed 'Chaebol' as the cause of economic woes by taking 'Chaebol' as ne example of overproduction. But at the same time he pointed to their leading the economy as the problem of this crisis. Likewise, there are many contradictions in his address, he added.

The last main issue was the character and the prospect of tripartile consultation compared with developed industrial democratic nations which were explained by Kim Soo-jin (a professor in the department of political science of Ewha Womens University). At first she explained about the change of western capitalism for Syears and the upheaval labor environment and took developed countries' labor pravironment for example. And she compared Korean case with Germany, Lot and Italy. And she insisted on the condition which was needed to be satisfied with fair management of tripartism. Finally, she criticized the property relations and prospects of the tripartite committee of the Labor, Management and Government and analyzed the processing way of labor movement. So she emphasized that structural obstacle such as insufficient national ability, tow reliability of labors on employer and vital limit of labor movement director etc. interfere with reasonable choice to settle labor problems.

This seminar mainly dealt with the desirable solution of Korean banking crisis. The issues of seminar focused on the solution in many aspects such as national cause, problems facing workers, the cases of developed nations. So attendants could think variously about dealing with the crisis. Therefore, this seminar could lead students to consider what is the way of

By Seo Jeong-hwa

Reporter of The Argus



Electronic Commerce, **Powerful Tool for Economic Growth**

E lectronic commerce is the conduct of business activities such as buying and selling by means of communications and computer technologies. It includes transactions of all kinds that take place by telephone, credit card, debit card, television shopping, and Internet. EDI, a form of electronic commerce, has been widely used in business for many years. What is new, however, is the explosive growth of the Internet. Unlike other networks, the Internet is global and open. As such, it transforms Unlike other networks, the Internet is global and open. As such, it transforms the potential for commercial transactions from a known set of businesses in a closed private network, to an unlimited pool of consumers and businesses in an open network. Businesses are able to interact not only with suppliers but also with customers worldwide. Electronic commerce is defined in broader terms with telecommunication, technology evolving.

olving .

According to the Model Law on lectronic Commerce drafted in 1996 Electronic Commerce drafted in 1996 by UNCITRAL (United Nations Com-mission on International Trade Law), electronic commerce applies to any transaction that takes place through information in the form of a data message. Data message here refers to information generated, stored, or communicated by electronic, optical, or analogous media. From this perspective, electronic commerce covers broad spectrum of commercial activities such as home banking, PC-communication (HITEL, Chollian) shopping, and so on. However, widespread consumer use of the Internet shopping, and so on. However, widespread consumer use of the Internet for electronic commerce has not yet for electronic commerce has not yet occurred. Less than 10% of Korean

for electronic commerce.

for electronic continuous de la concurred. Less than 10% of Korean households have Internet access as compared to 18% in Japan. About 40% of PC users worldwide have access to Internet according to Asia Pacific Internet and Interactive Services.

As to the types of the products traded through Internet, information related goods and services are predominantly being purchased. A survey by International Data Corporation in 1997 showed that Internet users went on-line primarity to purchase software, publications, information, entertainment products, and education and training courses, and

to do financial works. While this level of activity may seem low, growth potential is huge, with extraordinary projections for global growth currently estimated at 200% annually (DECD-Measuring Electronic Commerce). These projections reflect the range of potential applications, both by users and providers of electronic commerce:

To be successful in this new emerging market, the electronic commerce strategy of a company is to ensure that consumers and business have the trust in transactions made through electronic

consumers and business have the trust in transactions made through electronic commerce. In other words, they need to make sure that security, privacy and consumers' rights are well protected in electronic commerce environment. In addition to the role of private sectors in electronic commerce, governments should play a major role in fostering snould play a major role in tostering trust in electronic commerce. They should update legal frameworks to ensure that they are applicable to and do not hinder electronic commerce. Elec-tronic commerce can be successful only when private sectors take the lead sup-ported by appropriate and responsive

governmental framework.

Electronic commerce promises to be a powerful tool for economic growth and a key platform for modern economy. To be a world leader in the development of electronic commerce, meet to move quickly to develop our domestic and international policies neeturing to the programmerce. Electronic commerce is the biggest opportunity through which our country can overcome current economic ordeal and regain competitive advantage among nations. Our companies and government have a tradition of working together to achieve dition of working together to achieve common goals in our best interest. Electronic commerce represents an opportu nity where this tradition can be contin ued again to achieve economic prosperi-ty of our country in coming years.

By Suh Yung-ho Associate professor of Management department, Kyung-hee Univ.

THEORY & CRITIQUE

Transition from Nationalism to Supranationalism

Entering a Period of Competition of All Regions Against All Other Regions



Noh Meung-hoan

I. Introduction

N from nationalism to internationalism and finally to supranationalism (or postnationalism), in the period of globalization. We can observe in the history of European Integration concrete histori cal processes from nationalism to supra-nationalism. What has motivated supra-

cal processes from nationalism to supranational development in the European
history? The explanations that have
emerged are that the present capitalistic
system encompasses world economics
regardless of national borders. Another
main motivation should have originated
from the cognition of people that nationalism was the cause of the World Wars.
Furthermore, capitalistic development
on the basis of nationalism led to the
emergence of fascist society. This kind
of analysis is well expressed in the federalist European ideas, above all, those
of Altiero Spinelli and Ernesto Rossi.
With the creation of a Single European currency, in other words with the
completion of Economic and Monetary
Union (EMU), we see supranationalism
in Europe reaching a fundamental
breakthough. If so, we can expect that
Europeans have a decisive moment to
bring the federalist European idea to
fruition. To our regret, it looks like other
factors instead of federal Europe idea
play a role as the driving force for present European Integration. So, I think, it
is of great significance to reconsider the
implication of the federalist European
idea for our time. Simultaneously, I
hope that the present European integrahope that the present European integr

tion can pull out the instructional points from the federalist European idea.

II. Federalist European ideas of

II. Federalist European ideas of Spinelli and Rossi
As far as the Federalist European idea is concerned, we come swiftly to think of the Ventotene Manifesto which was drafted by two Italians Altiero Spinelli and Emesto Rossi in 1941. Spinelli and Rossi participated passionately in Resistance movements against Fascist and NAZI rule and occupation during World War III. Unfortunately they were arrested and interned on the island of Ventotene in the Gulf of Gaeta in Italy. They analyzed the reason why the phenomenon of Fascism came into existence, in an effort to seek a fundamental tence, in an effort to seek a fundamental olution. As the result of that analysis they concluded that the problem can be traced to European nationalism and capitalism which were based on the principle of competition without restriction like the principle of 'survival of the

We need ultimately the creation of supranational authority in global dimension, in an effort to solve worldwide problems which stand against humane conditions for happiness.

So they conceived of the federalism as an alternative. According to their understanding, first of all, nationalism had to be overcome. In this sense they emphasized the need to unite Europe. "A free and united Europe is the necessary premise to the strengthening of modern civilization". By their idea a Europe of national countries has to be sehern in own federal citatus (Federal). Europe of national countries has to be reborn in one federal state (Federal

Republic of Europe). They thought that it can come true if a sufficient number of men in European countries understand the implication of federal state. They called for the need of recognition of people on the value of federal state: "It will be the moment of new action, it will also be the moment of new men: the movement for a free and united Europe." They believed that world peace and prosperity can be guaranteed through that.

European integration was to be a momentum for the creation of a world community. In this regard, their following message is especially pertinent:

"And, once the horizon of the Old Continents is passed beyond, and all the

"And, once the horizon of the Old Continents is passed beyond, and all the peoples who make up humanity embrace in a grand vision of their com-mon participation, it will have to be rec-ognized that European Federation is the single conceivable guarantee that rela-tionships with American and Asiatic

single conceivable guarantee that relationships with American and Asiatic peoples can exit on the basis of peaceful cooperation; this while awaiting a more distant future, when the political unity of the entire globe becomes a possibility." Secondly, Spinelli and Rossi called for social reform to cure the problems due to capitalism. According to them, European economic life had to be freed from the nightmares of militarism or national bureaucracy. At the same time the society had to be able to provide working classes with more humane living conditions. They, however simultaneously, opposed the Soviet system whemently from the following points of view: "The general state control of the wehemently from the following points of view: "The general state control of the conomy was the first, utopistic form in which the working classes imagined their liberation from the yoke of capitalism. When fully achieved, however, it did not produce the hoped-for results; on the contrary, a regime came into existence in which the entire population was subject to a restricted class of bureaucrats who ran the economy: this is what happened in Russia."

In the end, we see that they conceived of a 'Federal Republic of Europe' which fully guarantees liberty, social security, democracy and establishment of peaceful world community.

ful world community

III. Gradual changes in aim and driving force of European integration and implications for the time of the creation of a European single currency. Although the Second World Warended with the defeat of Fascist powers, the federalists were still not able to pursue their concepts for realization through real political power. Most Europeans were more concerned with the daily life than with the task of establishing federal-

approaches. The leader and supporters of this approach succeeded in the creation of the ECSC (European Coal and Steel Com-

terbalance against the dominance of the U.S. for their own free initiative in diplomacy and international commercial affairs.

We must, however, note that now the

We must, however, note that now the aim of European integration from the original position of federalists is far removed. Namely Europe came to put more weight in strengthening competitiveness of European economy and establishing worldwide political influence, namely its political hegemony. Very frequently and access the contract of the contract of

namely its political hegemony. Very frequently we hear such comments as the following from Europeans:
"We believe that European unity is our best hope for stimulating growth and technological innovation, and for remaining an influential presence in the world."
This development in Europe stimulated other areas in the world to pursue regional integration. It seems to me that we entered a period of competition of all regions against all other regions, as the former confrontation of nations against other nations. That is just the point which causes our deep concerns on the future of the world.

IV. Conclusion

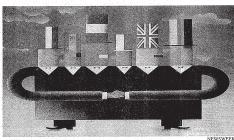
IV. Conclusion

Now our world came to confront more serious problems than ever before such as war and absolute poverty in some regions, and worldwide environmental destruction. In this situation the original ideas of European federalism are of great significance. Namely, we need ultimately the creation of supranational authority in global dimension, in an effort to solve worldwide problems which stand against humane conditions for happiness.

I hope sincerely that the integration of Europe can really be a model not for a closed egoistic regionalism (Europeanism), but for a truly supranational and 'supraregional' globalism in the sense of early federalists. That may be the ultimate and the most important message for the European leadership in the time of Single European Currency.

time of Single European Currency

of History Dept.



ist European order. The enthusiasm of ordinary people for European Integration was in no way comparable to that of fed-eralists in its strength. Even though they saw earnestly the need to unite European countries into a European Federation, on the other hand, they clung still either con-sciously or unconsciously to the tradi-tional principle of national sovereignty

tional principle of national sovereignty tenaciously.

The U.S. which emerged obviously as a victorious superpower after World War II, did not share unconditionally conceptions on European future order with the European federalists. The Soviet Union became more powerful than ever before and was represented as the most danger-ous threat to European economic reconstruction and security. At that time the Soviet Union made clear her objection against European integration. The protagnists of European integration concentrated on developing economic cooperation cooperation ed on developing economic cooperation and integration of European nations gradmunity) 1950-52 and switching it into EEC (European Economic Cooperation) 1957-58, again into EC (European Communities) 1965-67, finally into EU (European Union) 1992-1993.

munities) 1965-67, imally into EU (European Union) 1992-1993.

They conceived the establishment of
EMU as the completion of European economic integration which would naturally
enforce the political integration decisively. Now we confront just this process.
European Integration will reach a decisive phase, beginning with the use of single currency by Europeans. The free
movement of goods, capital, services and
people inside the European Union will be
accelerated more than ever before. If this
system of single currency was stable,
there could be formed, to a certain extent,
a balance of power between the U.S. and
Europe in terms of their economy and
worldwide financial system.

The dominance of the U.S. in theworld market can be weakened or bro-

world market can be weakened or bro-ken. Other countries could have a coun-

The writer is a professor

T&C Tower

I. The concept of social welfare

The concept of 'social welfare' has
developed in connection with
esocial problems of industrial society. Suffering, poverty, starvation, sickness and
social disorganization have existed
throughout mankind's history. But the
rising industrial society of the 19th and
20th centuries was confronted with so
many new social problems that the older
human institution like family, neighborhood and local community could no hood and local community could no longer adequately meet them. The need for a wider system of social services arose. So many social problems in our present society makes it necessary to organize social services for people in organize social services for people in need. Each country's goverment is taking an increasingly larger responsibility for clitzens' well-being. Recently, various kinds of international organizations have also shared the responsibility for meeting people's need and solving social problems. At the same time progress in social sciences and in modern technology has provided new tools for investigating the causes of human suffering, poverty, deficiencies, and disatisfation, opening ways to mitigate social problems. Like that 'social welfare' is practiced to solve many kinds of human and social problems.

The concept of 'social welfare' is in The concept of 'social welfare' is in use of similar idea with social service, social work and social security. But social welfare is the unified concept of those, generally social welfare has wider meaning and it is a leading policy to solve social problems. According to an opinion of Walter A. Friedlander, well known as definition of the term 'social welfare' is a system of laws, programs, benefits, and services which strengthen or assure provisions for meeting social needs recognized as basic for the welfare of the population and for the functioning of the population and for the functioning

On the Social Welfare

To Meet Fundamental Needs of Society and People

II. An object of social welfare
There had been many opinions on
object of social welfare for a long time.
With settlement work and protect work,
the object was 'poverty'. An American
considered 'disharmony of human rela-

tions' as the object. Many advocates insisted on it that insisted on it that the object of social welfare is 'the difficulty of living' and 'difficulty of living with the lowest condition'. And others tells social welfare has three essential objects; first, it aims at being satisfied harmoniously basic demand of human social life human social life on the whole. In other words, it is

other words, it is not the essential object of social welfare that it is able to take no notice of another basic requirements when it meets just economic stabilization. Second, it is to help every individual carry out their social role effectively, Third, social welfare helps local community to change its system in order that individual is able to acheive one's social role at ease.

Originally, the object of social welfare

unreasonably and for that reason, he is more disadvantageous and discriminat condition than general people althou he has the right to make a living equal to all the other people as one of citizens

III. Four fields of social welfare . Social environment and housing

Through the centuries the fundermen-tal need for shelter has come to be a need for more than just a roof over one's head.



Special treatment for handicapped children - mentally handicapped, spastic and emotionally handicapped children could have the treatment (Left). For the people who don't have any economic basis, the famine counterplanning organization helps them to be independent by lending them loans with none or least interest.

We usually recognize a minimum stan-dard of comfort, safety, and privacy as the right of every person. The neighbor-hood, an important part of the environ-ment, should also be attractive and safe. Public housing, urban renewal, hous-ing finance programs are part of the social welfare services which seek to

as is increasingly advocated, for a gratifying existence. Significant segments of world population still live in poverty or near-poverty. If the national goal of an adequate income and employment for all who are able to work is more than just words, new mechanisms must be adopted to redistribute income more equitably.

3. Health promotion and health care Absence from illnees is not an ade-quate definition of health. An individual is healthy when he can use his full poten-tial, both physical and psychological. The presence of optimal energy, capacity to tolerate stress, full use of genetic inheri-2. Economic security and employment tance, and environmental mastery are characteristics of positive health. Good Opportunity

The field of economic security and health care, both preventive and curative, is a well- articulated goal with social wel-

employment opportunity meets the basic need for food, shelter, and employment as a prerequisite not just for survival, but,

A hodge-podge of medical and mental health services has proliferated over time, with new components added as patchwork to correct inadequancies. The result is often not only poor medial and mental health care, but unjustifiably but unjustifiably costly services and the exclusion of the exclusion of many people from any services at all. A through overhaul of the system is essential if comprehensive services are to be provided to meet the needs of all individuals. The to have greater accountability and a more effective mechanism for social work, which subordinates itself to medical leadership.

4. Personal and social development In addition to health, housing, income and employment problems, many individuals also have difficulties of a psycho-

logical, intrafamilial, acculturational, or legal nature. This is a clauster of services which help the individual and family reach the optimal level of adjustment whithin the context of the social situation. For example, social work settings deal with problems of dependent and neglectwith problems of dependent and neglect-ed children, families in marital conflict, the aged, special groups outside the main-streeam of society, such as veterans, ser-viceman, and legal offenders. The inter-nal links among most of these settings are weak, usually arranged on an hoc caes-by-case basis. Some of the services are sought voluntarily; others are imposed on the client because of society expectation that he conform or adjust to the social code.

code.

The bulk of the settings serving families and children are usually thought of as primary settings, because of their sponsorship by social work agencies, whereas those dealing with legal offenders and other clients having special needs are thought of as secondary settings for

IV. Genuine meaning of social wel-

IV. Genuine meaning of social werfare
A disabled person says, "what is called health person helping the disabled with thinking that they are unhappy for that reason we have to make them happy is very insolent, isn't it? Disabled person is never unhappy. Rather, we have properly the right to persue of happiness as a human. But we are under disadvante-geous condition in every life because of having handicap, I think that to change such unfavorable and discriminated condition is social welfare"

By Kim So-young

Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Video VS Video: 'Small Ball Thrown by Dwarf' VS 'Germinal'

Love Is Not Cure-all of Family Problems

- Structural contradiction of our society promotes dissolution of family system -

I. Introduction

R ecently, the tendency that family communities of our society are dissolved became grave. It is because the destruction of family, the fundamental unit to compose society, shakes whole

unit to compose society, shakes whole society.

As many people know, the mass unemployment that resulted from large scale lay-off caused such dissolution of family. Even the early time when the economic crisis is generally known, members of family tried to unite, laying aside their own complaint. The worse the economic situation is and since the number of the unemployed run over a million, however, the more rapid destruction of family became.

Now, we can find out easily the homeless who don't have job, the old and children sent to the public institution. The rate of suicide, the most extreme case of dissolution of family, and of crime by teenagers are also increasing rapidly. Then, as many people say, such problems could be solved if members of each families endure this crisis with 'love'.

For this article, The Argus chose two

family that have suf-fered from poverty fered from poverty and suppression: 'Small Ball Thrown by Dwarf' (Korea, 1987) and 'Germi-nal' (France, 1994). You would see how the poor people cope with the law of power and how unfair it is.

II. The situation

made by trouble

1. Small Ball
Thrown by Dwarf

inated from the short

nated from the short novel of the same heading among the series of novels under the same theme, written by Cho Se-hee. It is inaccurate to say that the former is almost same with the origin novel, because it changed some part of the story.

story.

This movie figures the low-income brackets sacrificed by those who have power, through a family whose patriarch

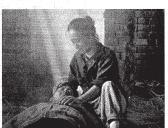
is a dwarf. They who live at the illegally built house near the west coast is very poor for they have been always honest. The parents could not have their chil-dren study enough, but their two sons and a daughter respect them. One day,

and a daughter respect them. One day, however, the company that owns the land where the family and their neighbors live sends them a notice to leave the land, and it breaks even the simple peace of the small village.

Though the certificates with which villagers can move to the apartment prepared by the company are given, they can't help selling them to the speculator because it is too expensive for them to entier the apartment. Speculators use every means to buy certificates as cheap as can as possible, so most villagers are nearly deprived of their house with no way out, for all they betray their anger.

What is more difficult for the dwarf to endure is contempt and ridicule of soci-

endure is contempt and ridicule of soc ety for handicapped people. He, after getting dismissed from his job as a trumpet player, is employed as touter in front of grog shop with ridiculous clothes Doing it, he feels disillusion on life se customers, shopkeeper and ever



The death of dwarf in 'Small Ball Thrown by Dwarf'. The end of their long patience in unfair situation is never happiness.

other young employee call him 'mini boy' and treat him at random. People who make fun of, sneer at, and keep out the main actor just because of his handicap show inhuman and narrow-minded tendency of our society.

ndency of our society. Finally, such discrimination which

even other members of family regard as reasonable to some degree and despera-tion to lose all that he had accumulated drive the dwarf to suicide.

2. Germinal

2. Germinal
This movie deals with the true story happened at Montsou coal mine in northern France and reports much deteriorated circumstance and life style of miners at that time. This is not a family movie, but you can see the tragedy of this struggle more closely with the family who was standing at the center of it.
It was the second monarchical years of France and when the coal industry is on the decline. The colliery company whose selling is decreasing tries to supply their lack of fund by exploiting laborers in spite of their opposition. The family in this movie that the main actor lives with also has debt getting larger and langer, even though half of ten members of the family work from dawn. The problem that laborers complain most is to set prop in mine. Though the

The problem that laborers complain most is to set prop in mine. Though the work is much necessary for the security of laborers, they neglect it because they cannot have enough time to get coal after doing that work. They request to give them the allowance for setting prop, but the company authority refuses it and just cut down the salary as a fine. The complain is exploded when the company announces that it will cut down their salary in return for giving them allowance for setting prop.

When laborers call on the president of the company after deciding to strike, he who comes during the splendid dinner tells them to endure together this difficult situation. But the explanation that he cannot help cutting down salary of

he cannot help cutting down salary of employee to compete with other colliery companies just makes them angry. One of laborers shouts, "Why do only we have to be charged with the difficulty of

have to be charged with the difficulty of company?".

When families of laborers are struggling with starving, those of the president have luxurious parties indifferently. The wife of president says that she can't understand why laborers so bother them even though the company offers them houses and fuels, when laborers visit them. She who thinks such people could live well with just those things, while eating dish of crab herself, shows how egoistic the bourgeoiste is. The fact that the president called the army after find-

ing out the immoral intimacy between his wife and nephew also reports the human rights of laborers to be threat-ened even by small change of employer. After lots of victim but no reform, miners come back to the coal mine. The family also lost their patriarch at the bullet of the army and two children as starving. At the terror of an extremist who insisted to sweep out all the world, just poor laborers are sacrificed including another two children of the family.

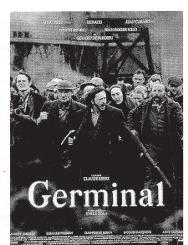
III. The attitude opposed to trouble
Despair is such a common mood of
these two movies, but it doesn't mean
what they think and do is same. The
family in 'Small Ball Thrown by Dwarf
endures the suppression and gives up to
oppose it, though the family in 'Germinal' shows the will to struggle against
those who exploit them. They just say,
"We can do nothing. They are in protection of the law." Its mother even made
mention of how terrible people who
builds houses on other's land, like the
poverty is privilige, is but it is very different from the original novel.

To forget such troubles and escape
from the real world, the dwarf has a
dream that he builds a country in the
moon in which only dwarves live. The
country means to him a Utopia that he
could not to be discriminated because he
is a dwarf and people love each other.
So, he flies the paper plane to call the
flying saucer and to go to the moon. It is
possible to understand the suicide of
dwarf to throw himself from the chimney as the act to fly to the moon. III. The attitude opposed to trouble

possible to understand the suicide of dwarf to throw himself from the chimney as the act to fly to the moon.

Attempt of his children to escape from the poverty also fails. The eldest son cannot continue study though he is very smart and he has gone to prison because he had fought against unfair treatment in factory. The second son wants to be boxing fighter, but he get floored on the ring at the first game. Only the daughter succeed to get back heir house deed, but it is a childish dramatization that the buyer gives it back to her gently. At the death of his father, they felt anger, but they can't do anything.

But, as you read before, the latter family doesn't give up the struggle to the end. As time goes by and they become hungry, some people give up the strike and go to work or stand the part of president, but this family would



Against exploitation of the bourgeoisie, laborers in 'Germinal' decided struggle finally. Even they couldn't reform the inconsistency of society immediately, it would be done someday.

not do so, especially, its mother. Never-

not do so, especially, Jis mother. Nevertheless, the family lose too many things and she also come back to the mine to feed other alive members.

The main actor with leaving the village, however, feel another hope. He recognizes that they cannot reform anything only with anger, and believes that they will change the world someday with united power of laborers. It is according to the meaning of the title, 'Germinal', that means sprouting day from 22nd on March to 19th on April at the French Revolution. the French Revolution

Though the government agrees that recent dissolution of family resulted from the lack of social safety network, that can protect people from social cri sis, it still emphasizes upon understand

ing and love between members of family to prevent it. But, as you saw in these movie, poverty could destroy even a family that loves each other very much. Some people could say that to suicide, like the dwarf, is their own fault that cannot be forgiv-

cannot be forgiv-en anyway. But, en anyway. But, if you think why they are so out of they are so out of despair, you could agree that the government also cannot avoid responsibility on it. Moreover, it is pointed out that the policy just to give the homeless board and lodging aggravates their laziness to continue such life continue such life and destruction of

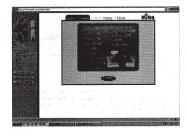
family.
So, it is much needed the government authority

rimment authority should present more positive and drastic policy about it. And people also should fight against irrational things of society because what they really need is rather realistic alternative plan for them than love. It seems not so easy but, as 'Germinal' says, it would come true someday if we make efforts together. And, don't be surprised when you rent the video, 'Small Ball Thrown by Dwarf', to see the cover. The cover of this video decorated mean copywrites, and sultry photograph by cheap commercialism, but the movie is never more dangerous than a tiger or smallpox. dangerous than a tiger or smallpox.

By Kim Yoon

Educational Director of The Argus

Internet Guide



Poets & Poem

We could meet many Korean poem in text in our school days, and it was so great. But when you want to search other poems of such poets, it would be not so easy. Even if you discovered them, the book might be old and be discolored. Then, enter this web site and search what you want.

Toets & Poem' has lots of Korean poems from before liberation to 90's, and you can get information of yoem and poet by inputting their names or titles. You can see them with pretty scenery. The contents of

with pretty scenery. The contents of this web site is as follow:

1. Modern poem

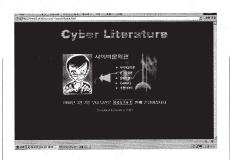
2. Poets & Poem
3. Hey, fox, what are you doing? (section that observer can take part in)
4. Children's verse
5. Children's story
6. Electronic collection of poems

poems
7. Electronic collection of chil-

ren's verse
8. Electronic collection of chil-

You can contact this web site at

http://www.poet.co.kr/ E-mail:poet@poet.co.kr



Cyber Literature

Now, as those who use computer is increasing, the cyber literature expands its boundaries among them. But, what is cyber literature is exactly?

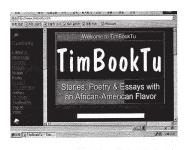
Here is a web site, 'Cyber Literature' that collects criticism and theories about cyber literature. It is made by Lee Yong-uk, Ph. D. of literature and he defines cyber literature and the defines cyber literature and the computing of the cyber literature and the cyber literat ature as new literary paradime of period of information. You can take some lectures about it in this web site. It has 6 contents as follows:

1. Essay of cyber literature

Essay of serious literature
 Literary criticism
 Question & Discussion
 Free Memo
 Best web siter

If you want to see this web site, contact at this address

http://www3.shinbiro.com/~iceun/ E-mail:icerain@shinbiro.com



TimbookTu

T imbooktu is a web site that African-American writers and poets showcase their works to the World Wide Web audience. The title of this site is from one of the richiest commercial cities and tradeposts on the Sahara, Timbuktu.

There is many up-and-coming works of African American and they remain at least 90 days on this site depending on the amount of submit-

depending on the amount of submit tals. You can also vote your farorite works among them through its 10

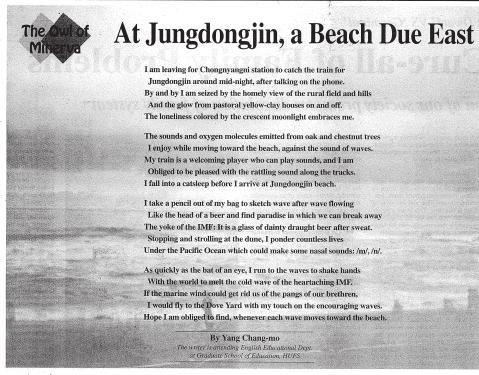
1. Editor's Message 2. Monthly Feature 3. Fiction

And contact this site the address as follows:

5. Essays
6. The Interview
7. Authors

8. Archieves 9. Timbooktu Top 10 10. Vote

CULTURE





More than Words

If you are sentenced to death within a few months, what would you do then? Or, how would you feel about that? Anger, regretfulness, and so on? From these basic questions, 'Christmas in August' narrates a dead-to-be's store. Jung-won is running a small photo studio, which can be seen everywhere in our neighborhood. He's in his early thirtys with an aged father, friends and an unerased memory of failed love. Then, a star-crossed meeting with Da-rim, a young traffic controller; begins. begins

It's natural that a traffic controller, who had to print films she's taken, became acquainted with a photogra-pher. Because the love story

acquainted with a photograher. Because the love story
flows like a river based on the
daily routines, this 'It-couldhappen-to-you' story appeals
so much that the audience
find themselves at the center
of a street in the scene.

It contains a very intimate, but rather a
fresh, sensibility. The newly started
lovers are waiting for each other with a
beating heart, smilling at the remembrance of another before sleep and being
coy of speech when she folded her arm
with his for the first time.

Of course, this shy feeling of first
make-up neither follows the rule of
genre, nor is decorated in a way of what
we call a cinematic detail. In spite of the
fact that most of the spectators expect
him to die, the director expresses it in a
different way. Far from bringing people
into tears by extreme close-ups, he just
shows the sequences at a distance.

Since it is faithful to the principle of

Since it is faithful to the principle of showing, it doesn't bother to explain 'why'. The producer doesn't even inform

showing, it doesn't bother to explain 'why'. The producer doesn't even inform us of the name of the leading actor's disease by dialogue. Only with the scene of going to hospital and taking medicine alone, we catch the fact that he's ill.

The main theme goes on within the photo studio in which every step of people drops. Elementary students want to enlarge the faces they liked arguing that his girl is the prettiest. Disappointed at her photo, a young woman demands to do it again in the latest hair style.

It may sound paradoxical, but he's preparing for his death like this. The dying young man sometimes feels so sad that he cries at night for fear of coming death. He, however, asserts himself to teach the usage of video recorder to his father and writes down how to use the developing machine.

developing machine. Now we know so know something has happened with the emergency siren. Instead of sick patient, the glass eye focuses on the narrow street after the ambulance left. Moreover, as the noise of siren is dwindling away, one feels as if nothing had happened.

Da-rim goes to the shop several times only to find he's not there any more. Falling into a deep sorrow, she throws a



stone which breaks the window and put her last letter between the doors. At the same time, the dying photographer, carrying a reply with him, managed to come across her in the street, but he couldn't reach her for he knows well the time is coming. Though he doesn't say a word directly, showing the look of unforgettable love and feeling his finger against the window, through which it reflects her figure, reveals his heart breaking.

In the last twenty minutes, the charac-

In the last twenty minutes, the characteristic of this film is best expressed. No one cries in a loud voice and the world without him is the same as it was. Not knowing his death, Da-rim wonders why he is not appearing, but she's happy at her photo hanging on the display and smiles again.

smiles again.

It is said that a good film communi-cates with the audience. Instead of teach-ing them when to laugh and how to cry, director Huh Jin-ho tried to express an image and left an unfilled space for us to enjoy the impressions. Knowing what the moderated beauty is, he overcame the temptation to let the innocent girl cry reading her last letter to attract the sym-pathy.

reading her last letter to attract the sympathy.

For that reason, the consistency in the way of seeing is noteworthy in having the viewers participate in the film. Abandoning brilliant camera techniques, the camera eye stands still as we saw the studio outside the window like passers-by. Owing to the identification between the cinematographs (eye-level angle). Jung. cinematographer (eye-level angle), Jung-won's camera and the audience's eyes, all of us can both manipulate the film camera together and see through the same lens with Jung-won when he pho

tographs the customers.

When the lights went off in the theater, before the show, I remembered seeing a starting credit that reads, "We distribute this film to the late cameraman, Yoo Young-gil.". Reviewing the video version, it took me another consideration that his passion might have been reflect-ed on the photographer. When

that his passion might have been reflected on the photographer. When the younger had his picture taken, I imagined an old craftsman making the last work of his life. The best act must have been performed not by the actor and actress, but by the unnoticeable arist.

So, we know the secret why the camera seems to have a warm affection for those who are sincere to their life. The film maker himself did his best to play his last work as a cinematic life. At this point, death is not an end but an expansion of life.

All the people in the film are happy. Though the two died, they attained the meaning of life. Though he can't taste the fruit of success and be invited to Cannes (he passed away in April 16, 1998), the sincere cameraman accomplished his dream and that excelently too We can enjoy his posthymous. accomplished his dream and that excel-lently too. We can enjoy his posthumous

work and be happy at the remaining smile of the audience.

Think about the last narration of Jung-

won, "I thought if I died, everything will fade away as memories. I was wrong. Thanks to your love, I can carry on my heart forever." Won't you still think this

is just a monologue of his?

I heard this film has drawn a mixed I heard this film has drawn a mixed response; someone criticized it for being rather boring and others said it's a sentimental story that lacks serious introspection on death. I don't mean to oppose these opinions. I want to stress the fact that this is the very merit of the film. A good film shall defy too many descriptions and leave a room for a discussion, I think.

It is almost as if we more almost the stress of th

think.

It is almost as if we were given an empty paper. How to paint it or not depends upon you. Just be sure that a seemingly meaningless act is stronger than thousands of words. Let's listen to the attractive, comfortable piano melodies and communicate with the good people in the frame.

By Yoon Young-nam

Dating on Sunday



"I think purity of students must be forever."

f there were no billiard hall cars in Wangsan campus, we could not go to school.' This is often said among students who most fall.

school. This is often said among students who must take long trip to school. In fact, the billiard hall cars already had became HUFSans' foot in Wangsan campus. Then, who started such billiard hall cars evrice at first? He is Yang Byung-mo, the very man who has lived at Wangsan since the campus had established in 1981, and had started to manage 'bollija billiard hall' from 1986 in Mohyun. At that time, only No. 117 bus came into the school and students hardly could hitch to school because the owner-drivers were very few at that time. So, most students went on foot such long distance for 20-30

minutes from Mohyun.

Mr. Yang felt sympathy to students, so he started the car service for them. "I had taken so many students on the car from 1986 to 1996. I had taken charge of their attending school, and, sometimes, I had to carry emergency patients to hospital even late at night. At that time, Dollija billiard hall car was the only one to go around, so most of students knew the telephone number of my store", he said.

said. When the reporter asked him to share something interesting memory for last 10 years, he laughed out and responded there are too much to say at a single time. It was true. He still remembered the bright face of the student saying loudly "Thank you!" in the rain, and a little student who had called him uncle and became a professor of HUFS now. Some students sent presents to him even when studying abroad after graduate, and he said with joy that he was more famous than professors among students at that time.

This reporter thought that Mr. Yang would know well the difference of Wangsan campus from its early time because he lived for 18 years at that place, so asked about it. He said he thinks the greatest change is students. "Students of old days had purity and I could come up to them easily. But now, they are so changed."

Especially, he had a bitter smile when he spoke about the drinking culture of students. He said that residents in *Mohyun* and students were on so good terms that students helped the work of residents whenever they saw it in past. It is also said that residents had carried meals to students and had encouraged them at the first demonstration in Wangsan campus. "But now, student's decadent drinking

first demonstration in Wangsan campus. "But now, student's decadent drinking culture raises troubles between residents and students."

He stopped managing his billiard hall in 1996 and is running a photo studio now. One of reasons he did so is that he couldn't follow the change of students. But, he said, it doesn't mean that he is sick of students. On the contrary, he expressed his gratitude to the student because he could learn the courage from them to start to study in spite of his middle age. Indeed, the 10 years when he had managed a billiard hall is very special to him. It is proved by the thanks prize which he got from General Students Council of Wangsan campus in 1990. He still stays near students in Wangsan campus as adviser to Nurive, a photo club. Though the time flows and students are becoming different from those of past days, Mr. Yang said that he wants to remain there with students.

When the reporter asked what his hope is, he said that he wants to hold a photo exhibition someday to show the history of Wangsan campus. He added he has taken pictures of HUFS continuously since 1981. Then, this reporter requested some comment to HUFSans, the advise us to get back the earlier purity of Wangsan HUFSans. "However much times may change, I think the purity of students must be forever."

of students must be forever."

The reporter could feel how he is missing his last 10 years through the date. Like his saying, the time is changing. But the reporter wished he remains beside Wangsan students as long as he feels concern and love for students.

By Yoon Se-kyong





Ryu Chin-young/Cartoonist of The Argus







