



## HUFS Takes New Trustees, President

- HUFSans wish that fundamental ills of foundation will be overcome -

On July 19, the Ministry of Education announced a list of names that is 9 persons, the government-appointed trustees. A report card on the government-appointed trustees is in substance as following. They are: Byun Hyung-yoon (72, the emeritus professor of Seoul National University), Lee Won-sul (69, the chief of the Processing Committee of Central Education), Noh Dong-sun (68, the emeritus professor of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies), Park Young-sook (67, the chief of Korean Environmental Socio-Policy Institute), Lee Jin-woo (65, the representative director of The Law Times), Kim Young-hee (63, the managing director of JoongAng Ilbo), Kim Young-soon (60, Reverend of Jak-Eun Church), Hong Soon-young (62, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade), Kim Keun (57, the chief editor of the Hankyoreh). The trustees announced that they willingly welcomed to student's dialogue. And there are three alumni of HUFS.

The foundation struggle on first half, most of campus representative organization had presented appointment conditions of the government-appointed trustee. They demand the judicial settlement by the prosecutory authority and ask for the accurate inspection of the Ministry of Education. They expressed satisfaction about this appointment of new trustees because the trustees fit their purpose. And also, they expect the acts of new trustees in the future.

The 2nd trustees' meeting was held on August 13. And Byun was elected as the chief-trustee of HUFS. At same time, two inspectors who are Park Won-soon, the general secretary of People's Solidarity for



The chief-trustee and the president inauguration was held in the Aekyong hall on 28th of August. Ahn Byong-man, the former president is speaking his retirement address.

Participatory Democracy and Lee Hun, the chief accountant of Chongun & Company were appointed the Minister of Education. Most of the trustees did democratic movement or had been the career of citizens' movement at the past.

Each constituent member of HUFS made clear their viewpoints about this personnel appointment. The members of the instruction section announced that at all costs, we will accomplish reform and development of HUFS with new trustees. The HUFS Union defined their position as following:

Looking into responsibility about this situation of the foundation and appoint Cho Kyu-chul who received HUFSans' support and be elected to with the highest poll in the election of the nominee for the

president by the Professor Council. General Students Council (GSC) of Imun campus said that the former a board of trustee's power should be eliminated forever and establishing of HUFS development direction which based on the 3·30 declaration. Wangsan GSC made clear their viewpoints that the president of HUFS shall be elected a person with personal of integrity. GSC of the Graduate School demanded the public management of the foundation and the operation of HUFS with understood between the trustees and students.

The government-appointed trustees were discussed about the election of president in the Korea Hotel on August 24. Cho Kyu-chul, the president-elect, was appointed the president of HUFS by the government-appointed trustees in this conference. But, it was held behind closed doors. Also the College of Humanities president sends the official document which is included yes or no of students' attendance in this conference to the trustees. But the trustees did not any answer.

On 28th of August, the chief-trustee and the president inauguration was held in the Aekyong hall with about 200 participants.

Byun Hyung-yoon who takes charge of the chief-trustee of Dong Won Yuk Yung Hoe, said "The first consideration is the normalization of HUFS." And he had cleared trustees viewpoints that they will operate HUFS foundation to upright and estimated cost and closing accounts of HUFS are open to the public. Afterward he added that trustees will secure self-determination of HUFS by political program and school regulations.

After then, Cho Kyu-chul was inaugurated as the president of HUFS. He expressed his own will that he concentrates development and reform of HUFS. And he has to transform HUFS. Moreover, he promised that he will work rightly and try to build up the fame of HUFS.

Professors, students and staffs including new trustees participated in this inauguration. But few students took part in this ceremony because the information of the inauguration has not known. After being sent the trustees into HUFS, both Imun and Wangsan GSC had an interview with the trustees and carried out the public interview with the trustees but it failed. Many students have a wish for having interview with the trustees and the president who does not have any plans yet.

## Pan-Korean National Rally Held in Nonviolence

The 8th Reunification Festival of Pomchonghagnyon (National Alliance of Youths for Reunification of the Fatherland) and the 9th Pan-Korean National Rally was held in spite of government's suppression from August 12 to 15 in Seoul National University(SNU). The government prescribed this event as an illegal one and placed 120 riot police companies, about 6,000 riot police blocked the students from gathering the rally site. The participants of the Pan-Korean National Rally and Reunification Festival was about 2,700. Other members of Hanchongnyon(Korean Federation of General Students Councils) who failed to go into SNU were publicized the Pan-Korean National Rally and Reunification Festival in each subway station.

The opening ceremony of the Pan-Korean National Rally and Reunification Festival was held in the open theater on 13th of August. This event was composed of two parts. The first part is the active briefing of flood damage recovery and resolution rally of Hanchongnyon for achievement of Pan-Korean National Rally and Reunification Festival. The act of recovery was reported by Kang Kon, who is the 11th chief of Tongilsunbongdae (the advance-guard of reunification). There is a lively discussion on this report. And the members of Tongilsunbongdae published their feeling which is due to recovery motion. And then, the participants made up their minds to do the 2nd recovery of flood damage. Afterward, Pomchonghagnyon song of reunification Hanchongnyon

madang, the field for the students to join together due to sing songs, under the slogan, 'for reunification' was held at in the evening.

On August 14, the Pan-Korean National Conference, the Joint meeting and the 3rd Pomchonghagnyon General Meeting were held in the building of College of Natural Sciences auditorium, under the slogan, 'independence of nation and solidarity'. In the Pan-Korean National Conference, the participants drew the conclusion that we would achieve nation's solidarity, under the slogan, 'the principle of nation's independence'. In Pomchonghagnyon General Meeting, briefing concrete plan of practice. And it deduced that the joint exploration of culture heritage in the history of South Korea and the joint a scientific lecture. In the evening, the eve of the 9th Pan-Korean National Rally was held in the open theater. In that place, Hanchongnyon and Pommimnyon(People's Union Propulsion Committee) demanded that the government should remove National Security Law(NSL) and build the nation's independence.

On August 15, the launching ceremony toward Pannunjom was started in the open theater by the opening Kang's speech. This ceremony was opened the written declaration of Pannunjom's cooperation and about 2,700 members of Pommimnyon and Hanchongnyon took part in it.

(Continued to page 3)

### INSIDE

2 Interview  
Rev. Hong Keun-soo

5 Indepth  
Search out summer school

9 Reportage  
Liberalization of midnight business regulation

6 View Market  
On the effect of bank M&A

7 Indepth  
Infringement upon human right by multi-corporation

10 Focus  
Female activist Margaret Sanger

11 Ears and Eyes  
Visit to Munhwahakkyo Seoul

## Wangsan Students Arrested

In the evening of July 30th, three of Wangsan campus' students the vice-president of Wangsan GSC Im Jung-min (T-94), ex-president of the College of Eastern European Studies Students Council Sung Tai-jai (Ro-94), and ex-chief of School Autonomy Committee Mo Sung-hoon (Hi-90) were taken in by the police from Kyunggi province police station. They were taken away by 60 police officers when they were coming out from the meeting of remained members of Hanchongnyon at a coffee shop near Hansung University.

The students were taken in under article 7 of the National Security Law for being in charge of organizing and affiliating a barbaric group, and are now imprisoned in the Suwon jail. The next day, on the 31st the GSC of Wangsan campus and approximately 60 students went to the Yongin police station to pay a protesting visit and appointed a lawyer on the matter. The chief of CEC of Wangsan campus Park Min-jung (Cz-94) states, "The arrests of the students including the vice-president of GSC of Wangsan will make things tough for the GSC. But the members of CEC will try and come together to make sure that there are no setbacks in the next semester's projects."

For the empty seat of the vice presidency Joo Chang-seok (Cz-92), the president of the College of Eastern European Studies Students Council is currently acting vice president of the GSC of Wangsan campus. The GSC presumes that the three members who were taken into would be out till the end of October.

## New Start for Every HUFSans



Yoon Se-kyong/The Argus

The long foundation struggle which had lasted through out the first semester finally became to the end. The foundation which was full of irrationalities has been removed and the HUFS now had welcomed the new government-elected trustees. And in addition to that, appointing the president of HUFS has been solved. But even though the struggle had ended it is evaluated as only the first step toward the HUFS development.

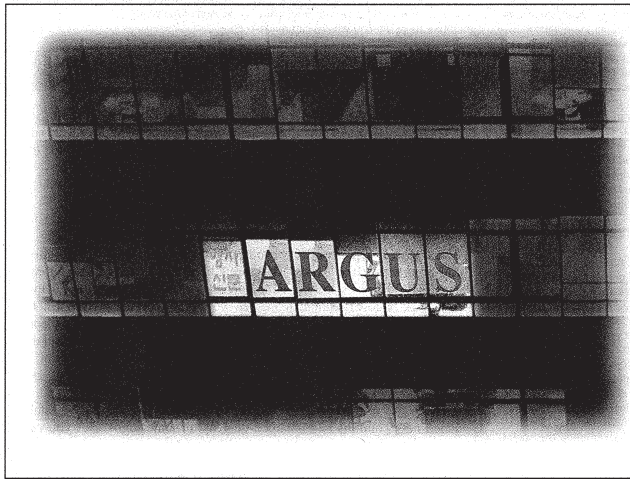
In this point of time, The Argus interviewed the each representatives of consisting members of the school, the new foundation, the both GSCs, the labor union, the Professors' Association and the new president of HUFS, to hear from each of their own viewpoints of the newly appointed trustees to the plans for the school's development.

(Related story on page 4)

## The Argus Expects The 62nd Cup-Reporters

Perpetual light, this is the true picture of 'The Argus' which has come through with the history of HUFS. We are looking for 62nd cup-reporters who will keep on this light.

Deadline of accepting application:  
September 23, 1998  
Further information: Room of The Argus located in  
Student Hall's 2nd Floor  
Tel. 961-4153, 4467 / (0335) 30-4113





# The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

• Professor Publisher: \_\_\_\_\_ Cho Kyu-chul  
• Managing Director: \_\_\_\_\_ Kim Dae-sung  
• English Advisors: \_\_\_\_\_ Yoon Hye-joon, Porter J. Grieco  
• Head Editor: \_\_\_\_\_ Kim So-young  
• Planning Director: \_\_\_\_\_ Kim Yoon  
• Editors: \_\_\_\_\_ Choi Yun-jin, Kang Yon-sob, Yoon Se-kyong  
• Reporters: \_\_\_\_\_ Cho A-rum, Jeong Jee-won, Jeong Min-hee  
\_\_\_\_\_ Kim Kyeong-pyo, Kim Min-kyu, Kim Yoo-nie  
\_\_\_\_\_ Kook Soo-yl, Lee Chang-nam  
\_\_\_\_\_ Oh Dong-chun, Park Hyo-joo

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

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

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

Tel : (0335)30-4113 Fax : (0335)30-4581

Printed by SORICOM Co., Ltd. Tel : 264-7900 Fax : 264-7905

## Editorial

## To Reform the Press Pan-nationally

"The freedom of the press should not be from the political power or the press company's owner."

This is one part of the founding declaration of People's Campaign For Media Reform (PCMR, nonsettled) departed on August 27th. With thought of there being no social reformation without rebuilding of the press, 35 press and civil organizations have got together for the press democratization movement. PCMR basically takes aim at redress of the press by the people, concretely improving the law system related to the press and activating media education. They are also planning to float an alternative media like broadcasting system which the people has an interest. Finally reform of the press that has been stagnant and just right, rises as a realistic problem awaiting solution.

In current critical situation, only the press is never moving at all though almost fields of society are in general reformational atmosphere. The press contradictorily has turned away problems of itself, putting emphasis on preparation to 21st century, globalization and rebuild social structure. They are still speaking for the power, strengthening an ideology of Cold War and making for regionalism and repeat anti-democratic and anti-national doings.

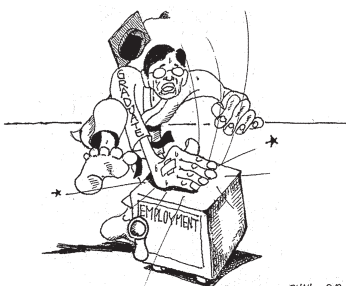
It is the fundamental reason that the press is subordinated to capital logic thoroughly. Like *cheabols* · *jokbols* press, the possessional structure which the owner monopolizes great part of stocks of press company arouses the owner's arbitrary. Certainly it influences on editing and makes impossible to keep real function of the press.

In current economic situation connected with IMF, the people are still wondering why the press so mightily could not acknowledge this crisis in advance. It is due to slack management of the press company which raises great funds from banks and financial companies. So it was difficult for the press to provoke an insolvent operation of the financial crises. The cause of raising trouble more is the press goes to page-adding war with such big debt. Regardless of page-adding, the number of pressman is same as before, so the quality of articles becomes poor.

Till now the press has reigned as the last sanctuary. Finally reformation of the press becomes public opinion as current major subject of conversation. So we have to feel our way on the reform of the press and can not help carrying out rebuilding it actively. First, the political authority should strive for improvement on making systems and legislation related with the press to fix the structure of possessions of the press company. The stocks should not be concentrated on the one side, the people would better get a share of the press company's possession.

Secondly the journalist must try for self-cleaning to recover the natural function of the press: holding in check, guarding and criticizing. To do that the press firstly ought to escape from the logic of capital and become independent. Third, the acceptance has to play much important role to reform the press. Because the level of the people makes decision the level of the press. So, the people themselves should keep capability high to let the press beyond the level leave severely.

To this day how many times did the pure people cry, how many times did they laugh at owing to the distorted press? Hoping this departure of People's Campaign For Media Reform spreads as nation-wide movement, over the joint of the press movement for democracy and citizens' social movement simply.



CHUL-98

Yang Young-chul/Caricaturist of The Argus

Hitting the rock with eggs

## Interview with Rev. Hong Keun-soo

# The Promises Infringing Human Rights More than Former System

On 1 July the government announced that they would not compel the prisoners of conscience to abandon their thought any more. Instead, the government required them to write the written promises abided by the rules and regulations of Korea. In addition, the government said the new system could help our country, an underdeveloped country in the matters of human rights.

But in opposition, there is much dissatisfaction. Many organization of safeguarding human rights asserted that the new system also violated human rights. And nearly half of the prisoners of conscience who were proposed by the government, gave up their only chance of obtaining freedom by saying that they could not sign the memorandum because of unjust the new system. So the Argus met Reverend Hong Keun-soo who is a head of the Joint Counter-measure Committee for Release of the Prisoners of Conscience to find out about the promises

**Reporter :** What is the written promises abided by the rules and regulations of Korea? And, among all 250 prisoners of conscience, only 210 prisoners were proposed by the government to sign on the promises. What is the standard that the government selected them?

**Hong :** The words stands for the meaning exactly. It demands prisoners of conscience to sign on promises that they must observe all the laws of Korea.

And the government did not give freedom to all of them, who signed on promises. Maybe the government selected the prisoners who would not make trouble with them in their opinion. The law must have clear regulations, but our law does not have in the application of a law. So the Ministry of Justice interprets the law and makes applications of the law in their own will.

**R :** Does the new system have any difference from the old system that demands prisoners to abandon their thoughts?

**Hong :** No. There are not any differences at all. In the present situation, it is even worse compared to old days. The old

system was in name only. It just demanded the prisoners of conscience to write down their plans of life after release.

However the new system is the memorandum to abide by all of the laws, which violates human rights. The dead system was, after all, resuscitated by the present government.

**R :** Could you please tell us how the new system infringes on human rights?

**Hong :** Most of all, you must know the difference between the law and morality. The moral takes the motive of a matter seriously. And if the motive is impure, the moral can punish the individual. Needless to say, the punish is in moral dimension.

But the law couldn't punish the motive but the result of the actions. So the law allows the freedom of the motive. And our constitution secures the freedom of conscience as a human right. But this promises trespass the human rights by demanding the prisoners of conscience to observe all of the law. Whether a person observes the law or not, that is the freedom of his conscience.

**R :** By the way, what do you think of the reason why the government made the promises?

**Hong :** The government said that they wanted to release the prisoners of the conscience but they could not help proposing the memorandum to appease the conservative party. However that is just an excuse. If they really want to release them, they



Kang Yon-sob/The Argus

must do that in their first stage of coming into authority. Maybe they made the promises just so that they could maintain their power. Because the prisoners of conscience would act against the government, that is contrary to democracy.

**R :** Park Sang-chun, the Minister of Justice said in the Daily Dong-A July 30th, that the memorandum could protect national security. What is your opinion about this?

**Hong :** There are not any relations between the promises and the national security. Rather, the National Security Law (NSL) that put prisoner of conscience into a cell is against the democracy and injures the democratic system.

**R :** But there are some opinions that the new system symbolizes the efforts of the government to improve the situation of human rights. How do you think about this?

**Hong :** No, I cannot see any marks of efforts. Instead, protesting students and laborers were suppressed even more.

If the government wants to show their efforts, they must release all prisoners of conscience above all. It is not reasonable that the prisoners of conscience of long term exist under the government authorities of Kim Dae-jung whom the foreign press usually call the pioneer of democracy. Naturally, they must abolish the promises and NSL.

**R :** There are 105 prisoners who sign on the promises including Pak No-hai, Paek Tae-wong. What do you think about the reason why they did so? Are there any pressures?

**Hong :** I don't think that there are some torture like the past. Each of them may have personal reason. There are might be mental pressure by family. Some informations of the press that I could not trust would disturb their mind.

**R :** People easily think that they abandon their thoughts or their lives of movement are over. What do you think about?

**Hong :** I don't think so. Shin Young-bok is now moving intently after release. I will give a warm welcome to them. And I expect that they would move attentively. So we should not think they have moral troubles and blame them because we don't put ourselves in their places. What we have to blame is the government, that demands injustice to them.

**R :** Would you please tell us about the plans of the future for the release of the prisoners of conscience related with the promises?

**Hong :** The promises is very injustice. The government said that it is just a paper, but why do they demand it, especially only to the prisoners of conscience?

We will react until the promise is abolished and we need help much more and interests of many people.

By Cho A-rum  
Reporter of News Section

## Here & Beyond

## Applying Literacy Skills Learning Language

By Koh Young-hun

The writer is a professor of Malay-Indonesian Dept.



Maybe you still remember the Korean language and literature class in your high school. At that time we crammed up so many authors, titles of literary works and so on for preparing an examination for entrance to university. What would you answer if I ask you the benefit of that knowledge? Most of you may say, "It's useless".

But we should keep in mind that literary texts would give us great help, especially for foreign language learners, even though we are not scholars and students majoring in foreign language and literature. In this sense HUFsans who have a keen sense of language need to use literary texts to master foreign languages.

Actually, there has been an increase of interest in literature in that foreign language learner can use it. For example, novel, the representative art-form of our age, is the story of the soul that tries to find one's identity, telling readers the search into human heart. In this context, novel, broadly speaking, literary texts, could be used by students because they are very motivating, and authentic materials which have educational values, and develop students' interpretative abilities.

Therefore they expand students' language awareness, and they make it possible for students to talk about their opinions and feelings more fluently through foreign language. In this sense they are great stimuli for foreign language acquisition.

Now we need to examine the possible approaches which we could draw on when using literary texts with students. Let me explain more in detail to think about literary texts and their use in classroom more specifically.

First, I would like to suggest a

'language-based approach' to literary texts.

Studying the language of literary texts helps students to learn foreign languages in more, because detailed analysis of the language of literary texts helps students to make meaningful interpretations or informed evaluations of the language of the texts. In the meantime, this enables students to increase their general awareness and understanding of foreign languages. At this process, students shall be encouraged to use their familiar grammatical, lexical or discursive knowledge to make aesthetic judgement of the text.

Let me give you some examples of this 'language-based activity'. The students of the first level are given three very short and simple poems in foreign language, but without their titles. They are also given a list of six titles - three genuine and three invented. After reading the poems, they are made to decide which title is most appropriate for each poem. For the intermediate level, groups of students are each given different sections of a dialogue from a play, which they then have to rewrite in prose.

When they are finished, they give their versions to members of another group to make them change their proses into dialogues in turn. After that, these two rewritten versions can be compared with the original from the play. Sometimes, students are made to read dialogues from a play using the dialogues from play.

Secondly, 'content-based approach' to literary texts can also be frequently used. In this approach teachers can concentrate on fields such as the history and characteristics of literary movements; the social, political and historical background of a text; literary genres and rhetoric advices,

etc. Students acquire foreign languages by focussing on primary and secondary texts and literary criticism related to them. The mother tongue of the students may be used to discuss the texts, or students may be asked to translate texts from one language into the other.

One of the activities under this approach is that lecturers may ask students to read the beginning of a fairly long poem, and then ask them to write a very brief paragraph (not more than 50 words) summarizing

ing the social, political, and historical background of the poem and their criticism about the poem.

Our school is on the threshold of significant development with new president and renewed members of foundation. I hope that you will learn foreign languages and think about many things of our school and Korea in IMF era enjoying novels in your majoring foreign language in this lovely season of the year.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus reorganized its structure for the new semester. Kim So-young (Ir-3) the former editor has been promoted to the position of head editor. And the former educational director, Kim Yoon (FE-3) has become the planning director.

Three associate editors have been promoted to the position of editor. Yoon Se-kyong (M-2) has taken charge of news section. Choi Yun-jin (Th-2) has moved to theory & critique section and culture section. Kang Yon-sob (L-2) has moved to national section and international section.

And ten cub-reporters who have been trained for 5 months became formal reporters of the Argus. They are Cho A-rum (A-1) and Oh Dong-chun (SCIC-1); news section, Kim Kyeong-pyo (EC&T-1) and Lee Chang-nam (E-1); national section, Jeong Jee-won (C-1) and Park Hyo-joo (Pl-1); international section, Jeong Min-hee (KE-1) and Kim Yoo-nie (Ro-1); theory and critique section and Kim Min-kyu (SS-1) and Kook Soo-yl (E-1); culture section. The new staffs promise the readers of the Argus not to disappoint.

And the Argus thanks Lee Sang-jin (J-3) the former head editor and Lee Jun-hee (F-3) the former editor for their labors.

The Argus also reorganized its editing for the new semester. We established new columns and changed designs of some logos. But you can expect not only the appearance but also the content.



## Search out summer school

# Having Interests in Just Profits Rather than Education

## I. Introduction

The purpose of summer school is to provide to students who do not have sufficient credits to graduate a chance to obtain the credits they need. Students study the subject that they did not obtain credit for during the regular school term during summer or winter vacation. HUFHS has been carrying out this system since 1984.

And this summer vacation, the summer school was opened without fail. This time, 1080 students took summer school courses. Among them, 81 students were freshmen and sophomores. They were few but the number has grown annually. So has the total number. At first, this system was usually used by the seniors, but now many freshmen go to summer school. They do not feel the tension of obtaining credits for graduation. They want to graduate earlier and study their majors when they become seniors. In this way, interest in summer school is increasing among the students. However the school facilities are not improving. So many HUFHSans are complaining.

## II. Body

## 1. The conditions of the summer school

The first thing that students are discontent about is the school fee. The school fee is 59,000 won per credit. This fee was calculated by dividing the average regular registration fee by 20 credits. In addition, the students must pay 10,000 won per subject. So, if a student wants to obtain 4 credits distributed over two subjects, he must pay 256,000 won. The fee is very expensive in comparison with other universities. The average school fee of the other schools is 56,000 won per credit, and most other schools do not charge subject fees. It is a sad fact that the students must groan under this heavy burden in a time of economic crisis.

The second problem is the environment of lecture rooms and the quality of the lectures. In summer it is very hot and in winter it is so cold. This is why students have vacations. Because in these seasons it is very hard for the students to study. But the summer school is opened in these conditions. So the lecture rooms should have an



Owing to bad conditions of summer school, students cannot be satisfied with that.

air conditioning unit in summer and a heating apparatus in winter. However, many lecture rooms at HUFHS do not have this equipment. So the students and the professors easily get tired and the time of the lecture is reduced. Naturally, the quality of the lecture decreases.

The subjects offered have some problems, too. A subject is selected only if student enrollment was 30 or more during the regular school term. So, the subjects offered are limited to the most popular ones. And also there aren't any major subjects offered. Contrary to other schools, HUFHS offers only cultural studies. And the number of these subjects is very few. There are only 17 subjects offered. Most other schools offer 50 to 60 subjects. Moreover, most of the subjects are limited to human studies. Only one subject is not in the field of the human studies.

Finally, most students do not know that they can obtain the credits in Seoul National University (SNU) and Pusan University of Foreign Studies (PUFS), and the school authorities never advertise this to students. So, although their homes may be near SNU or PUFS, some students have to reside near HUFHS just to attend summer school.

## 2. Summer school as commerce

The school authorities say that the lectures of summer school also apply to the credits for graduation just like regular school lectures do and since students have the right to choose, there is no problem. This utterance is irresponsible. During vacation, all collateral facilities do not work well. The library reduces the opening hours, as do the computer labs, the cafeterias, and the book store. So, it is not reasonable that the fee of the summer school should be calculated by the standards of the regular registration fee. And the number of the subjects is few. That is to say, students do not have many rights of choice. So they cannot help listening the lecture to obtain the credit just for graduation. Besides, the quality of lectures decrease relative to the regular semester because the environment of lecture rooms is terrible.

One professor said that there are veiled pressures from the school authorities to be more liberal in marking than during the regular semester. The school is making students think that summer school means a liberal grade. With this, the aim is to attract more students despite the bad condition of the lecture rooms and the lower of the quality of the lectures, and without any investment in improving summer facilities. After all, it is proven that the school authorities treat summer school as commerce. For the sake of commercial profit, they take advantage of students who must complete credits for graduation or who

have bad grades.

## 3. Solution

Most of all, the school authorities must change their thoughts about the summer school. If summer school is equal to regular studies as they maintain, they must treat the summer school the same as they treat regular studies. To do that, the school authorities must establish the school fee reasonably. They must remove the restricted use of all collateral facilities and must reduce the schooling fee. Needless to say, they must invest in the environment of the lecture room to improve the quality of the lecture.

In the case of the subjects offered, the school authorities must increase the number and the quality. Summer school is opened during vacation, so the school authorities must make the most of the special quality of the vacation. Hanlim University and Dongkuk University have established novel subjects. Hanlim University sends students to China to experience life in China. Dongkuk University sends students to a Buddhist temple to live as Buddhist priests for some days. The school authorities must make the most of the special quality of HUFHS just as these other administrations do for their schools. And the lecture preferences of students must have an influence on the policy of the school authorities.

## III. Conclusion

Many schools are now expanding the relative importance of their summer schools in preparation for the introduction of the four-semester system in the future. But, although many students admit the importance of the summer school, the school authorities do not invest in the summer school and instead treat the summer school as commerce. School fees are ridiculously expensive. But there are, not basic investments.

Now is the time that HUFHS should prepare for the future. The school authorities must not be ardently attached to present profit. They must get the summer school into good condition. Policy must reflect the lecture valuations of the students and investment should be made in summer school facilities. In addition, HUFHSans must not think of summer school merely as a good chance to obtain credit easily. Let's make summer school the equal of regular lectures.

By Cho A-rum

Reporter of News Section

Continued from page 1



The headquarter of the 9th Pan-Korean National Rally having a press conference in open theater of SNU on August 15.

After this event got through in the open theater, the representative of *Pommimnyon* was at the head of the procession and *Tongilsunbongdae*, non-government groups, *Seochongnyon* (Seoul Regional Federation of General Students Councils) and each regional *chongnyon*'s students (Regional Federation of General Students Council) bring up the rear toward the gate at the back of SNU to move toward *Panmunjom*. But the riot police prescribed this rally as illegal and threatened that if participants don't break up a meeting, this rally was dispersed by the police. In spite of the demonstration was continued and then, the police helicopters sent the tear water and the fluorescence water to students at 30 minute intervals. Kang Heenam and 5 members of *Pommimnyon*

advance to negotiate directly with the police but they were forcing taken the police station. After the demonstration group concentrated in the main gates, they continued demonstration and demanded remotion the NSL and the release of the arrested member of their organization.

After about 2 hours later, the students of *Hanchongnyon* and members of *Pommimnyon* returned to the open theater. *Hanchongnyon* and *Pommimnyon* estimated this *Pomchongnyon* festival and the Pan-Korean National Rally was a success. Because this rally was held in peace. Afterward, Kang Kon said that *Hanchongnyon* and *Pommimnyon* would continue to struggle for the reunification of nation and demanding the release of students in the open theater.

A few days ago, a joke which pointed out sharply a problem of Korean education situation was carried on a newspaper. A professor and a beggar have something in common: too difficult for them until to be, afterward, however, nothing matters for them. It too makes feel the bitters of our college education situation to just laugh. Of course, not all professors do so. Now, unsystematic college education systems are making the irony like 'the professors who don't study'. The problem is not only the professors. The students who think the college as only the stepping stone for the employment and the college education systems of easy that couldn't walk on the way of the reformation etc. The problems that colleges and universities must correct and solve, are endless. That is to say, now is the time colleges and universities have to change HUFHS through the reformation. And, HUFHS cannot be exception.

Last beginning of August, Sungkunkwan Univ. and Kyunghee Univ. announced university restructuring plan laying stress on the abrogation of the Reshuffle Existing Departments into Division (REDD). And also, the Seoul Nat'l Univ. already made public '244 studies system'. Like these, the wind of college restructuring is blowing to a great number of colleges and universities as well as these universities.

But How about HUFHS? Maybe there are those who think HUFHS doesn't need the restructuring, but HUFHS is also clearly need it. 'Cultivating international talents through foreign languages education', the establishment purpose of HUFHS fades away, and REDD abrogation struggle is presented continually for its contradiction. And also, the Practical English which is made for promoting the natural communication ability, is unsystematic at all. Many students evaluated that it's a mere cramming education of high school, from the students. Moreover, the campus which the government-appointed trustees is dispatched, isn't supported the budget from the government for 5 years. The problems are not only the budget. HUFHS has dishonor and shameful tag which HUFHS is a hotbed of absurdities. Therefore the

restructuring plan has to be made as soon as possible to overcome school's situation.

For last 1st semester, the HUFHS had suffered from the foundation incident. According to a certain staff, the school works were often nearly stopped all through 1st semester because of the foundation incident. So, it's too hard to prepare big and important work like restructuring, he added. But, the reason why they have not propelled this problem is not only slow administration of school authority. To make the restructuring plan, it needs fundamental the campus master-plan. But the master-plan of HUFHS has many problems. The original master-plan made by the late Dr. Kim Heung-bae, is abandoned away because many errors were found in the course of School Autonomy struggle in 1992. After then, more complete master-plan didn't appear any longer to HUFHSans. So, till now, HUFHS has not had systematic development conception to help indicate for HUFHSans where to go. Therefore, rearrangement and strengthening of the master-plan must be prior to make the

frame of restructuring. And, faster administration ability of school authority is needed for fast applying it as soon as possible.

Now HUFHS received new trustees as a result of long foundation struggle and open new semester with them. So, this time is evaluated as most important startline. So HUFHS should take restructuring to make this time as turning point. When somebody asks what you are doing, nobody gives those who does nothing good marks. Only person who acts and goes toward the destination continually could take the trust from the world. Also, if the HUFHS does nothing, the honor of HUFHS has no choice but to injure more and more. Any longshore, the student who don't study and the professor who don't research have to be not in the campus. So, now, HUFHS should dream the 2nd establishment of the school.

By Yoon Se-kyong

Editor of The Argus

## WFFASC Will Be Held With Splendor

'98 World Folk Festival of Arts, Science, and Culture (WFFASC) is to be held at the each place under the theme of 'Chongnyon-Madang (the field for the youth students)' of the challenge and reconciliation'. About 1000 Wansan HUFHSans and 19 departments will participate this event. The WFFASC will be held under the sponsorship of the WFFASC Preparatory Committee and supported by the FILA Korea.

From September 5 to 6, the world people's lifestyle and food festival start in the Korean National Open University and around the Maronnier Park. This

event have an object that is gathering the citizens and to advertise WFFASC. On September 12, the World Folk performance is held in the KBS hall. Its purpose is to make known WFFASC in the concrete.

From September 17 to 20, the World Movie Festival is scheduled to be held at Yoido. The world movie festival will become the main event of the WFFASC. About twenty pieces of movie that are well unknown to the inland are scheduled to be screened in the Wansan campus and Suangyong hall. It will sketch the life of Youth students who adventure on his life.

## Reporter's Note

### Violent Gov't, Nonviolent Hanchongnyon

On August 15, *Tongilsunbongdae* (the advance-guard of reunification) members of the *Hanchongnyon* (Korea Federation of General Students Council) and each university students went inside the Seoul National University through the back gates. When the *Tongilsunbongdae* members stood face to face with the riot policies, neither would yield to the other in their rivalry.

After about 30 minutes, the police helicopter sent out a warning to students. "This assembly is an illegal, so break up at once." In disregard of the threats, students did not move and inch. Several minutes later knowing that the students wouldn't budge, the police helicopters sent tear water down to the students. Just at that moment, an old man being greatly vexed by the riot police and helicopters exclaimed, "That evil policies! Students do not even have any weapons! You are cold as a stone."

The reporter had been with the participants from the start all the end. But never saw any weapons such as iron pipes or petrol bombs. The participants only cried out their rallying word and went to the

gates. However, in spite of nonviolent-movement of participants, the riot policies' suppression was very hard and impersonal.

A crowd of citizen watched the riot police's suppression and burst into anger. Also citizens made a vigorous protest to the riot police against each suppression. Many citizens who watched demonstration sympathized with students requirement which are "the government should remove regulation that *Hanchongnyon* is illegal group" and "security of peaceful rally".

Not any more *Hanchongnyon* is not violent group. *Hanchongnyon* themselves removed violent aspect that has been indicated as a negative aspect of *Hanchongnyon*. But, in spite of transformation of *Hanchongnyon*, the government's suppression did not change. On the contrary, the government assumed a stance of toughness toward *Hanchongnyon*. These situations of the government is self-contradiction. The reporter hopes the government will behave fairly.

By Oh Dong-chun

Reporter of News Section

## CAMPUS BRIEFS

### HUFHSans Process Nonghwal

About 300 students of Imun campus processed *Nonghwal* (Farmers-students solidarity rural activity) in *Soonchang*, *Chunbuk* Province to overcome farmers' hardship together from June 30 to July 9.

And 200 of Wansan campus students headed for *Yeoju*, *Kyunggi* province from June 26 to July 4. The viewpoint of Wansan GSC is 'Solving of Farmers Debts through the cutback in military strength'.

### Open School for Realizing True Education

The College of Education Students Council held their 4th Open School in the building of College of Education from August 3rd to 7th. The open school gives a chance for students of the College of Education to train in actual teaching. It was held under the motto, 'realizing true education'. About 30 students participated in helping out and instructing 65 middle school students in various subjects including *poongmul* (Korean folk music) and drama.



Oe dae Hahbo

### Model U.N. Will Be Held

The 22nd Model United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly, supervised by HUFHS, Model U.N., is to be held in *Aekyung* Hall in the Graduate school of Interpretation and Translation on September 18, 3 p.m. under the agenda "Establishment of New Maritime Order for Sustainable Development". The U.N. proclaimed this year as the year of the sea, and so the General Assembly will emphasize main matters of the sea concerning the interests of each country. It is hosted by the GSC of HUFHS and supported by the General Alumni Association



Interview on dispatching the new trustees

# To Achieve Campus Democracy for the New Start

► Byun Hyung-yoon, the new chief-trustee of HUF

## For the Change to President-centered Structure



**Reporter :** Could you tell us your impression of taking charge of new chief-trustee?

**Byun :** I'm serene. I couldn't think I shall become a new chief-trustee of HUF. I have charge of it suddenly but I'll work sincerely on my duty. And, other trustees have contributed to our society democracy and they are also have many experiences in each part. So, I think I'll do my best with them.

**R :** How do you evaluate the foundation struggle of HUFs all through 1st semester?

**Byun :** Before I become the government-appointed trustee of HUFs, I had known anything about HUFs. So I think I cannot evaluate it at random. But now I'm getting to watch, listen and know step by step. So far as I know, invisible breakup between Imun and Wangsan GSC is continued. It could be regarded as a kind of pain in the course of long struggle but, the impression of HUFs which outside watch us, is not good.

**R :** Please tell us what is the role of HUFs foundation in the future.

**Byun :** So far, HUFs foundation has too much rights and powers. Therefore I will reduce foundation's duties and hand over these rights to the HUFs president. I expect HUFs will be managed centering the president. And the foundation will just give monetary support.

And also, we will reform unfavorable conditions in former days as opposite again reigning and despotism of foundation. First, we'll establish the democracy of the campus and the security of the campus self-determination. Second, sincere services and support toward the campus. Third, clear management of the campus under the public principle. And finally, we'll try to make the most of the particu-

ty which our school is the university of foreign studies. I have ever heard that HUFs Union and Wangsan GSC ask for organizing of the Campus Administration Committee (tentatively named) but, if I realize above-mentioned role of foundation, I think Campus Administration Council isn't needed. And, since I'm become the new chief-trustee, I will try to realize it absolutely.

**R :** The university which the government-appointed trustees are dispatched couldn't be provided a budget from the government, and the reputation of the school is defamed. How do you overcome these adverse factors?

**Byun :** HUFs is the situation which run into red figure not yet. Even if HUFs couldn't be provided a budget, I think the situation will be getting not so much worse. The budget problem isn't solved easily. So, I can't tell you detail solving plan right now. And I think that the problem about the dishonor may be recovered if our school's all members discharge their duties.

**R :** What is the problem HUFs has to solve most urgently?

**Byun :** Now that the president of HUFs was elected in the board-trustees conference, last 24th of August. So, the most important problem was solved. Now, there are so many other problems but we have to solve practicable problems first. The problems like the campus removal to Ja-Gok-dong or the patent development of Imun & Wangsan campus, couldn't be solved fast. The board of trustees are investigating our school's all problems and plans now. So, I cannot reply right now what is the most urgent problem.

**R :** Is there anything you want to say to the HUFsSans?

**Byun :** HUFs is good university. So you should try to maintain and develop our school. The trustees will do our best for normalization of the campus so I want the HUFsSans to fulfill their duties. If all members of the campus do so, I think our HUFs will develop greatly.

By Yoon Se-kyong  
Editor of The Argus

Since the Ministry of Education promised the change of all HUFs foundation trustees with publishing the result of special inspection on May 11, announced a list of nine government-elect trustees on last July 19. Once the members of the school welcome to be dispatched the new board in our school, they worried whether the new board play their role well or not. So representatives of each group in HUFs their thoughts about dispatching the government-elect trustees.....Ed.

► Cho Kyu-chul, the new president of HUFs

## Needed to Cooperate Among All Members of HUFs



**Reporter :** First congratulate on being elected to the president of HUFs. What's your feeling of being elected?

**Cho :** First of all, I feel the responsibility. But I will do myself best to develop HUFs with the members of the school. Also, I will concentrate my attention on foreign language training and regional studies research which make a HUFs's feature.

**R :** Could you tell us about dispatching the new board and a member?

**Cho :** I think that this dispatch by the Ministry of Education is very suitable measure and the member is man who is respected from society and is estimated to very objective persons. Also, I expect that they will solve the current problems in the school well and make its effort for HUFs development.

**R :** What is the most prior problem with the new foundation has to solve?

**Cho :** First of all, it is important to decide the direction for HUFs development. To achieve is needed to make the committee for campus removal to Ja-Gok-dong and for removing Ja-Gok-dong's greenbelt. And the committee for campus removal to Ja-Gok-dong should decide whether removal Ja-Gok-dong or not until early of next year. And it is needed to

organize the committee for HUFs development including foundation, professors, staffs, students, alumni, and parents of students. This committee must be raised to the organization which can decide very important problem in the school. The new board also have a work on punishment and personnel administration of staff. And there are still a problem on budgeting which is delayed due to the incident of foundation.

**R :** What do you think is the role of the government-elect chief trustee?

**Cho :** The foundation only should take charge of the school's management. That is to say, it is separation between school affairs and management. The foundation has control of school facilities, finance and personnel administration of the staffs. But if the foundation interfere in school affairs' administration, it is clearly acting over foundation authorities. This foundation incident is apparent example that breaks such basic rule.

**R :** Finally, is there anything you want to tell to the new foundation and the members of the school?

**Cho :** The image of HUFs is much damaged by the foundation incident. So we should reborn and develop the school by taking dispatching the new board a opportunity. But to achieve these is needed to cooperation and solidarity between all members of HUFs. And each members of HUFs should take charge of their role in their current position. Besides these, I want to hold an event which all members of HUFs can harmonize.

By Kang Yon-sob  
Editor of The Argus

► Chung Il-yong, the president of PA

## Time to Accept Creative Suggestions



**Reporter :** First can you tell us about the Professors' Association (PA)'s viewpoint of the new board?

**Chung :** We are generally satisfied. We believe that our request to the Ministry of Education has been reflected. We had requested that the members of the new foundation should be democratic with a wide vision in school development who has will in reforming HUFs.

**R :** What is the most prior problem the new foundation has to solve?

**Chung :** Now that the new president of the HUFs is appointed, it is the time to work how to make HUFs to be the leading university in the world centering the new president.

**R :** What do you think is the role of the government-elect chief trustee?

**Chung :** Generally private school foundation has many irrationalities. Many of them are managed self-righteous, thinking that the foundation is a personal property. Not thinking like this is the right way.

Since the elected chief trustee, prof. Byun Hyung-yoon is known for integrity, we expect him to be fair and legal. Also he should now put effort in supporting funds from the alumni and the government.

**R :** Could you tell us about PA's future plans?

**Chung :** We see our role is very important. We will try to deliver our suggestions and questions actively on the management and development of the school to the foundation so it could be reflected. And also since the PA is not yet a legal group we are planning to make it a legal group in campus.

**R :** Finally, is there anything you want to ask to the new foundation and the members of the school?

**Chung :** As for the school and the country we are in same crisis. But when thought again, it can be a chance. The irrationalities would have been revealed someday. A crisis can be a chance. I hope that the new foundation would innovate the old structural problem and help the school sincerely by accepting creative suggestions.

And as for the students, their role were very important in designating the old foundation. With their creative power, I hope they will study hard and prepare for their future to make the better circumstances.

By Choi Yun-jin  
Editor of The Argus

► Joo Chang-seok, the acting vice-president of Wangsan GSC

## Discussion Needed To Clear Foundation Incident



have the plan about the meeting with Imun in the future?

**Joo :** After the new trustees were dispatched, we have ever suggested to Imun GSC let's prepare the great discussion which would be held 19th of Aug. But it was so difficult to process together because the situation of Imun GSC gone wrong.

After the discussion was broken off, we have plan that suggest the joint preparing of the next discussion to Imun GSC. And Wangsan GSC welcome anything both campuses can do together, also we will suggest the joint to Imun continually.

**R :** Now, the president of GSC could not come often in Wangsan. Moreover, even the vice-president had got arrested by the police last July. How does GSC cope with the situation which few member of GSC remain, and act about the foundation matters in the future?

**Joo :** Last 18th of Aug. the conference of Central Management Council was held. In that time, we confirmed our determination to regain the trust which lost from the students in these days. Now, we think the crisis is the opportunity. So, as the vice-president got arrested, maybe we attain the chance which we stand up again.

First of all, we will try to recover scattered conference system. And we are suggesting to work together again to the former members who stopped GSC acts on 1st semester.

**R :** What is the say do you want to the new trustees and the students?

**Joo :** We hope to making Campus Administration Committee as soon as possible. This committee means a kind of campus organization which the students, the faculty, the professors and the parents of students take part in and their opinions are reflected. The member of the committee exercise their influence about general campus management such as the deliberation of budget, drawing up solving plan about welfare problems. We must achieve the campus democracy through such committee.

By Yoon Se-kyong  
Editor of The Argus

► Oh Seung-hoon, the president of Imun GSC

## Relation of Cooperation and Restrain Required



**Reporter :** First can you tell us about the Imun GSC's viewpoint of the new board?

**Oh :** We are sorry that there weren't any steps listening to the suggestions of the members of HUFs and that the progress of appointment wasn't open to the public while appointing the new trustees. And for the trustees, each of them are respectable. But I think that the one who knows HUFs most well are the alumnus. I miss that there weren't many HUFs graduates.

**R :** What was the contents of the talks you had with the trustees and its result?

**Oh :** There were two things we had delivered to the trustees. First thing was to deliver the process and the essence of the foundation struggle in last semester. And the next thing we had talked about was the plans for HUFs's development in afterward. We had expressed our thoughts that HUFs can no longer be a possession and must be the school for HUFsSans and the society. The trustees agreed with us and that they would always welcome the students. This may be a success you would call.

**R :** How far have you planned for the HUFs's development?

**Oh :** For last semester, we had an enemy to get rid of. But since it is done, the contents are more important now. I think there are 3 steps in school autonomy

struggle now. First, getting rid of the contradictions like Park Seung-joon in campus completely. Next is organizing Campus Administration Committee which is a committee for the representatives of each subjects of the school. We need a guarantee in law and system of our role in this organization. Our responsibility and the rights as the owner of this school should be protected. Finally, we are going to work on the unfinished parts. For example, we proclaimed to move the campus to Ja-Gok-dong. To realize this we have the greenbelt problem. So conducting signature-obtaining campaign and lobbying the alumnus we should make the circumstances more actively.

**R :** There are still many disagreement with the Wangsan campus. How much have you met and do you have any plans for the joint struggle?

**Oh :** We have met once since the appointment of the trustees. But the gap between the two campus has exposed. Basically, there were difference in viewing the last semester's struggle. As for the Imun campus, the GSC thought that we had to struggle in order to clean out foundation and for the HUFsSans' good. But Wangsan on the other hand, insists more on the truth of this incident. We need an open place to debate over what is good for HUFs.

**R :** Lastly do you have anything to say to HUFsSans and to the new board?

**Oh :** As said before, HUFs mustn't be personal property. For the right ways to HUFs development, the HUFsSans and the trustees should have the relation of cooperation and restrain.

By Choi Yun-jin  
Editor of The Argus

► Chang Gun, the president of HUFs Union

## Organizing Committee For Campus Self-determination



**Reporter :** What is the view of HUFs Union about the new trustees dispatch?

**Chang :** I think the dispatch of the new trustees is unavoidable for the democratic reform of the campus. HUFs Union regard all members suitable on the standard of assignment the member of campus have suggested because they have progressive trend and they have tried to develop our society during their life. So, we are significant this dispatch and welcome them.

**R :** What do you think the new trustees must solve which matter most immediately?

**Chang :** The president of HUFs was elected. So, HUFs Union think the campus management system of centering the president must be achieved as soon as possible. The former foundation has too many rights. Therefore, the trustees should turn over the reins of campus management to the president. And then, they must make the member of campus organize the Campus Administration Committee. If so, the democracy of the campus will be built up fast.

**R :** Is HUFs Union planning the meeting with new trustees?

**Chang :** On 13th of Aug. we have ever asked for the meeting to the chief-trustee. But, he rejected he want to meet after the

announcement of election of the HUFs president. The meeting with other trustees except the chief-trustee is processed from the end of July. We're pointing out contradiction of foundation and ask for establishment of Campus Administration Committee and so on.

**R :** Could you tell us HUFs Union's plan about foundation matters in the future?

**Chang :** Prof. Cho is elected as the president of HUFs as we want, so HUFs Union will try to organize Campus Administration Committee and construct statue of the campus of 21 century with him. And HUFs Union will unit our efforts on the development of HUFs plan and campus democracy.

**R :** Tell us anything you want to say the new trustees and HUFsSans please.

**Chang :** I think that the new trustees have to exercise their rights democratically because there were many problems in the rights and duty of trustee for several years. And the trustees should try to collect HUFsSans' opinions and open their mind always toward HUFsSans. And also, HUFs Union ask for turning over the rights of 'personnel management', 'school affairs' and 'administration' to the HUFs president. I hope they heal the conflict and disruption in campus during 1st semester foundation struggle.

And I want HUFsSans to know that the foundation incident of lastdays is not power fighting around the president election but the substance of the incident is in structural evil of foundation.

By Yoon Se-kyong  
Editor of The Argus



In advance of the 'Liberalization' on civil issue

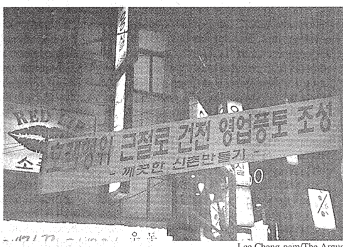
# The Abolition of the Act on Midnight Business Regulation Is at a Variance

- As for the current situation, there is no resolution about this law -

## I. Introduction

Korea society has been jammed with various fields in the era of IMF. Recently, there have been supposed to 'Abolition of the Act on midnight business regulation' which is brought up by the government since the end of the June. Especially, midnight business related drinking is spotlighted by this Law. In a forthcoming situation, there has been reasonable legitimacy that the government justify this law. On the other hand, there also have been negative opinions whether this law is proper or not by the civilian side.

The government side insists that this law is needed to publish by the newly national atmosphere with keeping abreast of a changed government. To the contrary, the general civilian sides are in a great urgency that the role of government is to keep a peaceful and bright society which has no criminal and midnight drinking problem. But the government sides (The Health and Welfare Ministry and The National Assembly) only intend to have a upcoming procedure of this law without fundamental considering of the real aspect of Korea drinking culture. In this controversial juncture, the reporter has the story on the spot and give a latest.



This placard is hung all over the Sinchon area. In an upcoming of this law, it is wonder how this is effective.

## II. The reality of night bars, related places on the spot

With a heavy rain and poor visibility in Sinchon street, there was nothing clear that can distinguish ingoing from outgoing people toward bus and subway station. Unexpectedly, many bars and stores for the youth were still on business with a much glittering sign board. What we called *bbiggi* who lead companies into bar and stores approached everybody who passing the road with having a coax saying for getting many companies, lately, these men

have been spread on a large scale near the Sinchon area. Judging from this aspect, probably two or three out of ten people may have experienced these men's approach especially in Kang-nam, Jang-nam area and mainly central commercial places nationwide.

Straightly, going toward a great crowd in Sinchon street. Approximately 70% of them were the youth. The reporter could see a crowd of *bbiggi* with a equipment of hand phone. They avoid watcher's supervision with recognizing proper companies by their own established language or sign. So purposely, the reporter pretended to be a company, then they secretly approached the reporter. He continuously said that his bar didn't close over night and was not

toward the police and inform them of that accident which is a fierce fight among the youth. They made a rough explanation (they should be off and they should be always all carefully eyes and ears in this area. And they should monitor and control all the situation that happen in this area as well as watching those bars that occur like the violence cases). But now, they were on their way to a police station for another turn by turn. And they had no will to keep on a guard. In this ironic situation, the government only repeats their position through this law. But it is not efficient for the government to put many watchers into supervising midnight bars, stores. As the reporter looks into the detailed reason of government's position, they don't reflect on possible side effects of this law. Also, they don't consider any reality.

Looking another edge of the road, there was a outstanding bar which consisted of well organized *bbiggi*. The reporter was led by them intentionally for the purpose of having an interview with the owner of that bar. Making believe to be a company in that bar, the reporter asked bar owner for a questionnaires with a affirmative consent. The owner of that bar was already well known about this law that will be published by the government, he show a affirmative response. Naturally, if this law is published, bar owners will get more profits than this law was prohibited by the former government. The owner of that bar had more saying about this law's good effects. It can improve more liberated atmosphere in drinking culture and many owners can compete among them without any kinds of illegal act. And what is better is that many *bbiggi*s will disappear. But this is not the right indication. Even if the *bbiggi* will disappear, these men will show up in the dark place where no watcher supervise again. And there will be many *bbiggi*s even in bus or subway station for more profits secretly. Actually this was verified when the reporter walked near those places over 24 hours. At least, there were four or five *bbiggi*s that the reporter met. Nevertheless, the government also have a position that these *bbiggi*s will disappear. But as the reality shows, the position of the government is vain without deep recognizing this current situation. According to the recent news report, the

government watcher has had a unsound relationship which is money-oriented with bar owners in the name of keeping a social order. They looked over many bars which show illegal act that run over the regulated

ic ignoring attitude toward every sector's urgent wishes for improving the level of life and welfare. Therefore, they required to be reconsidered this law seriously for the public.



The Sinchon street at midnight is full of the youth. Actually, these splendid sign boards have a great effect on the youth.

## III. Conclusion

Society itself have not been fully matured for changing law and liberating policies which are made by a proper process with the politicians and policy-makers. Currently highly to be problematic and untangle is the 'Abolition of the Act on midnight business regulation' that echoed by the loud voice between civilian and governmental side. The fundamental reasons that the governmental sides mean to legalize this law

are efficiency for monitoring these midnight business, rooting out all the improper relationship between the bar owner and watcher and 'Liberalization wind' is reflected as the regime changes. But these vain logics that the government insists have no righteous reason. Therefore, president Kim Dae-jung government will have good reason to publish 'Abolition of the Act on midnight business regulation' on the condition of getting a unbiased consideration of making law and guaranteeing clear transparencies suggested by the government itself. Otherwise, these clandestine and degenerated aspect of drinking culture will not be able to be solved.

The governmental position which will be allowed to permit over 24 hour should have righteous legitimacy to publish this law, under the condition that above all, the government side should be clear themselves with positive and spontaneous attitude having when they do their job such as controlling and monitoring all the civil problems.

Hence, the civilian side should not just repeat anti-positions toward the government. In actuality, for the sake of withdrawing this law, general people and Non-Governmental Organization's determined resisting toward government's policies are in great demand and should take participate in making and changing some law to make it new. Also needed is for the people to criticize and have a interest in all civil issues.

By Lee Chang-nam  
Reporter of National Section

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

# Factionalism, Endless Source of Confusion

On August 17th, the National Assembly met and organized committees for the latter half of 15th term for a first time since the period of the former half which the law says ended three months ago. Such crippled operation of the House made great sensation because it results non-policy situation for so long time even in such serious economic crisis. In particular, as you see in the unparalleled low turnout of 7-21 reelection & by-election, the fury of people about Assemblymen that repeat struggles for their power regardless many other problems, like nation-wide floods is prevailing in our society.

It is possible to say that distrust about politics and indifference due to it of people so spreads now because of the wrong tendency of our modern politics which forms factions and has priority to their political advantages together in them. After when Lee Seung-man who had stood on the start-line of Korean modern politics, scouted pro-Japanese to establish his own political position, the factionalism became one of key-words which characterizes Korean politics. For a long time, some conspicuous figures like 3 Kims have lead currents of politics and other politicians formed parties with each of those figures as leader. Such parties were formed and disappeared continuously following what lead politicians do, so its history has represented that of modern politics of Korea.

There were some people that had been construed that factionalism of Korean politics as results of partisan propensity which party disputes in Chosun Dynasty show. But, as many people know now, it just came from the colonialist historical view invented by Japanese imperialism to implant the inferiority to Korean people. On the contrary, considering very similar ways of modern politics between Korea and Japan that politicizes factionalism, it would not be so impossible to guess that Japanese politics has had influence on Korea.

Some other experts indicate the short record of Korean modern politics as the reason of factionalism. While the western society has established their modern political system like now gradually for hundreds years, Korea accepted and had to fit it on Korean own situation for fifty years. Consequently, Korea could not assimilate three types of societies- agricultural, industrial and information-oriented society- and still has characters of agricultural and industrial society even in information-oriented one.

Factionalism is one of modifications of tendency to make groups that agricultural society needed for its efficiency, so it should be swept away as soon as possible. At first, foundation of microscopic value and aim which could be over political advantages of each party or politician is needed. The disputes in the National Assembly would not be impossible, if they do it along the basic aim and value. Secondly, the organization that people can supervise politicians even after the election should be made. Because there is no means to exert influences on the National Assembly, they have had no attention to people's claim except the election. Surely, those should be go ahead on the self-examination and change of politicians themselves.

Though the National Assembly has been forced to meet by public opinion and started to work, the prospects about political situation are discouraging. The Assemblymen of the majority opposition party, the Grand National Party which faces the national convention on August 31st shows antagonism among its each factions and many people guess that after that day there would be great remodeling in political world. Moreover, the union ruling National Congress for New Politics and United Liberal Democrats seem started to be pitted against each other to maintain the superiority in power.

Such gloomy situation is not only dangerous in continuously changing world, particularly like nowadays, but representative example of 'great-cost & low-efficiency' policies. Now, half of century passed since Korean government established in 1948, it is time to escape from underdeveloped politics and pursue advanced one.

By Kim Yoon  
Planning Director of The Argus

# Sunshine Policy

## Treat N.K. Like Cancer Patient

## Consider the Reality of S.K.

There are several *Daejabo* (wall posters) in the fourth story of the library. They read: "If the Han-chongryon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) is an association that benefits the enemy, is the N.K. enemy?" Well, what's the natural character of the N.K.? Enemy, or Family? Is it a 'rouge state' bent on producing missiles and nuclear weapons to threaten the S.K.? Or, is it a struggling, famine-stricken bastion of Communism, eager to change its way? The successful foreign policy entails a good understanding about its object. President Kim Dae-Jung took the N.K. as the same family and pursued his 'Sunshine policy' designed to warm the relation with Pyongyang.

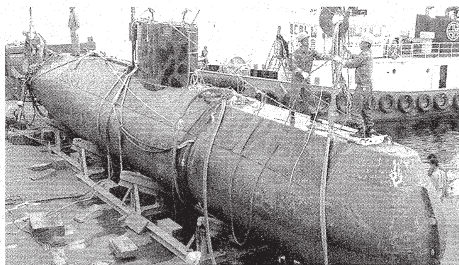
Some hard-liners in Seoul oppose to his 'Sunshine policy' as too conciliatory toward Pyongyang that has shown nothing but hostility toward the S.K. But I dissent from their policy. At present, many people in N.K. are starving and its massive military machine is slowly disintegrating. In this situation, most important goal of Pyongyang would be survival. Of course, there are some hard-liners in Pyongyang those who sent the submarine and divers two months ago into the east sea. On the other hand, I believe its moderate liners hope to shake hands with the United States or S.K. So there may be a competition between hard liner and moderates toward S.K. All that we have to do is to help the latter. 'Sunshine policy' will encourage the moderate.

Besides, the four power, the U.S., China, Japan and Russia that surround the Korean peninsula are supporting 'Sunshine policy' of Kim's government. That is to say, None seeks hegemony, or ideology in Korean peninsula and wants

to avoid war in the region. This is a great plus for Kim Dae-jung, who is in the position and has an ability to take advantage of this situation by making relation better in the region.

Considering these situations, I think Kim's alternative is right. We have to treat the N.K. like a cancer patient: keep the comfort level up and hope that a cure

A few days ago, President Kim Dae-jung signified an announcement unexpectedly that he will have an on-going procedure of 'Sunshine policy' toward the N.K. With announcing this policy, he said, "The Sunshine policy is a new one. I will not admit any assault act by the N.K. We will go to the way of compromise and cooperation." Some



'Sunshine policy' has been at stake by N.K.'s submarine infiltrating and given heating controversies by the opposition party and conservative press.

will be found before the patient expires. Maintaining that course of treatment may be the toughest task during his presidency. And, the next four to five years will be the most crucial era in the history of modern Korea. I expect his strategy to bring us good effects.

people make a compliment to such policies. They said, "there are many advantageous strategies economically and politically such as mutual cooperation, harmonization. And 'Sunshine policy' is different from another policy which has been taken the hard attitude to N.K."

However, 'Sunshine policy' doesn't consider the situation of the S.K. At first, in processing of this policy, economy of the S.K. can't keep up with this. Moreover, lately highly spotlighted issue, eco-

By Cho Young-chun  
Sophomore of English Education Dept.

By Kim Sun-ae  
Freshman of Law Dept.  
In Yeungnam University.



## Bank M&amp;A and its impact



## Wind of Financial Reform Is Blowing



Jung Yoo-shin

Many of the institutional problems in the Korean economy are deeply rooted in the structural deficiencies of the banking sector. In an effort to revitalize the economy, the Korean government has demonstrated its determination to correct the financial system, unfolding several intensive measures to restore confidence in the market. In order to strengthen the competitiveness of the banking sector, the government has engineered the disposal of unsound banks through coercive mergers and acquisitions. On June 29, 1998, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) announced a list of five non-viable commercial banks whose business operations are to be suspended, following the review of rehabilitation plans submitted by 12 troubled banks whose BIS capital adequacy ratios were below the 8 percent level. Those five banks were taken over by five relatively sound banks under a purchase and assumption formula (P&A), in which assets and liabilities of non-viable banks are taken over by merger banks. For example, Kookmin Bank, whose capital adequacy ratio is relatively high, merged Daewoo Bank that has a large amount of bad loans. Hana Bank, whose management has been very cautious for careless lending to keep loan situation sound, acquired Chungchong Bank. Similarly, Shinhan Bank, KorAm Bank and Housing and Commercial Bank of Korea merged Dongwha Bank, Kyonggi Bank and Dongnam Bank each. The gap between assets and liabilities of closed banks, which results from huge amount of bad loans, will be compensated either by the government participation in equities of merger banks or by government deposit of newly issued government bonds.

The remaining seven banks have received conditional approvals for their reform plans and they will need to raise their BIS capital adequacy ratios to 6 percent by March 1999, 8 percent by March 2000, and 10 percent by the end of 2000. Among them, those commercial banks (whose corporate assets do not exceed 5 billion won) and regional banks will only need to achieve a 4 percent BIS ratio by

March 1999, 6 percent by March 2000, and 8 percent by the end of 2000, on the condition that they do not engage in any international business. Those seven ailing banks that were conditionally approved were authorized to remain operational on the condition that they implement more drastic restructuring and rehabilitation plans. The stringent restructuring plans will have to include merger/acquisition with one of other Korean banks as well as the replacement of current bank heads and the closure of loss-making branches. We see Hanil Bank and Commercial Bank of Korea announced to merge into a new bank. In addition, other banks like Cho Hung Bank and Korea Exchange Bank try to choose a proper bank for their merging.

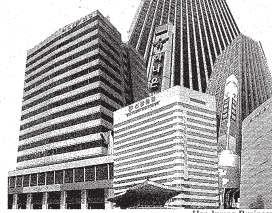
Then, what impact do such mergers of banks have on Korean financial market and economy? First, let think about the effect on financial market. The merger and acquisition of banks will have the effect of increasing the liquidity of assets. This is because sound assets and deposits of banks can be protected against any problems associated with their insolvent assets because government will buy those insolvent assets. In addition, the merged banks can save unnecessary expenditure on wages by reducing their redundant offices, business operations, and employees. There, however, remain some concerns. In Korea, it is extremely difficult to lay off employees, especially because of the militant trade unions. Unlike in the United States where massive layoffs are familiar phenomena, Japan, whose banking system is similar to Korea, did not have any substantial layoffs following M&As (Mergers & Acquisitions) in the financial sector. Furthermore, if the wages of the merged banks are adjusted to the previously higher ones between the two, they will end up spending more money on wages after the merger. Closing down overlapping branch offices is not expected to have a substantial cost saving effect either. Even in the United States where M&As take place fairly frequently, the closing of branch offices is not common because customers at the closed branch offices tend to open up new accounts with different banks nearby rather than move to the newly merged branch. In these cases, it is difficult to enjoy any immediate economies of scale or synergy effects through M&As between banks.

Concerns have been also raised on whether sound banks might also become financially distressed by acquiring insolvent banks. In the disposal process of five non-viable banks, the acquiring banks did

not have any obligation to rehire all the employees from the banks being taken over. However, these five healthy banks could become financially unstable as they are expected to experience resentment from the acquired banks employees, improper asset revaluation of the banks they took control of, and opposition from their own shareholders.

Indeed, these five sound banks may see their credit ratings drop further as some rating agencies have expressed concern over their acquisition of insolvent banks. Fortunately, the Korean government is determined to remove such undesirable factors and has pledged its financial support to prevent the five sound banks from becoming financially non-viable.

Once the disposal of insolvent banks is



The bank M&A continues to increase, which will arouse a big impact in Korean financial system.

complete, more intensive and comprehensive M&As are expected to come in the near future in order to enhance the overall competitiveness of the financial system. Currently, following the announcement of merger between Hanil Bank and Commercial Bank of Korea, Hana Bank and Boram Bank are concretely discussing a possible merger, while the government is attempting to engineer a merger between Cho Hung Bank, Commercial Bank of Korea, and Hanil Bank who have previously received conditional approvals from the FSC. These banks are, however, more interested in recapitalization through attracting foreign capital than in mergers because M&As normally accompany several problems such as bad credits and massive layoffs.

Next, let me explain the effect of merger between banks on corporate sector. In the short run, the restructuring of the banking sector could intensify the credit crunch in the corporate sector. Commercial banks will inevitably become more conservative

in their asset management as their BIS capital adequacy ratios are used to determine their soundness. In fact, at the end of 1997 and again in June of this year, the banking sector has called in loans in order to reduce their BIS ratios that resulted in a 6 trillion won reduction in total banking loans. In particular, a number of small and medium enterprises that held close business relations with the exit-ordered banks are facing increased financial pressure. The acquired banks old business deals have not fully recognized, thus their business operations, such as payment guarantees and trade finance, have technically been halted. Meanwhile, there has been a rapid capital outflow mainly because the trust deposits of acquired banks have not been fully guaranteed. Additionally, the banks concerned are expected to suffer from layoffs, various disagreements relating to details, and reductions in their credit ratings during the process of M&As.

Nonetheless, the structural adjustment in the banking sector is expected to produce many positive effects in the long run. It will gradually make the financial sector more stable and transparent as well as lower the risk-premium by the disposal of ailing banks and non-performing loans. As financial institutions business operations will be normalized around sound banks, the credit crunch caused by the restructuring process will eventually be eased. This is because sound banks will become more capable of undertaking corporate bonds and will recover their credit function as a result of increased liquidity. M&As are also expected to bring up management efficiency by reducing redundant business operations and branch offices.

Once the banking sector is actually restored to normal, which may take longer than anticipated, then the government emphasis on the emergence of leading banks will be justified. These so-called leading banks are to be established through mergers led by sound banks. These banks will lead the banking sector, thus enhancing the competitiveness of domestic financial institutions as a whole. In addition, the diversification of their business activities will make the financial sector more efficient and competitive. Like many other reform measures, however, it will take a while for the leading banks to fulfill their anticipated roles in the financial system as it will take a considerable amount of time for recapitalization through capital increase (government financing, increase of shares owned by foreign investors, etc.) and disposal of non-performing loans.

The writer is the head of financial team in Daewoo Economic Research Institute.

## Media Reading

## Human Rights Are Crushed With the Viewing Rate

Making good world of Seo Se-won, a program of Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS) has been a hot issue in the broadcasting world. This program has affirmative functions that the gap between urban community and rural community is made narrow by casting the old people in rural. But it is televised unfashionable features of them without deleting. In these programs, the old people that are ignorant of the world is ridiculed. We feel the inhumanity of doing others harm that make fun of people to raise the viewing rate in these programs. That is to say, drive people into special situation and many viewers steal a glance at them through television screen. In the way, viewers' interest is satisfied with their bewilderment, but only at the cost of raising the viewing rate. The inhumanity of these entertainment program is the serious cause that infringe on human rights. And that lays the root on the program of revealing current affairs (SBS).

In reality, such programs to encroach on human rights was frequently shown to 'Program on disclosing Sisa'. Although that program has affirmative functions that reveal social evils and realize a society of justice, it occasionally becomes disputes whether infringe human rights or not. For example, 'Assistance intercourse between minor and middle-aged man, new alibi (part-time job) of teenagers', which is televised by Munhwa Broadcasting Center (MBC) PD Pocketbook on June 16, is criticized by reason of sensationalism and devastating human rights. This program, which discloses real problem of assistance intercourse that is imported from Japan, took a real state of assistance intercourse where is raised around Nowon station of Seoul and Juan station of Incheon through secret camera. But the producer televised their face frame that took a picture in inn room, car inside and their interview contents by giving money to girls who made assistance intercourse. Also, the staff severely televised middle-aged man's action and interview contents without deleting by laying a trap-camera him. Besides the program of PD Pocketbook, many problems are seen to the program which is directed by current affairs magazine of MBC. That program's contents is to criticize over-drinking alcohol culture of university students in the orientation for freshmen. But the producer was accused of infringing portrait right with taking the orientation by secret camera. After all, they lost in the lawsuit.

On the other hand, these programs are also shown to other broadcasts. 'Documentary World of Man Sung-kan, want to know that of SBS, the topic was New kinds human trade, many people are selling yet', had the content of infringing human rights. This program accused a laborer in Seoul station without any certain proofs of 'parigun' (a man who transfer runaway girls to human trade group) by using secret camera. Also, SBS staffs took advantage of a high school woman who plays a role according to scenario to guide a crime. Although the staff is permitted from her and her parents, to lay a trap-camera minor is apparently to encroach on human rights.

Except over listed examples, some documentaries and current affairs revealing program which are televised recently are criticized by the reason of encroaching human rights to raise the viewing rate. Some staffs said 'There are not a suitable source for revealing current affairs. And many viewers prefer more sensational and stimulating program to boring and uninteresting program.' But documentaries and Sisa revealing program almost have the low viewing rate. Although that program played a role that reveal social evils and realize a society of justice, it isn't easy to televise that program consistently. So each broadcaster searches for more sensational source to maintain that program. If one broadcaster's documentary program made the viewing rate high with special source, other broadcaster's documentary program searches for more stimulating and sensational source to raise the viewing rate more highly. This is one of a serious cause that makes arise infringement on human rights in Sisa program.

Each broadcaster took advantage of trap-camera by using secret camera to make Sisa program more sensational. But such trap-camera coverage finally made the quality of Sisa program be worse.

In the end, it is needed to make each Sisa program and the staff effort to prevent a recurrence of a similar incident that deceive the viewer and encroach human rights to raise the viewing rate before the viewer's look away.

By Kang Yon-sob  
Editor of The Argus

## The U.S. dependent Korean economy

## Korean Economy Continues to

## Suffering Under Wall Street Influence

## I. Introduction

In July, 1997, the economic crisis of East Asia, which began with Thai currency devaluation in Thailand, panicked Korea into stepping into the International Monetary Fund (IMF) trap. Looking back, Asian powers were too ready to believe outside powers (Wall Street, the U.S. Treasury Department, the IMF) and their version of economic events and paths to recovery.

Indonesia was first to perceive the failure of policies of IMF and assume a critical attitude toward it.

Therefore Indonesia moved to overthrow former President Suharto who had accepted the conditions of the IMF. This is nothing but an example of the mistake the IMF had made. Nevertheless, the present regime in Korea not only trusted the prescriptions of the outside powers but also has adopted a subordinate attitude. This dependency on the logic of Neo-liberalism is spreading throughout the Korean economy.

## II. Korean economy depends on the U.S.

## 1. Current situation

Firstly, Kim Dae-jung's regime inclines its ears to the proposals of Wall Street specialists. And the Korean Mass media also has responded naively to Wall Street who say that banks follow the government's orders to lend the money to enterprises. Moreover these enterprises carried out surplus investment under the condition that

tactic guarantee with the government. As a result, a bubble naturally formed, and according to Wall Street, this was the fundamental cause of the economic crisis. So Wall Street advises Korea that a policy of high interest rates will help overcome the crisis. But contrary to this thinking, the bubble isn't the fundamental cause of Korean economy crisis. It is only one of the causes not fundamental. Also, the advised policy is not suitable for Korea in present situation. Kim's government went along because he was afraid of displeasing Wall Street and foreign investors.

Also, the government try to read minds of the speculators. The regime is putting up a plan to transform public sector enterprises into the private ones to attract of foreign capital. But government's plan to sell the Pohang Iron & Steel Co. to foreign investors could bring a great profits to foreign capitalists. Other public enterprises are also in the same situation. But in spite of this, there is no proper proof that public enterprise is improved in the name of privatization.

Korea's promise to obey conditions of the IMF which were harsher than those placed on other countries who received the IMF bailout package. We can get a clue from the fact that the terms which IMF presented didn't consider Korea's economic level nor its present situation. When Korea's enterprises asked loans from the domestic banks, the IMF had required high interest, and this became a pressure on Korea's enterprises. With this, the IMF

demand that the government retrench the loans. Consequently Korean companies are suffering from high interest rates and many of them are going into bankruptcy. Therefore foreign investors are avoiding the national stock market. However, Wall Street economist Trugman has proposed that the high interest which the IMF advocates should be lowered. So, he condemned the IMF saying that the effect of high interest rates is to make the Korea economic crisis worse, considering the borrowed money rate of Korea's enterprise is high.

## 2. The fundamental cause

First, the present principle of market economy that the government had suggested is closely similar to the one of the U.S. The economic miracle through which Asia escaped severe poverty is valued highly by international economic specialist all over the world. This miracle came about when all the fields of economic activity have been based on the government. So Korea's unbelievable economic growth came about through the various policies in developing and inventing the national economy construction by the government. But the current government has turned its back of this success and is being told to follow the American oriented ideology without any criticism. In contrast this, Malaysian Prime Minister, Mahatir has with acted in resisted Neo-liberalism's logic.

Secondly, the current economic crisis is aimed at maintaining the righteousness of the government, for it is threatened. The

present government insists that they can overcome the economic crisis if they follow the conditions of the IMF. When President Kim was elected he received less than half of the votes. This express low approval for his policy of unconditional



The present regime has followed ideology based on the U.S. market economy.

subordination to the IMF. Since then, Kim's regime introduced the lay-off and high interest policies which the IMF asked. It pushed for them strongly. The present regime thinks that lay-offs and high interest rates are the first homework to be done to settle the economic instability. But

in Korea, there is no social welfare system yet in place for the unemployed. And since the government isn't preparing any welfare policy, it is obvious that the imprudent lay-off will produce negative results.

## 3. Problems

First, people are falling into the economic neo-liberalism ideology as the natural explanation for Korea's falling economy. Wall Street says that cheap prices of stocks means eradicating a meaningless bubble. But it means that the foreign investors can buy stock and assets more easily. Kim's regime has wrongly understood that Wall Street's benefits are the same Korea's.

Second, trouble among government, companies, and labor unions will continue. On July, 10, two representatives from the two major labor unions, Korea Confederation Trade Unions and the Federation of

Korean Trade Unions, criticized that the Korean government subordinate to rather than the equal of in the IMF. After that two labor unions determined strongly that they will go on strike to protest against the government.

Thirdly, there will be a doom warning of the economic vicious recycle. In the case of Mexico which accepted the IMF bailout package interest rates rose over to more than 20 percent. That made Mexico fall into bad economy depression. And the depression spread to all other fields especially to the bankruptcy of 15 thousands businesses and the unemployment of 3 million people, along with the decrease of buying power to one third from the past. In spite of this, Mexico couldn't overcome the crisis owing to the national market's destruction.

## 4. Solution

As the foreign speculators show more interest in the Korean economy, it is necessary for the Korean government to regulate and restrict their advantageous conditions when they invest in the Korean market. And the restrictions should include managing the foreign funds like the Hedge Fund. Secondly, an Asia currency system that can compete a market dominated by the dollar is required, considering the European Monetary Union (EMU), in order to obtain the stabilization of the money currency in this dollar dominated system.

On the other hand, the present government has to be able to modify the one-sided IMF agreement. Especially, in the matter of the short term loans like the Hedge Fund, there should be a strong policy of taxation. If Kim's regime doesn't keep away the Hedge Funds, stagnation will happen.

## III. Conclusion

It is essential for the present government to have an independent attitude by getting rid of the subordinate attitude toward the U.S. Especially, this attitude is strongly required in diplomacy affairs. In mentioning about the U.S. dependent Korean economy, the government should be conscious of all these fundamental conditions and should make greater efforts to grow independent national abilities. To put it concretely, the present power has to recognize self-spiritual consciousness against the IMF considering Malaysian Prime Minister, Mahatir's critiques against the outside powers' capitalist logic and then have an independent attitude. In addition the government should perceive these three points: 1) the necessity to regulate and restrict foreign investors' advantageous conditions when they invest in Korea, 2) creation of an Asian currency system, and 3) the requirement to change the one-sided IMF agreement.

By Kim Kyeong-pyo  
Reporter of National Section



## Multinational corporation and abuse human rights in Southeast Asia

## 'Development and Growth' Is the Only Way to Survive?

## I. Introduction

Despite concerns about human rights issues internationally, laborers in Southeast Asia are still exploited by multinational corporations. Most nations concentrate on Merger and Acquisition (M & A) or on capital investment from foreign nations due to Asia's economic crisis.

Especially, many countries of Asia choose investment of multinational corporation to escape from this crisis. And the Western powers are centered upon the system for capital investment in foreign nations. Accordingly, enterprises penetrate into those countries which have cheap labor and plentiful resources. But these enterprises raise a problem. Among them, multinational corporations' infringement of human right is serious.

## II. The devastating condition of human rights in Southeast Asia

First of all, laborers of the third world suffer low wages and hard labor. This is because multinational corporations in Southeast Asia invest little for the improvement of production line processes. They merely exploit a profit margin through factories of venture companies in liberalization trade zones by subcontracting.

This problem of labor devastation is

usually not exposed. But the inside problems are very serious. For example, Reebok Co. produced 15 million shoes in Indonesia last year. It is 28% of the company's total production. But laborers' wages are just 25 cents per hour and 1.8 dollars a day. They also work 63-hours a week. This is the lowest wage and the longest week in the world.

When unionized workers in Kolon's Ranger factory in Jakarta asked for a minimum wage increase in January, 1996, the company didn't accede to their demand. When the laborers started to strike, the company asked the government to intervene and union leaders were dismissed. These kinds of conditions and activities are frequent occurrences in Southeast Asia, where the authority of management is unchecked. The company decides a goal of production and laborers work over-time without additional wages, until production reaches that goal. Labor-



Many laborers in Southeast Asia want to have a minimum quality of life and be guaranteed for their rights.

ers must keep standing all day long, because their chairs are put away by supervisor to improve productivity. Like this, laborers of Southeast Asia have their human rights exploited by managers in companies. But they have no power to struggle.

Secondly, supervisors in multinational corporations rarely consider the culture and customs of the regions where they do business. For example, many Southeast Asian workers are practicing Muslims. Their religious belief requires them to pray 6 or 7 times a day. But they can't pray when they are forced to work all day. If workers complain, managers shower abuse on them and act violently to them. Then many laborers complain they can't bear any more.

Above all, the most serious problem is that managers disturb workers' health and physiology.

The people who manage the affairs of a fiber factory which operates in Honduras and Mexico infringe on women laborers' rights. They inject medicine to prevent pregnancy and keep toilets locked. "We usually work 14 hours a day and have just half an hour for lunch time. Managers always watch what we are doing. They also search our bodies whenever we leave factory," complained one worker. She added that this act is a kind of invasion of constitutional rights.

## III. Major causes and solutions

To begin with, the most important cause is the operating strategy of multinational corporations and the attitude of governments in many countries of Southeast Asia. At present, multinational corporations operate in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, China, and other countries. Because the economic policy of Southeast Asia is based on 'growth and development,' governments conspire with multinational corporations to achieve this policy. These countries have many laborers in low wages. But if laborers ask for wage increases, they are dismissed from their jobs.

Secondly, many countries in Asia utilize the funds of Official Development Aid (ODA) to cushion their budgets. And since most of these countries have dictatorial governments, there are weak labor movements. To organize labor unions is almost impossible in this region. Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines have some labor unions. But the other countries have 'yellow trading,' in which administrators bribe leaders to speak for the company.

Then, how to solve these problems? First, it is necessary to guarantee the freedom to organize labor unions. To achieve this it is important to have joint cooperation between laborers and managers. Next the laborers should make these problems an international issue. That is, social groups must lead people to join in an atmosphere which spreads the campaign to guarantee laborers' rights and to keep watching the multinational corporations. Also, these activities should be an opportunity for laborers and social groups to take part in the labor movement by utilizing international organizations like the United Nations Committee for Human Rights.

At present, the system made to monitor and control activities of multinational corporation is too intricate. Therefore if laborers bring in a lawsuit against problems of trampling on human rights to the International Labor Organization (ILO) or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) most times they are unable to win a lawsuit because the special quality of these organizations is to favor governments and multinational corporations.

Multinational corporations should be made to abide by rules of ILO rather than by the domestic law of investment coun-

tries when they invest in Southeast Asia. Also multinational corporations should educate managers about local language, law and culture.

## IV. Conclusion

Now many countries of Southeast Asia are going to introduce capital investment of foreign nations to escape from Asia's economic crisis. They think that investment by multinational corporations is the most proper measure. But this measure has some problems. These enterprises trample upon labor rights and their investment is indiscreet. Accordingly, this way has a negative effect on Southeast Asian countries. Because of this, it is necessary to keep an eye on multinational corporations that exploit laborers' rights. The most important thing is to organize international solidarity between laborers and citizens. Especially, this solidarity has to make a code of conduct to monitor enterprises and pressure multinational corporations.

Human beings have fundamental rights from birth and it is the most divine right. So that, the managers should respect workers as human beings and not simply exploit them as laborers.

This year is the 50th anniversary of the announcing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. But the laborers in Southeast Asia still have their rights infringed. As this declaration holds, laborers should resist when their rights are threatened, and everyone should help guaranteed the righteousness of labor rights.

By Park Hyo-joo

Reporter of International Section

## REFLECTING ARGUS

## Embracing Jiang And Blaming Japan

The diplomatic dynamic relation between the U.S., China, and Japan, determining the East-Asia situation, is changing subtly now. Embracing Jiang, and blaming Japan, Clinton signals a shift in American's most important Asian partnership.

Clinton spent nine days in China, but he has never spent more than three in Japan. His attitude testifies to these changes. In other words, the U.S. is taking its first steps toward a new strategic order in Asia. In the past, the White House had an alliance with Japan and tensions with China. Now, all of Asia has problems with Japan, and the U.S. is talking to China.

The year-long economic crisis in Asia, coupled with the seven-year slump in Japan's own economy, has brought Washington to intervene in the currency markets of Asia. And after the continuing fall of the yen to nearly 150 to the dollar was checked by the intervention of the U.S., Clinton's economic pressure on Japan was strengthened, and this almost to the degree of 'interference in internal affairs.' In this situation, Clinton's state visit to China in 28 June signalled that the international role of Japan is now downgraded.

Meanwhile Hashimoto's state of Liberal Democratic Party was defeated ignominiously in the election for the Upper House of the Diet on July 12, and then Hashimoto resigned. Hashimoto's party advocated its own benefit in trade disputes between Japan and the U.S. Thus Hashimoto's resignation means that the U.S. will pressure Japan's economy more and more. Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi was elected Prime Minister, promising efforts to pull Japan's economy out of recession. But there is no sign of a recovering Japanese economy.

By contrast, Beijing said "China will not be forced to devalue its currency in the middle of the continuing fall of Asia's currencies including the yen." This means that the new balance of Asia's crisis is not Japan any more but China. Moreover, the Beijing summit was intended to flesh out the 'build toward a constructive strategic partnership' that the two leaders spoke about when they first met in Washington late last year.

In the 1970s, Washington held an 'isolating policy' on China. However, their attitude on Beijing has changed to an 'embracing policy' now. In the area of international relations, dynamic relations have been placed at a disadvantageous White House positions by the European Union. The U.S. acknowledges that to ignore Jiang's administration is not positive for making stable her own country. So Washington is making an effort to upgrade its international position by restoring the relationship with Beijing. Clinton shows his recognition of China's role in the making of a new order through this visit to China, and by his promise to construct a new cooperative relationship. Also, India and Pakistan made nuclear tests in the midst of the Asia crisis, threatening stability. The cooperation with Jiang's administration, then, is inevitable. Clinton insisted that relation with Beijing is important to improve peace in the 21st Century, for the U.S.

Many Japanese are concerned about the course of the Clinton-Jiang summit. Japan fears either a second 'Nixon shock,' which occurred when National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger visited China in 1971, or diplomatic isolation in the context of improving Washington-Beijing relations. Fears that the U.S. is tiring of dealing with Tokyo are clearly making the Japanese nervous. In a brooding commentary, the 'Nihon Keizai Shimbun' speculated that 'Japan bashing' might evolve through 'Japan passing' to the ultimate shame of 'Japan nothing.' And it said that the ultimate goal of this Beijing summit is to undermine the U.S.-Japan security treaty, which Beijing regards as a de facto containment device, whatever Clinton might say to the contrary.

Regarding this situation, what shall we do? First of all, it is important for Korea to make a fresh start in its relations with Japan. This can help overcome the 'dividing policy' the U.S. has pursued to keep the three countries of Northeast Asia apart. Also, we need to check the control of Clinton's government in Northeast Asia by working to harmonize the three countries in the frame of 'regional union,' beginning with lessening the shock between China and Japan. In other words, Seoul's duty must be as bridge to connect three powerful countries by taking advantage of its regional political position. But if Seoul neglects the current state of Northeast Asia for reasons of economic crisis, it is natural that South Korea will again be viewed as a nation which takes regional political changes passively. Therefore, it is needed to make policy in terms of a bird's-eye-view.

By Kang Yon-sob  
Editor of The Argus

Our reporter visited the Korean House for International Solidarity (KHIS). This union works to advocate labor rights with people and on keeping watch on multinational corporations. Human rights have become a high profile issue internationally. Therefore the work of KHIS has grown in importance. Our reporter interviewed Miss Cha Mi-kyoung who is the head official in KHIS and questioned her on the problems of human rights and listened to her opinion about this condition.

Reporter: What do you think about labor extortion in Southeast Asia?

Cha: Well, if you go to the spot and see it, it is very serious condition. Most countries have weak economical structure. Because of this structure, it is easy to exploit laborers.

Therefore we should monitor multinational corporations' activities. To achieve this purpose, we make standards and

monitor their exercise. First, these companies should guarantee the rights of laborers. Also multinational corporations should adapt to the laws of host countries.

Especially, enterprises should control wages-and-labor times fairly and they should not interfere in organizing labor unions.

R: The causes of this problem are much connected with economy and politics. So I think that this problem is related to one of fundamental structures, don't you think so?

Cha: Many countries in Southeast Asia have weak economical foundations. So they want the investment of other countries. Their governments and enterprises force laborers to work, but laborers don't have the power to fight this problem. Therefore, if we do not solve this problem, it will become more and more serious.

R: Then, please explain to us what

multinational corporations should do in detail.

Cha: First of all the company should guarantee organized labor unions and laborers should learn about labor rights and to insist on their rights. Also the company must follow the rules of the ILO.

R: What is the difference between Southeast Asia and developed countries of the West regarding human rights?

Cha: It is impossible to compare with developed countries. Because they have histories of more than 100 years of labor movements. Moreover they have a welfare policy for laborers.

But the managers in Southeast Asia think much of economic development and nothing for laborers. Therefore it is too early to compare with those countries.

R: Finally, please tell us what you have planned in the future?

Cha: We will more positively monitor



Kang Yon-sob / The Argus

those companies. Especially our movement consists of public opinion and information campaigns. I only hope that many people will recognize these problems and criticize them.

## Mr. Headline

## End of Kabila Era Is Not Too Far Away

A recent Tutsi-led revolt against President Laurent Kabila has spread in the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire). Rebellious troops have seized control of a series of border cities in the eastern part of the Congo. The rebellion which was first started to provoke the Kabila government might draw neighboring countries into the conflict, such as Rwanda and Uganda, in support of the Tutsis.

This rebellion is a sign that the coalition which brought Kabila to power 14 months ago by ousting former dictator Mobutu Sese Seko from power is crumbling. Even the army which once helped propel Kabila to power has apparently turned on him, accusing him of abuses ranging from nepotism, to corruption and bad governance.

The story of Laurent Kabila's rise to power in Congo is intricately connected with the politics of Rwanda and the surrounding region. Rwandan troops played an important role in bringing Kabila to power but Rwanda has been frustrated by the Congo's inability to stop Hutu cross-border attacks into Rwanda. His emergence as a challenger to Mobutu had its roots in the Rwandan genocide of 1994 and the ethnic tension between Hutus and Tutsis in 1996. He took advantage of these crises to gain power, a development which has led to many additional casualties. Then what kind of person is he to gain political power from ousting the ex-leader while not being able to meet people's expectations?

Laurent Kabila, a tireless rebel leader has devoted the past 30 years of his life to overthrowing the Mobutu government. Born in southern Zaire on a branch of the Congo river in Shaba province on January 1, 1938, Kabila studied political philosophy at a French university. He became a Marxist and returned to Zaire just as it received independence from Belgium. He became a member of the Katanga assembly and a follower of nationalist leader, the Marxist-Maoist Patrice Lumumba. Zaire's first prime minister. Later, he formed the People's Revolutionary Party, which embodied his Marxist, Pan-Africanist ideals, on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika in 1964.

In 1967, Kabila and 26 associates expanded the People's Revolutionary Party and continued their revolution in Kivu Province. They were supported in this by China. Kabila and his rebel forces fought the government for two decades with forces that included exiled Rwandan Tutsi and some Cuban troops. The rebel leader took part in a series of minor and unsuccessful uprisings. Kabila is also known to have developed a strong relationship with other nationalistic rebels in the area, especially Yoweri Museveni in Uganda and Paul Kagame in Rwanda.

When Kabila disappeared from view

in 1988, many people thought that he was dead. However, he reemerged as a rebel leader in October, 1996, agitating for the government's removal of ethnic Tutsis from their land. He even kidnapped three American students and a Dutch researcher and held them for ransom. He has disavowed his Marxism of the past 30 years for the more popular ideals of freedom and human rights. But now he is blamed for abusing human rights.

He has banned public meetings, protests and political activities in rebel-occupied territory.

Since Kabila took power, all has not gone well. Mobutu left Congo a dilapidated ruin, politically riven by ethnic rivalries. There were not many in Kinshasa waiting to see their new president who can say with any confidence what life will be like under Kabila. A powerful coterie of tribal-based Kinshasa politicians is openly hostile to Kabila. Thus, Congo's eastern region is still a war zone. He had once ruled the Babembe people, on and off from 1964 until late 1970's, but many grew to despise him. The Babembe accuse him of brutal killings such as burning alive at the stake those he suspected of betraying him.

Although Kabila has denied attacking refugee camps and large-scale massacres of his opposition, the explosive is the

undemocratic manner with which Kabila has chosen to rule the country. He was expected to do better than Mobutu but in fact, he hasn't. This disappointment is highlighted by his atrocious involvement in the extermination of thousands of Hutus and his arrogance in refusing assistance to United Nations' investigation into the massacre. His uncompromising stance in the face of opposition demands for democratic elections coming up in April, 1999 shows that Kabila and his allies were so engrossed in the fight against Mobutu that they glossed over their fundamental differences and objectives.

The roots of the current war lie in the most serious of those diplomatic disputes, a progressive falling-out between Kabila and Rwanda. The rebels and their political leaders now accuse Kabila of corruption, mismanagement, nepotism and failure to chart out a political program - the same charges formerly leveled against Mobutu. Whether the rebellion can succeed in unseating Kabila is unclear but the saber-rattling by both sides suggests a fight here could be in the offing. In this situation, Rwanda, which helped in the fall of the late Mobutu, has deserted Kabila now. This is a clear signal that the end of the Kabila era may not be far away.

By Jeong Jee-won

Reporter of International Section



## Political moves on India-Pakistan nuclear tests

## Another Conspiracy Behind the Indian Bomb



Kim Tae-woo

On May 11, 1998, India's underground nuclear tests caught the world by surprise.

On that day India exploded three nuclear devices including a 43 kiloton thermonuclear bomb at Pokhran test site in the Rajasthan desert. The tests were followed by two more tests on May 13, leaving questions about what made the poor Hindu nation reopen nuclear test in 24 years since India Gandhi tested the first Indian bomb in 1974. The tests were shrouded in so extreme secrecy that the U.S. satellites and other national technical means (NTMs) failed to pick up the preparation for nuclear tests. Of course Pakistan was quick in responding in kind. The Islamic country conducted six nuclear tests on May 28 and 30.

It was not surprising that India-Pakistan nuclear tests sparked condemnation by the American press that quickly defined the tests 'preposterous and anachronistic'. It was not surprising, either, that the two nations were engulfed by waves of nationalist indignation. Right after the two nation's nuclear tests that jolted South Asia, India's Prime Minister Vajpayee declared proudly "India is now a nuclear weapon state".

While Pakistanis were dancing in the street shouting patriotic slogans against India, in Pakistan even veiled women took the streets with placards that read "Don't be afraid of the U.S. Be afraid of Allah. Continue nuclear tests."

Right after the tests some western press media pointed to the fragility of the Indian politics, i.e., the fact that, the ruling Hindu Nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) took power in March 1998 with a coalition with 17 politically heterogeneous parties, that "nuclear option" was a campaign slogan of the BJP, and that the new government must have needed to silence critics both within and outside the coalition.

Other western media quickly interpreted the renewed nuclear competition within the framework of India-Pakistan security relations. But matters are not that simple particularly for India. The western media was oversimplifying the issue though they were not totally wrong. This is not simply a 'Hindu bomb vs. Islamic Bomb' matter.

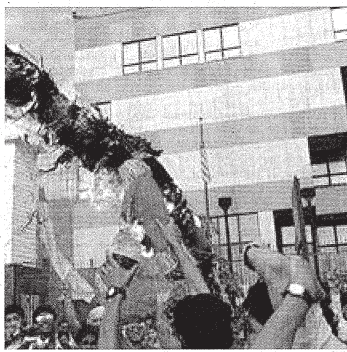
#### ● Hindu vs. Islamic bomb?

It would be foolish to interpret India's nuclear path within the regional context since India is the champion of 'nuclear imperialism' argument by which it has fought against unequal nature of the nuclear order represented by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). The treaty, created in 1968 as the constitution of the nuclear world, prohibits possession of nuclear weapons by any state except the five declared nuclear weapon states, say, the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and China. For the nuclear powers NPT is a peace-guarantor that saves the mankind from nuclear armageddon by preventing horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons. Seen from a different angle, however, NPT perpetuates the nuclear monopoly of nuclear weapons by the five 'nuclear haves' while demanding all other non-nuclear countries to remain as 'nuclear have-nots'. This is why many Indian specialists, like K. Subramanyam, readily called the jumbo-faced NPT 'symbol of nuclear apartheid' and this has been what the imperialism theory has been based on: 'imperialism', however, may not be an appropriate terminology since nuclear monopoly does not lead to economic exploitation. A better expression would be 'nuclear hegemonism'. Under this hegemonic logic it seems natural for the stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the hands

of technologically advanced and politically stable countries should not be problematic while those in the hands of all other countries would pose threat to the mankind. Further more, advocates of this view has frequently held that police role, say control and supervision over the nuclear have-nots, by the nuclear powers is critical to international nuclear peace and stability. This could be pure altruism or beautification of western parochialism and Hobbesian power politics. Anyways, what is clear is that one can not illuminate real causes behind the Indian bomb without delving into the discriminatory nature of nuclear world.

#### ● Political motives

On the international diplomatic arena



Angry Indian students burn an effigy to protest sanctions imposed against nuclear tests by U.S.

India has often pointed to Pakistan's nuclear program as the culprit that necessitates India to refuse NPT and keep its own nuclear option open.

What becomes clear from the scrutiny of India's nuclear policy, however, is that the Pakistan factor is both exaggerated and spurious. Militarily inferior Pakistan which has been defeated in the past three wars against the India can not be a threat to the security of India whose much more power-

ful nuclear program preceded Pakistan's. The Indian verbal offensive against Pakistan's nuclear endeavor just helped India hide its desire to cultivate deterrent vis-à-vis China's nuclear prowess as well as its own political ambition towards status of a declared nuclear power and regional hegemon. This is why the Indian nuclear tests had better be defined as 'wisdom of India or tenacity of the poor but proud Indians' that intermingled harmoniously the use of spurious factors with 'politics of grievance' often camouflaged under the 'imperialism' argument through which it eventually achieves political as well as military goals. This is the political motive that the western arrogance and parochialism try not to illuminate purposefully.

#### ● Uncertainties and tribulations

India-Pakistan nuclear tests now leave many uncertainties. First of all, the tit-for-tat competition in nuclear tests will surely spur missile competition simply because a true nuclear deterrent embraces proven warheads mated with credible delivery system. Right after Pakistan's nuclear tests, A. Q. Khan, architect of the nation's nuclear and missile programs, declared: "We are ready to build nuclear-tipped Ghauri missiles if the government gives the order." The Ghauri, a liquid-fueled road-mobile missile with a 1,500-kilometer range, was test-fired in April, 1998. Obviously Ghauri is to respond to India's Agni, solid or liquid fueled missile with a range of 2,500 kilometers test-fired in 1989 while Pakistan's M-11 missiles were developed to counter India's Prithvi missiles with a range of 150-250 kilometers.

While Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs are India-centered, the vice versa is not always true. India is now improving Agni so that it can fly 4,000 kilometers while pursuing cruise and sea-launched ballistic missiles under the name of 'Sagarika Program' together with building of nuclear-powered submarines. Anyways, India's these endeavors will be responded by Pakistan. Noteworthy for South Korea is that the Ghauri is believed to have been based on reversed-from-North Korea's Nodong missile which in turn has roots in the old Soviet-era Scud missile. Such a North Korean connection seems ominous enough to South Koreans.

Second, the nuclear tests may pour cold water on the global trend of nuclear arms reduction. In fact the end of nuclear Cold

War heralded by the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting at Reykjavik in October 1986 were followed by successful nuclear arms control negotiations: creation of Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) which prohibited signatory states to export parts or technologies related to production of missiles with more than 500 kilogram payload and 300 kilometer range or more, Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty (INF) in 1988 which eliminated nuclear weapons with 500-5,500 kilometer ranges in Europe, China's accession to NPT in 1992, dismantling of first nuclear weapon program in the wake of the 1991 Gulf War, signing of START-II in 1993 which implemented would reduce US-Russian strategic nuclear warheads down to some 4,000, persuasion of Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus to renounce former Soviet nuclear weapons and to join the NPT during the early 1990s, the 1994 US-North Korea Agreed Framework which temporarily contained Pyongyang's dangerous program at least successively, the IAEA safeguards reforms in 1997, birth of Chemical Weapon Convention in 1993, most importantly indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and birth of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996. Of course there is too much overkill capacity in the hands of the nuclear haves. Reduction of nuclear weapons so far has neither harmed their monopoly position, nor abated their will to dominate. However, the reduction trend is not bad at all. Nuclear tests in South Asia may cast new clouds over this peaceful trend.

Third, if India and Pakistan succeed to make their possession of nuclear arms a fete accompli, it may ignite nuclear competition in the whole Middle East or even rekindle North Korea's nuclear weapon program. India is thought to have 20-30 nuclear bombs though they have not been deployed on missiles on attack aircraft. It is also estimated that India possesses some 370 kilograms of weapon-grade plutonium, equivalent of some 80 Hiroshima bombs. Pakistan is believed to possess some 350 kilograms of weapon-grade ura-

nium which is equivalent of 20 Hiroshima bombs though how many bombs have been made out of it is still unclear. If the South Asian countries let their nuclear arms known, what has been regarded as unthinkable can happen any moment. Particularly Israel North Korea may be tempted to pass the 'political threshold', too, by demonstrating their not-so-secret or secret-but-existent nuclear bombs. Really, Seoul's policy makers have ample reasons to take lessons from India.

Fourth, the India-Pakistan nuclear competition is leaving the international society in a dilemma situation. This is a dilemma because acknowledging their nuclear weapons as a fete accompli means a debacle of the NPT system which specifies only five nuclear weapon states while revising the treaty to add two more nuclear weapon states is just both unpardonable and unthinkable for the five big powers that dominate the international politics. In the mean time, there are questions India and Pakistan must grapple with economic sanction by the western powers, cancellation of World Bank and IMF loan, additional defense expenditure, etc. These matters are even more serious for Pakistan though the nuclear tests diverted attention of their people from the deteriorating economy that had sparked the unrest. Pakistan's national budget in 1997 was \$12.5 billion, out of which 45 percent was spent on debt service and 24 percent on defense. If they spend more money for further nuclearization what will be left for the poor people?

Now nobody knows exactly what will happen in the future. India announced a moratorium on further nuclear tests and Pakistan shows no more nuclear moves. The moment of silence, however, may be the prologue for a far more vehement nuclear competition in the second phase which will add even more uncertainties and tribulations.

The writer is a Nuclear Policy Specialist in Sejong Institute.

## INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

## Russia in Big Economic Turmoil

Last month, Russia devalued the ruble by as much as 30 percent and announced a 90-day moratorium on some foreign debt repayments in response to a crisis of confidence in the government's ability to defend the currency. According to many experts, the government's action is an effective and timely response to the very important financial situation which has threatened the nation's political and economic stability.

However, the devaluation is a tricky political move for the government. President Boris Yeltsin promised to stabilize the Russian economy in his election campaign, so this hardship is expected to affect his political life. It will also sharply raise the prices of imports sold in Russia, which account for a large percentage of Russian consumer goods.

In a move designed to stabilize the Russian currency rate and banking system, President Boris Yeltsin announced a new plan to restructure its debt and set a new floating exchange rate that will allow the currency to fall by up to 50 percent. He blamed the deepening crisis in Asia and a new collapse of world oil prices for creating the confidence in Russian securities. Because of the Russian economic turmoil, world economies seem to be falling into more unpredictable crisis, adding to the Asian financial turmoil.

## 18 Foreign Activists Deported in Burma

Eighteen foreigners expelled from Burma for handing out pro-democracy leaflets urged support for the country's human rights movement while opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi continued her own stand-off with the nation's military regime. The eighteen foreign activists were detained by the military authorities for telling Burmese people that the outside world supported their struggle for democracy.

At first, they were to be sentenced to prison, but a letter arrived from Burma's ministry of Home Affairs saying they would be deported instead, in the interest of promoting good relations between Burma and countries from which the activists came.

Meanwhile, the opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, 53, is continuing her stand-off at a road block outside Rangoon where she is being prevented from visiting her supporters. The government has denied her right to travel. The world is focusing on the campaign by Aung San Suu Kyi for democracy and human rights in Burma.

## Swiss Banks Paying \$1.25 Billion

Swiss banks are to pay \$1.25 billion to Holocaust survivors in a settlement Jewish groups that should claim the rancorous debate over Switzerland's dealings with Nazi Germany. Swiss banks were criticized for not compensating Jews, victims of the Nazi era, whose assets were plundered during the war or simply lost in Swiss bank accounts afterwards.

Faced with boycotts of Swiss banks by U.S. states and cities and by what promised to be drawn-out and damaging lawsuits by Holocaust victims, the banks could not avoid recompensing Holocaust victims. However, the settlement does not cover claims on war-era insurance policies held by companies in Italy, Germany, France, and Switzerland.

Meanwhile, the Swiss National Bank has already done its part by donating 100 million Swiss francs to a humanitarian fund set up by banks and other companies last year to help needy Holocaust victims and their families. From this case, the Swiss should learn that their enemy is not the Jewish people but history, and it takes a while to liquidate the past.

## White Australia Policy and Multicultural Myth

The article will be focused on cultural, social and political sides of foreign countries rather than travel sketch like past issues from this month. — Ed.

White Australia Policy, kangaroo and Opera House were all I had known about Australia before I left Korea a year ago. I never felt that I was going Down Under even on a plane for Sydney at that time. After seeing English-written street names on my way to relatives' place, I just realized that I was in a totally different world. This story is about my personal experience in Australia, mostly in Sydney just for one year from mid 1997 to mid 1998. With little knowledge and short-term experience, I don't dare to say that everything what I've seen or heard is absolutely true. But I guarantee that all readers get a grasp of Australian society in a different way. This story will be focusing on main two issues like reappearing White Australia Policy and controversial multiculturalism rather than covering every interest of readers. Now let me get down to business. I was a little worried because I had heard a lot about alleged racial discrimination and prejudice against Asians in Australia. It was, however, making a mountain out of a molehill to judge all Australians racists. I have never met anybody who intimidated me or showed anti-Asian acts while I was getting around. This kind of feeling, however, didn't last long. I found some Australians, albeit most of them had not, still had negative viewpoints on Asian and immigration from Asia. I don't think anti-Asian mind is prevalent across the whole nation, but anti-Asian issue became front burner especially when Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party unexpectedly won 23% of seats in a parliamentary election in Queensland last few months ago. Pauline Hanson, who is notorious for her obsessed racism against Asians and anti-Asian immigration campaign, triggered the worldwide criticism. She blamed Asian immigrants for Aus-

tralian economic recession in these days following Asian economic crisis. In my opinion, she doesn't have a leg to stand on. She knows better than anyone else that Asian immigrants contributed to the growth of Australian domestic market vitality, and made Australian government strengthen ties with immigrants' native countries. It's so preposterous to say that Asian immigrants gave rise to Australia's economic downturn and then had negative effects on Australian society. Considering that all Australians' ancestors are also immigrants mostly from England and other European countries, nobody has right to ban immigration into Australia except Aborigines who have lived there all along before the English conquered Australian territories. History manifests itself if you trace Australian history back to the past.

The other thing that I was interested in Australian society was a policy for multiculturalism. Australia has enthusiastically encouraged Asians to immigrate into it since the early 1970s with the abolition of White Australia Policy. As many ethnic groups from Europe have already settled in Australia after World War II, harmonious multicultural society was in need more than anything else.

This multicultural adventure seemed to get off the ground at the beginning. A number of ethnic minority groups, however, still condemn the government for the mismanagement of multiculturalism saying that the government caters some influential groups immigrated from developed countries. The early criticism about SBS (Special Broadcasting Service) can be a good explanation how multicultural issues were dealt with and reflected in Australian society. SBS was established as an independent statutory authority to meet the communications needs of Australian multicultural society. And a good deal of

demands from various interest groups accelerated the birth of SBS. Under the flag of multiculturalism, SBS has played a useful role, broadcasting programs in almost every language used in Australia estimated more than 50 different languages while mounting criticisms of SBS converged during the early experimental broadcasting. Ethnic minority groups, however, denounced that SBS tried to disseminate class consciousness alienating some of the very ethnic communities that it is supposed to serve, and to a certain influential communities language programs detracted SBS' purpose of broadcasting. The whole criticisms boil down to the complaint that unbalanced multilingual programs undermine the spirit of multiculturalism. It sounds quite reasonable.

Here's the last and only story which took my fancy. When I was studying in Macquarie University in Sydney, I had a chance to make friends with local students. The more I met them, the more I began to compare the education system in Korea with that of Australia. It is, of course, impossible to draw a parallel to Australia, but the fact drew my attention that the government provides the middle and low income groups' students with subsidiary money called AUSTUDY on behalf of their parents. In a certain sense, AUSTUDY is kind of pocket money from the government whatever its original purpose is. After getting a job, students just need to pay back to the government step by step. Undoubtedly, it's part of social welfare system funded by the government's tax revenue and it certainly contributes to the reduction of juvenile delinquency rate. It is sharp contrast to the on-again-off-again police reports in Korea that students commit crimes to get money simply for having fun.

Before wrapping up my story, it is worth reflecting on Korean-Australian relation. According to an Australian government's economic report, Korea was the second largest country importing agricultural products from Australia for years following Japan. The importance of relation between two countries can never be underestimated. As for Australia, there is no denying that Korea is one of beneficial nations in terms of economic ties. On the contrary, the position of Korea as an important economic partner doesn't seem to affect political, diplomatic and cultural position of Korea in Australia, compared with those of Japan and China. It is also highly regrettable that there are many local students who want to learn Japanese and Chinese but few students want to learn Korean. Is it because Korean diplomacy got off on the wrong foot with Australians? Or Australia is making light of Korea? More importantly, Australian correspondents in Seoul have just begun their work in recent years while they had opened their offices in Tokyo and Peking a long time ago. And there are no Korean correspondents working in Australia yet. I don't care whether or not both countries send correspondents to each nation. It may be just a matter of media industries between two countries, but I just want to point out years of indifference between two countries so far. The bottom line is that two countries need to have a second thought about what to be done for better relations between the two sides. With bountiful natural resources, Australians have had relatively peaceful and affluent ways of lives so far. In my opinion, they are now at the crossroads between further developed country and the country as it is today. Lingering White Australia Policy and mismanaged multiculturalism can be hurdles for Australia to be more developed and globalized. The future of Australia lies, without doubts, with Australians themselves.

By Cho Hyoung-ju

The writer is a junior of Chinese Dept.





T&C  
Tower

# The East Asia Development Model Hasn't Failed Yet

## -For the model protects with policy and supports financially the weak-

### I. Introduction

Asian economic crisis has been imminent already. The Second Asian crisis might come again by yuan's devaluation and yen's bear. Asia, specially East Asia has developed economically over and over from 1960 to 1980. Especially Japan had made its way up to the first creation power nation but U.S. and the West on the other hand moved down relatively. Therefore many economists have studied about East Asia and its source of development. The result of this study had invented, 'the East Asian Development Model'. In the economic world and academic world, there are high debates over whether the model was wrong or right.

### II. What is an East Asia Development Model?

In the view of organic national economy, East Asia Development Model harmonizes the private possession usefully and market's form as well as the governmental intervention. It increased national growth and welfare synthetically so it is a model developing through community.

This model's political core is like the following: As an organization of the outside and the inside, it is protecting policy to bring up the weak so it could compete against the strong. Here, this model correspond with Singapore, Hong-kong, Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea, as well each nation exist common characters.

East Asia development model common characters are growth intention, industry intention, and external intention. As well as stable and capable governmental leadership or positive investment about human or material capital and growth follow with equality.

The economists also bounds up the Confucian capitalism. Confucian capitalism contains capitalistic common ethics.

loyalty and filial piety thought. It is based on capitalistic development. But Confucian capitalism explains economic development in only Confucianism ways. It doesn't consider element factors like the culture decision theory. As well it asserts that culture imperialism is spread by Chinese nationalism so it lost the validity.

### III. South Korea relates to East Asia Development Model

In spite of this model's common characters, it is wrong to bound up Hongkong and Singapore since they are city state. And for Taiwan, it hadn't obtained approval as a national, and Japan, it is regarded as an advanced nation. Therefore, only South Korea is appropriate to this model's peculiar. Then what the unique characters of this model in Korea?

First Korean model is equipped of national system for export-substitution industrialization. It contained politic system and politic culture. So it retained synthetic character. In example it set up and applied a five-year plan for economic development, it grew a public organ company like socialist system. It is seized of the society indirect capital and the foundation stuff as well as the materials. In this point of view, it prepared various export-promotion policy.

Second it grows national champion. The enterprise has grown upon capitalistic ele-

ment and private possession and market's competition. They are regarded that it competed representation player for the whole people. Its character is that the domestic capital is concentrative distribution and active technique introduction.



The Kyong-Boo express way is the symbol of rapid economic growth in Korea.

strategy like that; The export-substitution industrialization pursuit and national champion's growth. Therefore this model's largest character seem to utility and flexibility.

### IV. The point at East Asia Development Model

There are two International elements; deficit economy of U.S. due to the excess of consumption in the Cold war and the economy bloc like Europe-Union (EU), North America Free Treaty Agreement

(NAFTA) etc. Because of these elements the Asia had undergone harsh suppression in opening its market and owing to this East Asia is now faced with economic crisis. But along with East Asia several Southeast Asia is also faced with its own crisis for they introduced the strategy which is highly focused on exports.

Now South Korea is faced with IMF's structure. Because the financial clique fell into the financial difficulties, the financial system lost the critical ability, and Kim Young-Sam's government was incapable of handling this crisis. In addition to this the East Asia Development Model which was considered to be a help in the rapid economy had degenerated. The degeneration can be summarized as Lowly Capitalism and Neo-liberalism's distortion.

First, Lowly capitalism which the conception is a kind of commerce capitalism which mostly follows speculative profit with low ethics consciousness. The start of this Lowly Capitalism was the stock investment, and the estate speculation of chaebols in the first place and was soon led to monopoly immediately. To maintain and continue their possession, chaebols reinforced the regionalism and school relations and kinship. Eventually these caused the corruption of the whole state.

Second Neo-liberalism's distortion. The notion of Neo-liberalism is that the market's liberty regarded as natural and reasonable through this, it brings common prosperity all over the world. But this ideology aggravated the phenomenon, the rich gets richer and the poor gets poorer. Because the logic of this is like as the following: the ideology of Neo-liberalism demands the same competing rule to both class who has not prepared and who has prepared. And when lost in the competition the responsibility is given to the individual wholly. So it is a matter of a fact, that the unprepared loses. From this logic,

the chaebols get richer and richer with every privilege while the neglected class goes from bad to worse in surroundings.

### V. Conclusion

In the prior, it's important to understand the East Asia Development Model. This development isn't wrong. It just happened to have gone the wrong way. The problem



A man in the foreign exchanging market is marking the foreign exchange rates. The Second Asian crisis might come again by yuan's devaluation and yen's bear.

was that it was based on market omnipotent principle. Let's look into the overcoming solution of economic crisis by using this East Asia Development Model.

First, this model's core is that it is a protection policy that protects the weak and bringing it up so the weak could compete against the strong. Therefore the international standard should be applied to large conglomerates rigorously so that the special favors cannot be possible. Meanwhile, the small and medium enterprises and the weak should have support financially so that their international competitive power could be strengthened. Second, our nation

have to make a good use of the model's peculiarity.

Korea should follow this step in order to make a good use of this model. The steps are: first, government's plan and support, next with the help of the government, protection of selling in domestic and support export, then the leading by the civil level and international scale in domestic economy. Since the character of the steps above is applied properly in the form of market and the government's intention, we should make a good use of this.

East Asia Development Model increase national growth and welfare synthetically. This model is still being studied and debated over where it is right or wrong. The people who are saying this model has failed informs that this model was wrong. They say it just followed Japan's growth inclination which only focused quantitative than quality and as the result the national competence is faced with the market's boundary line. While conducting this model it is true that the government had sweat of the labor powers and infringed upon human rights. But now before the critiques the ways to utilize the model more flexibly in order to not let this happen should be studied first.

By Kim Yoo-nie

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

# Manifesto of the Communist Party; Strategic Thesis Of the Concrete Movement Must Be More Sophisticated



Kim Yun-cheol

### I. Introduction

Since 1848, The Manifesto published, it has been 150 years. Manifesto of the Communist Party was the most essential text that have an effect on all of the social movement forces in the world until the socialist regimes are genuinely fallen after the latter 1980th. It, however, was not the text of an abstract intellectual object but an concrete object to give the strategic thesis to the social movement forces. In this sense, during last 150 years, the Manifesto has had the important meaning. Publication of the Manifesto in 1848 also put on these actual monumental practices. But, during the period of collapse of the socialist regimes in real world, from the end of 1980th to the beginning of 1990th, the Manifesto seems to have lost its essential position.

That process coincides with the period of reorganization of global capitalism. The historical space opened by the Manifesto was filled with the expectation of 'capitalism with the human face' and the fantastic foretelling the futurists said as if they have lived in the future, with declaration of 'the end of the history'. In this period, in South Korea, the Manifesto fell down self-contemptuous lamentation by the defeated who didn't adapt themselves to the changed world as we could see it in the reminiscences. It was no more than the intellectually playing object by the irresponsible intellectuals as showed by the controversy about crisis of Marxism held in South Korea.

Nevertheless, no one has lived in the future. Not also wasn't the collapse of the socialist regimes in real world 'the end of history' but 'capitalism with the human face' didn't appear. On the contrary, only

the 'coercion' of capitalism has been distinguished. It is just the 'Neo-liberal' reorganization of global capitalism; the defeated are all of the people regarding the Manifesto as an fossil in the museum except the supernational capital as well as the revolutionist sticking on the Manifesto. This doesn't mean that the supernational capital becomes the winner. The Neo-liberal reorganization of the capitalism made all of subjects ultimately confused in the 'internationally correlated crisis'. 'It can't lead a variety of the social forces into consensus. In that, the present is exactly 'the absence of the hegemony' that is able to the social consensus.

### II. The contents

The Manifesto consists of four chapters. The first is Bourgeois and Proletarians, the second is Proletarians and Communists, the third is Socialist and Communist Literature, and the last is Position of the Communists in Relation to the Various Existing Opposition Parties.

In the first chapter, Marx and Engels declared the history of all hitherto existing society was the history of class struggle. They sketched how the modern bourgeoisie is itself the product of a series of revolutions in the modes of production and of exchange and through this grasped the character of the capitalist society. In the capitalist society all of the social relationships has drawn in the icy water of egotistical calculation.

At this time, the means of production, wealth, etc. has been concentrated and accumulated on a small number of the bourgeois. Preserving this, the modern state became a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie. And the capitalism became to have not only national but also cosmopolitan character by virtue of creating the world market.

In this process, capitalism made the country dependent on the rule of the towns, barbarian and semi-barbarian countries on the civilized ones, nations of peasants on nations of bourgeois, the East on the West. At the same time, capitalism, however, also forged the weapons that bring death to itself, the proletarians - the

modern working class. Consequently, capitalism steps in an extinction according as the whole superincumbent state of official society is abolished by the proletarian movement.

The second, it explains relationship of the proletarian party and the Communists and theoretical conclusions with controversial manner of speech. The Communists prescribe it that they stand and cling to the relationship of the whole proletarians'



The mass cheering victory after the Communist Manifesto which urged for everyone's equality.

common interests. From this, the immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all the other proletarian parties: formation of the proletarian into a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletarian. And it states frankly theoretical conclusions of the communists in the manner of responding to the bourgeois' critique.

Communism is not the abolition of property generally, but the abolition of bourgeois property. Communism deprives no man of the power to appropriate the products of society; all that it does is to deprive him of the power to subjugate the labor of others by means of such appropriation.

Like in the family, education, and nation, it is not abolition of property itself but deprivation of its bourgeois character as like the bourgeois' charges. According to this, the Manifesto prescribes the Communism as following quotation. "In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association, in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all."

In the third chapter, socialist and communist literature, it criticizes three kinds of anti-proletarian thought in that times. One, Reactionary Socialism which is willing to use the proletarian in order to restore the old order, includes Feudal Socialism, Petty-Bourgeois Socialism, and German, or 'True' Socialism.

The other, conservative or bourgeois, Socialism, has the goal of preserving the bourgeois order. It cites Proudhon's Philosophie de la Misere as an example of this form is. Another is Critical-Utopian Socialism and Communism, proclaimed by universal agneticism and social leveling in its crudest form.

The forth chapter, position of the Communists in relation to the various existing opposition, showed that the communists everywhere support every revolutionary movement against the existing social and political order of things and they labour

everywhere for union and agreement of the democratic parties of all countries. Finally, it urges working men of all countries to unite.

### III. What is the present meaning of the Manifesto constituted these contents?

In pieced, we mentioned that we are put on uniformed global capitalism as like socialism reign collapsed in the latter 1980th. And present global capitalism experienced absence of hegemonic that can't derive social consensus in globally correlated crisis. Of course, although these mentions don't mean crisis of capitalism in general. It is obvious that present global capitalism is very inevitable.

As we can see the recent economical crisis of the South-east Asia (Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, etc.), transnational monetary capitals make increased instability of national economy according to continuous movement beyond national barrier. In addition, Transition of post-fordism, developed after crisis of fordism relayed on mass production-mass consumption, bring to mass unemployment that threat legitimacy of political super-structure (like state). From this situation, we know that the Manifesto provides still valid analytic clue to real capitalism. In that, creation of global market, stated in the Manifesto universally connected and depended market among nations, make understand erosion of national economy in globally correlated crisis. Moreover, crisis of legitimacy of political superstructure, is resulted from Neo-liberal reorganization forced by instability of capitalism, explains absence of hegemonic and shows lack of material basis of social consensus requested for reproduction of capitalism. More than all, the important thing that declined middle class and intensified labor movement according to mass unemployment show that class struggle is not only radical ideological insistence.

But the present meaning of the Manifesto is not only corrective statement to our situation in contents. In prelude, we mentioned that its importance is provision of strategic thesis in concrete movement. In fact, even though contentments of the Man-

ifesto have efficiency in theoretical knowledge of our situation, they have the limit in practice for overcome. Of course, the limit is not what has to be thrown away but what has to be discovered its present implication. In this aspect, the present meaning of the Manifesto is precisely that it suggest that we must still more sophisticated the strategic thesis of the concrete movement.

At the moment, we can particularly take care of the problems of alternative-power, which the Manifesto granted us to solve. We at least saw that an experiment for solving these problems, the socialist regimes in real world, resulted in failure. It couldn't deprive anything of bourgeois character and could created only its variations.

That problem is not only how to manage the proletarian power. Especially the various factors such as globalization have an effect on forming alternative-power and the movement for it. The rapid move of capital according to globalization, though the proletarians defeat the one national bourgeois, quickly makes new bourgeois appear in the nation. In addition, before defeated, the bourgeois can move the economic vases to be able to create the proletarian power to another place. In other words, even though defeating of the national bourgeois itself isn't unable, it can't deserve that the alternative-power is easily formed. Besides, the proletarians don't exist as an united class yet for forming the alternative-power although they have done class struggle-for instance, declination of middle class, intensification of the labour movement, etc. Because they regard their every life style as different one, experiencing very different life process.

The present meaning of the Manifesto has precisely place in proposing that we have to think sincerely about these problems left unsolved, covered with Neo-liberal deception and defeated feeling, during last few years.

The writer is Chief Deputy of Korean Social Science Institute.



## FOCUS

Female activist Margaret Sanger

## Legalizing Birth Control Led to Rise of Women's Right

## I. Introduction

"No woman can call herself free until she can choose consciously whether she will or will not be a mother." These words were spoken by Margaret Sanger, a dedicated woman who nearly single-handedly brought about the legalization of birth control in U.S.

This year is the 150th anniversary of the feminist publication the "Seneca Declaration" which was held in New York to proclaim women's right. Sanger contributed greatly to the extension of women's rights by teaching women to be independent and not to be slaves of their own sexuality. She also told women to look at the world as a place where females really matter.

Not long ago, "Time" selected her as one of the most influential people of our century, along with a quotation by H. G. Wells who was a futurist and historian, "When the history of our civilization is written, it will be a biological history, and Margaret Sanger will be its heroine."

## II. Sanger's early life

Born in Corning, New York, on September 11, 1879, Margaret Sanger was the sixth of the eleven Higgins children. With so many mouths to feed in the family and her father being a sculptor of the local cemetery which was an unsteady job, her family could not help being poor. But Sanger was taught to do charity work and to be involved in her community by her parents.

Her father was a liberal thinker and occasionally arranged for labor leaders and social reformers to speak in his house. His effort were usually greeted with scorn from the townspeople, and as a result Margaret and her siblings grew up being called "children of the devil." But Sanger liked being the daughter of a rebel and living amidst controversy. The young girl developed a defiant spirit akin to her father's that would last for a long time.

When she went to public school, she had an ambition to become an actress. But when she knew an acting job required writing down the length of her legs, she rejected it. This episode was followed by several career changes. She developed a strong interest in women's rights and began studying the great female leaders in history such as Helen of Troy, Ruth and Cleopatra VIII. She became greatly inspired of women's equality. She was filled with youthful optimism and wanted not only to help women, but to make the world a better place.

She married a young architect, William Sanger but she was convinced that for women to attain true autonomy they must be able to exercise their rights and pursue a "motherhood unchained." So she risked public censure by separating from and later divorcing her first husband in 1914 to pursue not only a more independent sexual and romantic life, but a successful career as an organizational leader, activist, writer and lobbyist. When she faced a marriage proposal in 1922 from an older man, Sanger negotiated an agreement which allowed her to maintain her independence

both personally and professionally.

In 1899 her mother passed away. Ever since Sanger was young, she had witnessed her mother's slow death, worn out after 18 pregnancies and 11 live births. After her mother's death she made up her mind to be a nurse and worked as a visiting nurse in some of the worst slums in New York City. She most often was called upon to help deliver babies or nurse desperately weak mothers back to health. Some of these mothers suffered from bearing too many children. Others nearly bled to death because of unsafe abortion, operations that were performed on them to end their pregnancies.

Among Sanger's visitors, one woman desperately begged, "Tell me something to keep from having another baby. We cannot afford another yet." She not only felt sad and angry about the condition of these women but felt guilty because there was nothing she could do to help them.

Telling them the ways to control birth was illegal. Finally, women who had begged Sanger months before for means of birth control died from giving birth to yet another child. The fact that the woman had only sought for the knowledge. Enraged Sanger had found her cause and was ready to take on the world to fight for it.

## III. Activity and achievement

"No matter what it might cost, I was finished with palliatives and superficial cures. I was resolved to seek out the root of evil, to do something to change the destiny of mothers whose miseries were vast as the sky." Likening her saying, she decided to take a three-pronged approach to promoting birth control in the U.S. First, she would educate the public on birth control using the information she had gathered. Secondly, she would build up a birth control organization that would help raise awareness and money for the cause. And thirdly, she would make an effort to subvert the Comstock Law, which restricted the sending of birth control information through the mail.

In 1914 Sanger started her own magazine, "Women Rebel." As publisher, she wrote to mothers and adolescent young women in order to stimulate women to fight for themselves and to build up a conscious-fighting character.

Then she began a national publication to advocate birth control and lectured throughout the country. She received

countless letters of distress from mothers throughout the nation. And she assembled the best 500 letters into a book entitled "Mother in Bondage."

Sanger opened the first birth control clinic in America, 1916 because she knew it was the poor and middle class women who most needed birth control information. In the early 1900's, birth control was accessible to the wealthy but not the poor. There were no physicians, who would serve the underprivileged.

Nine days later, having attracted widespread press coverage, she was arrested. Just then hundreds of women poured into the streets of Brooklyn to protest. One

tor had the right to distribute birth control devices to their patients.

She organized a new clinic in Tucson, Arizona, which thrived and eventually became Planned Parenthood of Southern Arizona. After her second husband died in 1943, she moved to Arizona.

In the middle of World War II, as the mother of two sons, she sent them battlefield. Happily, both men returned home safely. When the war finally ended in 1945, Sanger was horrified by the devastation the conflict had left in Japan, Germany and many other parts of Europe. Not surprisingly, Sanger's views on war tightly connected to her belief in the importance of birth control. She began forecasting another world war shortly after the first had ended. In speech and articles she offered the argument that over population begets aggressive expansionism. For Sanger, the only effective preventative measure was to limit population growth through birth control. And she became even more convinced that the key to peace was population control.

From 1952-1959 Sanger served as the first president of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. During the 1950's Sanger also attended conferences in England, Sweden, India and Japan. In 1965, a year before her death, the Tucson Planned Parenthood center held a dinner honoring Margaret Sanger as the "Woman of the Century." On September 1966, Sanger died of leukemia, at age eighty-seven.

## IV. Conclusion

Because Margaret Sanger was a nurse and witnessed so many complicated births, extremely large families, miscarriages, and unwanted pregnancies, she devoted her life working to legalize birth control and educated young women, especially poor women, who were in need of family planning. She challenged the legal system several times, and played a dominant role in changing laws.

Sanger's reason for persistent in birth control was different from that of European men. She declared that birth control was necessary because of the personal tragedies of women. She argued that women were denied the right to fulfill themselves as human beings because they were often pregnant and died early deaths on account of too many pregnancies or illegal abortions. Also, children suffered from being born into large, poverty-stricken families. Sanger viewed birth control as basic freedom.

Meanwhile, she made enemies of politi-

cians, the Catholic Church, and even among many women's groups who thought she should be focusing her attention on women's right to vote instead of family planning. Nonetheless, she stuck to her plan firmly.

She was charismatic and sometimes quixotic but she never abandoned her focus on women's freedom and its larger

implication for social justice. By both words and deeds, she pioneered one of the most radical, humane and transforming political movements of the century.

By Jeong Min-hee

Reporter of Theory &amp; Critique Section

## The New Direction of Korean Politics

From when the government was founded in 1948 to this very day, Korean politics has been a politics of illegality and irrationality rather than one of promise and hope, a history of dishonor blotted with trouble, oppression, and resistance. Now, shouldn't it be time for wrong things to be thrown away and reformed?

On the 19th of August, the 50th Anniversary Commemorating the Founding of the Government Towards the Country's 2nd Establishment Forum was held at the conference room of Korean Press Center. This forum, titled "Korean Politics 50 Years and Its Reform Direction", was jointly sponsored by Hankuk Ilbo and the Korea Legislative Studies Institute (KLSI), and supported by Pohang Iron and Steel Company. Previously, Park Jun-kyu who is chairman of the National Assembly (NA) delivered a congratulatory address. He spoke about his will and his method of innovation. He insisted that members of the NA should act up to their opinions indifferent to their parties', and announced that he himself would leave his party.

The program of the forum, which was conducted by Kim Kwang-yeon, the chief director of KLSI, was as follows. First, Park Dong-seo, professor of Ewha Woman's University, spoke on the subject. Then, six debaters discussed the subject and afterward the attendance asked questions. In his address prof. Park regarded the cause of the 50 years of bad politics phenomenon as authority centered character, both in terms of kinship, regionalism and school relationship, and in terms of bureaucracy, especially in nomination systems and enormous politics funds. To overcome this, he insisted on increasing the voter's power, settling of low cost politics and establishing separation of politics and economics.

One of the debaters, Kim Keun-tae, assemblyman of National Congress for New Politics party (NCNP), spoke of reform of the nomination system and abolition of the "Development Dictatorship Model." Kim Jung-wie of Grand National Party (GNP) remarked that the root of Korean political culture is the monarchal president system plus military culture. He also argued that Kim Dae-jung's government is not different from that of Kim Young-sam's.

Along with the politicians, Ahn Byoung-man, prof. of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies was seated. He asserted that the politics of corruption and absurdity should be scrapped. To achieve this, he emphasized the importance of education. Yu Jong-sung who is the secretary general of the Citizen's Coalition for Economic Jus-



Choi Yun-jin/The Argus

tice insisted that the nomination system must be democratized and that NA proceedings must be opened. The secretary criticized the unconsciousness of assemblymen. Finally, Im Sung-ho who is prof. of Kyung-hee Univ. called for the reform of NA management, above all.

Almost all of the debaters agreed with the diagnosis of the 50 years of bad politics problem. But some opinions were different. In relation to the Cabinet System, Lee Tae-sup from the United Liberal Democrat Party insisted that introduction of the Cabinet System should be examined right now. Meanwhile Prof. Park and Prof. Ahn insisted that the time is not yet ripe for constitutional amendment, recognizing that the eventual end of political reform is the Cabinet System. In connection with the election system, Prof. Park, Kim Jung-wie (GNP) and Lee Tae-sup (ULD) suggested the medium-major constituency system. On the other hand, Kim Kuen-tae (NCNP) opposed to the medium-major constituency system. Among those in attendance, Cho Ki-suk who is prof. of Ewha Woman's Univ. asserted that "Powerful rights should not be given to yes man in the National Assembly", contradicting prof. Im's speech which was about strengthening the legislation rights of the NA. And one attendant, a citizen, warned that Korean politics must not follow American's. Attendance of this forum was about 250, including the press, scholars, persons concerned with the political parties, and citizens, which is very large figure. Perhaps, this was the reason is that the chairman of the NA and assemblymen participated in the forum.

The purpose of the forum was to discuss what politicians should do in order to overcome the national crisis and promote "The Country's 2nd Establishment". The forum included self-criticism about Korean politics and a comparative reality plan of reform. Also, because of the forum we could have a chance to hear the opinions of the political world and academic world on the NA system and the election system. However, the contents of the forum was very disappointing. Assemblymen spoke superficially and concentrated their efforts on speaking for their own parties' positions. And debaters only remarked opinions which were prepared rather than debated. The reporter thought that above all, stereotypes must be broken as to the reform of Korean politics.

By Jeong Min-hee

Reporter of Theory &amp; Critique Section

## ECONOMIC FILE

## Workout, Way for the Company To Get Leaner and Meaner

When you see in the economic section in these days of your newspaper, you would come across to the word "workout" occasionally. But unfortunately the meaning of this word is so various most of people get confused. Lets look into its meaning, ways and effects.

First, for its definition, since workout is used at one's option, it is hard to define its exact meaning. According to translations it could be considered as a composition and actually in many other countries the word is used as the meaning for composition. But since our country makes distinction between workout and composition, the interpretation appropriated for our country is required. So when seen in our aspect, workout is a term which is used to describe a process by which financially troubled companies are allowed to freeze their debts and assets for a specified duration. During that time the companies can pursue structural changes.

Secondly, in its ways, there isn't fixed means in workout. So to say, the means are various according to the condition of the company. Many ways could be sought for some company when one specific means could be the solution for the other. To workout a problem consolidation-integrating many matured debts into long term debt, interest relief, and debt relief could be exemplified in common means.

Lastly, lets look into the effect of workout. The term is normally used to describe exercising with weights, and thus has been adapted to mean the process of getting leaner and meaner. The Financial Supervisory Commission(FSC) has demanded that eight banks sort out some groups among conglomerates ranked between 6th and 64th in terms of their assets. The government said that the selecting value point was wholly upon the banks without any specific standard. So the selection will be differed according to the subject of the banks and the

companies.

Anyway, eight commercial banks have so far selected 11 ailing conglomerates as targets for revival under newly-arranged corporate restructuring programs. Under the restructuring programs, affiliated companies of the 11 groups will be given the chance of survival. The program entitles them to suspend debt payments and other benefits meant to prevent them from collapsing immediately.

However if they fail to normalize operations within a certain period of time, typically three months, the groups will be subject to bankruptcy or liquidation. The FSC will ban banks from extending emergency loans to financially-troubled conglomerates before their units are placed under the workout programs. The FSC will also ask banks to force owners of chaebol firms under the plans to give up their corporate governance, holding them responsible for mismanagement. Therefore some chaebol owners tend to think that if they apply for the workout

programs, they might finally be driven into corporate failure.

However, all the financial institutions, including the eight major banks, have agreed to participate in the restructuring programs in order to save viable chaebol units suffering from temporary cash-flow problems or to liquidate nonviable units. Also almost all the corporate owners said that the ailing groups can speed up their self-rescue measures by selling some of their money-losing businesses, integrating their subsidiaries into a few core units and converting their short-term debts into long term ones.

There is a good chance of survival for the cash-strapped groups as their financial structures will likely be significantly improved with the help of banks working under the plans.

By Jeon Hyo-chan

Chief Economist of Samsung Economic Research Institute



Book  
Review

## Feast Changes the Shape of Civilization

-Through feast, old regulations are destructed and become new ones-

The Culture Section of The Argus tends to publish the 'Review' column monthly. It was shown by turns with the 'Interview' column previously. But the characteristic and form of this column will not be changed. We will still review books, movies, videos, musicals and concerts etc. from another view. Ed.

## I. Introduction

In his book, 'The Clash of Civilizations', Samuel Huntington insisted that the source of conflicts after the cold war is not ideology or economy, but culture. We might say that the power of today's countries or nations is decided by the creative force of civilizations. Considering this importance of culture, we need to know the real meaning of civilization and how to cultivate it.

The Argus found a book which promises to present the meaning of civilization from a new point of view. This is a writing worth reading, for helping us solve our cultural problems. The book, introduced to Korea recently, is 'Fêtes et Civilisations' (Feasts and Civilizations) by Jean Duvignaud, a French sociologist and anthropologist. It raises questions about the meaning of 'fête'.

The viewpoint of this work is rather different from the existing ones of classic sociology and anthropology. So The Argus focuses on this fresh access to civilization.

## II. Relation between feast and civilization

Generally, we think of the term 'fête' (feast, carnival) as identical with 'playing.' But Duvignaud wants to overturn the meaning of 'fête.' He utilizes 'fête' as a frame of reference in his study. We are blind to see that the word 'fête' can be a function which changes the shape of civilization. This is because existing sociology or anthropology analyzes substances by

solid methodology which never moves. The adamant established studies have prohibited the positive concept 'fête' from referring to a cultural function. We need the 'disjoint of meaning' here. 'The given' always is against positive subjects.

The reason why we assume fête as playing lies there. For deconstructing this solid system, fête can be a very useful key. In short, the writer was successful in setting his frame of reference.

But for Duvignaud, fête doesn't remain simply an object of study. It looks straight at modern man's life which is being devastated more and more. And it takes the part of an exit from real life, and finds for humans lost dreams. By this reasoning, mankind opens fête still, and this means we pursue the happiness of real meaning.

'Fêtes et Civilisations' explains the relation between feast and civilization in three parts: In the first part, the author provides a concept 'playing' to readers. 'Playing'

accepts customs and provides symbols for a specific muscle activity. In other words, it justifies the established cultural factors. But on the contrary, 'fête' demolishes regulations and leads people to the world of out-of-culture. In this situation of non-regulation, the symbols which meet the desires of people in ordinary time, lose effectiveness. In short, we can enjoy the distortion, overthrow, and destruction of symbols and spiritual experience.

Secondly, Duvignaud prescribes that fête is a state of 'symbolic illusion.' He explains that the characters of masks which can be seen in fête stand for the possibility or opportunity of changing the order of the world. And this reveals the latent subject which is not admitted in the existing orders.

In the third part, the writer shows the relation between feast and ideology, and the overthrowing-characteristic of fête. In this part, he analyzes the French Revolution as a fête situation, and criticizes belief in materials, which Americans have. He thinks the dream of Americans is just an

industrial fête, turning away from mental or psychological life. And he insists that fête is related to Utopia. 'Fête' gets power only when it finds the summons of Nature. That is, we hold fêtes so that we may approach closer to the ideal life, and we execute the fête activity on the ground of

greater order. And we know that every culture knows destruction. To exist, civilization destroys itself continuously, diverting existing cultural factors.

Another originality of the author, aside from his setting of frame of reference, can be found when he explains the connection between feast and ideology. He suggests that fête can be an ideology at specific times because both are unrealized ideas or intentions. Hitler's audience, who gathered in the wrapped insanity of Nazism, especially makes clear this relationship. Other authors think that here was a man (Hitler) who tried to push a normal society into a terror state for the sake of his own ideal world. Everyone belonging to the society became irrational and took part in the 'fête process.' An ideology appears through fête, as this situation shows.

But there is one disappointing aspect in this writing. It was written in a somewhat suggestive style. It may cause readers to misunderstand the meaning of terms, the flow of logic, and even the theme of story. This is a social science writing and the social sciences should be correct and direct. The chance of misunderstanding should be eliminated. Literature-like style could be beautiful, but beauty can never be prior to communication, especially in science.



Southern France people disguised in American football team march in carnival. 'Fête' is a space of quitting from daily life and a breaking from conventions and regulations.

## III. Conclusion

What is the value of fête today? Fête is a space of quitting from daily life. In fête, individuals can laugh, be rude to others, and do rough actions. It is a breaking from conventions and regulations. It is a moment of imaginative creation and of spiritual undergoing. After people over-

throw old customs, they feel catharsis and have enough energy to get back to their workplaces.

It is the same in culture or civilization. After individuals destroy existing cultural elements, they build new regulations in culture. That is, fête takes a role in maintaining civilization.

By gazing at civilization from a new point of view, we can get some clues for our own cultural way. Present worldwide disorders of civilizations like our problem of opening doors to Japanese mass culture may find basic, settling attitudes in this book. Because the 'given' frames make us blind to new possibilities, we must convert the established frames of reference. Overturning the system of our thoughts is very hard but important in today's changing culture world.

In addition, as we watch contents and meanings of foreign fêtes, we will be able to read situations of civilization-change over the world.

By Kim Min-kyu

Reporter of Culture Section

## OVERVIEW

## Koreans Become More Mature in Front of 'Nation'

From this month's issue, The Argus introduces a new column, overview. Overview is a column that will try to read the culture from everyday life. This column will be written by the editor of the Culture Section to maintain its weight. The Argus promises to fulfill the expectation of the HUFans and to approach the readers with the depth in contents along with inspiration. Ed.

On the second day of July, a book by Bok Geo-il, 'National language in the era of international language', was introduced in the culture section of Chosun Ilbo. Mr. Bok wrote in his book that in the era of globalization English should be used as an official language. After that not only professors and scholars from various fields but many readers started to criticize through the paper and led to a hot debate. Not only this, in the internet home page of this debate already more than 38 thousand people had voted on logic of Mr. Bok and hundreds had suggested in the bulletin board. Considering that this is not related with our living right away, more over considering that it hasn't happened yet nor there is a plan to use it as an official language, this hot attention was quite unexpected and astonishing.

We can not oversee it has joggled the subject mattered with the word 'nation'. In our society, the word had meant something very sacred which it could never be hurt and considered as a thing that we should all protect.

This kind of belief came from our history. Most basic reason is that our nation has been one and unique, which we had been very proud of. And on the top of this, there are many reasons like having endured the attacks of the other nations many times through out the history. And in recent years it could be seen from the fall of Chosun Dynasty and the government of other country. When the Japanese had tried to destroy the Korean culture many of people had died trying to protect it. And from this the Koreans felt that we ought to protect it better than ever lest it should bury their names. Plus to this which is more prior is our people's experience of sorrow being in under Japan's rural.

And if anyone had tried to hurt it, the one was almost shut out from the society right or wrong. This can be seen in the incident which happened not long ago. Few months ago there were a nationwide campaign not to see the movie 'Titanic'. The cause was a rumor that starring actor of this movie, Leonard Decaprio had said in an interview with other country that the South Korea is more dirty than the interviewing country. Whether this rumor was right or not, after touching this rumor

Koreans started a campaign to boycott the movie 'Titanic' watching. But after being combined with the 'Gold gathering campaign', this boycotting campaign got larger than ever, for there were this saying that if five million people watches the movie, the money we had earned from exporting the gathered gold blows up in the air. Even though this boycott hadn't continued through out the end, seeing that the movie had pretty low watchers in the beginning proves that Koreans lay the importance in anything that concerns with the nation and how much Koreans can get weak in front of the word, nation. Big increase in the 815 Cola and Prospects sells can be an example of the latter.

But in this recent debate the people were somewhat different. Their attitude was quite surprising comparing to few months ago. Even though Mr. Bok joggled the sensitive and unique aspect of Koreans, the national emotion had been more matured. Namely, in spite of all these, this debate which has concerns with hot word 'nation', the process was somewhat cool.

At first there were minors who had put their emotions first than their rational logic. But as the days past by, people began to be more rational and logical in expressing their thoughts. This reflects how much the Koreans became stronger in front of extreme nationalism. Also the fact almost half of the voters welcomed Mr. Bok's suggestion, it is the reality that people began to handle the nationalism in more various ways. This is very welcoming attitude, for it is true that we have lost many in ways because we had put our emotions more front than out logic. Let's think about the Japan's absurd remarks. They are continually arguing that Tok-do is theirs. But every time this happens, we were busily heaping abuses flying off with the emotion and wasting time rather than to be more cooled off to talk them back with logic.

It is time to see the woods, not only the trees even in front of the word, 'nation.' Maybe we should be more rational because it is concerned with the 'nation.'

By Choi Yun-jin

Editor of The Argus

EARS  
&  
EYES

Visit to Munhwahakkyo Seoul

## Encourages Self-governed Cinema Population

The Culture Section of The Argus introduces a new column beginning from the 336th issue. 'Ears and Eyes' is an interview column of cultural people or groups. The people interview and the group interview will take turns.

We will search significant figures in our cultural field or groups which try to be helpful to the development of Korean culture to hear the people or groups of their basic directions, activities and the roles in cultural area. Ed.

Today, almost every university student has interest in movies. From the middle of '90s, Korea has had an explosion of cinema, and there has been a cultural group which plays an important role in cultivating the popular base in the Korean screen field. Munhwahakkyo Seoul, founded in November, 1992, opens film festivals, forums and video academies, and makes their own film shorts. It has about 1500 members participating in these activities. In the development of the film industry, the popular ground must be an essential element. So The Argus decided to call on this group as the first interviewee of this new column.

Munhwahakkyo Seoul holds film festivals classified by author, country and genre. It is their biggest business. After a film's viewing time, sometimes there is a forum between study members or directors and the general public. It also prepares video academies, such as 'The History of World Film', with lecturers and many participants. A more significant activity of this group is making briefs. Production staff have made three of these short films.

The reporter met the chief executive officer Kwak Yong-soo who is one of the founding members.

Reporter: What is your basic direction and what does your motto 'new cinema reading' mean?

Kwak: We started cinémathèque activity in 1993 with the motto 'new cinema reading.' It means that we keep away from passive film-viewing and pursue communal forums rather than subjective film-viewing. It also means that we prefer various movies to Hollywood or commercial ones and that we recognize the ideology inside movies. We are doing small activities to promote them, and if they can be a foundation for the development of Korean cinema, that would be our basic direction.

R: In what basis, do you choose films shown at the film festivals?

Kwak: In the beginning, we chose according to our motto, so the audience could view classics we should watch to learn cinema, rare movies in Korea, and films pushed out of movie theaters. But since 'Inde Forum '96,' we began to introduce independent cinema and briefs. In recent days, we have added directors' edition movies.

R: How do you support independent films? We heard it's one of your activities.

Kwak: We open 'Inde Forum.' It is an opened field for independent movies. We also make briefs by ourselves. In addition, our research members are studying independent cinema.

R: How was the recent 'Inde Forum '98' in Seoul?

Kwak: I think it was pretty successful. Even for mid-think-playing films gathered many people. About 4000-5000 attendants were there. We are regretful for one thing, though. We were forced to seek approval from the government authority in charge of censorship. But we had no choice but to do that because we really wanted to offer a normal place for the

meeting between audience and directors. Through our experience in '96 and '97, we thought we had better try to work with the official channels.

R: Do you have any plans to activate the film-making business which has been deficient compared to other ones?

Kwak: We have five production staff members in our group. They all have subjects to make new movies about this autumn. Up to now, we have made three films, but the film-making business will be vitalized beginning this fall. In addition to this, I would like to mention an obstacle to

group. In addition to the financial difficulties, we also have law problems. It occurs in screening. We attain the source of movies by copying films on video tapes. We do public performances and earn money from them. All these things can be contrary to the law if we aren't careful about it. Finally, we also have copyright problems.

R: What do you think the main problem in the Korean film area?

Kwak: I think it is a systematic vicious circle. Scenarios, planning, an audience's mind, conglomerate controlled distribution, all are factors of the problem. Even if any one of these elements is improved, the whole field would not be developed. Only when every factor is enhanced gradually, will the film industry of Korea be able to grow.

R: What are Munhwahakkyo Seoul's future activities, directions, and plans?

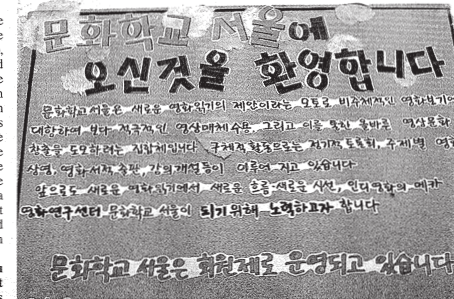
Kwak: Munhwahakkyo Seoul now has a six-year history and current staff are three or four years old in this place. I think now is the very time for our group to gain know-how and clout outside. So using the basis we've nurtured, we will take the role of sensitizing the cinema area. It will be realized by producing sensational good movies and studying films from another view. And we have a plan of marketing a film library. It is a concept of not only taking charge of films but selling them abroad under single name.

R: Thank you for sparing your time.

Kwak: Don't mention it.

By Kim Min-kyu

Reporter of Culture Section



Choi Yun-jin/The Argus

film-producing. Film producer have to raise the money for cinema by themselves. So they have the chance to create movies only when they have good financial conditions.

R: You are doing a very vigorous businesses. How do you supply finance, and are there any difficulties in your activity?

Kwak: None the less, we have the best financial conditions of all cinémathèques in Korea. Munhwahakkyo Seoul doesn't chase any commercial profit. So even the finance from the membership fee is not sufficient for our expenses. Until now, the representative has been investing for the



## Special Contribution

## Where No Bill Has Gone Before: Travels in China

Most first time travelers to China want to see the famous sites of Beijing: the Forbidden City, Tiananmen Square, Tiantan temple, Panda bears in the zoo, and the Great Wall at Badaling. Others might also go the ancient capital, Xi'an, to photograph terracotta warriors, or to Nanjing to see what's left of tree-lined avenues and Confucian temples. I got to know these things only through the text and pictures of the guide books I read while moving west by train across a slowly shifting landscape of lush farm land, green mountains, swollen rivers, rugged peaks, and grey deserts, across East Asia from the Yellow Sea to Xinjiang.

This sort of laid back traveling was good to me. I didn't have to do or think about anything very urgently. My old friend Doug and I got along well. We made simple plans.

Our foremost goal had simply been to see each other again, now that we were both residing in the Far East, me here in Seoul, and he in Shanghai. So, instead of asking him, on my first Chinese visit, to drag me through the more popular tourist sites, we agreed that he would decide where we should go. He chose Kashgar. Our motto became: To Go Where No Bill (Clinton or Gates) Had Gone Before!

But before starting out, we paused so that I could get a taste of Shanghai. Many travelers see Shanghai, but maybe not the way I saw it. It is much different from Seoul.

Seoul is clean, modern, congested but orderly, and highly homogeneous in terms of dress and behavior. Koreans are extremely status and appearance conscious. They're forever looking into mirrors and mirrors are everywhere. Despite its modern market-oriented aspirations, Shanghai is ragtag, unfinished, and rather grimy. People dress casually (even poorly), ride bicycles instead of cars, and don't seem to rush as much. There's no wealth to flaunt. Protocols of status between young and old, men and women are relaxed compared to the extremes of Confucian capitalism practiced in Korea. There's also a greater degree of ethnic diversity, which, as an American, one misses in Seoul.

The area around Doug's place seemed village-like, with live animals for sale, and watermelons piled on the corner. At curbside, a tailor works a pedal sewing machine, beside a guy doing bicycle repairs. Inexpensive common goods go for sale on the street or in rows of stall-like shops. Lunch costs about 50 cents at a street-side canteen where under a canopy out of the sun you can cover a tray of rice with various meats, vegetable, tofu, and chili dishes scooped from hot pots. At night people sit outside in front of their



People in Kashgar hanging around the musque without anything urgent to do.

homes gossiping and playing cards. They sleep outside, too, because it's too hot to sleep indoors.

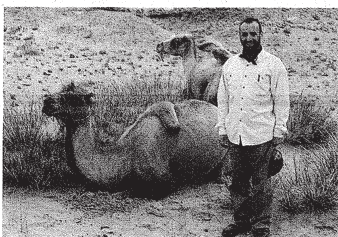
It took us three days by train to reach Ulumqi, capital of Xinjiang, China's massive, western-most province. In Ulumqi (pronounced Wulumuchi) we stayed in a workers' dormitory close to the Uyghur section of the city and got a taste of what was to come in Kashgar: shop signs in Arabic script, dark 'Mediterranean' faces, rows of boiled sheep heads on sale to braver stomachs than ours, omnipresent barber shops. Except that, the similarity is noticeable only after having visited Kashgar; for Ulumqi is a large and growing city, and what impressed us at first were scenes recognizable everywhere in the developing world, of rural poor displaced to the cities scratching out a livelihood along narrow, broken, construction bound sidewalks and dusty, unpaved back roads. Ulumqi has an energy of mixing and change. It doesn't take long to feel that Kashgar has a completely different character.

It would have taken us three more days over rugged, unpopulated wastes to get to Kashgar by bus. In the interests of our backsides, we decided to fly. Kashgar is an ancient oasis. But don't imagine palm trees; imagine the sun squinting through dust. It is populated mostly by Uyghars, a Turkic speaking, Turkish looking, residually Moslem people who have been living there forever. They speak little Chinese and the Chinese Han minority speak little Uyghur, yet the different groups seem to mesh somehow, despite a very long history of conflict.

This history is made graphic in the political posters one can see on a modern boulevard three blocks from Ida Kah, the main mosque in central Kashgar. These posters depict the Han, indiscriminately, as

monster colonialists ringing the life out of the necks of the local population. Yet the posters are allowed to be displayed, and there is no sense of overt repression in Kashgar. The Uyghars here pride themselves on a resilient culture; and, at present, it seems in the political interest of the authorities to preserve certain forms of it, even to showcase it: which may yet prove to be a strangulation, slow but sure.

The rest of the town is represented by contingents of Pakistani traders, and by small but highly visible groups of summer travelers, like us. We stayed not far from Ida Kah, at the hotel most favored by the Pakistanis, for about \$3 a night.



The writer with his two camel friends.

We'd get up for breakfast—bread, tomatoes, and maybe some yogurt—bought on the street, then we'd walk through the market looking at the goods and people. The older men in long grey beards are very stately, dressed in dusty black gowns or charcoal suits, and all kinds of head gear mainly of wool, over shaved heads. They look content hanging around the mosque without anything urgent to do. The younger men and boys wear cloth caps with visors, or skull caps in different colors.

Women and girls go about all day in a blur of pastel and harlequin dresses over colored bloomers; gold earrings, dirty faces. They are bare-headed, or more often they sport attractively flowing scarves. Only Chinese girls go bare legged. Nobody seems to keep inside, but there is a small faction of ladies who cover their

heads completely, under a kind of dark brown bag you wonder how they see through to walk. Past the dentists, the barbers, the jewelers; the bakeries, the cap shops, the mud houses, the men selling melon by the slice, the cart loads of eggs, and much else, we ambled up to a second floor tea shop with a balcony over the action—to watch everything and feel we're anywhere but the modern world.

On our second evening in town we discovered we could buy used bicycles at the evening bicycle bazaar in front of the mosque. All day we had been thinking about renting bikes—which you can get for about \$3 per day—when we happened to see a growing crowd of dark suited men in front of the mosque. Many seemed to be wheeling bicycles. After a few gestures and puzzled expressions, it suddenly dawned on us what was going on. More confusion followed. Then a spate of hard bargaining. A Chinese policeman was on hand, trying to get the molten crowd to break it up. More bargaining. Finally, we emerged from the chaos on bikes.

We paid the equivalent of about nine bucks a piece for them (too much), and resold the at the end of the week for about three (too little).

Those bikes took us on various explorations and outings, and in the evenings we'd ride them to dinner. Our favorite bargaining. A Chinese policeman was on hand, trying to get the molten crowd to break it up. More bargaining. Finally, we emerged from the chaos on bikes.

We paid the equivalent of about nine bucks a piece for them (too much), and resold the at the end of the week for about three (too little). Those bikes took us on various explorations and outings, and in the evenings we'd ride them to dinner. Our favorite bargaining. A Chinese policeman was on hand, trying to get the molten crowd to break it up. More bargaining. Finally, we emerged from the chaos on bikes.

From Kashgar we rode a bus to Kara Kuli, the 'Black Lake,' located on a high plateau on the road to Pakistan, and saw some great mountain scenery on the way. At the top is where you can see me and my two camel friends. We stayed overnight in a tourist yurt, authentically uncomfortable. It rained all night through the holes in the center of the tent, and was too overcast in the morning to catch much more of a view. But just to experience the air, thin and cold, but thick with silence, was plenty.

## Dating on Sunday



Kim Min-soo (KE-94)

Kang Yon-soo/The Argus

**"We should regard the migrant workers as humans the same as us."**

It was a day in the middle of August. It should have been very hot, but rainy days continued in a row. People felt depressed because of flood disasters that resulted from the bad weather conditions. Definitely, the sunny personality of the hero of this column could be described in contrast to that kind of weather.

The man is Kim Min-soo, the representative of *Deunson*—a Korean educating group at HUFs for migrant Asian workers in Korea—and a junior in the Department of Korean Education. *Deunson* is helping migrant Asian laborers not to suffer from communication problems in the Korean language. The group doesn't simply teach Korean language to migrant Asian laborers, but tries to be their real friends. *Deunson* has Korean classes on Sundays, and sometimes field classes to cultivate friendship.

The reporter asked him first why he named this group *Deunson*. Mr. Kim said the name refers to 'a hand doing work.' When The Argus wanted to hear what brought Mr. Kim to public service activity, the interviewee looked back upon his high school days. He had much sympathy of migrant Asian laborers who were being treated coldly. He decided then to teach them Korean language and to share sincere friendship. His major field of study, Korean Education, was also one of the factors. Kim insisted on the importance of spreading knowledge through public service.

It is considered his *Deunson* activity might not be well known among HUFs. But he has plans to increase the interest and involvement of HUFs who are not Korean Education students. He thinks that departments such as Thai and Malay-Indonesian can help reach out to migrants through joint cooperation with *Deunson*. Mr. Kim remarked, "Even people who don't major in languages or education are still needed to help. For example, students of the Law Department could advise migrant people with their law learning. The important thing is our hearts."

Then the reporter asked a rather heavy question, "What are the existing thoughts of HUFs about the migrant Asian workers, and what is the right attitude toward them?" According to Kim, at HUFs and other universities, a few students show concern for them, but the majority of people think of them as foreigners. That is, we assume the migrant Asian laborers are different from us—different countries, different cultures, different languages, like that. This causes the workers to have bad memories about Korea because they don't see the humane side of Koreans. But Mr. Kim added that the university students have a better view of migrant Asian workers than other social classes have. As for the attitude toward them, he claimed that we had better not regard them as objects of public service, but as 'humans the same as us.' Kim went on insisting that if we could understand them and treat them as our friends, that is the best attitude we can have.

We might guess Kim has many difficulties doing Korean education activity, considering the character of group. Actually, *Deunson* has financial problems because it takes little support from outside. He also mentioned that many students have gaps between their major studies and service to society. In spite of these obstacles there is a motive behind his desire to proceed with this work. Mr. Kim finds self-satisfaction doing this job, as when his Burmese students left Korea. The Burmese people said good-bye to him, "When I live in Burma, I shall miss you," in incomplete Korean, and he was touched the most then. Kim also recalled when the class had party after the class time.

Mr. Kim seemed to live a solid life, enough to have a belief or a creed. But he was at a little loss to respond to what it was. He doesn't have special one. But Kim tries "not to harm others for the benefit of my comfort." It is also his mother's philosophy whom he respects the most. This reporter wondered if this belief is related to the social service activity. He replied that this is a rather passive creed, but positive activity always contains passive virtues.

Mr. Kim hopes that in the future *Deunson* will sponsor more active events such as a pub, a market place, lectures, and screenings of movies, after they finish making Korean language textbooks. Kim himself hopes and expects to be a teacher, and he is preparing for it. The reporter thanked him for the sincere answers feeling again that he takes a role in society like a sunny day intervening rainy ones.

By Kim Min-kyu

Reporter of Culture Section

By Peter Grieco  
Professor of English Dept.

## ARTICLES WANTED

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

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

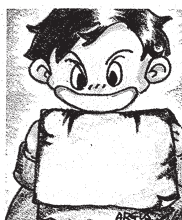


**CHAFS**  
CHAT+HUF S

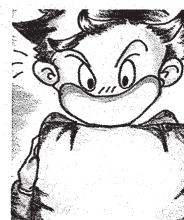
Ryu Chin-young/Cartoonist of The Argus



Applying classes through computer possible...



Taking off school 3 times and extending to 3 years possible...



Taking time off school for freshmen available...



Let's know the changed school affairs well.