



## Time To Act for 2nd Building of HUFs

**I**mun *Dae-dongje*, the festival of Imun campus was organized under the motto, "Declaration of campus for the second building of the school, new millennium of HUFs and declaration of society, getting over difficulties that young people cannot hunt their job."

*Dae-dongje* began with 'the festival eve' at open theater on October 26. The festival eve was hosted by Lee Sang-gun (F-95), president of Dong-a-ri Union and Joo Soo-mi (SC-98). *Keum kang* performed an opera hoping reunification of two Koreas. Kang Seung-sam (IC-94), vice president of General Students Council (GSC) said "Let's overcome economic difficulties giving youths hard time to get a job. *Dae-dongje* is the first step for that. So we should make it to be vibrant."

After the performances of *Sinsaebyek* (dancing group) and *Chongnyon* (singing group), Yoon Do-hyun Band played their popular songs for the festival eve's finale. Hundreds of students gathered to see them. But a student said "I cannot understand why pop singers have to play on the stage for the festival of HUFs." And "If GSC has enough money to pay for pop singers, they must invest in public welfare of HUFs," he added.

From Oct. 27, full-scale events were started. College of Oriental Studies Students Council held an event hoping for scholarship interchange with Pyongyang



Cho An-um/The Argus

Asian Cultural Festival which was held on Oct. 28, the second day of *Dae-dongje* attracted a lot of attentions from HUFs.

University of Foreign Studies (PUFS). College of Oriental Studies Students Council invited HUFs to write letters to students of PUFS and to make *Jong-i-hak* (paper folding) to be sent to PUFS. This event was proceeded until Oct. 29. Kim Ji-hyun (I-95), the chief of policy of College of Oriental Studies Students Council said "The cattle have already gone to North Korea and there is no reason that president of HUFs cannot visit North Korea. But HUFs are not doing at for reunification. It's the time for us to take an action."

At the same day, College of Policy Science's Students Council lent roller blade to HUFs to make money for the jobless. The rental fee was one thousand won per one hour. Many students who rode roller blade were greeted here and there. Among students riding roller blade, one

student from Compudent (computer Dong-a-ri) advertised their computer division and then attracted by many HUFs' eyes.

On the second day, most events of an Asian Cultural Festival (ACF) drew numerous students' attention. ACF was held at open theater at 6 p.m. Ha Ok-sun (TU-98) and Ko Yong-jae (IR-98) hosted the whole festival ceremony. Students from each departments wore traditional clothes and sang in the original languages and danced folk dances of each countries. Especially, Arabic dance was most welcomed by students. Some HUFs even ran up to stage. Educational Broadcasting System came to picture this festival. Lee Joon-seok (IR-94), president of College of Oriental Studies Students Council said "I hope that all students of College of Oriental Studies

can unite through this festival and I hope that every one would go together on November 8 to overcome the unemployment problem."

The last day of *Dae-dongje*, on 29, GSC sold rice and salted fishes. Those were from Buan-gun in Chonbuk province. This rice has been very famous because of the deliciousness. About 400 burlap bags were sold during the festival. GSC said that they would give all earnings to Farmers Association of Buan-gun. At the same day, the final round of the foot-volleyball was held in front of library. The game started from 27. In a match of Arab I (Arabic Dept) versus Bima (Scandinavian Dept), Bima won.

In the evening, the curtain falling ceremony of *Dae-dongje* was held at open theater. The masters of ceremony were Cha Jae-hoon (P-94), president of College of Occidental Studies Students Council and Lee Hyun-soo (PD-95), president of College of Policy Science's Students Council. *Minsoknolpae* (Korean folk music group) and *Wooryuk* (the senior group of Minsoknolpae) played. Some students of each colleges sang and danced to boost cheerful mood. The highlight of the ceremony was the copper plate's restoration ceremony.

In 1992, in memoration of school autonomy movement, HUFs set the copper plate at the front of the library. But last year, the copper plate has disappeared suddenly. So the 32nd GSC set the copper plate again to show HUFs' resolution. As the placard were put away and the copper plate came out, HUFs gave cheers. Oh Seung-hoon (BA-92), the president of GSC, said "Our seniors struggled for the school autonomy in 1992. But we reckon that if the foundation does not have will of school development, the mutual agreement was useless." And he asked freshmen to keep the spirit of the copper plate in their minds.

But Wangsan GSC criticized the contents of the copper plate because Imun GSC did not confer with Wangsan GSC about the declaration. Although the declaration is meaningful, it is sorry for that Imun GSC declared without conferring with Wangsan GSC.

## '98 Athletic Festival Joining Farmers, Labors

**'98** Wangsan Athletic Festival was held in the Wangsan campus from October 27 to November 5 with the participation of all HUFs.

The slogan of this Wangsan Athletic Festival was 'Let's be the youth students who share people's pain' and 'the establishment of Campus Administration Committee (CAC) by the 7000 students solidarity'.

From October 27 to 30, the preliminary games began and main games followed from the day after finishing preliminary games. The ending ceremony and cultural performances will be held at the great playground from November 2 to 5. Wangsan Athletic Festival's main events are as follows: football, foot-volleyball, basketball, women foot-baseball, volleyball, ropeskiing, marathon and so on. Each event would be the place for solidarity and unity of HUFs rather than the result of the event.

On November 5, the friendly football match is scheduled to be held between the laborer and farmer union team (from the Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) in eastern Kyunggi Province, the Yoji farmers organiza-

tion) and the students representative team which is composed of the president of each college and department. In addition, the friendly foot-volleyball match with professors and staffs is scheduled to be held.

And some *Dong-a-ri* s and departments sell foods, drink and so on in front of the Students Hall.

Park Chang-hoon (Ec-94), the affair director of General Students Council (GSC) of Wangsan campus, said "Although many students could not participate in the competition owing to cold weather, GSC firmly believe students and the chief of each department, who was successfully opened the second semester Regular general Students Meeting (RGSM), would make true place of solidarity."

Wangsan Athletic Festival is well known as a main annual event, like *Dae-dongje*. Wangsan Athletic Festival is not only the place where students can show off their physical ability, but is also a place where all 7,000 students can show the sign of support to establish CAC by unifying the 7,000 students' spiritual and physical power.

## Discussing only About Despair



Cho An-um/The Argus

Many students participated in this symposium, but disappointed with it.

**T**hese days, the number of the jobless has gone on increasing in Korea. So many people despair, so do seniors of university, pre-jobless people. But are there any kind of hope? A symposium was held in Aekyung hall on October 31 by GSC and Graduate School SC under the motto, "Politics of joblessness: from despair to hope!"

This symposium had two part. The master of first part was Son Hyek-jae, the chief of cooperation part of the People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD). And the participants of the first part were Noh Joong-ki, a professor of Hanshin University (univ.), Jeong Won-oh, prof. of Sung Kong Hoe Univ., Noh Dae-myung, research worker of the society for the research of Korean politics and Koo Kap-woo, research worker of research institute of Far Eastern question.

Before the discussion, Kwon Yong-gil, the representative of People's Victory 21 Party spoke keynote address. He said that the movement of the jobless could be the unity of all labors, the solidarity of labors and students, and the movement against neo-liberalism.

Noh Joong-ki announced "The joblessness problem in Korea is very serious because welfare facilities for the jobless in Korea are terrible." And he criticized policies of government. Noh Dae-myung explained the joblessness problem of Europe and criticized neo-liberalism. Koo Kap-woo appointed why neo-liberalism is bad. So Noh said that neo-liberalism had vitality but the vitality made poor people tired out. The first part was

over by two-Noh's announcements about despair.

The master of second part was Kim dong-choon, prof. of Sung Kong Hoe Univ. And the participants were Lee Kwang-il, research worker of the society for the research of Korean politics, Cho Hyen-yeon, the chief of politics of scientific parties council, Choi Kyu-yeop, the chief of executive committee of People's Victory 21 Party, Nam Koo-hyun, prof. of Hanshin Univ. and two-Noh.

They discussed on two point of issue to seek hope. One was whether the labors participate in Labor-Business-Government Committee. All of them agreed that government did not recognized labors as their partner. So they said that labors must take part in. Especially, Choi Kyu-yeop said "That was just a gathering for familiar talk." And they said that the labors movement must be more strategic.

Another was about joblessness. Lee Kwang-il said "The jobless is the labor who lose his job." And he emphasized the need of the unity of all labors. Noh Dae-myung said that the labors and students movement must help the jobless movement. Choi Kyu-yeop said "Government must change their thought about the jobless and consider about welfare policy like job sharing!" Then Kim Dong-choon announced the end of symposium saying this, "Job sharing is not simple. We need to think more basic problem."

After all this symposium did not seek hope. They just said that government was very wrong and government must give hope to people.

## Separation to College of Eastern European Studies

**O**n October 26, the committee of school affairs decided on a policy: Separation of Departments of Eastern European Languages (Hungarian, Czech, Rumanian, Polish, and Yugoslavian) out of the College of Eastern European Studies.

This decision was settled into separation of the college by the poll of participated members of the committee of school affairs. 10 committeemen out of twelve agreed on the matter in the council.

The president of the College of Eastern European Studies Student Council, Joo Chang-seok said "Because of students' solidarity, the prepared atmos-

phere, and mental attitude for separation of college, the college should be separated." He gave vent to make an effort toward the college reflected by students' demands.

Since 1988, movement for separation of the college has been happened by the students. This determination is judged as a decision with enough examination. However, the separation of the college may raise problems like sharing of laboratory facilities, the second foundation of Linguistic & Literary building and so on. And it is put forward devisal master plan of the College of Eastern European Studies.

## All Dong-a-ris Become One

**'98** *Dong-a-ri Hamdang* (the field for the students to join together) was held under the slogan, "To find fundamental attitude of the member of Wangsan Dong-a-ri" in Wangsan campus on October 29th and 30th.

Many *Dong-a-ri* has trained themselves for the performance since few months. The sport departments (*Mayra*, *Halteo*, the fencing section) showed the trial military arts. Especially, *Halteo* showed traditional military art, so many students were interested in *Halteo*'s performance. And the festival of arts and sciences was held in the Welfare Hall. Esperanto, ALA, VEC, TIME (English study group) prepared this event. Each *Dong-a-ri* introduced their character to students through the arts and sciences festival.

Also, there was prepare many place with students. In Slap-Up (the dance *Dong-a-ri*) performance, many students received various prizes through the dance contest. For example, there were PCS phone, mini-cassette player, new release CD and so on. *OX* quiz about Korean language and specialty concurs was held in front of Students Hall with many students in spite of cold weather.

Mr. Na Joo-chul, the president of *Dong-a-ri* Union, said "*Dong-a-ri Hamdang* is very important event because it expresses *Dong-a-ri* project for an year so they will show the fruit through *Dong-a-ri Hamdang*." And he added "I hope that *Dong-a-ri* and *Dong-a-ri* Union have a new start to make a stepping-stone for future success of this festival."

## Raise Objection About GSC's Budget

**T**he chiefs of religion, academic 1, academic 2, and gymnastic divisions of *Dong-a-ri* Union raise a doubt to GSC's budget. GSC announced the budget in RGSM on September 30. At that time, the chiefs demanded to open to the public before RGSM. But GSC didn't show it in time.

After all, they recieved the paper which GSC's budget put on. Therefore they couldn't bring doubt about the budget, but few weeks later, they announced doubts to the budget. The contents are: the excess expenditure of budget and discordant total settlement of accounts and so on.

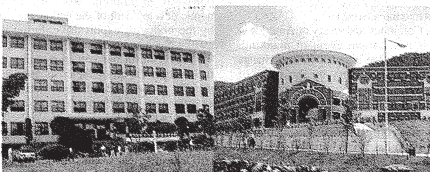
On October 21, the Central Executives Committee (CEC) make clear the view on the matter of budget. The contents are as following: "Above all, GSC apologizes that we didn't explain on the matter clearly. GSC expresses the regret of the chiefs

about distrust GSC, and promises to open the budget to the public." And also CEC have held Enlarged Management Conference, and they discussed about the problem of GSC's budget in the conference. GSC and the chiefs agreed to a matter, wall-poster written by the chiefs is torn by a student of English Dept., not by the GSC. And other conferences have been held several times unofficially.

And now, Shin Dong-hun (Hu-93), a member of CEC said "I am sorry of the fact that the chiefs ignored GSC's efforts to explain the matter of budget and expressed like that GSC had avoided the opening budget in public on purpose."

In Victory 21 which is published on November 3rd, GSC announced that they would try to be one with the students in athletic festival with the goal of removal of prohibition of solidarity and internal distrust.

## Veiled Library



Public Relations Office

Present library building of Imun was established in 1978 and Wangsan library building open in 1991.

The number of user is increasing day by day, but the library doesn't progress the user education. Therefore, HUFs cannot use the library thoroughly.

Moreover, HUFs opened the Electronic Library in the internet last year. But, there are only a few students who know the electronic library so far.

Because the library is the maternity room for real studies, the library authority should make the circumstance that students can study what they really want.

Now is the time the library authority should agonize, just to make students study well.

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## Search out Campus Administration Committee

# Birth of CAC Is the Fruit of HUFSSans' Struggle

## I. Introduction

On the 16th of October, both General Students Council(GSC) agreed with the chief of the Section of Planning and Coordination and the vice-presidents of the two campuses that Campus Administration Committee(CAC) which has the right to decide on important issues should be established as soon as possible. The major contents of the agreement is that CAC should be the supreme deliberative organization in the school administrations.

After new trustees and president took their offices, the foundation problem entered a new phase. HUFSSans regretted that the problem happened of private use of the tuition fee, the illegal admittance of the enrollees, and analyzed the problem. As a result, they found that the fundamental problem is that the separation of powers among students, professors, staffs has not been kept well.

One of the confirmed ills not only of HUFSS but also of other private universities is that the university management is concentrated on a few people. Through the foundation struggle, HUFSSans could recognize this problem and want a new organization that will be able to prevent this problem in advance. So Imun and Wagsan GSCs have driven the establishment of such an organization which can make democratic decisions.

## II. What is CAC?

1. Problems before CAC establishment  
First, the two GSCs have different opinions. The Imun GSC prescribed that CAC's major function is to deal with campus removal to Ja-Gok-dong and patent development of the Imun and the Wagsan campus, which are based on 3 - 30 declaration. And they ordained CAC as a principal organization to operate and make up the budget.

The Wagsan GSC ordained that CAC should execute the performance of its duties: making a master plan of school development, decision of policy about school administrations, deliberation of tuition fee, etc. But the two GSCs have different opinions about campus removal to Ja-Gok-dong and patent development of the Imun and the Wagsan Campus. After both GSCs' suggestion building, students' opinion could easily be reflected to CAC. And the idea of the school members



Na Joo-chul (EB-93), the president of Dong-a-r Union, giving speech about the need to create CAC on October 15.

which consist of students, professors, staffs, alumni, parents of students was not reflected in the meeting. The school members have not met until now. Parents and alumni don't know even the foundation process of CAC. Moreover, the parents committee has not been established yet.

## 2. The establishment of proper CAC

CAC should have several provisions as the followings for democratic operation. First, each representative of the school should participate in CAC at the same rate, because the democratic determination can be founded on the same participation rate of each representative and each party's opinion can be reflected fairly. The same rate of participation can also prevent the school management from irrationality.

Second, the right of deliberating, voting and inspecting should be guaranteed by school regulations. The right of deliberating is still a prerequisite for discussion about the bill, which is an important thing to operate the school and to make reasonable results. For making a satisfactory conclusion in the school matters, the bill must be fair and transparent in deliberation processes thoroughly.

The right of voting has the power to permit the bills which result from deliberation. If the representatives do not have the voting right, it is the same as they do not have the sovereignty and substantial operating function.

The right of inspecting has the authority to watch the bill which is approved by

CAC. No matter how good proposals may be, if they are not carried out, it also means that CAC lost its meaning. If any of the three rights is not guaranteed, it is hard to expect the proper function of the CAC.

## 3. The function of CAC

CAC should make the master plan of HUFSS development. Facing the 21st century, if HUFSS development is delayed, it will die out. And CAC has to decide important plans for school operation. It should become the highest organization in HUFSS and decide the policies after gathering each party's opinions. Then CAC is able to make, operate and inspect the budget. The school is managed by students' tuition fee. This tuition fee reaches a colossal amount. It is necessary to draw up a budget and execute it. In addition, CAC needs to read the planning which is to operate the school and foundation. The members of school have the right to know all the project of the school and foundation. Finally, all HUFSSans' opinion can be reflected properly in condition of being transparent in the management of school and its foundation.

## 4. The example in Chosun University

Chosun University founded the organization which was called "the Campus Autonomy Operating Council (SAOC)". SAOC is recognized as a good example of the organization which takes the opinion of the members of the school. Chosun Univ. had a bitter experience which arose from

foundation irrationality as did HUFSS. But Chosun Univ. was reformed by the volition of the students who thought that the school should be operated democratically. SAOC was thus founded on the 6th of February, 1988.

Chosun Univ. prescribed SAOC as the highest organization of Chosun Univ. and it widely took out participation of the members of the school. Students are also engaged in practical business. SAOC managed the major policies like making public budget, researching into the school problems, reorganizing the government-appointed trustees and drawing up of the budget. And it established the tuition appropriation committee and discussed the tuition fee.

In the mean time, however, the function and purpose of SAOC got to be deteriorated. Because there is no definite expression about many absurdities. And students did not perform proper and consistent policies and practice. In addition, the former foundation kept trying to take back their power.

## III. Conclusion

CAC must become the true highest deliberative organization and induce HUFSSans to participate. And the three rights—deliberation, voting, and inspecting—should be guaranteed absolutely.

The necessity of CAC is obvious for true development of HUFSS. Students, professors, staffs, alumni, and students' parents should participate in CAC at the same proportion. Otherwise, a true CAC cannot be established.

As the similar organization of Chosun Univ. shows, the students should know how the CAC shall be established and how the CAC should be managed. Through CAC is founded, if students do not show interests in the operation of CAC, the purpose and function of CAC is probably to be deteriorated as illustrated in Chosun Univ.

Many students have been struggled for the democratic management of the school. CAC made through such struggles is the result of HUFSSans' hope. HUFSSans expect that CAC will become a good example of the democratic organization. They also hope that CAC will lead the true development of HUFSS.

By Oh Dong-chun

Reporter of News section

There was Yang Hye-ji (Af-98)'s funeral on October 27 in Wagsan campus. Everybody knows why Miss Yang died. But nobody knows the meaning which her death gives to us. So, now Miss Yang might be sad. She was a freshman and vice-representative of African dept. She had been in Joju, Kyonggi-do for *nonghwal* (Farmer-Student Solidarity Activity) from Oct.9 to 11. She got ill called "Korean Hemorrhage Fever" here. And she died only one day after she fell ill. How was the reaction of students who saw her death? Many HUFSSans felt sorry for the death. Besides, the fact Miss Yang was a freshman made HUFSSans heartbeatsick more.

But, the fact which the reporter was really broken-hearted is the students might have antipathy about *nonghwal*. They spoke ill of *nonghwal* first rather than prayed for the repose of her soul. For them, her death might be a good excuse about *nonghwal*. GSC also worries that the student may not take part in next *nonghwal*. In fact, true meaning of *nonghwal* has been lost until now. Moreover, even though students take part in it, the number of student who feel deeply the meaning is not many. Now, what HUFSSans should look again from her death is not the rise of antipathy about *nonghwal*. That is the fact which HUFSSans have to

rebuild true meaning of *nonghwal* over the death. Do you know how much our seniors did make blood and tears endeavor? In the times under *Yushin* (the political system of military authorities dictatorship Korea), the farm village is much more closer place than now. Therefore, farmers couldn't help but believe government's statements. At that time, everybody knew how much government did suppress the students. So, farmers thought that the students were communist. In such circumstances, they had opposite that students coming to do *nonghwal*, even they threw stones or hit with a broom sick to put out students. But, students didn't bend. They pick out weeds quietly in field while all farmers sleep in the night, or when nobody is in a baysitter, they clean there. As repeating these activities,

these efforts of seniors is also what HUFSSans should watch, in addition what HUFSSans have to think again is true-meaning of *nonghwal*. Many students confuse *nonghwal* with the students' services activities for farmers. But *nonghwal* is the farmer-student solidarity activities. That is to say, *nonghwal* means that students put into farmer's life and share their anguishes and solve the problems together. Why students call the farmers 'mother, brother' in *nonghwal*? The reason is that they are not different from our real mother, father, brother.

However, how is the present *nonghwal*? Today, as years go by, the number of *nonghwal* participants getting be reduced. Moreover, a few universities give additional credits to students who take part in *nonghwal*, many students participate because of only credits. And, though not for only credits, now, there are many students who cannot learn the meaning and just make good a shortage of hand. With never

listening what is their problems heartily. These points are that HUFSSans have to keep their eye in Miss Yang's death. HUFSSans do not rationalize into *nonghwal* as her death but should be in agony again this situation which *nonghwal* is losing its meaning. And, so as not to end that her death is just one student's simple death, the student should get back true meaning of it, and be one with the farmer.

Now Miss Yang might fear that her death will be forget easy from HUFSSans' mind. And she will never want that students turn their back on *nonghwal* by her death. When HUFSSans try to reconstruct true meaning of *nonghwal* heartily, that is the very way which pray for the repose of Miss Yang's soul. What leaves away somebody is always sad. But, if it can get more greater thing by the parting, the sadness can be overcome enough. Finally, may her soul rest in peace.

By Yoon Se-kyong

Editor of The Argus

## Pandora's Box

# Nonghwal Not Guilty

## Reporter's Note

## To Bear Struggle's Fruition in Mind

"Get rid of the board of foundation directors and gain HUFSS development." This slogan was what our fellow students shouted continually for the spring semester. And at last we achieved it.

On the 29th of October, there was a curtain-fall ceremony of Daedongje. The theme of this Daedongje was the agony of unemployment problem and the memory of '98' campus independence struggle. The highlight of the Daedongje was a restoration of copper-plate, which was a written agreement for school development among students, school and foundation. It was originally made in Autumn, 1992 as the result of 20,000 student's strike and rally.

Nevertheless, the foundation and school asked GSC removal of copper-plate when General Univ. Evaluation System was being carried at HUFSS. Because they were afraid that their fault of not keeping the promise might be revealed. One day copper-plate suddenly disappeared. This is evidence that the foundation and school, who didn't have reliance upon school development are to blame for the basic conflict of HUFSS.

Then, in 1998 schoolfellows struggled strongly. We protested in front of the Ministry of Education and carried out a strike. In consequence of the efforts, the board of

directors was changed and a development plan was arranged. Accordingly, copper-plate was restored in order that we remember the declaration of the 2nd school establishment and take 1998 for the first year of HUFSS development.

To sum up, the meaning of the copper-plate restoration is a succession of seniors' campus independence struggle and commemoration of '98' struggle achievement of professors, students and staffs. It also has a meaning of preventing such a situation from recurring.

However, there is a problem in this action. The Imun GSC didn't confer with the Wagsan GSC and they dispatched it, when the Wagsan GSC was depressed with one student's death. Especially, contents about moving to Jagok-dong didn't reflect the position of the Wagsan GSC. The important thing relation to campus autonomy struggle is unity of 13,000 students. After it is achieved, copper-plate is meaningful and true development of HUFSS can be gained.

By Jeong Min-hee

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

## - CORRECTION -

There were some mistakes in last month's issue. The Argus wants to correct them.

In the Inside of first page, page number '6' was misspelled as '2'.

And, in the Focus column of Theory & Critique section, '1944' in the caption was mistyped as '1994'.

Also, in Culture section, the caption of WFFASC was misspelled. The Argus corrects as 'Hungarian', not 'Yugoslavian'. The Argus expresses regrets and will do all effort to pursue perfection in future issues.

## CAMPUS BRIEFS

### Night of College of Occidental Languages

The second semester Regular General Students Meeting (RGS) of College of Occidental languages was held in the open theater on Oct.27 around 5 P.M. by College of Occidental languages SC. This meeting that about 200 students participate in was the place that students consolidated their 1998 students movement.

Cha Jee-hoon (P-94), president of College of Occidental languages said "Although there were difficulties in 1998 students of College of Occidental languages contributed to today's success. I hope that we consolidate 1998 and talk about hope of 1999."

In the middle of the event, the song contest was held and it attracted a lot of attention.

### World Labor Film Festival Held

World Labor Film Festival was held on the 26th and 27th of October in the big auditorium. The Civil Cooperation Performance Association(CCPA) showed 9 films of 5 countries focusing on the various ways of presenting results of labor films and videos. The films deal with the lives and struggles of workers and working women. Some films are based on a long-term examination of such matters most films last for less than an hour and the issue is vividly presented. There were many cases that popular films were shown without any intention to organize thoughts of a particular issue. But this film festival clarifies the communication the students and sharing of thoughts with the crowd. In the called campus, can watch the films which honestly reveals the life of people and hence talk of justice and democracy finally.

### Each College To Be Open Cultural, Art Festival

Each college of Wagsan campus is scheduled to hold the college festival. College of Economics and Trade will kick off the youth student festival, under the slogan, "the field for 600 students' solidarity and union to join together" on forth week of November. And College of Natural Science will hold the *Chun Baek* festival from November 10 to 12. They had informed students that *Chun Baek* festival's purpose is independent interchange between North and South Korea from 15th October. The major content is writing letters to the Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies and so on.

Also College of Eastern European Studies and College of Humanities are preparing the storm festival and the *Ae-in* festival in this month.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus received enthusiastic and efficient cub-reporters through the interview for recruitment on October 13. They are : Lee Sang-yun (E-1), Lee Seung-yun (F-1) from Imun campus.

And the name of a cub-reporter was misspelled. The Argus corrects from Kim Hyun-gi to Kim Hyun-ji.

The cub-reporters will greet you on paper from next semester.

## Night for Supporting The Arrested and Wanted



An actor is expressing the pain of prisoner of conscience on the stage.

The Night of Support for the arrested and the wanted by the police was held in the period of Wagsan Athletics Festival on October 30.

This event was presided over by Shin Dong-hun (Hu-93), the acting-vice president of Press Council. The number of the participants was about one hundred students and parents of the arrested and the wanted by the police including Ko Hee-chul (Lg-93), the president of 19th GSC.

The event was led by Lee Song-bum (Ph-90). He said "In spite of a continuing vicious circle of search instruction and arrest of our friend at one time, I thought we looked away from them under the pretext of our situation." He meant as organization of the aid association "Having warm heart will be the most important practice of love for them and course of making a beautiful world."

The event was made up of the recitation

of letters and poetry, a reflection of the arrested and the wanted by the police and the like.

GSC clarified that the aid association doesn't only support the event, but also has to make the students be active till prisoners of conscience shall be acquitted of the irrational charge.

In the process of the event, confined three students participated in the event from being granted a stay of execution.

They are as following : Mr. Im Jung-min (T-94), the vice-present of GSC, Mr. Sung Tai-jai (Ro-94), ex-president of the College of Eastern European Studies Students Council, and Mr. Mo Sung-hoon (H-90), ex-chief of School Autonomy Committee.

They remarked "prisoners of conscience are also taking a hunger strike in prison," and requested continuous concern for them.



## Disclose HUFs library

# HUFs Library Is Close yet so Distant

### I. Introduction

How much do you often use the library of HUFs? No, before asking this, if you are asked how much you know, can you reply the answers with confidence? In two questions above, it is better not to expect exact answer in HUFs library. And also, the reporter requests that school authorities don't want students to know about all facilities of library. After all, the situation which HUFs library slides down to only a reading room is caused by these idle thoughts. HUFs should fix their eyes on this fact.

HUFs is the owner of HUFs. But, now if they only seat down on a chair of the reading room and can't find any problem of library, they are never the owner. Of course, somebody may be agonizing about the noise problem or the shortage of rest place in the library. Those problems are also serious and it is the fact that HUFs have too many problems they should solve. But there is more important problem. That is the fact which HUFs don't think themselves as the owner of library. Because if they want to become the owner, at least they have to know what is in the library.

### II. The history and introduction of HUFs library

HUFs library was founded first in Chongno 2-ga in April, 1954. After then, it was moved to the building which is now Administration Building of Inmun campus in 1957 and it was moved again to the present Student Hall. The present Inmun library was established in October, 1978 and Wongsan library opened on August, 1991.

HUFs library is managed under the jurisdiction of the president. The Library Management Committee including two chiefs of library exist as the highest legislative organization of library. The head of the circulation department is under the chief and he manages the technical processes section and the circulation section.

Watching the facilities, total area of Inmun library is 2,700 *pyung*, and it is 5-story and has 5 reading rooms, 2,280 seats are in the reading room and 4 hundred thousand books are able to be accommodated in the stack room. Wongsan library is total 2,250 *pyung* and has the stack room which can accommodate for 4 hundred thousand books. It has total 9 reading rooms adding rooms which be dispersed in the Linguistic & Library building and the building of Humanities & Economics etc. And the number of seats is 1,766. In fact, if look only these numerical value, HUFs library is never much inferior than other universities.

Like above graph, the situation of HUFs library is not so bad. But, why do HUFsS think library is poor. That could be pointed out two points. First, the students cannot use in the full-scale of library. Second, HUFs library does not possess materials which reflect special character of HUFs, to the level which students can satisfy. Where do these problems start

from? Above all, Search the library development countermeasure which school authorities planned.

### III. '98 library projects in HUFs 5-year development plan

In the part about the library in HUFs 5-year development plan, we have seen actualized parts. The number of books are increased as planned. But, there are still much to be realized. According to the plan, a lecture 'way to use library records' had been planned to set toward all students from 1995, but now this cannot be found anywhere. This proves that school authorities are overlooking that the students cannot use the new library system well. As another plan, school had planned to make 2nd, 3rd floor of Inmun library as the exclusive use of the stack room, and 4th, 5th floor as the exclusive use of reading room. This point was enforced, but few students know this fact. Actually, when the reporter went to 2nd, 3rd floor, though its use is same with 1st floor, there were few people in contrast to 1st floor.

And, according to the part of technical processes, HUFs library already is in the complete computerization. The computerization of library, however, is not still enough to look as 'complete'. Outwardly, the library is computerized but the contents are still much in deficit.

### IV. Is HUFs library highly technologized?

First of all, would it be acceptable if one says HUFs library is highly technologized? The computer which students can use should be sufficiently equipped in the library. Through computer networks, visitor can search informations and use the Electronic library. Now, HUFs library has 20 computers in Inmun and 12 in Wongsan for the library visitors. But there are many students waiting for their turns in front of computers. This shows that number of computers is short. Moreover, the computers used to get out of order frequently and therefore, students had to put up with inconveniences. But after the circulation section of Inmun started to check the situation of computers 3 times per day from a

body feels in same that the computer is in short indifferent to campuses. Then, Let's go through the steps of HUFs library computerization. Now, the system which is used in borrowing and returning with the student's card has started from 1996, and the Electronic Library in the internet was made in 1997. The users can enter HUFs Electronic Library through HUFs homepage or with the address, 'http://hufslib.hufs.ac.kr/' in internet. In the Electronic Library, the user can find about the history of HUFs library and how to use the library, and can search materials and use other universities' library and so on. But this is in the toddling stage yet. In the case of Sogang University, they had started the automatic system of borrowing and returning 15 years ago and now, they have achieved computerization in all part of library. Moreover, they have equipped and managed the highly technologized facilities such as the group internet classroom, the satellite broadcasting TV, multi-media for graduate students and computer booths. And, in Yonsei university, they got have reached the computerization of the library since 1980.

Today, the systems of searching informations, borrowings etc, are in operation. But in HUFs, the user can only search materials. They cannot use personal information management system or borrowing system. That is to say, they can only check what there is in the library.

The library was expected to make valuable materials but low frequency in using Compact Disc (CDs). However, only part of them were made into CDs because the library budget has cut down last year and the exchanging rate in purchasing foreign studies has jumped.

Shim Joong-kang, the manager of technical processes section said the library is doing all its efforts on making CDs to solve narrow space problem and will process continually to make CDs, centering the periodical publications and encyclopedias. But in present, students don't know that materials are saved in the CDs. Only few students know how to use them.

V. They don't use because don't know The library-parties concerned says "We have been informed about the library system to HUFsS. And we also put an ad in *Oe Dae Hukbo* when the library is computerized." His statement shows the public relations activity of library is so idle. HUFsS have to look for the *Oe Dae Hukbo*

and seek for the part which the ad is put, to gain the information about the library. But, how many HUFsS devote their efforts? And how many HUFsS know the ad is put in the newspaper? Whenever HUFsS use the library, they can touch the informations but the situation of HUFs library is not so easy to. In the library, the student couldn't see any poster, any pamphlet.

Here are facts which HUFsS don't know about the library. First, even though 2nd, 3rd floor of Inmun library was opened from 1996, there are few HUFsS who know this fact. Originally, 2nd and 3rd floor was not opened to the public and general student. But after 1996, that place has been using as 'General materials room', the same use with 1st floor. However, the student couldn't know the fact because the library didn't notice to students.

Actually, 2nd and 3rd floor is the general materials room, the sign is above the entrance of 1st floor. But, the student cannot see the sign because it is unnoticeable. And also, the stairs which connect to 2nd floor is in recess of 1st floor. So, the students cannot get a help from the unnoticeable sign, there is always few people in 2nd and 3rd floor.

In addition, the library has application system of buying wanted book. This system is known to HUFsS in some degree but, there are many students who don't know it still. Shim Joong-kang, the head of technical processes section said the number of applicant are 400-500 per a month. If so, that means 6000 persons per an year apply. Supposing the price of each book is 10,000 won, purchasing wanted book costs 60 million won per an year. HUFs library budget is 1.7 billion won by the standard which is announced in the Private University Library Handbook in March, 1998. Thus, about 1.6 billion won is spent on buying the book as the school authorities' please. If HUFsS want to read the book which they want, HUFsS must apply more books. That is to say, if students don't apply books, the authorities purchase books as they please. Thus, the number of books which students feel through the skin isn't increased, however, it is increased.

Among the system students don't know well, there is one all university students can use other university library. Of cause, HUFs is included and so, HUFsS can reading the books in other university libraries. If the book you want is not in HUFs library, you can present applicant to the circulation section of library. So, the circulation section issues the permission paper to you. And then, you can go to the university library and read the book you want. However, how many HUFsS use this system? According to the statistics materials of library, the user is: 344 college students, 269 graduate students, and 25 Faculties, total 638 from March 1, 1998 to September 30, 1998. Except the faculty, 4% of college and graduate students of all school students is using the system. Somebody may feel the number is many, but if considering the fact which over 60% of Wongsan students live in Seoul, 4% is never large rate. Because they don't stay in Wongsan for a long time

and use other university's library in Seoul frequently.

Moreover, Wongsan library has a nuisance in 4th floor. That is the World Folk Materials Room.

According to a person concerned museum, there are not materials about world folk but the relics of Dr. Kim Heung-bae in the World Folk Materials Room. Originally, school planned to establish the museum as these articles, but it isn't realized because vast budget over 10 billion won cost. So, school leave the room in 4th floor and it occupies about 100 *pyung* of the library. Buy the way, why the name of room is 'World Folk Materials Room'? 30-40 years ago, HUFs has the World Folk Materials Room in Inmun campus. In the materials room, there were some world materials such as Kimono. At that time, such materials had the possession value because foreign tour was not permitted. After then, the articles lost the value and school disposed them and so, Dr. Kim's relics is in the room now. Anyway, the room has nothing to do with the library and nobody knows when the room is opened whatever using.

And, in Wongsan library, there are storehouses. A few students know what is there. At the storehouse, there are newspapers of 1980's and 1990's, last magazines and so on. If latest newspapers or magazines are not keeping in stacks, they might give up. But, going to the office for the student is rare. In addition, even though they ask to the library staff, he should wait while the staff looks for the materials and

recorded in HUFs Electronic Library cannot help to me. —(ellipsis)— Second, as we know through the notice board of homepage, I think the participation rate of the students is low. —(ellipsis)—

Like his e-mail, HUFsS can know there a few student who use the Electronic Library. Many e-mails which put on the notice board have the contents which the Electronic Library is insufficient or they don't know how to use. The statistics materials of searching CD Title in Electronic Library prove this fact. The number of cases searched have been over 400 cases for 1 year in 1997, it is 0 case so far from January, 1998.

Why don't students use the Electronic Library? The reason is simple. They don't know the being of Electronic Library or they don't know how to use. HUFsS should not listen to the two reasons above absent. Because the reasons could be the very solution.

### VI. HUFs library has to think again

It is sad reality that only name is 'high-tech' in the library which the students don't use. What HUFsS don't know about the library is not their faults. Cha Jong-sang, the head of the circulation section said that they will give an education after all works about computerization are finished. But it takes many times to finish. HUFsS want to know about it as soon as possible. It is not indeed administration for HUFsS what the students cannot use the library is not their responsibility but students' ignorance. Therefore, the people concerned library should think again.

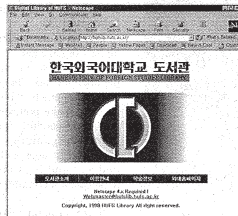
It is sad reality that only name is 'high-tech' in the library which the students don't use. What HUFsS don't know about the library is not their faults. Cha Jong-sang, the head of the circulation section said that they will give an education after all works about computerization are finished. But it takes many times to finish. HUFsS want to know about it as soon as possible. It is not indeed administration for HUFsS what the students cannot use the library is not their responsibility but students' ignorance. Therefore, the people concerned library should think again.

Secondly, HUFs has a character, foreign languages. Even though, HUFs library should have the character, it has not any character. In Yonsei Univ., there is 60% medical library and Hanyang Univ. has the science library. Like these, HUFs should make the special library about foreign language or international area studies. When HUFsS look for the materials about foreign language and culture, they always feel the shortage of the materials. Therefore, school authorities should examine the specialization of HUFs library.

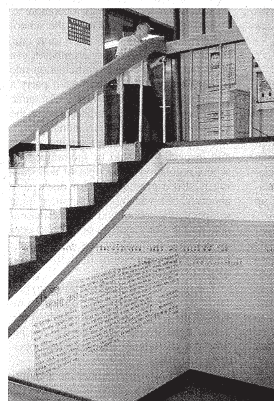
Finally, if school authorities watch the library problem in the long term, they should pay attention to the establishment of 2nd library. Because this matter isn't achieved easily, school looks forward the future after 10 or 20 years and should plan carefully. Then, the future of HUFs library can be developed as 21st century high-tech library.

Edison said "Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration". The place HUFsS make 99% perspiration is the library, and HUFs library should be the high-tech library for HUFsS. For this, the library should be not simple study room for only exam but true study place.

By Yoon Se-kyong  
Editor of The Argus



Every could connect with  
http://hufslib.hufs.ac.kr/ and use  
HUFs Electronic Library.



Above is 3rd and 4th floor seen from central stair in Inmun library. 2nd, 3rd floor materials rooms don't have the door which connect to central stair like 4th floor. Therefore, it is hard for the students to find the entrance.

brings it to him. Of course, it cannot be helped because of the place problem, but HUFsS want to keep all materials in the stacks using the mobile rack or through easier route for their convenience.

HUFs opened the Electronic Library in the internet in October 1997. But it isn't used almost as well because students don't notice even whether this system is or not. It is found by an e-mail which a certain student sent to HUFs Electronic Library.

—(ellipsis)— I write this mail because I felt some shortage when I visited HUFs homepage. First, materials which is

### <the library situations of private universities in Seoul>

	Budget (billion won)	the number of books	the number of seats	total size ( <i>pyung</i> )	DB construction (cases)	computerized date
Korea Univ.	1.8	1,501,437	6,638	7,485	520,000	Apr. 94
Sogang Univ.	1.6	499,846	2,133	4,205	328,875	Oct. 95
Yonsei Univ.	1.1	1,134,702	4,501	5,965	537,297	May 90
Ewha Woman's Univ.	1.7	1,118,969	4,205	5,667	769,873	Nov. 88
Hanyang Univ.	4.2	895,135	4,275	4,540	222,773	May 95
HUFs	1.7	446,737	2,684	2,700	213,991	Dec. 95
		224,529	1,968	2,225		

\* source : the private university library handbook on March 1, 1998  
The absolute value isn't important in this graph. Because the number of seats or total size is relative to the number of students of each school.

few days ago so, it is now unusual to have computer troubles. In Wongsan, however, computers are shut down frequently and it takes much time to repair.

In Inmun library, the exclusive use of PC room is set on 2nd floor. There are 15 computers, 5 printers and 1 copy machine equipped and so, students can arrange their materials as document firsthand in the library building. But, in here, there are also many students waiting for their turns. Compared with Wongsan library, maybe this situation is much better off, but every-

publications and encyclopedias. But in present, students don't know that materials are saved in the CDs. Only few students know how to use them.

### V. They don't use because don't know

The library-parties concerned says "We have been informed about the library system to HUFsS. And we also put an ad in *Oe Dae Hukbo* when the library is computerized." His statement shows the public relations activity of library is so idle. HUFsS have to look for the *Oe Dae Hukbo*

## 19 Professors Punished

On Oct. 26 disciplinary punishment committee of the foundation decided the targets of punishment. 19 professors of HUFs were punished.

As to this, GSC expressed their stand-

point that they supported the decision of foundation. But the Students Councils of some departments accepted the result negatively. The following is the register of names, the reason of punishment and the contents of punishment.

NAME	DEP	THE REASON OF PUNISHMENT	PUNISHMENT
Seo Jae-myung	BE	Represent himself as president of HUFs Disobedience of order Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof. Damage president Cho Kyu-chul secretly Causing HUFs' chaos through advocating foundation absurdities	Dismissal
Cho Jae-hyun	V	Disobedience of order Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof. Damage president Cho Kyu-chul secretly Causing HUFs' chaos through advocating foundation absurdities	Dismissal
Sim Kyu-sei	E	Disobedience of order Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof.	Release from office
Choi So-hee	GSIT	Damage president Cho Kyu-chul secretly Causing HUFs' chaos through advocating foundation absurdities	Release from office
Kim Jin-hong	SS		Release from office

NAME	DEP	THE REASON OF PUNISHMENT	PUNISHMENT
Sim Jae-il	E	Aligning the injustice transfer through exchanging the answer sheet Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof.	Release from office
Yook Sung-soo	Physical Education	Introducing students to '97 transfer entrance exam, instigating injustice transference Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof.	Release from office
Park Jung-gun	HUM	Disobedience of order Causing HUFs' chaos through advocating foundation absurdities	Release from office
Han Hyun-gu	SCIC	Disobedience of order Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof.	Release from office
Kang Duk-soo	R	Damage president Cho Kyu-chul secretly Causing HUFs' chaos through advocating foundation absurdities	Release from office
Park Byoung-ho	BE	Introducing student to '97 transference entrance exam, instigating injustice transference Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof.	Release from office
Jeong Kyu-ho	P	Disobedience of order Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof. Damage president Cho Kyu-chul secretly Causing HUFs' chaos through advocating foundation absurdities Diopatism as president of prof. council	Suspension from office for 3 months

NAME	DEP	THE REASON OF PUNISHMENT	PUNISHMENT
Jang Sil	R	Loss subjective writing and multifarious choice answer sheet of '96 freshman English Neglecting work of the dean of academic affairs Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof.	Suspension from office for 3 months
Lee Sung-hun	I	Disobedience of order Loss of HUFs' honor	Reduction of salary for 3 months
Seo Jung-chul	F	Contravention dignity upkeep of prof. Damage president Cho Kyu-chul secretly	Reduction of salary for 2 months
Kim Jung-hwn	SCIC	Causing HUFs' chaos through advocating foundation absurdities	Reduction of salary for 2 months
Han Hong-sun	BE	Causing HUFs' chaos through advocating foundation absurdities	Reduction of salary for 2 months
Lee Chang-bok	G	Disobedience of order Loss of HUFs' honor Contravention dignity upkeep of prof. Damage president Cho Kyu-chul secretly Causing HUFs' chaos through advocating foundation absurdities	Reduction of salary for 2 months
Ryu Sung-jun	C	Endowing grade to student prisoned for violation despite of absence	Reprimand



Visit to Watching Eyes for Clean Politics

Civilian  
Watch

## The Third Way : Fresh Impact on Korean Politics

*-To leap into advanced democracy, it is indispensable for people to have participatory consciousness-*

The Third Way represented by Anthony Giddens, who is a director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, has had a great impact on Korean society recently.

The society that Third Way politics looks for is able to rebuild the present government and correct the course of its administration whose management and activities have not considered the interests and will of general people. Where this revolutionary ideology's significance lies is in the upcoming 21st century's future of Korean society, a society which will be shaped by the increasing globalization of society generally. This global society is in a situation of swiftly changing trends aided by the digital revolution which has enabled many netizens to surf the net regardless of international geo-political circumstances. In actuality, these tendencies manifest strongly that this global society's fate can no longer be decided by conservative and unilateral leaders or politicians without reflecting people's positions.

Sooner or later, the advent of real democracy-oriented voter's participation will be shown. Such participation will surely force those who currently dominate the ruling of the nation to change their attitudes toward the general people.

In this tough political situation, no Korean political party has been able to renovate its own reality. Although opposition leaders' unconditional acceptance of entering into the regular National Assembly session was recently initiated, many doubts remain whether the upright political agreements will be honored or not. As many raw unstable symptoms have already shown, there are no harmonious and peaceful negotiations between two sides.

At this critical juncture in the national political crisis, the Argus met co-representative Kim Hyung-moon of Watching Eyes for Clean Politics (WECP). Although WECP has been operating only since January 1996, its contributions to improving spontaneous participatory democracy and to the maturation of Korean politics can't be underestimated. This is because it includes organizing symposiums and discussions aimed at monitoring politicians and watching law making processes in the National Assembly.

The Argus asked Mr. Kim several questions about the right direction for Korean

politics and how to make a movement that should improve people's participation consciousness and develop Korean participatory democracy.

**Reporter: What does the WECP do nowadays?**

**Director Kim :** We have always kept our eyes on the politician's activities. The WECP now focuses on its main goal to go around every national area with a campaign cultivating people's self realization that power itself originates from the general people. And we, the WECP, have gathered many volunteers on a nationwide scale and have adopted a new system of PC communication as means of informing the WECP and giving notice of WECP's conspicuous activity for cleaning up Korean politics. Another outstanding activity has been monitoring sessions of parliamentary activity.



Kim Hyung-moon/The Argus

In an interview with Kim Hyung-moon, the president of WECP, he emphasizes Korean political reform and restructuring.

**R: What is the motivation for establishing the WECP?**

**Kim:** From the point of view of the history of Korean politics, there was a fundamental reason why WECP's advent came to be made. This is that the ruling class, especially its politicians, are of themselves self-centered. So we, just ordinary people, have been robbed of our right to determine what the politicians should do and how they should manage things for the good of the general people. In this situation, this

WECP's establishing has no choice but to be indispensable.

On the basis of the National Constitution, ACT 1, 'Power is originated from the people and self-right in the Republic of Korea lies in general people', the WECP has good reason to spread its vigilance and enlarge its range and effect for the promotion of righteousness in political activities.

**R: During the 50 years since the establishing of the Republic of Korea, there has rarely been any leading power of reform concentrated among civic groups. In this situation, what is the WECP's role and how does it operate?**

**Kim:** First of all, the WECP has taken the initiative for the revolution of balanced and equilibrium-oriented politics. Actually, all civic groups have the same will and similar ways of uniting all their activities that are concentrating on reforming Korean society and promoting proper political development. Despite WECP's short history, there remains a strong opportunity for WECP's role in bringing these groups together and helping to motivate them with the utmost progressive principles.

**R: There have been many analysts who say that the geo-political aspect in Korean society has entered a highly unstable stage. Does the WECP offer any alternatives for overcoming this severe reality?**

**Kim:** Judging from the latest gloomy cases, these have made people depressed and lose faith in the political field. Surely general people should be interested in the political activities and procedures that our rulers mean to legalize, and answer them with a spontaneous and criticizing watching activity firmly rooted in right consciousness. Otherwise, as for the WECP,

no matter how we pursue the development of political culture without let-up, there will not be any accomplishment and improvement in upgrading people's democratic consciousness if no interest and support comes from the people.

**R: In the 16th nationwide election, how will the WECP stimulate general people's eagerness to participate in politics and make the political field clean and new?**

**Kim:** For the time being, the WECP will not cease watching and criticizing politicians by dint of street campaigns and monitoring at the National Assembly; moreover, annually, the WECP will publish evaluations of the politicians' politics activity. Actually, through this book, which is the first ever issue all over the world, the general people can judge each of its politicians. Then, it will be possible for general people to have a higher level of understanding about Korean politics and what real advanced people's consciousness is.

**R: Taking all this into consideration, the present Korean political situation and its future, what are the most important and urgent duties for the WECP?**

**Kim:** Considering the era of military regimes from the year of 1960 to the late 1980's, the current political background in which the general people are able to participate and watch is much better than it was during the period of military monopoly. In reality, as many social and science specialists indicate, our society should eradicate the fundamental subordinate links between politicians and general people with endless criticizing and reform aimed at politicians and their whole procedure of activities. In this contexts, the role of WECP will be of much significance.

The WECP will continuously prompt



Annually, WECP has continuously been in pursuit of political reform campaign aiming at activating participatory democracy.

general people to change their attitude from passive to positive about all the actions that politicians take. More than anything else, WECP will make great efforts to harmonize and unite people and overcome the regional apathy what we call 'regionalism'.

Political instability has already been a tug of war. So, people's mistrust of gov-

ernment and politics is an increasing response to politician's incapacity. Korean politics has been damaged by fundamental conspiracies and by recent highly spotlighted political issues, such as the north-wind operation, election money misused by the top officials lured to the opposition leader's side, and a cross border shooting involving N.K. aimed at taking illegal advantage in the 15th presidential election. Political deadlock between the coalition ruling parties and the opposition party will not be solved.

Up to now, the coalition of ruling parties has pursued a process of realignment including the whole probe of the political field with parliamentary hearings on the alleged economic policy failure of the former government. In light of this political turmoil, the most important thing is general people's keen interest and participation. If no unbiased consideration or preference about Korean politics takes shape, unless a 'Third Way' emerges, development of Korean politics and general people's rights won't be improved. So, the role of the WECP should be to work for this Third Way, bringing participatory democracy and upright politics to Korea.

By Lee Chang-nam  
Reporter of National Section

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

## Strengthen the Right Of Minor Shareholders

The democracy of business is as important as the democracy of politics. To escape from the era of IMF quickly and to leap into advanced economy, first of all, democracy in corporations is an important problem in this times. Chaebol's reform is also to be achieved in the extension line. To accomplish the democracy of corporation is needed not only to make lawful, institutional devices but to convert parties' consciousness and actions concerned with management of corporation. But the real state is not so good in case of the latter. The owner of corporation is manager, workers and shareholders and so on. Nevertheless, in reality, majority shareholder's mind is only reflected in business management. As a result, many problems took place. For this reason, the movement of minor shareholders against despotism of the ruling shareholder has a significance.

On Oct. 21, the People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD), an active civil rights body, on behalf of minority shareholders, sued Samsung Group for 300 billion won damages to Samsung, by reason of bad managing of the management including Samsung Group chairman Lee Gun-hee. Though the court doesn't give a decision, this suit will have an important effect on other conglomerates. This campaign of PSPD isn't first time. PSPD brought a suit for 40 billion won damages against First Bank on the ground of the responsibility of bad loaning to Hanbo Iron-Steel corporation in late July. PSPD won in the suit. And PSPD also were raised high voices to get minor shareholders' rights in listed corporations such as SK Telecom and Samsung Electronics at shareholders meeting in late March. At that time, SK promised planning to revise regulations on the insider trading procedure at a meeting of its board which will include outside directors to wipe out controversial unfair practices. It also planned to tighten responsibility of board directors and auditors in executing and supervising business management. And the mobile phone service provider said that Tathian Telecom decided to hand over 300,000 shares of SK Group chairman late Chey Jong-hyun's eldest son Chey Tai-won and 30 percent of son-in-law Kim Joon-il have owned in Tathian Telecom to SK Telecom without charge in return for illegal profit-taking in inside trading.

In this movement of minority shareholders, some conglomerate's officer said, "It gives rise to ill effect that enterprise decision will be delayed because it needs to negotiate with minor shareholders one by one. And because minor shareholder have interest in short-term profits than long-term strategy of corporation, if one corporation is damaged in foreign investment, minor shareholder will be apt to bring a suit collectively. He added "As a result, the corporation will only try to find short-term profit through laying off worker like the U.S. management style than to invest an enterprise for the development of corporation." Of course, it will be apt to predict because shareholder's interest is the rising of share's price and dividend. But if shareholders only look for short-term profit, they will not gain a reasonableness of their movement from the public any more. And in case of foreign minor shareholders, each corporation should try to differentiate long-term portfolio investors from those eager to make short-term profit-taking with hot money even though they are minor shareholders.

Real owner of corporation is surely shareholder. It is natural that shareholder calls for strengthening their rights about business management. In Korean society, there is only despotism and self-righteousness of the ruling shareholder without reflecting a voice of most minor shareholder into business management. In particular, there is no diversionary devices if one corporation managed badly and conglomerates made inside trading illegal until now.

The movement of minor shareholders shows a possibility that minor shareholder can restrain, supervise business management. It is accomplishment of responsibility management and a solution to achieve the democracy in corporation. But there are still many problems for minor shareholders to solve. Above all, it is the reality that it is difficult to exist the center to collect minor shareholders. Latest succession occasions is surely due to PSPD's existing. Therefore, it is important for minor shareholders to have a their rights' consciousness. Government also should make an efforts to revise commercial law so that minor shareholders' mind is reflected into business management. Whether the democracy in business comes true or not depends on how much is the minor shareholders' right strengthening.

By Kang Yon-sob  
Editor of The Argus

VIEW  
MARKET

In the liberated atmosphere of market mechanism

## Big Deals by Chaebol's Initiatives &amp; Collaborations



Lee Myoung-ho

Recently the Financial Supervisory Commission sent a warning to the five major chaebols when it instructed the Office of Bank Supervision to investigate the progress of their restructuring program. The government also made a final decision to withhold trade financing to the 30 largest conglomerates through the Bank of Korea. Its tougher stance on the restructuring of large chaebols reflects the urgency of completing restructuring on schedule and its displeasure with the slow pace of reform.

While the top chaebols has agreed to sign a letter of intent on carrying out big deals in two or three industries recently, they excluded key sectors like autos, semi-conductors and petrochemicals. The chief planning officers of the Big Five groups made it clear that they could not accept every aspect of the government's restructuring plan.

Naturally the merger of the two companies will make R&D and procurement much more efficient and it will have a major impact on resulting company's competitiveness. On the whole, the restructuring is an avenue through which the chaebols can filter out unprofitable businesses. Thus, they can focus on their core competences.

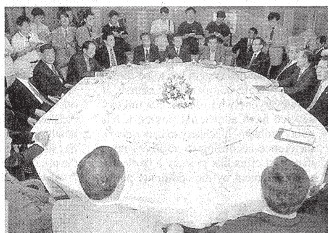
In the 1990s, our country maintained pursuit of higher efficiency through boosting competition in the local market. Many formal trade barriers fell substantially and quickly. In addition, Korea joined the WTO and the OECD, and actively participated in APEC. However, some scholar argued that informal barriers were still maintained at quite high levels, rendering the import liberalization measures ineffective. The government made various attempts to improve domestic technological base and improve the technological content of output. Further attempts were made at cutting the ties between the government, businesses and the financial sector, but progress was slow. In 1997, such existing programs exacerbated the effects brought on by the Asian financial crisis, causing a major recession.

With the current recession, there have been calls for the government to take the lead and direct the economy again. While there are valid arguments why the government should take more direct control, the current economic crisis has shown that the costs outweigh the benefits. This financial crisis has proven that the government is no longer large enough to bear the risks of the private sector. The resources of the government were insufficient to stem the tide against Kia, Hanbo, Seoul Bank, Korea First Bank, and other chaebols and banks that have recently gone under.

In addition, government ties injured for-

ign investor confidence in Korea. The government's involvement in Kia, Seoul Bank, and Korea First Bank each led to more outward capital flows and less foreign investment inflows as foreign investors lost confidence in the government's ability to effectively manage the economy.

In dealing with the economic crisis, the government is trying to carry out fundamental reforms designed to further increase the competitiveness of our country, but it would be a hard road to recovery. As part of that recovery, we must recognize that government can no longer direct the structure of our economy. Most of the theoretical justifications for govern-



Hanyoung 21

The government and the financial circle opened a solution meeting for agreeing on Chaebol's autonomous Big Deal in July.

ment intervention in the marketplace no longer exist. However lingering ties between the public and the private sectors have contributed greatly in causing the current economic crisis.

In the short term, the most important

trade-related policy will be the quick and effective restructuring of financial institution. One of the biggest reasons why exports are not increasing is the direct and indirect effects of the credit crunch. Because of the sudden nature of the financial crisis as well as the imposition of higher management standards, the financial sector is paralyzed, and the market mechanism is not functioning smoothly. In order to alleviate the credit crunch and restore the normal functioning of the market, the government must complete its financial reforms.

The government must no longer engage in activist industrial policy. Rather, it should eliminate the ties forged in the past once and for all. In order to implement this end, the government should learn to let the market mechanism work, and enforce fair competition.

The detailed steps to this end can be summarized as follows: the first step must be to solve the credit crunch problem, formally sever the remaining ties between government, business and the financial sector, and eliminate or reduce the incidence of moral hazard by holding a public hearing and punish severely those who illegally tried to manipulate the economy. Then, in the long run, the government should learn to trust the marketplace and let the market operate on its own, while enforcing fair competition, to undo the industrial concentration brought about by the past industrial policies, as well as allowing all agents (including chaebol) to compete and fully participate in the economy.

The write is a professor of Business Administration Dept.



## On the illegal use of Fund for Restructuring Agriculture and Fishery

# People Raged Against Government for Abusing Taxes Illegally

### I. Introduction

Some time ago, the media announced an incident relating to the illegal use of Fund for Restructuring Agriculture and Fishery, which gave rise to people's distrust against the government. Most of all, people were disappointed at the reckless spending of the tax. Accordingly, the majority of people should put up with the anguish caused by the incident. In light of this situation, we need to go back to the past (six years ago) to understand the incident and to prevent it from recurring. The Noh Tae-woo government had pursued a plan for strengthening our competitiveness against imported foreign farm products through restructuring the agriculture sector for coping with the difficulties expected to arise from importing foreign farm products in accordance with negotiations of Uruguay Round (UR) in 1992. The government established a plan to support farmers with the total sum of 57 trillion won step by step from 1992 to 2004. However, the project has involved a lot of problems. In 1994, the Kim Young-sam government had neglected the problem of easy-going attitudes of public officials. It was just one among many problems. In the end the incident happened. Therefore, we must examine the incident for preventing its recurrence.

### II. Problems

1. The extravagance of a vast budget  
The fund which was provided for farming and fishing villages by last year

amounted to 31.7 trillion won. By 2004 additional 15 trillion won will have been provided. After all, the vast fund has been provided by the government in the form of subsidy and loan. The subsidy, however, involved many problems. The subsidy amounts to 2.5 trillion won. According to the prosecution, the prosecution authorities made clear their position about the incident. To put it concretely, they emphasized that the government officials looked over the field investigation to check the efficiency for supporting of budget. It was connected with the problem of reckless spending of the tax. It amounts to 750 billion won, which is 30% of the subsidy.

### 2. The appearance of unfair dealings between farmers and officials

The government has intended to support farmers who possess farmlands and gain farmhouse income by setting up agriculture policy right. However, some farmers used the money for inappropriate purposes. For example, a farmer obtained 7.1 billion won in the name of fund for livestock industry development in spite of not fulfilling the conditions like farmlands and facilities. Another farmer offered a bribe to officials and then the officials gave the false business programs which included concrete project contents to the farmer.

### III. The fundamental cause

There have been four causes: the problem of the execution of project which was presented by the government, the absence

of project plan contents, the lack of responsibility of officials, and the failure of project direction.

First, the government hasn't examined whether the plan was based on the selec-

tion of applicants through objective standards and fair inspection. And the government has supported only a small number of farmers with limited finance. A sense of inequity and a doubt about preferential treatment have increased among farmers.



A man who graded rice's quality evaluated whether the rice is proved to be high or not.

Moreover, in some areas, officials have committed crimes like outflow of funds to execute projects which are not related to agriculture development and disguised loans in the conditions under which the capital investment for agriculture gains low profits.

Secondly, the government authorities

haven't made a clear direction about food self-support and maintenance of farmhouse income as basic aim of agriculture policy. Besides, the farming authorities and farmers were embarrassed because the

government made a plan which executed measures for bestowing a favor on person suddenly without concrete project contents of that. In the end, the farmer have inclined to spend the subsidy without any consideration.

Thirdly, we could mention that the project didn't consider whether it would be worthwhile as well as make allowance for domestic agriculture conditions. As a result, most of the farmers left their farm-

to farmer's expectations.

Last, we could find out the negligent attitude of officials. Most of all, the government officials didn't go through the field investigation to check the efficiency of the execution of the budget. According to the prosecution, "some farmers committed a crime, who watched for a chance that administration authorities were indifferent to control the inspection in related to support subsidy," so they emphasized that they should reform the easy-going attitude of officials.

### IV. Solution

As one solution to the problem, public hearings should be held as soon as possible. The public hearings shouldn't focus on the faults of individual figures like that Han-bo in 1997. Most of all, the public hearings should be directed to setting up agriculture policy right through analysing the distorted causes and course of the agriculture production system and base.

And we need to make general inspection of the enforcement course and actual conditions of the project. To put it concretely, the government should make plain the course of supporting fund and utilizing state in the public's presence. If the government pursues general inspection right, we can get at the root that the past government suggested agriculture policy wrongly. In addition to, we can obtain the extermination of bribe by root between local public officials and farmers. With this, we can remove a sense of inequity among farmers. Most of all, the fundamental source of the solution is a consciousness reform of officials. It is because most of such incidents originate from consciousness of people.

The government should also reinvest at the agriculture sector continuously under the national goal like maintenance of farmhouse income and food self-support. It

should be based on the proposals of definite direction toward agriculture policy before reduction and excess of drawing up of the budget.

### V. Conclusion

The prosecution authorities have to make a thorough investigation of the problem. The government should also make an effort to prevent recurrence of the incident. To put it concretely, the government must recognize the fundamental causes of the incident; the problem of the execution of project which was presented by government, the absence of project plan contents, the lack of responsibility of officials, and the failure of the project direction. It is because the fund that people spent in tax was used illegally to some officials and farmers. The fund amounted to 31.7 trillion won by last year. Accordingly, by 2004 the fund that additional 15 trillion won will have been provided to the farmers should be used right.

Also, the government should pursue general inspection of the enforcement course and actual conditions to the root in public's presence. However, most of all, the government must take the lead in reforming the consciousness of the officials. And in the reality of suffering from domestic economy depression, the government must promise in front of the public not to commit a fault. Moreover, people must take part in monitoring activities to actively report the wrong attitude of officials.

By Kim Kyeong-pyo  
Reporter of National Section

## Media Reading

### Conservative Press, Anti-Reform Van

On October 22, the *Monthly Chosun* reported Choi Jang-jip, a professor of Korea Univ., as a leftist in the article "A Shocking Study of Korean War by Professor Choi". In the article, the reporter, Woo Jong-chang, appears to misunderstand Prof. Choi's two books, "Condition and Prospect of Korean Democracy" and "Theory of Korean Democracy". The reporter concluded that the two books clearly reveal that Prof. Choi wrote them favorably toward North Korea but unfavorably toward South Korea. After the *Monthly Chosun* was distributed, Prof. Choi announced the reporter distorted the truth in the article. He added that he would make provisional disposition of distribution prohibition of the November issue of the *Monthly Chosun* and institute a lawsuit of 500 million won for the libel to the Seoul district court. He also said that he would write a revisional report.

The evaluation of the academic world doesn't agree to the article. He is just thought as a radical liberal. The reporter used several expressions in the books as evidence. One of them is "Korean War is a historic decision of Kim Il-sung". In the context in which the expression occurs, the "historic decision" means Korean War settled the Korean political type conclusively. And many other expressions he used as evidence are also natural in the context.

Why did the *Monthly Chosun* then criticize the two books of Prof. Choi? Prof. Choi is the president of the committee for policy planning of the government and well known as a progressive person. "Killing" progressive people of the *Monthly Chosun* and *Chosun Ilbo* have lasted for a long time. They have attacked demonstrators and public officials and intellectuals with advanced thought. In August 1993, the *Monthly Chosun* attacked Han Wan-sang, the former deputy prime minister. Then, the *Monthly Chosun* called to account the preface of a thesis of a social institution related with Mr. Han. In June 1994, Kim Jung-nam, social secretary at that time, became another victim of the *Monthly Chosun*.

In Kim Dae-jung's government, killing the progressive people is still not finished. On February 10, *Chosun Ilbo* reported about Kim Tae-dong, a strong candidate of chief secretary of economy and about his thought on *chaebols* and the Grand National Party (GNP). *Chosun Ilbo* announced that Mr. Kim was skeptical about the economic system of *chaebols* and the GNP pursue market economy. Especially, Lee Jang-hee who is a professor of College of Law, Hufs instituted a suit against the *Monthly Chosun* because of distortion of his book, "Reunification Story for Children: I Am the First Generation of Reunification". And the suit is in progress until now.

On the basis of the reporting of *Monthly Chosun*, GNP is demanding Prof. Choi's resignation. He objects to the cabinet system. So, even the joint ruling party United Liberal Democrats (ULD) is asking Prof. Choi's resignation. Because Prof. Choi is the president of the committee for policy planning, the two parties tried to make the ideology of the present government an issue. It seems that the conservative politics circle is controlled by the conservative press. If they think themselves as the leader of the nation, they have the right and solid point of view.

Korea is a republic of democracy. Everybody can speak what he want to except the case that might damage others. Now is the time the press should be changed. The press must not blame anyone with a word like this case. If the press forgets its duties, that is not the press any more. Even though the press should lead people to the right way with the right opinion, the conservative press including *Chosun Ilbo* has never done its role.

In Korean society, there are many voices for reform. And the reform of conservative press cannot be exception. If the press cannot guarantee the voice of the progressive, it is an obstacle impeding the social development.

Now is the time the press should change from the voice of the conservative to the voice of the progressive.

By Lee Jun-hee  
Educational Director of The Argus

### Open Box

## Giving Additional Points to Discharged Soldiers

### Pros

### What is equality on earth?

The biggest issue is naturally the unemployment problem these days. For years to come, that problem seems give a pain to us continually. Everybody is suffering from that, but it is a heavily burden for men who are charged on an obligation of national defense. Moreover, most of the company set up an employment age limits as a full twenty-eight. They are pressed for time to prepare the entrance exam. In the course of that, an Enforcement Ordinance Plan for supporting discharged soldiers was passed last August, 7th is a kind of hope to them.

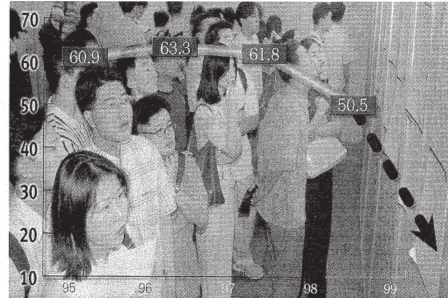
The essential content is this. It is to grant additional points to discharged soldiers when they take an exam of public service. If they served for over two years and under two years, in case of that they have additional points of 5 percent and in case of this have 3 percent. But it is in reserving about entrance exam of private company.

The 26 months are none too short terms. Although it is a valuable thing as for national peace, it is also obvious empty spaces as for a personal life. When they make a plan for their life, they have to make a plan excepting that terms. And men can work and study strong in that terms. It is a very important terms in their life. So I think the system is a proper compensation toward serving for their country in 26 months.

Women say that it is against the principle of equality. But to serve compulsively without considering their will can cool it down. What on earth is equality? It will be to treat to consider enough their situation that is placed. While, when women take an exam of public service, the regular rate of successful applicants is assigned to them and a limit time of pass-points is made low for them. And after military service, men are difficult to compete fairly with women who prepared early finding job. The Article 11 of the Constitution Provision says "Every member of a nation is not discriminated by the distinction of sex." But from the Article 3 of the military service law we can understand that only men are charged an obligation of that. By only one reason of men, they have to join obligatorily. Thus there is a inequal situation in their

own way.

There is an evasion phenomenon of military service in our society. What is worse, some people are not in the military service list by using money, authority, relation. By carrying out this system we can reduce that phenomenon and induce volunteer for service naturally and rise fighting of military up. This system is just the system for equality.



Many seniors who have no guarantee of getting job are now desperately going around every job information board.

Therefore this system has to be spread to the private company. Of course, if only everyone who discharged military service have additional points, it has rather problem. It is likely to better give a difference according to ability. I hope that most of us like to share a burden of unemployment by the additional points system.

By Lee Sang-yun  
Freshman of English Dept.

### Cons

### It ignored the principle of equity

It is widely known that our military service law system has the problem of inequality, because of the irregularities of evasion of military service and its preference of the some privileged classes. Last August 12th, as to get rid of these problems, the council of national affairs have passed the Enforcement Ordinance for supporting those who have fulfilled their military

We understand that serving in the army for 2 to 3 years is rather wasting time and energy of one's important 20s. And their service must be compensated. But this ordinance seems to be inappropriate because it is quite unfair. In fact, as described above, 5 percent of the total score is almost 12 answers right, and in those state exams, one right answer to the question always determines success or failure.

As we consider the principle, the responsibility to serve the military service is the constitutionally elucidated obligation and every person in our country must obey the responsibility except women and people who has the severe physical problem in serving the military service. And just as the part of the principle, the ordinance should focus on not giving advantages to those who evaded the army, but focus on giving demerits to those evaded service in the army without particular reason. If it is not the way of giving disadvantage to those who evaded the responsibility, the ordinance is the way of another unfair discrimination which is aimed for reforming inequality of our military service law and that sounds rather non-sense.

The problem of unemployment is the main issues these days and the equality of opportunity in employment is the most fundamental condition of employment. However, if this kind of endeavor of government is heading the wrong way, the reform of military system will never achieved. And those kinds of ordinance must be considering on the rights of those whose rights are easily invaded, for example women, handicapped etc.. To give disadvantages to those who evaded military service, government must first set the strict standard of exemption of the military service and supplement the deficiency by setting the proper regulations, for example, quota system of women employment rate. If the new ordinance is carried out without correction or supplementary regulation, our government will be open to criticism of its discreditable administration.

By Lee Geun-ha  
Sophomore of Law Dept.



*The actual circumstances of child prostitution*

# Sexual Exploitation of Children Is Another Slavery

## - Is there any hope for Asian youngsters trapped in sex trade? -

### I. Introduction

**W**hen Maria was sold to a red-light district for 800 dollars, this girl was only ten years old. And she was forced to have sex with 10 to 15 tourists a day. Her value is only 30 dollars now and she is infected with AIDS", said one journalist. Maria is a mere example, and many children are being sold throughout the world.

The most abominable crime in the end of 20th centuries, commercial sexual exploitation of children is rapidly increasing. According to End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT), the number of child prostitution reaches to 2 millions in Asia. It is 35 percent of the total number of the whole prostituting in the world. In Asia, Philippines 650,000, India 300,000 to 400,000, China 200,000, Thailand 250,000, Taiwan 60,000, Cambodia 40,000, and so on. Especially, the number of children prostitution was increased rapidly in this time. So it is necessary to pay attention to the reason why child prostitution is more increasing in southeast Asia than the other regions.

Although this situation is due to poverty from economic crisis, to recover economy isn't the only solution of this problem. Because such situation is not a general phenomenon of southeast society including this region and it is concerned with sadomasochism (sexual pleasure from sadism or masochism). Furthermore, this problem has relation with the demand and the supply. Those international connection is made by sex mafia such as pedophile group that wants to have a sexual desire

for children. Their object is only children. They buy children and the children are forced to have sex with them, then they take photographs of those scenes. After that, they spread this pornography through internet and take orders from sadomasochist and sell them. These condition arise from sex tourism. The supply are western businessmen and Asian tourists. The children can't work any more in their factories due to economic difficulty. But their government don't show any solution. The children who want a bread and one dollar is drawing into sex industry. So sex industry is inevitable result in this region.

### II. Abandoned children

1. The real state of child prostitution

The real state of child prostitution is serious in some regions, especially, Southeast Asia. To begin with, prostitution of children is estimated to range from 200,000 to 500,000 children in China. It is greatly increased number in comparison with past. It is due to increasing of children who is entering into the local sex industry and being lured to surrounding countries. Children from the pastoral villages of the minority tribes in Yunnan province in Southwestern China are being tricked by phony offers of job and being sold in Thailand.

Also, it is estimated that up to 20% of



It is easy for starving children to be drawn into sex industry.

the children who is under 15 years old in Vietnamese is falling into commercial sex industry. The sex industry is attracting more and more young people. Many foreigners who come to Vietnam think that Vietnam will also provide cheap, safe tours and little danger being infected with AIDS including other diseases in sexual intercourse with children. Many businessmen from Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan believed that buying a girl's virginity gives them strength and youth. Vietnamese children are being smuggled into the sex trade of Cambodia and Thailand. Statistics vary greatly as to the numbers of children involved in Thai commercial sex industry. Government announced that figures range from 10,000. But the center for protecting children's rights said that it is about 80,000.

On the other hand, Latin America seems to be increasingly attractive destination for sex tourists. This commercial sexual exploitation of children in Latin America is mainly associated with street children. There were nearly 60,000 children aged between 7 and 18 living on the streets of

the Dominican Republic's cities. They are all targets for sexual exploitation, prostitution and being taken pornography. In Eastern Europe, it is primarily connected with some children working in bars and other entertainment places. Many girls are lured from their countries with believing swindler's promise that get a responsible jobs. But most of them are snared into prostitution in Western Europe such as Belgium, Holland and Germany. That is, they are forced to exchange sex at a cost of a place to sleep.

### 2. Cause of child prostitution

The major reasons of child prostitution are poverty and starvation. Most children between 10 and 15 years worked at factories of free trade zone in Asia, but their life is so terrible due to low wages. They want to earn more money in another way. So most sex tourism is prevalent in this place. But it is different from past occasions because sex mafia is playing as a broker.

Sex mafia introduces children to pedophile and takes photographs of their sex scene. Then, those scenes are spreaded all over the world through internet. Pedophile also requests the girl he has chosen in the internet. This transaction is often made in secret ways through brokers.

But most of all, imprudent actions of the children and consumerism are a major factors. The spread of advertising magazines and entertainment media instigates people to pursue pleasure of sexual intercourse. This problem is more serious than starvation. Because that

is not only means to earn livelihood but means to buy what they want. It is so general phenomenon that it isn't easy to solve this problem. Their body is exploited in forms of prostitution by society's circumstance that possessions are more important than their dignity.

Finally, many tourist think that children have a little danger of AIDS than adult. It is an important reason for them to do sex tourism. It is estimated that more than a million children fall into the sex trade every year. Pedophile believes that they can easily succeed in their business and get to be healthy if they have a sex with children. The child sex industries partly originated from a response to the demand, partly resulted from a proactive attempt that induce the demand by creating the supply. Poor countries in Asia are often under economic pressure to develop tourism as a source of income. In some cases, the governments directly tolerate sex tourism in pursuit of economic development.

### III. Conclusion



The children prostituted themselves to earn money easily in the streets.

Therefore, the solution of this problem is clearance of their connection. Above all things, sex industry corresponds with national profit. As a result, each govern-

ment never adopts a positive attitude.

Accordingly, it is necessary that Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) or UNICEF should make this problem international issue. Child prostitution does not mean "sex". It is a kind of violence. They have sex with child and even with dog in some cases. And sex mafia take a photograph of them and sell that pornography. So, it is most important for us to let many people know about this real situation. We must hold an international conference in order to solve this problem. Especially, each country have different laws of their own. For example, the age in which child prostitution is allowed are over 18 years old in most countries. However, it is over 14 years old when they discharge the menses in some countries of Southeast Asia. Therefore, this law should be unified through conference of the United Nations (UN) or ASEM.

And there are poverty and starvation in the background of child prostitution. It is the responsibility of government. So government of each country should care of social welfare for children. In this aspect, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) activity is more important than anything. They should be monitoring the actual condition of child prostitution and urge government to solve this problem.

Child prostitution is made systematically. Sex mafia leads sex prostitution and their means is so diverse. Even if some police find prostitution of pedophile, it is only presumption and they have no any evidence to arrest them. Therefore, the police cannot solve all this problem. All of them including police, professional computer programmer and social movement group should cooperate each other to solve these problem. Although the group of human rights movement has warned to "Child prostitution would be prevalent soon and they should work out a counter-measure", their advice was not accepted at that time. However, their warning became our reality in this times.

By Park Hyo-joo  
Reporter of International Section

### INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

#### Improving Argentina - England relations

**E**ngland and Argentina held their highest level meeting in 16 years when Argentine President Carlos Menem visited England on Oct 28 for a six-day visit. It has been the first summit talks since the war between the two countries for the dominion of the Falklands ended in 1982. Menem's visit is the first to Britain by an Argentine leader since 1960. President Menem took steep toward reconciliation by laying a wreath in memory of Britain's war dead. About 750 Argentines also died during their country's unsuccessful attempt to take over the British-controlled islands.

In the attempt to ease the tension by Britain, the British government decided not to discuss the disputed sovereignty of the South Atlantic's Falkland Islands during his visit; however, Menem said Argentina would not abandon its 165-year claim to the islands. Menem would also talk about trade and investment since trade links between Argentina and England have grown over the past few years. It means the relation is improving.



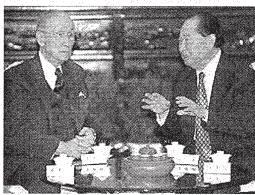
Agence-France-Presse

#### Attempting to solve bad debts

**D**ue to the economic crisis throughout the world, especially in Asia, an International Credit Take-over Organization is expected to be set up to solve the matter of bad debts issued mostly by the developing countries. America, Japan and European countries are going to sponsor the organization to support the countries having economic problems, in other words, debtor nations.

The organization would be established by both the supporting countries and the countries receiving supports, and the capital needed would be transacted through international financial centers such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and local banks of the creditor nations. The role of the organization is to ease the Asian economic crisis and to prevent the sudden collapse of debtor nations. In addition, President Bill Clinton is going to present the matter on the agenda in coming Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation meetings.

#### Two Chinas resume negotiations



BBC

**C**hina and Taiwan started to hold a dialogue aimed at continuing discussions on resuming formal negotiations. Taiwan's top negotiator, Koo Chen-fu traveled to Shanghai and Beijing for six days of informal talks in the third week of Oct. Koo invited mainland negotiator Wang Dao-han to visit Taiwan and Wang accepted, easing the atmosphere. It was the first time in five years for the two countries to hold such high level talks.

In the past, Beijing insisted that negotiations could start only when Taiwan agreed to discuss unification. However, this time, China was willing to address ways to protect Taiwanese investments and other practical issues. Taiwan has invested \$35 billion in the mainland, thus the focus of Taiwanese negotiation is to improve economic concerns. The talks between the two Chinas is not only economically important but also politically important for improving the diplomatic relationship.

## Is the Market Economy Withering away in Russia?

**W**ho can help a man who wants to open an account with the savings bank? A psychiatrist! Why did the financial crisis break up in Russian? Yeltsin went on vacation and he took his holiday pay. Don't hoard frozen meat; there might be power cuts."

The first joke reveals the absence of trust in the financial banking system in Russia. Most Russians prefer to have their savings in dollars, not in rubles. In the second quip the President is described as being irresponsible for the debt-stricken economy. The third statement, though it may sound funny, is not a joke; it is what the mass-circulation newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda warned against the panic buying in the wake of the ruble fallout. The ongoing economic crisis in Russia is just too severe to make fun of.

From July 7th to August 7th this summer, just before the financial crisis loomed, I and three other GSIA students had been to Moscow to participate in a study program at the Russian Diplomatic Academy, a think-tank under the aegis of Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The program was specially designed to provide us with the general framework of Russian politics, economy, history and culture. Actually this was not my first trip to the former-Soviet region. From December 1995 to 1996, I worked as the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KIOCA) Representative in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. My main duty was to plan and implement Korea's Official Development Assistance (ODA) programs with Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, two of the ex-Soviet republics in Central Asia. During my stay in this Islamic region, I witnessed the lingering legacies of the Soviet planned economy; the old Soviet infrastructure was suddenly torn into pieces and technically crippled as the Union divided into fifteen separate sovereignties.

During my visit to Moscow this summer, there were two main events that held my attention. The first-ever Olympic Youth Games and the British rock band the rolling stones first concert in Moscow

was a huge metropolis just like Seoul. The 10-line subway was always crowded with people. In the well-maintained downtown stores with abundant products and events celebrating the Games were attracting tourists. Above all, the ruble rate stayed reasonably stable. Ostensibly, Moscow did not appear to be ailing much but rather seems to be on its right way to the market economy.

In September 1997 the Financial Times expressed optimism for the Russian bull market, mainly boosted by the re-election of Boris Yeltsin in 1996, making Russian the world's best performing emerging

market. In the same period, the Wall Street Journal even presented a guarded outlook that Russian might do better than China in the near future. What then failed the Western optimism in Russia? Is the market economy withering away in Russia, where it once seemed to be the last place it was likely to happen?

Although the ruble devaluation on August 17th was the immediate source of trouble, the financial insolvency alone has not been responsible for the current predicament. There were problems of the Russian market economy reform from the beginning. Politics, among other things, is the first to blame for the shattered economy. Russian political elites and business have colluded together to take advantage of the privatization process, thus hampering from the outset open and fair competition. The business oligarchy financed Boris Yeltsin into his second term in office in the 1996 presidential elections to take a controlling stake in the state-owned oil and gas business, the most lucrative industry in Russia. The old Soviet bureaucracy could thus restore local economic control by sharing their benefits with parasitic businessmen at the expense of the people.

Energy companies account for 90 percent the Russian stock market and their

equities have now plummeted down after the international price fallout of oil and gas. The nouveau riche get the most out of the Russian market and pay the least. They put their profits abroad instead of reinvesting in the domestic market. This illicit capital flight, together with the government's alleged abuse of IMF bailout loans, has contributed to the economic breakdown. While tax delinquency be the haves is one of the biggest cause of the budget deficit, Russian government's default on debts is making the problem even more complicated both in and outside the country. In addition, the lack of foreign reserves has turned

international

investors

away from

the Russian

market. 66

percent of the

1997 Russian

cash revenues

were used to

pay the debts. Russian has inherited almost

100 billion dollars in debt from the Soviet

Union. 70 billion dollars in debt have been

incurred since 1992. The Russian govern-

ment tried in vain to pay the accumulated

national debts by issuing GKO (short-term

state bond), which are now causing the

short-term debt problem.

Domestic default seems to be even

more serious since it is stirring social irri-

tation. Unpaid workers and pensioners led

by the communist-opposition leader G. Zyuganov

are now taking to the streets

calling for Yeltsin's resignation. Russia

has defaulted on 250 billion rubles in

short-term internal debt. The government

owes 11 rubles in back wages, 25 billion in

defense contracts and 16 billion in welfare

payments. Russian lacks not only money

but also trust, both in the domestic and

international spheres.

All the stories about Russia's economy collapse sound catastrophic to outsiders. Ordinary Russians, however, might not cynically, has Russia ever had a good time, anyway? Throughout history the Russians have adapted themselves to harsh environ-

ment. The ordinary people especially have always had to suffer from food shortages and a sense of anxiety. The declining ruble has increased the prices for basic necessities, thus impacting on ordinary people once again. Nevertheless, most Russians expect to get through the present difficulties just as they survived previous ones. The bulk of the Russian economy is based on barter. Around 40 to 60 percent of the Russian GNP is produced by the black market. Be ready to live on your own! That is the lesson from Russian history. What the Russians need is a secure and stable place to live and work, but at the moment it still seems to be a dream-come-true.

Karl Marx said that the state with its

capitalistic economic structure would with-

er away in the end. Just a few years after

Francis Fukuyama hailed the end of history,

the world is now watching emerging

markets paralyzed. In the long run, Russia

and its people will stay in the market

reform process, said Evgeny Bazhanov,

Vice-Rector of the Russian Diplomatic

Academy.

It is still not certain whether the market

economy will be the last stage of social

development or if the planned economy is

waiting in the 21st century. But when it

comes to Russia, the current crisis does not

testify to the failure of market economy

itself, but rather the failure of crony capi-

talism. Russia and its people have often

been forced to choose between the very

bad the worst. The way to the market

economy appears to be the very bad option

at least. What is really withering away here

is only half-hearted reform. The present

crisis might be even necessary for the

Russian system to reconstruct itself.

By Won Chon-woo

The writer is a student of Russia & East European Studies, Graduate School of International Area Studies.



## Great disorder of global financial system

## International Cooperation Urgently Needed to Overcome Crisis



Chang Eui-tae

Continued from the issue of last month, the article of this month focuses on the solution to overcome the economic crisis.....Ed.

**The table of contents**  
1. Causes and situation of the current global economic crisis  
2. Solution on the current economic crisis

In response to the current world's economic and financial troubles, the IMF, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO) have emphasized cooperation and collaboration among themselves at the Annual Meetings in this month of October. Their joint statement have stressed the pursuit of policies facilitating a return to more orderly financial markets and exchange rate stability. These policies have to be combined with sound macroeconomic fundamentals, appropriate social safety nets, non-discriminatory trade liberalization, structural and financial sector reform, and the orderly integration of financial markets along with the safeguards and prudence such integration requires.

Finance, production and technology are being integrated on a global basis by the private economy. But the global economy continues to be managed largely on a national basis. In order to overcome the current crisis, international cooperation is badly needed more than anything else. History teaches this lesson all too clearly.

The start of the Great Depression in 1929 was shortly followed by bank failures throughout the world. The worldwide monetary contraction, combined with the October 1929 New York stock market crash, sent the world into deep recession. Waves of bank failures, starting in the U.S. in 1930, accelerated the world's downward economic spiral. Major economic harm was done by restrictions on international trade and payments, which proliferated as countries attempted to shift demands toward home goods away from imports. Such measure is called a beggar-thy-neighbor policy when it benefits the home country

only because it worsens economic conditions abroad.

During the worldwide depression, tariffs and other beggar-thy-neighbor policies inevitably provoked foreign retaliation and often left all countries worse off in the end. Many countries prohibited private capital account transactions to limit the adverse effects of unstable foreign exchange markets. Trade barriers and deflation in the industrial economies of the U.S. and Europe led to widespread repudiations of international debts, particularly by Latin American countries, whose export markets were disappearing. In short, the world economy disintegrated into increasingly self-sufficient national units in the early 1930s.

The two oil shocks during the 1970s, which led to worldwide stagflation, are another interesting cases from which we can learn lesson. The first oil shock was caused by the war between Israel and the Arab countries in October 1973. Due to a sharp reduction of oil supply by OPEC countries, the oil price had quadrupled from its prewar price of \$3 per barrel to \$12 per barrel. The massive increase in the price of oil led to the acceleration of inflation and worsened the current account deficits of many countries. In a number of

the first oil shock as a success for floating exchange rates.

The fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979 caused the second oil shock. Oil prices rose from around \$13 per barrel in 1978 to nearly \$32 per barrel in 1980. As they had after the 1973-1974 episode, oil-importing economies faced stagflation. In 1975 macroeconomic policymakers in the industrial countries had responded to the first oil shock with expansionary monetary and fiscal policies. However, they responded very differently to the second oil shock. Over 1979 and 1980, monetary growth was actually restricted in most major industrial countries in an attempt to offset the rise in inflation accompanying the oil price increase. The fight against inflation had a high price in terms of employment and output. In fact, the recovery from the oil shock barely had time to start up before the world economy, in 1981, plunged into the deepest recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Governments can achieve macroeconomic outcomes that are better off for all if they choose policies cooperatively. In reality, however, it is likely that all countries suffer as a result of self-centered policy decisions. The phenomenon is an example of the Prisoner's Dilemma of game theory.

In the face of the current world's economic and financial crisis, major industrialized countries come to make appropriate moves in cooperative ways. This is an encouraging signal to overcome the current crisis.

Recently, the Federal Reserve Board of the U.S. reduced interest rates twice in a short period of time. As a result, the U.S. stock prices went up sharply. The Europeans also recognize the

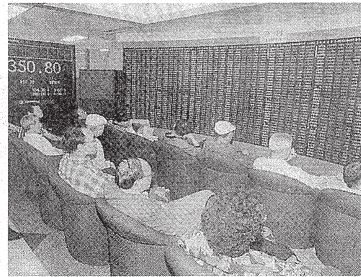
need to reduce interest rates. German policymakers have begun to talk about the fact that their interest rates could be reduced. This is an important part of an emerging consensus on the need to reinvigorate world economic growth. Japanese government plans to cut income tax rates and to avoid any reduction in public investment. Most importantly, the U.S. Congress finally approved the IMF quota increase and the U.S. contribution to the New Arrange-

ments to borrow. This is a sign that the U.S. is willing to shoulder its responsibilities in the international economy.

In spite of such positive steps taken by major industrialized economies, there are a number of hurdles to surmount in order to deal with the current crisis. Allan Meltzer, Professor of Economics at Carnegie Mellon University argues that the key to the current crisis, especially the Asian problem is to end mistaken Japanese policies and to reform the Japanese economy. Japan should restructure its financial system and end its deflation by increasing money growth. An expansive policy would benefit both Japan and Asia. If Japan expands, Asian exports to Japan would expand in the troubled Asian countries. As those countries expand, others would benefit and economic growth would be restored in Asia.

Stanley Fischer, first deputy managing director at the IMF suggests four steps in order to contain the recent contagion. First, the stance of monetary policy in American and Europe should be expansionary. Second, Japan's continuing recession is a major problem, both for Japan and for the rest of the world. Rapid reaction to sort out its banks, and further fiscal stimulus, would go a long way to help recover Japan and the rest of Asia. Third, the key to stopping the spread of the crisis is Latin America; and in Latin America it is Brazil. Finally, the international financial system, which has sustained the world economy through 50 years of growth and prosperity, needs reform to ensure that this continues and that the mistakes of the 1930s are not repeated.

Fred Bergsten, Director of Institute for International Economics at Washington proposes two sets of policy to resolve the crisis. He argues that the most crucial policy requirement for the foreseeable future is to avoid a new spiral of competitive currency depreciations. Although Taiwan enjoyed huge trade surpluses and strong economic growth, Taiwan chose to let its currency join the decline after a minimal defensive effort. But depreciations by those strong countries such as Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong, which are running large trade surpluses and possess



Due to the economic slump, investors are looking carefully at the stock board for securities investment.

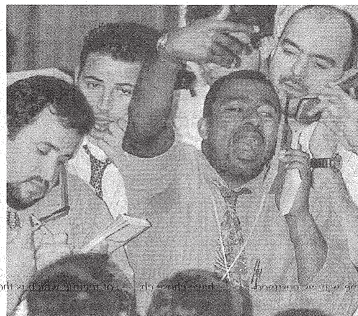
massive foreign exchange reserves, would produce a new wave of market pressure, and subsequent matching depreciations by the weaker countries including Korea, Japan and possibly even China. Hence, it is essential to hold the line at the present level of exchange rates in the region. The strong countries, notably Hong Kong and China but also Singapore and especially Taiwan, have no reason to depreciate from current levels. As a long run policy requirements, Fred Bergsten suggests 'Asian monetary fund' in order to prevent future crises.

Charles Wolf, senior economic advisor

at RAND argues that the primary cause of the Asian crisis is the legacy of the so-called Japanese development model and its perverse consequences. The Asian development model began with a conceptual framework largely built by American and Japanese academic economists. Central to it is the phenomenon of 'market failure': the predictable inability of market mechanisms to achieve maximum efficiency and to encourage growth when confronting 'economies of scale' and 'path dependence'. If the objectively based decisions of the marketplace are recognized to have such predictable shortcomings, the argument has run, then subjectively based decisions by government agencies or key individuals could improve upon market outcomes.

In the Korean variant of the model, the subjective judgments as to who and what would receive preferences - often the same industries targeted by Japan - were exercised by the president, the industrial conglomerates and these chaebol's associated banks. However, the favoritism, exclusivity and corruption of the Asian model's back-channel and nontransparent decision making has had a corrosive effect on the societies and politics of the region.

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Economic crisis has extended all over the world; Brazilian stock brokers are shouting out "Buy stocks".

large industrial countries, inflation rates came close to doubling even though unemployment was rising. As the recession deepened over 1974 and early 1975, most governments shifted from restrictive policies to expansionary fiscal and monetary policies. As a result of these policy actions, a strong output recovery was underway in most industrialized countries by the second half of 1975. Most economies and policymakers viewed international adjustment to

Chosun Ilbo

## REFLECTING ARGUS

## Endless Problem: Kosovo

Why now? What makes the international community respond now? After all Kosovo has been under fire for seven months. Tens of thousands of ethnic Albanians have been driven from their homes in Kosovo by Serbian forces, and many will soon perish in the cold forests if the Serbs do not withdraw. But the world did take notice when the pictures of a brutal massacre surfaced at the beginning of October. In particular, the United Nations (UN) warned President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia, "If Mr. Milosevic does not withdraw his forces from Kosovo, the UN will attack Serbian military in Kosovo until he bends."

With confusion and division growing over what to do about the Serbian assault on the people of the Yugoslavia province of Kosovo, it is essential not to lose sight of the most urgent issue, which is saving lives. Nevertheless, powerful countries take a different standpoint from each other on the cause of intervening in Kosovo. On the surface, NATO insists on the need to help Kosovo's refugees go home and to stop Mr. Milosevic's ethnic cleansing. But in reality, NATO fears that the refugees of Kosovo will flow in the nearest countries and a second Bosnian war will happen. And the U.S. wants to display its position as the peace keeper of the world, as it did in the Iraq war. On the other hand, Moscow, Beijing, and India have opposed NATO strikes on Kosovo. In particular, Russia, in sympathy with fellow Slavs, has opposed Washington even though its economic situation is in great difficulty. President Boris Yeltsin of Russia even said that NATO strikes on Kosovo will make a new Cold War, and he will exercise the veto in the United Nations Security Council.

To solve this problem it is necessary to know the background of Kosovo historically. Mr. Milosevic's war against truth, which has been fought since the beginning of the breakdown of the former Yugoslavia, has continued in Kosovo. Although Kosovo is originally a province of Serbia, Italy exiled Serbians from this territory and made Albanians immigrate into Kosovo during World War II. After the war, there were no conflicts because the Tito government permitted the autonomy of Kosovo province. But after the successor to Tito's administration collapsed in 1989, the Milosevic government came to power in Serbia and began a violent crackdown on the Albanian majority in Kosovo. Out of the resistance to the suppression of Milosevic, the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) emerged in 1996. The KLA started a movement for Kosovo province because this area is rich in underground resources, fertile soil, and occupies a strategic place. Therefore to solve the Kosovo problem, there cannot be real solutions without democracy in Serbia and there will be no democracy as long as Mr. Milosevic is in charge. As the representatives of the Serbian democratic alternative said during their recent visit to Washington, "Milosevic is the problem, not the solution for Serbia."

On Oct. 12, following marathon talks with U.S. envoy Holbrooke, Milosevic agreed to withdraw forces from Kosovo, begin peace negotiations with separatist ethnic Albanians and allow some 2,000 international inspectors into Kosovo to verify compliance. Just as in Bosnia, Mr. Milosevic has agreed under NATO pressure to stop a military crackdown against non-Serbs. And the Serb government on Oct. 13 outlined a plan for a separate parliament in autonomy-minded Kosovo, the southern Serbian province where ethnic Albanians comprise 90 percent of the 2 million population. Serbia is the dominant of the two republics that makes up Yugoslavia. The Kosovo plan, announced on Oct. 14, calls for local elections in the separatist province in 1999, and Kosovo Albanians would have their own parliament, judiciary and police. The government also said elections in Kosovo would be held within nine months and invited foreign monitors to observe them. It also offered amnesty for ethnic Albanian fighters except suspected war criminals. Ethnic Albanians in Kosovo have insisted on independence rather than regaining the autonomy Milosevic stripped in 1989. The international community well knows that it is a wrong judgement to believe this plan solves Kosovo's problems totally, understanding the usual attitude of Milosevic.

Therefore, the international community should begin diplomatic isolation of Milosevic, instead of providing him with the public image of an international recognized and respected leader. After the international community accomplishes these objectiveness, democracy in Serbia will come true. That is the only solution to make it possible for the refugees to return home and to prevent Mr. Milosevic from making a massacre of Kosovo Albanians. The Serbian democratic alternative surely will do their best to solve the Kosovo problem. The Kosovo problem is not merely a humanitarian crisis but political crisis as well.

By Jeong Jee-won  
Reporter of International Section

By Kang Yon-sob  
Editor of The Argus

## Ms. Headline

## Anti-Asian Lawmaker, Pauline Hanson

The woman who has captured the attention of the world media for her anti-Asian immigration and anti-aboriginal policies in Australia is the leader of the One Nation party, Pauline Hanson. Hanson has created 'The Hanson Phenomenon' which is described as immigration and aboriginal policies and raised strong voice to the 'silent majority' who responded by giving her massive support throughout Australia. A racist politician, Hanson, who founded a political party, determined to halt Asian immigration, cut welfare for Aborigines and curbed imports, which would not even be imagined before her. She has soared to popularity on a platform as a racist despite her short political career. However, now people feel her diatribes against Aborigines and Asian immigrants are no more than one-line simplistic policies.

Pauline Hanson was born in Maryland in 1954 and she has strong characteristics of achieving her goals. Some of the strong characteristics of Pauline Hanson are from her Irish lineage, and her inner strength and resourcefulness in difficult times are also seen in her mother and grandmother. In her youth, she was not easily intimidated and she would not be prevented from achieving her goals, which can be seen in her political motive at present. She believed that she could make a difference. It was this trait that threw her efforts into political life and set her on the path to Canberra.

The strong-minded woman politician has not received proper education, nor does she have much property. She dropped out of the school at the age of

15, only graduating from the School of Hard Knocks. Before she stepped into the political world, her life was simple — she owned a fish chip shop and served in night clubs. Her self-reliance developed through her two marriages and her business. It was just two years when she burst onto the national scene in 1996, winning a seat in the federal Parliament from Oxley.

Only two years have passed since she burst onto the national scene in 1996, winning a seat in the federal Parliament from Oxley. In Queensland, she was nominated a Liberal party candidate in 1996 because she raised a question about Aboriginal welfare funding, so she ran as an independent. Pauline received support from three fellow members, Graeme Campbell, Paul Fillingim and Deanne Kelly to be elected. She was the only independent female member in the Lower House in 1996.

She took advantage of the case where one psycho killed 35 people by shooting in Tasmania in May, 1996. After that accident, Australian prime minister, John Howard banned all the uses of guns but the country sides still needed to use guns in order to kill untamed animals. Pauline appealed to the voters when she was trying to ease the policy in the region. She was also welcomed by the voters in Victoria when she

shouted for the development of the cities in Victoria. This is how she gained popularity from the voters by shouting out their needs when she was not famous.

There are harsh criticisms about her political slogan, not to mention about the consequences of her racist motto. She earned her notoriety for her views far beyond Australia. For instance, Malaysian prime minister Mahathir Mohamad described her as 'a little moronic' and 'a person of little consequence' and Asian countries papers like The Hong Kong Standard criticized her as an anti-Asian lawmaker. As a result, Prime Minister John Howard had difficulties when dealing with diplomatic and economic matters with Asian-Pacific regions. Also, in ASEM and other regional forums, Asian countries were considering the participation of Australia, due to her racist movement.

Although Pauline Hanson's One Nation party is criticized for their racist policies and losing support for the extreme view, Howard's conservative government has not taken any immediate action. The reason for that is because the Howard government wants to cut the immigration quarter and subsidiary for the Aborigines education and medical services. More surprising fact is John



Howard even said Hanson had the right to express her opinion about anti-Asian immigration and anti-aboriginal policies, which enraged Asian communities in Australia.

Hanson made two main points which has thrust her into national infamy: restricting Asian immigration because Asian migrants allegedly do not assimilate well into her definition of 'normal' Australian society and stopping the subsidy of the disadvantaged Aboriginal communities. Pauline Hanson never imagined in her wildest dreams that she would be the leader of a national political party and be the most recognized politician in Australia when she was withdrawn from the Liberal party, just two years ago. She rose up like a dark horse in politics and caught up the attention of the world. However, it will not last long.

Her party is losing support from the voters and Hanson should realize that the issues of anti-Asian immigration and anti-Aborigines no longer appeal to the voters and her support groups. It is just surprising that some people do not still understand the issues on immigration and multiculturalism in the twentieth century and argue for something that totally does not make sense like what Pauline Hanson is doing.



T&C  
Tower

# Anarchism Is an Alternative of Capitalism and Socialism

## -It pursues freedom and equality as the mankind wishes-

## I. Introduction

Marxism appeared in the 19th century. But socialist revolutions have largely failed. Today it just hangs around the protection of ivory towers, heavy with the nostalgia of past socialist movements. On the other hand, capitalism has been faced with the turmoil of market economics and the competition system for a long time. But what neither of these systems pause to consider, unfortunately, is the increasingly dangerous situation threatening the ecosystem and the livingbase, including the human base, of our planet.

In contrast, Anarchism in the 20th century has offered some refreshing alternatives by anarchism we don't mean anarchy. Social anarchism is a political philosophy similar to liberal socialism. As the hidden meaning of society, anarchism seeks a free combination with life and cooperation in a free social community. Anarchism stands for principles antagonistic to the nation state and trusts to an economy based on distribution according to need, and independence in the management of the work. According to anarchism, human society is part of a biotic order continuous with nature.

## II. Historical changes

The founder of the anarchism was William Godwin (1756-1836). He asserted that anarchism is based on the necessary destruction of the nation state. Other anarchist thinkers of the 19th century included Mikhail Bakunin (1814-1876), a radical reformist contemporary with Marx, and Peter Kropotkin (1842-1921), who theorized the importance of disorder. Kropotkin defined disorder both in terms of public uprising and in terms of the overthrow of accepted truths which had been recognized for many centuries.

The Italian anarchist, Graffiti, described anarchism thought in pithy slogans: "Neither Gods nor masters", "The more you consume, the less you live", "All power to the imagination", "It is forbidden to forbid", "Be realistic, demand the impossible." Others like Pepper and Woodcock emphasized anarchism's ideas such as individualism, mutualism, collectivism, and pacifism.

## III. Misconceptions of anarchism

When people think about anarchism most think it means unlimited freedom, denial of responsibility, and disapproval of all government control. But this thinking is wrong.

Anarchism was not anarchy in the first

Both capitalism and socialism think only about the importance of human beings, the development principle, and the growth of industrialism.

The second principle is feminism. Feminism is the movement contrary to denying the social equality of men and women.



Feminists struggling for their rights. Feminism is regarded as a part of anarchism. For one of anarchism's spirit seeking for the social equality which also means equality for men and women, corresponds with feminism.

place nor it is now. It is a self-government which means to control by itself. On the basis of this, anarchists make rules and regulations they agree on and keep them autonomously. And everyone has the right to withdraw if he or she doesn't agree with the government or organizations. Anarchists understand each other through mutual aid and the cooperation. As a result, they pursue the federalism of organization and practice autonomy in their provinces and unions. Yet they need to find unity and coordination which is released from the system and the organization of authority. So anarchism utilizes other conceptions.

First, according to the ecological principle, the character pursues accord or harmony between nature and the human being.

Feminism targets the destruction of men's control over women. It envisions a world without coercive rule, a community free from male and female domination, both.

Third, the local principle denies power to the central government. It puts importance on the region and the community itself. Almost every country permits a few forms of local autonomy.

But they continue the internal colonization of local life. A federation of free associations is what best serves citizens. So it could be said that the local principle pursues communitarianism and local autonomy through anarchism.

Fourth is the principle of non-violence, or pacifism. National essence is the power of violence.

In dangerous situations concerning

nuclear weapons and war, the police and the law degenerate and human beings are controlled by compulsion or force. And this order of things is represented in terrorism, organized crime, sexual violence, and ill treatment of juveniles. Thus, anarchism could make a positive contribution to anti-nuclear and the anti-military movements, and they can help solve the problem of sexual-violence.

For an example of anarchist philosophy in action we could do worse than look at the life of Shin Chae-ho. Shin was an anarchist. The character of his anarchism was the independent utilization of the national character. Shin criticized the worship of the power, the division of right and wrong from an understanding of the human being or the race's existence. His idea of national character criticized the formalism of nationalist display and the escapism of nationalist emotions. He believed that national character would overcome imperialism and ideological internationalism without violence.

Finally the anarchists, as a whole, it insists that production, distribution, communication, and other indispensable exchanges must be coordinated on a world-wide scale in our modern interdependent world, and must be supplied to everyone without fail.

## IV. Conclusion

Anarchism is often considered as utopian, because it is hard to realized and not easy to gather up people who want anarchism. But this problem could be solved in the future. Anarchism would need to have two faces, of competition and cooperation, in the era of globalization. It should consider the possibility of realizing the global village. Our world has been separated by race, nation, and culture. Through anarchism, the unity of counties could be realized and at the same time raise the standards of the culture and living through competition.

Also anarchism could bear new social movements, in the same way as postmodernism has become the new social movement expressing the character of the second half of 20th century. From the historical point of the view, anarchism is the

recurrence of romanticism's stress on nature and anti-violence. This may be seen in the example of Gandhi, and in Tolstoy's thought which opposed centralism. Anarchism also leads to communalism, which emphasizes human community as the most important matter.

Anarchism does not mean confusion and disorder as we usually think. It is an ideology of harmony and cooperation. These days human beings are applying

anarchism in life gradually.

Now we expect the world to become more free, and more harmonized.

By Kim Yoo-nie

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

## SEMINAR

## Suitable and Realistic Reform in Need

It is sure that Kim Dea-jung's government is innovative government which was achieved the first change of regime. However, people are raising skepticism how new government will drive forward to reform. What people desire from the government is clear vision, sincere attitude and honest solution about present problems.

On the 14th of October, a seminar entitled 'Logic and tasks of new government's reform' was held at the conference room of Korean Press Center. This seminar was sponsored by the April Society corporation (733-0419), which succeeds the spirit of the April revolution.

First, Lee Young-hee, prof. of Inha Univ. made a keynote discourse about 'Logic and tasks of new government's reform'. He raised doubts about the government's slogan 'The Second Establishment', saying that the government is following in pattern of the past Kim Young-sam rather than showing political ability in reform. He insisted that overcoming today's crisis is 'The Second Establishment'. In relation to this, Hwang Sung-don who is prof. of HUPS refuted that prof. Lee reduced the problem excessively. The chairman, Yu Sea-hee who is prof. of Han Yang Univ. evaluated the keynotes of prof. Lee as that he has pointed the government critically.

Then there was supplement to keynote and debate range from politics, administration, economic and education. As to politics part Cho Ki-suk, prof. of Ewha Woman's Univ. conversed that last years three candidates have promised to change and people have those change of regime which is the biggest change. However, Kim Young-sea one of the attendance pointed out the hasty judgment of Cho's opinion. She asserted that political reform should run parallel with inspection, improvement of election sys-



Kim Kyong-pyo/The Argus

tem and innovation of consciousness. Also she criticized that government didn't accomplish well based on result of public opinion investigation.

In economic part, Jeon Tak-su from the Academic of Korean Studies said that President Kim still executes anti-democratic and anti-market economic strategy though he always talked about democracy in the market economic. To achieve this successfully, the government should study society of Korea, people and consider many situation realistically. Also he rebuked Financial Transaction in Real Name. On this point, prof. of Kookmin Univ. the attendance whose name hasn't been introduced clearly said that speech of prof. Lee was irresponsible because academic circles still support the Financial Transaction in Real Name.

And related to administration part Prof. Hwang Seong-don first of all spoke of Blue House, basing experience served of Blue House. He talked that the place is becoming rigid and the President is acting like king. He criticized that President didn't execute the reform but only made a plan of the reform, by that the President wasn't the 'prepared President' in the side view of administration. Also he blamed the government which stood for 'The government of people' isn't reflecting any opinions from people.

At last regard to education part, Song Ki-chang who is prof. of Sukmyong Women's Univ. criticized that Korean think education as means and concern it in a short time. The purpose of government's education policy was to center of an end user, reduce of private education cost and raise efficiency in education. However, this is not different from the past government's. He emphasized that important assignment of education is to reform teaching method and quality of teachers. Most of attendance agreed with his speaking.

The attendance was not numerous and most of them were member of the April Society. However, for three hours attendance were consistently serious. The criticism and presentation of opinion to government reform was accomplished comparatively because the debaters had prepared well. Nevertheless, the seminar was only exchange of opinions rather than active and progressive debate. Since all of the debaters were professors, realistic presentation of alternative plan was in lack. The important is that suitable and reality reform should be accomplished continually.

By Jeong Min-hee

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

ECONOMIC  
FILE

## Asset Securitization, to Overcome Poor Sovereign Rating

Can the saving in Korea be funneled into the loan lent to American to buy a house in America? When first heard, it may seem impossible, but it does happen frequently since most of housing loans are securitized. In America, banks don't hold the housing loans until maturity. Right after the banks originated the loan, they normally sell the loans to the federal agencies (such as FNMA, FreddieMac and GNMA). The agencies then issues beneficiary certificates by entrusting trusts based on the purchased housing loans, selling the certificates to public investors. The beneficiary certificates are very popular among investors because the certificates receive the same credit rating with the U.S. government bonds but bear a higher interest rate. If Korean financial institutions purchase this certificate for investment, the money saved in Korea is used to make a housing loan in U.S.

Before the housing loan was securitized, the banks used to make housing loans (30 year loan with a fixed interest rate) from the money raised through short-term deposits. This way of doing business worked well when the interest rate remained steady. However, as the interest rate rose dramatically in the late 70's, the banks found themselves in deep financial trouble because they earned 6% of the interest from the loans made in the 60's, while they had to pay 17% of the market interest rate to the depositors. Securitization has been introduced as a viable way of making long-term loan without incurring interest rate risk. Now, the banks make housing loans, packaging them to sell to investors. Once sold, it is investors, not the banks, who bear

the interest rate risk.

Asset securitization began from housing loans in 1970 but soon it spread to other asset classes quickly. Any asset can be securitized as long as it can produce stable cash flows in the future. Until 1980's asset securitization was a U.S. phenomenon, but now it has been institutionalized in Britain, France, Sweden and Japan. Even the firms domiciled in the Third World occasionally employ securitization to raise foreign capital. The main reason why the securitization is used in the Third World, however, is somewhat different from that in U.S. The difference can be best understood by considering how securitization helped Telmex, the Mexican telecommunications service, borrow 180 million dollars at a very low interest rate in 1996. In 1996, Telmex commanded a very good credit rating (A-) when it issued bonds with its own local currency (peso). Mexico, however, had a poor sovereign rating (BB) which is below investment grade. In this situation, when Telmex had issued dollar-denominated bonds, the company had to bear the burdens of high interest rate because the bond's credit rating cannot be better than the sovereign rating. Hence, the challenge to Telmex was how to raise dollars efficiently when the sovereign rating is poor. The ingenious innovation developed by Telmex was securitizing international telephone receivables.

When Mexican phones to U.S., Telmex has to pay American telecommunications companies (such as AT&T, MCI, and Sprint) for the connection. When the phone call is made the other way around, Telmex receives connection charge from U.S. services. Netting out

every month, Telmex usually receives net adjusted amount in dollars from U.S. services because the international phone from America to Mexico is always more than the verse.

Telmex used this steady monthly cash flow in dollar to raise money. After establishing a trust company in America, Telmex transferred its rights to collect telephone receivables (the estimated amount of at least 630 million dollars for one year) to the trust. Then, for a year, the U.S. services are expected to remit the money directly to the account of the trust company. The trust company then issued the beneficiary certificates to raise a money of 280 millions dollars and sold them to the investors in U.S.. The raised money was paid back to Telmex for transferring the rights to the receivables. The important aspect of the deal structure is that the certificate holders will get paid from the money remitted by U.S. services. In other words, the future cash flow to certificate holders won't be interrupted by the turmoil in Mexico. Hence the certificate was assigned a rating of 'A' grade despite the poor sovereign rating of Mexico. Consequently, the certificates were sold in low interest rate, which in turn implied that Telmex could raise dollars much more efficiently than issuing corporate bonds.

In the process of Korean economic crisis, it was extremely difficult and costly to borrow overseas because the country rating of Korea sank from AA- to BB+. Not surprisingly, for the first time in history, Korean financial institutions seriously started asset securitization to overcome the poor sovereign rating. They considered securitizing lease receivables, export trade bill receivables,

foreign bond portfolios, ship lending and aircraft lending. Especially in the process of financial restructuring, the necessity of legislating securitization was brought up by Korea Asset Management Corporation, which desperately needed to securitize non-performing loans it purchased from troubled banks. To meet the necessity, the Congress finally passed the Act on Asset Backed Securitization on September 2, 1998. As a result, some credit-worthy manufacturing companies as well as financial institutions can securitize assets domestically as well as abroad. It is, thus, expected that securitization is used very aggressively to extend consumer finance such as housing loan, automobile loan, credit card loan, and various kinds of installment loans.

The widespread adoption of such financial innovation in Korea can provide the university students with new opportunities. As we have observed in the advent of computer the older generation is somewhat slow in adjusting to new challenges. On the other hand, it is the new generation who pushes the new field. Securitization is like the computer: it is a field where the new generation can compete and eventually win out the older generation.

By Gyutaeg Oh

The writer is a professor of Business Administration Dept. in Chung-Ang Univ.



## FOCUS

The artist who delivered messages through music

## Bob Dylan : Consciousness of New Generation in 1960s

## I. Introduction

The man who shaped part of a cultural vocabulary and an ongoing American myth is Bob Dylan, what most people say, the man with legends and home truths in American culture. Bob Dylan was not just part of the change of music but he was the change itself. It is truly impossible to overstate his importance looking at the history of rock and roll and folk music. Without him, it might have been impossible to draw the line in American culture in 1960's, which still goes now.

According to a rock star Bruce Springsteen, Bob freed the mind the way Elvis freed the body. He showed us that just because the music was innately physical did not mean that it was anti-intellectual. He is recognized worldwide not only for the impact he has had on rock music since his career began in the early 1960's, but also for his social messages implied in his songs. His songs contain his caustic and candid lyrics that reveal the defiant stance on authority, politics and social norms prevalent among the 60's generation of Americans. He also expressed the raw human emotion and became a part of American life in 1960's.

## II. Starting his musical career and his youth

The grandchild of Jewish-Russian immigrants, Dylan was born Robert Allen Zimmerman on May 24, 1941 in Duluth, Minnesota where his father, Abraham Zimmerman worked as a furniture and appliance salesman. In 1947, the family moved to the small town of Hibbing, Minnesota, where he spent an unremarkable childhood. This change of life has influenced him to start his musical career. Robert began writing poems at the age of ten and taught himself rudimentary piano, harmonica and guitar in his early teens. He had a poetic talent in his youth, which made him to be the greatest songwriter of his generation. Admired by Elvis Presley, Hank Williams, Little Richard and Jerry

Lee Lewis for their musical achievement, he formed his own bands including the Golden Chords and Elston Gunn and His Rock Boppers in high school.

Bob left Hibbing for Minneapolis and the university of Minnesota in the fall of 1959. The sights and sounds of the big city let him have new inspiration of music and he traced the roots of contemporary rock and roll, listening to the work of country, rock and folk pioneers like Hank Williams, Robert Johnson and Woody Guthrie. The artist started to perform as a folk singer and musician under the name Bob Dylan, presumably in honor of the late Welsh poet Dylan Thomas, at local nightspots like the Ten O'clock Scholar cafe and St. Paul's Purple Onion Pizza Parlor.

His interest in music became more intense than his studies so he dropped out of college in 1960 to experience the new music world. He headed to New York to meet Woody Guthrie who was hospitalized in New Jersey with a rare disease of the nervous system, for the purpose of learning music from him. Tasting a wide variety of music, his dream here was to become involved in the folk music scene that was then emerging in the city's Greenwich Village and finally was taken up by the New York folk community.

Proven his musical ability in New York and became well known for that, Bob signed a contract with Columbia Records and released his self-titled debut album in 1962. By this time, he began to write original songs, many in the philosophical, political style of his Greenwich village compatriots. His songs shared a common theme of protest and two of the anti-war songs from Dylan's second album, 'Blowin' in the Wind' and 'A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall' became enduring anthems of the 1960's.

## III. Another page of his history

On July 29, 1966, Dylan's neck was broken in a near-fatal motorcycle crash at the peak of his popularity. Although the

accident was serious, it gave Bob to have a chance of rest with his wife, Sara and their newborn son, Jesse and look back on his career. Since then, he began reflecting upon his religious beliefs and personal priorities. He started to write songs that reflected his new-found sense of inner peace and satisfaction. However, his first album released after the motorcycle accident, 1968's John Wesley Harding, did not fulfill his fans expectation because they perceived as his failure to comment on the harsh realities of the time, namely the Vietnam War and the struggle for racial equality and civil rights for African Americans. For a while, he didn't perform a single song written after 1966.

While Dylan's music career succeeded around 1975, his personal life was in a trouble as he became involved in a bitter separation with Sara Lowndes who was a friend of his manager's wife, caused a hard custody battle over their children. The Dylans would ultimately have four children with Bob adopting Sara's daughter, Anna from a previous marriage (Jesse, Maria, Jakob, Samuel and Anna); Jakob the youngest is now the leader of the popular band, the Wallflowers. His 1975 album, 'Blood On the Tracks' reflects the sorrow and passion of his personal life, especially 'If You See Her, Say Hello' refers to the breakup of his marriage.

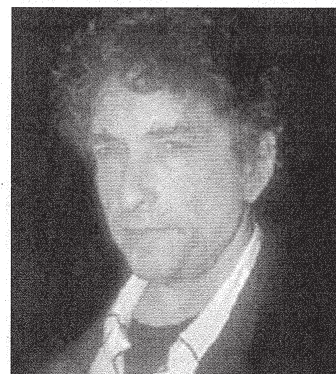
The motorcycle accident made him open another chapter of his music. His next messages in his music was embracing fundamental Christianity, which took the world by surprise. Dylan experienced a religious vision that he later asserted made him question his moral values and saved him from self-destructive behavior. He started to express his views in his music a concern with religious salvation and the end of the world. In spite of the critics, the record was a commercial success, earning Bob his first Grammy award for Best Rock Vocal Performance. Some said his attempt to persuade his listeners to adopt his religious philosophy gave them dissatisfaction but others viewed the lyrics as

similar to Dylan's earlier songs about social change and prophecy.

In 1983, Bob Dylan released *Infidels*, an album containing religious themes, recapturing the complexity and emotional subtlety of his best work on songs like 'Joker

in 1960's' because they illustrated the thoughts and feelings of the counterculture's young members. What had been music of comment and protest became songs of unprecedented personal testament, delivered with a literal and savage electricity. Unlike other singers in his time, who also sang a song about social matters, Bob has never stopped delivering his social messages through his music. He was the consciousness of a whole new generation and his music was an expression as well as recreation.

He had been thrust into the role of media spokesperson for the counterculture protest movement which sought to abolish social and political norms. The third album contained the protest song 'The Lonesome Death of Hattie Carroll'. However, Dylan started to express his growing pessimism about the counterculture's youth.



American folk singer, Bob Dylan has given much influence to the counterculture's youth.

man' and 'Don't Fall Apart on Me Tonight'. Moreover, he involved in soundtrack like 'Knockin' on Heaven's Door', which also brought success to him. Bob has also toured regularly since returning to the stage with the Band in 1974 around the world. He participated at the Live Aid benefit concert which was designed to raise money for famine relief in Ethiopia.

## IV. The symbol of the counterculture's youth

His songs were the symbol of the youth

and his songs were the symbol of the youth

His songs were the symbol of the youth

of the twentieth century's great poets. He has the voice of truth and confidence and narrates his thoughts well in lyrics, which is one of the musical ability given to him. In addition, the artist slowly moved beyond the acoustic musical constraints the folk movement imposed such as one of his famous acoustic, 'Tambourine Man'.

## V. A great achievement

The musician who couldn't be left out in American culture released 'Time Out of Mind', his first gold record of the decade in September, 1997, which won him three Grammy Awards. In May, 1997, he got sick with a fatal fungal infection called histoplasmosis, which caused the sac surrounding his heart to swell. Nevertheless, he tried to tolerate his pain and continued his musical career not to disappoint his fans around the world. Thus, he continued his tour through the remainder of the year including a September date in Rome at the behest of Pope John Paul II.

Hundreds of songs; more than 500 and counting. Forty-three albums; more than 57 million copies sold. The figures can tell how successful Bob Dylan's music was but they can not tell much about how it was. He was a series of dreams to the counterculture of the young members in 1960's and he is still a hope in American culture. The great artist did not just play and make his music but carried his messages through music to us. He was the consciousness of a whole new generation reflecting the messages implied in music and no other singers could follow his pace, at least his devotion in shaping up the culture.

By Jeong Jee-won  
Reporter of International Section

# New World of Carbon Nanotubes

## - New material of semiconductor production technology -



Lee Young - hee

Carbon has multiple masks in her face, i.e. various stable structures that exist in nature. Diamond and graphite are the most well known structures. Diamond with  $sp^3$  bondings is a beautiful stone mostly loved by women in human history and is surprisingly scientifically very important material as well. It exhibits novel mechanical, electronic, and structural properties. High thermal conductivity, radiation hardness, and mechanical strength for high temperature are characteristics of the material. It is thus expected to be a challenging future semiconductor under extreme conditions. Graphite with  $sp^2$  bondings is a planar phase with strong covalent bonds within the plane but weak van der Waals interactions between the planes. Pencil made from graphite is written so easily by breaking the weak bonds between the planes. Diamond and graphite phases are thus very stable in nature. An intermediate phase also exists. In 1985, Kroto, Smalley, and Curl found an intermediate phase, called a fullerene (following an architect Buckminsterfullerene) or  $C_{60}$  in the laboratory.  $C_{60}$  with mixed  $sp^2$  and  $sp^3$  bondings is composed of carbon 60 atoms. It is a cage structure just like a soccerball (One can see 20 hexagons and 12 pentagons in soccerball patches) and is sometimes called a soccerball (Figure 1). In general the 'fullerene' means the cage structure with 12 pentagons but with different number of hexagons. The diameter of  $C_{60}$  is 7.7 Å (1 Å is  $10^{-10}$  m or equivalently about 0.1 million hairs aligned parallel to each other). Similar phases with different number of carbon atoms can coexist. Cn where n is greater than 20 and an even number form cage structures. These three scientists won the Nobel prize in chemistry, 1996 for finding fullerenes.

Iijima in Japan found by chance vacant and long carbon nanotubes during the synthesis of fullerenes in 1991. Carbon nanotubes are hollow graphic sheets, just like rolling up the graphic sheets into tubes (Figure 2). Extensive researches have been done in this field. Scientists have found several fascinating physical properties of carbon nanotubes. First of all, various types of carbon nanotubes can exist depending on the chirality or tilt angle of hexagon in graphic plane with respect to the tube axis. It can possess metallic properties in armchair nanotubes and becomes a semiconductor in zigzag nanotubes. There can be a class of chiral nanotubes with different chiralities. The energy gap varies with diameter of nanotubes. In particular, peculiar quantum phenomena in electronic conductivity along the tube axis are revealed due to the small size of the diameter of about a few tenth angstroms. Singlewall nanotubes can grow as long as 0.1 mm in length. These properties are completely different from the existing diamond and graphite. High aspect ratio of the tube can be utilized in several applications to nanoscale devices. Not only singlewall nanotubes but also multiwall nanotubes can be synthesized as a form of coaxial cable, as shown in the Figure. The diameter of multiwall nanotubes are about 100 Å–1000 Å, larger than that of singlewall nanotubes and the tube length is typically 1–100 μm. Singlewall nanotubes can also bundle together, forming a rope.

Synthesis process of such carbon nanotubes is very interesting. (When physicists say 'interesting', it usually means they vaguely know about it.) Multiwall carbon nanotubes can be synthesized by the arc-discharge method similar to the fullerene synthesis. Arc-discharge method which is similar to the oxygen arc-melt, is simply to burn out the graphite rod by flowing a high dc current of a few hundreds amperes through the rod. The deposits on the cathode and soot are produced during arc-discharge. The soots include fullerenes and nanotubes. In particular, a large quantity of nanotubes at the core part of the deposit on the cathode is included. In this case, high yield of multiwall nanotubes are obtained by increasing the chamber pressure to about 200–500 torr. Interestingly enough only an even

number of multiwall nanotubes are observed. Yet, no one knows the formation mechanism how such a long tube in length can be synthesized instead of spherical fullerene formation. Our group suggested that 'lip-lip' interactions at the tube edge mediated by adatoms can lead to such a long tube growth. What is more fascinating is that very high yield of singlewall nanotubes can be obtained by adding a small amount of transition metals (mostly mixture) such as Ni, Co, Fe, and sometimes Y. Yields can be varied with the mixing ratio and the type of transition metals. At any rate, carbon nanotubes are generated irrespective of the synthesis methods. It should be noted that transition metal plays a crucial role in forming singlewall nanotubes. Without transition met-

carbon nanotubes. The sample can be purified using an idea that nanotubes and carbonaceous particles have different oxidative etching ratio. In general, there are chemical and physical purification methods. Chemical purification method is to etch away carbonaceous particles by mixing in a solution nanotubes and oxidants. This method has an advantage that carbonaceous particles are uniformly exposed to the oxidants in solution. Thus this approach gives relatively high yield compared to the physical purification method but the procedure is complicated and sometimes not easily accessible. Physical purification method is simply to anneal the sample in air or oxygen atmosphere. However, it is still difficult to find out an optimum annealing temperature and annealing

strated that massive quantity of singlewall carbon nanotubes can be obtained by absorbing hydrocarbon compounds on a silicon substrate decorated by transition metals. This method is particularly interesting since carbon nanotubes can be obtained without purification process. In addition to these methods, chemical vapor deposition with metalorganics and electrolisis have been tried by several research groups but the yield turned out to be very low.

Why are carbon nanotubes so attractive to scientists in various fields? I believe that it is partly due to the existence of its diverse structures and related peculiar properties but more importantly, its applicability. The research results on applications of carbon nanotubes are continually

field-emitter has several advantages over the existing Si-based field-emission devices. Since the carbon nanotubes are structurally as stable as the diamond and graphite, no degradation with high tip current will occur. With small diameter of carbon nanotubes field emission current is large even with low bias voltage due to the strong field-enhancement effect (just like a sharp probe for the thunder light). Such strong field-emission effect can be applied to a simple light bulb and the traffic light signal. In fact Saito group in Japan demonstrated flash light with very bright intensity with carbon nanotubes field-emitter in last Asia Display Conference held in Seoul in September, 1998. Carbon nanotubes can be also used as a probing tip in STM demonstrated by Smalley's group. It can be further used for AFM tip in order to control biological reactions in atomic scale demonstrated by Wong group. Dekker group in Netherlands recently demonstrated field-effect-transistor using a single carbon nanotube, implying that carbon nanotubes can be even applied to computer memory chips.

The researches on carbon nanotubes are still in progress and nobody can clearly predict its future of the applications. However, I know at least even at this stage that carbon nanotubes are more convincing in applications than fullerenes which have been investigated for now more than ten years. From this reason, I believe that it is very necessary to follow up researches in this area in Korea but somehow researches on carbon nanotubes are rare in Korea. It is now the time for our government to put more efforts to accelerate researches on carbon nanotubes. We are currently synthesizing carbon nanotubes by arc-discharge method and chemical vapor deposition method. We hope to activate researches in this area by supplying our samples to researchers in our country.

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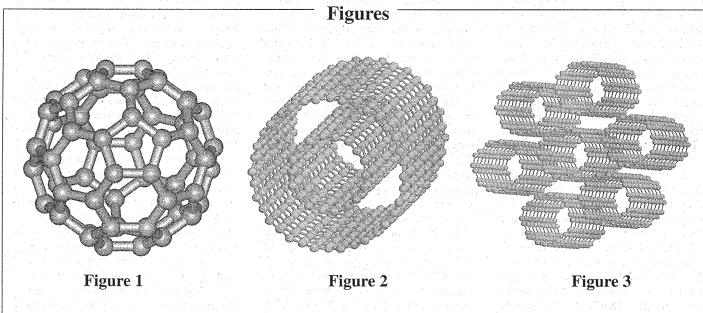


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

als only multiwall nanotubes (Figure 3) are grown. Our group suggested a theoretical model that transition metal can play as a catalyst such that it can remove effectively defects (pentagons and heptagons) that might be formed at the tube edge by its fast 'scooter' motion and prevent cap formation.

However, arc-discharge method produces not only nanotubes but also other type of carbonaceous particles. Separation of such carbonaceous particles from nanotubes is really a headache and serious drawback against the real application of

time and furthermore the yield is very low, about a few percentages. In many cases two methods are used at the same time and yet high yield for applications is still to be achieved. Chromatography to separate the sample into different mass as a function of time is another powerful method. Recently Smalley group in USA were able to produce very high yield of singlewall nanotubes by laser vaporization of the graphite powder mixed with small amount of transition metals. They are now selling single nanotubes produced in his laboratory. Kroto group in England have also demon-

being published in Science and Nature. De Heer group in Switzerland first demonstrated that carbon nanotubes can be applied to field-emitting devices that could eventually be used for flat panel displays. Carbon nanotubes are aligned in sonicated solution and the solution was poured onto the conducting polymer. Copper grid with 50 % of open holes on the spacer was attached where the bias was applied. They found that very strong electron field-emission can be realized through the sharp carbon nanotubes due to severe field-enhancement effect. Carbon nanotube



## Video VS Video

# Making Better World for Women

## -There are various ways to overcome sexual discrimination, but insufficient yet-

### I. Introduction

It has passed a long time since the definition of feminism arose, but opinions about it are still various. In particular, though all people agree that this man-oriented society oppresses women in many aspects, the attitudes of people about the way to solve it are very diverse. They are divided largely into two groups, con and pro, and mostly men's and women's. Because this problem is directly related to their advantages, it sometimes shows that men and women regard each other as an enemy.

To solve such side effects or because of the fury about men who just try to preserve their privileges, various ways of feminism are groped. Among those which deal with feminism, The Argus would like to introduce two movies. 'Antonia's Line' (Netherlands) and 'A Gun for Jennifer' (America). The characters in these movies pursue a society which they want with their own ways, and The Argus tries to find out a right way by comparing these two movies.

### II. The paradise of those movies

In the past Marleen Gorris who produced 'Antonia's Line' was a radical feminist director like Deborah Twiss, the director and main actor of 'A Gun for Jennifer'.

So her last works were criticized badly every time, while 'Antonia's Line' got praised by men. This movie says that men and women can live together peacefully.

After the World War II, Antonia came back to her hometown and began to live there with her daughter, Danielle. Separated from other members of the town which was still dominated by violent and dictatorial men, Antonia made her own community. Under Antonia's protection and tolerance, three generations—Danielle, her daughter, Thérèse, and her granddaughter Sarah—grew up without suffering from discrimination as women. Through their lives and their community, this movie presents a possibility to



build such an ideal world.

But 'A Gun for Jennifer' insisted that an ideal world can be come true only after taking off men who oppress women. Jennifer, the main character, killed her husband who always did violence to her, and



▲ A Gun for Jennifer

### ▲ Antonia's Line

became a member of "vigilante gang". This group kill men who escaped from legal punishment even after committing sexual crime cruelly.

This movie shows how stubborn men harass women weaker than them, especially sexually. In the last scene, in spite of the chastisement of the vigilante gang, men never changed their tendency to manage women as they want. So, Jennifer and her friend will continue their attempts to make their utopia by murdering such animal-like men.

### III. Loopholes

'Antonia's Line' presents a viewpoint moderate enough for feminists to doubt whether Gorris tried to negotiate politically with men. The director distinguishes men into two groups, those who dominate women and those who regard women as

independent and equal beings with men. But even the men belonging to the latter didn't understand women perfectly. They just received Antonia and her family with generosity because of love or out of kindness. It is insufficient to solve the fundamental cause, the lack of understanding between women and men.

Antonia just tried to avoid the oppression in her community for the most time. She was strong enough

to threaten the man who raped her granddaughter with a rifle, but never intervened in other's life. So many people became friendly to Antonia's family and many people came to her community. There was, however, no real change of the conscience in the town.

On the other hand, in 'A Gun for Jennifer', almost all the men are enemies of women. They always try to manage women at pleasure, sport with them and use violence with no hesitation when women resist to them. The director says that she saw such men so often when she worked as a dancer in an entertainment place.

The severe criticism about men and incisive punishment are two strong elements of this movie. But such straight and sentimental attack against men's violence just causes repulsion of men, though the

insistence of this movie is true. Moreover, they didn't send any message to society, so nobody can recognize why they do it in this movie. The group just expresses their fury to the reptile by murdering them, so they cannot help hiding the fact like other criminals. Those who made this movie cannot provide an answer to the problem of feminism.

### IV. Conclusion

Many men feel unpleasant about the fact that all of them are regarded as the source of social evil by feminists. They complain that women use feminism favorably for themselves, while they censure that men insist of their privileges just because of their superiority in physical power. Such a lack of understanding about each other makes widen the gap between men and women.

As you read before, many ways of feminism have each loopholes, because it

didn't grope the solution of the basic problem—the lack of understanding between men and women. That is, there is no sufficient discussion about feminism between men and women in public. It is because feminism has been a struggle for a long time, but now, it is the time to change.

The solution cannot be found out when women define men as their enemy. It is still a struggle, but men and women cannot be separated forever. Like in 'Antonia's Line', men can understand and acknowledge women as independent beings who have equal status with them. Then, feminism should take over it and change the conscience in the whole world.

By Kim Yoon

Planning Director of The Argus

## OVERVIEW

# Overwatering Doesn't Help the Soil

A month ago, the 3rd Pusan International Film Festival opened, and by the time it closed it had attracted spotlights from many media. This festival, which attracted many spectators and people concerned with the film industry—from actors to producers and directors—was judged a success, for it had stuck to its basic object: pursuing open movies, new movies, and movies that go together with the masses. And since it showed many films which hadn't been introduced to domestic theaters, many movie lovers from all around the country gathered in Pusan. With these supports, Pusan succeeded in advertising itself as an independent city, not as the 2nd city in South Korea.

But, here is some surprising news to tell you, apart from this soon forgotten film festival. The news is that the city which had sponsored this film festival will soon open the Pusan International Art Festival in November. To open this kind of festival, there are several things to be considered, such as financial backing, and especially people's capabilities for understanding and accepting the art on view.

Apart from the Pusan International Film Festival and the Pusan International Art Festival, there are many events around the country going on under the name of festival. In fact, almost every city has one event in the cultural field opening annually or every other year. For example, there are the Seoul International Music Festival, the Bucheon International Fantastic Film Festival, the Kwachon International Drama Festival, the Asia and Pacific Film Festival in Cheju, the Kwangju Biennial, the Chuncheon International Puppet Festival, the Masan International Theatricals Festival, the Seoul International Ballet Festival, even the Kyongju Culture EXPO, and still more could be added to this already long list.

These festivals have been made possible only in the two or three years since Korea has adopted the local autonomy system. Since then, the self-governing bodies, eager to establish their individual characters, have competed with each other to host culture events on an international scale. The governments say that they had planned the culture events answering to the distinctive quality of the locality to distinguish themselves from other cities and to connect culture with industry. Meanwhile, the organizers' explanations are somewhat different. They say that, the events are made to provide chances for people to see world culture, at the same time introducing Korean culture to the world as well.

Consequently, with these two reasons combined together, the festivals have poured into our cultural life in a flash. The problem is, can the people really accept and digest this cultural storm? Is it possible for the people to understand the true message of the works like modern art, ballet, and profound movies and music, in the context of events that are held suddenly and disappear in a month? Moreover, to be frank, do we have the cultural mind and basis for accepting these multi-culture exhibitions?

The local governors, too eager to advertise their cities and blind excited to gain profits from events, are ignoring the present situation of general people's cultural minds. The events can only make a success if they are planned by the citizens who really have desire in learning about cultures and high cultural thinking.

Unlike our some four hundred festivals that are mostly short in history, there are festivals in the world that are now pursuing the increase of higher culture and really realizing it. Let's look into the Avignon Festival in France for an example. The Avignon Festival, which celebrated its 52th birthday in July, takes pride in its scale, which is surely the largest in Europe. With more than 5 million attendants every year, the festival aims at performing art through creative talent in fields such as drama, dance, song and poetry recital.

Besides its scale and quality, what makes this festival famous is the wholly active participation of the citizens. The Avignon Festival is held in almost every street and local school, places people can easily approach. So when seeing these audiences enjoying professional recitals or performances outdoors, one can guess how these people are related closely to this kind of art and standard. The fact that the citizens also support the events financially also proves this.

To coincide with the basic object of festivals in our country—to promote people's understandings of culture—organizers should bear in mind that the goal can't be realized until culture itself is living. And unless this can be managed, the governors should realize that there cannot be any success, in the long term, in profits or characterizing the city.

Remember, a flower that receives continuing intensive care grows healthier than the flower that has lots of water in one short time and then is left alone and dry.

By Choi Yun-jin  
Editor of The Argus

## Visit to Association of Korean Musicians

## Ears & Eyes

# Aims for the Advancement and Refinement of Korean Music

Recently, there has been much mixing and remaking of current of musical styles. This has resulted in music native to each individual nation of the world. For example, British pop has long been recognized as a musical style distinctive to Britain. Keeping pace with this trend, the Association of Korean Musicians (AKOM) is working hard to develop a music distinctively Korean.

AKOM, established in November 1990, is an organization of domestic artists, made up of the Korean Folk Music Research Institute, and three affiliates for advancing classical, traditional, and popular music. It carries out art performances and supports activities of creation, interchange, and education.

Especially, it focuses on developing the creative Korean musical phraseology which has been a characteristic of Korean music from the beginning. AKOM carries forward a goal that sets the principle, the idea, and the history of Korean music. It is a pure art group which is composed of over 350 nationwide artists who aim for the advancement and refinement of Korean music.

The reporter interviewed the Secretary General of AKOM, Mr. Kim Bo-sung, a former member of *Nochatsa* (a singing group whose name meaning 'people seeking for songs').

**Reporter:** AKOM is now 8-year-old. What was the basic purpose of founding AKOM in the early period?

**Kim:** In the 1980s, ours was a regulated society; people expressed their passion for freedom and creation in valuable ways. Music was no exception. It became important for us to identify Korean music as such, when most music seemed wholly devoted to western styles. Therefore we sought to gain from abilities hitherto scattered systematically.

**R:** What is the main object of AKOM?

**Kim:** The purpose is to settle people's identity and union into a sound, that is to say, a Korean 'people music'. Today a piano is indispensable in music class. On

the other hand, a *jangu* or a Korean drum are not indispensable and are considered as a nuisance. This proves that we are used to western music thoroughly.

**R:** What does 'people music' mean?

**Kim:** It is a music based on the *chun-jeon* (heaven, earth, and humanity) idea in life. We have to set people's spirits and souls up firmly in modern times. So, moreover, it should settle down as the music of living.

**R:** It is said that AKOM's mainly pursues the activity of art, and the creation of songs. Please tell us about this more specifically.

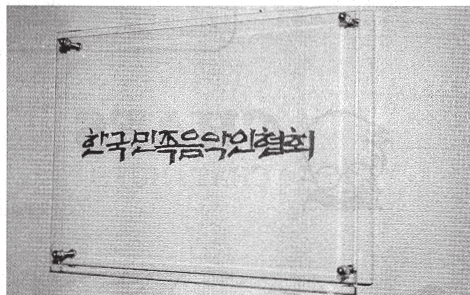
**Kim:** It will be possible to produce, in

cert, 'truth of the people', and an irregular concert, 'creation and experimentation', under this slogan.

**R:** Since 1996, the activity of creative performances has been disappearing. Do you have any plans for reviving it?

**Kim:** We need to prepare for the future by considering the present. Now we don't have to face only a noticed enemy. There are others we do not see. We should consider many evaluations. Our activities after 1996, have been a preparing stage, an extension from within.

**R:** AKOM is known for holding Korean musicians' meetings, and Korean music camps—music schools, in



Kim Kyeong-pyo / The Argus

the near future, a fictitious, artificial music with computers. But only human creativity would be the key in the 21st century. There are mass production and reproduction in the 20th century. How can many classical composers draw a stroke, make a mark, in the history of the 20th century? Consequently a bad condition for artists is the natural result. This means the retrogression of the civilization. AKOM is putting its effort behind making better conditions for artists. We open a regular con-

effect. We are wondering about their significance, curriculum, the rate of participation, and the criteria for selecting instructors?

**Kim:** Before 1996, we aimed at establishing the identities of our members; since then, we have hoped to spread Korean music through meeting with the people. We teach the essence of Korean music in Korean music camp. Along with this, many musicians cultivate their own music, and mutual friendships, at Korean musi-

cians' meetings. Instructors are chosen from among directors and advisors in AKOM. And we welcome participants from many supporting associations and fan clubs.

**R:** How do you encourage people's participation in these events?

**Kim:** We advertise for it in cyber space and through contacts at *Seodaenohyub* (Seoul Regional Council of singing groups).

**R:** The organization has many members. What are the qualifications for membership?

**Kim:** Anybody can join who is not satisfied with the Korean musical environment. We have about forty members apart from professional musicians, and the general members join through various interchange activities.

**R:** To hold many activities, there needs to be sufficient financial support. How do you solve the financial problem?

**Kim:** We don't have a good financial condition. Our monthly membership fee is ten thousand won. But we have collected only one-third of the fee. And we are supported by a literary promotion fund, when we make an application, for each kind of businesses.

**R:** Finally, can you introduce your present and future plans?

**Kim:** We are making good progress on putting together a database as a resource for the management of art groups, it is called 'filing system'. We are also preparing procedures to enhance publishing and secure Korean musicians' copyrights. In addition, we are attempting to work out a plan for culture and art consistent with the Korean management mind, and hope to work closely with others organizations, such as DAUM, the Institute for the Cultivation and Research of the Arts.

By Kook Soo-yl  
Reporter of Culture Section



## Consideration of Alternative Culture, Indie

## Indie Asks for Freedom of Expression

## I. Definition of Indie and its present situation

'Indie' is commented wherever frequently. Many events concerning with 'Indie' have opened in this year such as '98 Soran' and Indie Forum 98.

Indie is reported a lot these days. For instance, foundation of Indie label is continuing in places like *shinchon* and over thirty Indie albums are pouring into record markets. Notwithstanding the albums which are mostly single albums, include over six pieces and its prices are cheaper than typical albums. Considering the present situation, its demand and supply would increase. A decrease in foreign records incites its rise by IMF (International Monetary Fund). Moreover Indie musics are in air every where. But what does the word 'Indie' mean?

Its meaning is simple if you once grasp. It is an abbreviated word of 'Independent'. In the music case, it is an independence from major labels-many large record companies. On movie side, it is an independence from major studios. Well-known music and movies depend on major companies in financial aspect. Many artists have to visit major companies or related productions to publicate their works. But Indie expresses a will which means separation of a market logic, which pursues of profit. It practices a goal for the pursuit of independent artists' personality.

Thus many opinions are criticized about the interest in Indie is getting high in last and this years. Anyhow, it is certain that Indie is somewhat recognized by the masses, though the interest is limited in minor

university students. Like this, Indie is seen as a culture part. This article informs what is the necessity for being a real Indie.

## II. Problems of Indie in Korea

In Korean circumstance, the abilities of bands can't be verified. Because noncommercial bands' disc are little on sale through a small-scale label and clubs are

by a low-estimate. In the cinema, it is continuing on breaking a sound problem of video films and 16mm movies. On the other side, it is keeping on probing a low-estimate and commercial distribution together. Because, most of Korean Indie artists produce their movie like a man of self-assertion without their own capital.

An Indie music regards the people's song which circulates illegally in 1970s.



Kim Kyeong-pyo/The Argus

hardly formed. Accordingly, many Indie artists choose the gold instead of Indie spirit first. Settlement of Indie is never easy. A lot of people insists that lately a fever of Indie is a vogue by IMF. They explain that money is necessary in gaining popularities. Far from earning money, some people keep Indie culture characters

But this is a too sharp issue of political struggle rather than the state of popular song market. In the point of existing popular song market, terms without a gripped concept poured down like major, minor, Indie, underground, etc. First, some people understands Indie as not a culture but a minor. Commercial film is taken by people who produced a short Indie film in *Chungmuro*. And misunderstanding about 'underground' is connected with Indie too 'underground' has a notion of non-mainstream. That's to say, 'underground' and 'Indie' are each related in the spirit and the capital.

When seeing the clubs, we point out areas of *Shinchon* and Hongik University in first. Because of the tolerable club is hard to manage independently, most of clubs are located in this area. These clubs of the minimum number is managed needily, but illegal. In autumn of 1996, an unconstitutionality judgment about precensorship of motion picture could be an important turnover in freedom of expression and thought. However, in 1997, the situation had changed to worse than the average situation. All mediums including motion picture are applied severer personal feelings and observation. Several film festivals including 'Indie Forum' are forced to precensorship. The First Queer Film Festival and 'The Second Human Rights Film Festival' reject this press, and consequently are oppressed various disturbances and physical suppressions by government power. Korea is equipped with the record market which fifth largest in the world. But whose cultural level which is in inverse proportion to actualities about business is low. In Korean case, unavoidable of the lack of demand and the legal problem make difficult to maintain an institution for an announcement like review.

## III. Needs for real Indie in Korea

It is urgent to be in accordance with circulation structure of Indie above all. Though records are produced under 'Indie label', the distribution is still formed of a wholesale business for the most part. For an improvement of this present condition,

'Indie'-a independent record company is investigated manufacturing cost of about fifteen thousands won per album. It is a joint record corporation 'The 21st Century Music Center' which is a planning company with the performance and the record with independent circulation structure and 'A Class Studio Sound Lab's, endeavor to disc recording of good quality and form of Indie record market. Besides it has a distinctive feature of an equal connection between the company and the band. After it comes into pure profit from over 3 thousand discs on sales of album, it divides its profit by seven to three. And a performance rate also shares out sixty percent of total returns to the band. Like this the help of people with wholesome ideas needs by all means.

Many Indie artists forget the meaning of real Indie. This is an element which hampers the development of Indie. Indie has to become a way for pursuit of the cultural spirit and variety by the original import. So, first slogan of Indie is a low-estimate. If a artist joins in the Indie for commanding general popularity, he or she is not qualified for Indie. Second slogan of Indie is a noncommercial attribute. Namely, artists with clear consciousness and idea are in Indie.

The climate for freedom of expression is necessary before everything else. For instance, Japanese government guaranteed freedom of expression earlier. As a result, Japan is widely different to Korea now. There are several thousands of large or small clubs in Tokyo. Patrons of this place are nothing but the persons concerned record. They are effort to pick out sound Indie artists and investigate for being goods. Underground is on duty which is a strong constitution and give new animation to overground in Japan. However, not in Korea. Indie is oppressed by recognition of the older generation, cultural suppression of politicians and ignorance of popular culture. The press make people recognize that mass entertainment on the air is all culture.

## IV. Overall summary and arrangement

Indie needs for financial support of all things. Though a low-estimate is a feature of Indie, artists' creativity never have to be frustrated by lack of the fundamental cost. From financial support, if activities of sound spirited Indie artists are been brisk and the masses understand being of Indie, disturbing legal prohibitions would not be big problems, either. Then, Indie concentrated on music and motion picture so far, will manifest through many genres.

Some artists adhere to foreign music while shouting 'rock spirit' of vague standard. Some manias hold fast to their view that only their beloved movie is a real movie. These behavior may break Indie movement which was just started. So, now is a point of time to be requested manias' concern and comprehension. Not only manias but also each kind of institutions have to be developed into active and permanent space. Therefore we should settle down Indie based on these and prepare the frame which make abundant and diverse elements of popular culture.

By Kook Soo-yl  
Reporter of Culture Section

## Dating on Sunday



Lee Chang-nam/The Argus

*"I am not a learned, but I have taken real actions to reform HUFs."*

People usually feel HUFs's eagerness to learn foreign language and their command of foreign language can't be comparable to any other university students. In an international conferences or multilateral trade negotiation with various countries, HUFs have played a key role in the age of global competition stage.

There are many factors that make HUFs to be the one of reputable universities, but among them, what the noteworthy reason that have made HUFs be reputable and indispensable in Korea may be due to this HUFs who have HUFs professors and other related help move from Imun to Wangsan campus for 30 years.

In this month, the Argus met Im Hong-soon age 54 who has been a school bus driver for 30 years in HUFs. He is a man of honesty and fortitude because the irrationality. Although his job is a just usual one and sometimes ignored by some conservative professors and other related people, he has never shrunk from speaking out his personal opinions about school's unilateral managed policies not for the member of Labor Union and HUFs.

At the first meeting with shaking hands with him, the reporter felt how he is humble and modest in his every action of speaking and thought. On seeing him, the reporter was likely to meet a solemn and benign figure. During the interview, he never lost his smile on his face with being full of self esteem in his mind about his life career. So the reporter felt that gloomy destiny of HUFs will be changed as a bright and hopeful one no matter how the HUFs foundation and other practical school managers may manipulate school administration for their own interest.

He repeatedly said, "I am not a man of learned but, I've lived an active life with a word into the real action for change and reform in HUFs." As a response to the reporter's questions how he wants all HUFs to behave, manage their future and spend their school days in HUFs, he represented a significant and meaningful advice which made the reporter to make up a mind to bear in his heart. He said that especially a self-reconsideration is needed to the school faculties. And he indicated carefully, "Actually the real obstruction of HUFs development has made by the people who were not in favor of change and reform for a second rebuilding of HUFs but had a conservative and bureaucratic attitude."

When the reporter asked what does he hope for the HUFs to do, he answered that HUFs students should thank their each parent and everything that had supported and helped to study in HUFs and above all, being a member of HUFs.

In a personal question about his family and life plan, he said "As a school bus driver of HUFs, I've never asked for something beyond my reach." From this the reporter could assume that he is a steady man who is worthy to be respectable to every HUFs. And he added that his family had a saving aptitudes because of his diligent life attitude that made family which consists of his wife, a son and a daughter who got married and left his side not long ago and his old mother who he is taking care of, get up early in every morning and arrange a day's plan.

To an another question, "What do you usually do in weekend, he said that he did just a usual thing, such as *paduk*, fishing and going around cleaning a neighboring area in the early morning. Along with going to church as a christian.

As the reporter finished the interview, one was able to know what kind of person he is. He was a man of character. And also the reporter was able to evaluate this school bus driver's firm resolution about his life color and philosophy. As for you, what score do you want him to give?

Though he is bound to retire in February, 1999, HUFs will remember him forever by his progressive thought, its direct deed and his philosophical creed for a better future of HUFs.

By Lee Chang-nam  
Reporter of National Section

## Letters to The Argus

## Survey on PFL

I would like to begin by thanking The Argus for conducting the survey which asked students about their opinions concerning the practical foreign language (PFL) programs at HUFs. This information will be utilized along with our own teacher and course evaluations which are conducted every semester. It is my belief that the professors, university administration, and the students are all part of the same team which should work together to provide the best quality of education possible. Whenever I work for a team, I always try to follow two rules: 1) I try to do my best; and, 2) I remember that everyone else is trying to do their best. It seems that The Argus has approached this survey in a similar spirit in that they let some of the practical foreign language instructors look at the results of the survey and asked for comments before publishing them.

Having said that, I think it would be useful to add the following. In future surveys, it might be of more benefit to the instructors if the number of students from each campus (Imun-dong and Yonjin) were separately listed. A breakdown of the practical foreign language courses that the students were studying would also be useful. Also, the steps taken to ensure the reliability and validity of the survey should be outlined. This would permit a more systematic assessment of where the improvements need to be made.

I'm not going to engage in a point-by-point discussion of the survey. Rather, I would like to look at the some of the more important points being made in it. First, students don't seem to like changing from one teacher in the Spring semester to another one in the Fall. Second, students of mixed-ability are put into the same class. Third, there are problems with the textbooks being utilized in the classes. Each of these points will be looked at in turn.

To begin, students become familiar with one style of teaching and don't want to change to another instructor. Okay, let's remember that we're all part of the same team. By changing teachers, the student becomes exposed to a different voice and, perhaps, a different way of speaking. This is actually good for the student because it is rare that two people speak English, or any other language for that matter, in exactly the same way. Exposure to different teachers and styles should dramatically improve the language skills of most students.

Second, it seems that many students feel very little or no regard is paid to the language ability gap of the students. I'm not sure exactly what is meant by that. Although the survey was directed at students in all the practical foreign language programs, I will only speak about the Division of Practical English since I am its Program Coordinator at the Yonjin campus. It is true that just about all of our classes in Practical English contain students with mixed-ability. However, teachers try to do their best to ensure a quality education for all their students. Speaking from personal experience, I will try my best to ensure that every student has an opportunity to speak in English during each class. It should not be forgotten, furthermore, that mixed-level classes permit students to help each other. I have noticed that this has happened in every class that I have taught at HUFs. Nevertheless, The Argus does raise a valid point in that some students are having difficulty in mixed-level classes. However, this situation occurs at almost every university in Korea and cannot realistically be avoided. It is my belief, however, that the teachers are doing their best to deal with this problem and even those students with limited ability are improving their language skills.

The students are correct in pointing out that there have been problems with the textbook. Since there are over 1,000 students in the Practical English program at each campus, it is difficult to please everyone. The textbook is something that has been repeatedly discussed at faculty meetings. It was finally decided that a special textbook would be created for the program last semester. Unfortunately, it did not overcome the problems we were trying to remedy. Thus, for the present semester, we redesigned the book to make it more suitable for our students. Since I teach at Yonjin, I cannot speak for Imun-dong. I can only say that our students have reacted more positively to the books and videotapes this semester than they have in the past (at least, to this point).

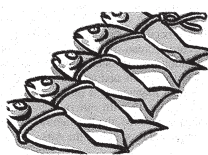
In concluding, let's remember that we are all part of the same team. I appreciate the candor with which The Argus approached this survey. In future surveys, it would be beneficial to the faculty if the newspaper also asked what elements of the program the students liked. This would be helpful in designing the curriculum. Also, please don't take this the wrong way, students as well as practical foreign language instructors might have difficulty understanding the English translation of the survey. In the case of students, if they take the survey in English, this leaves open the possibility of inaccurate results. In the case of teachers, this could lead to a misinterpretation of the findings. This problem could be avoided if a native speaker is consulted beforehand. Nevertheless, once again, thanks for conducting the survey.

By Asif Siddiqui  
Prof. of Division of Practical English.



**CHAFS**  
CHAT+HUFs

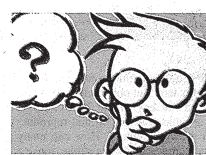
Park Sung-jin/Cartoonist of The Argus



'Like woven dried fishes'



'Professors are kicked out one by one'



'Hmmm...'



'Well-done layoff really exists'