



## Lee, Shin Win 33rd, 20th GSCs

### Imun Campus

The election for the 33rd General Students Council (GSC) was held on Nov. 25-26. Lee Hyun-soo (PD-95) and Lee Sang-gun (F-93) were elected as president and vice-president of the 33rd GSC. They were the only team that stood as candidates for this year's election.

With voter turnout at 39.6% of students voting out of a total of 6336, they received 2110 votes (84.06%) and 355 HUFSSans voted against them while 45 votes were invalid. The approval rate was somewhat high but the turnout of voters was very low. It was the lowest turnout in 4 years. The reason seems to reflect the indifference of HUFSSans for the election and the insincerity of the candidates for the campaign.

Lee Hyun-soo and Lee Sang-gun campaigned under the motto, "Unlimited Run for New Millennium". They said that they would make HUFSSans lives better under the 33rd GSC than under the 32nd GSC. So, their promises are about the welfare issues that the 32nd GSC had missed. Their pledges are as following: the reduction of meal prices, establishment of air-conditioners on the 1st floor of the library, free use of Aeloyung hall, establishment of a laundry room, etc. They said that they would keep these promises if HUFSSans supported them. But their plans about the *Hanchongnyon* (Korean Federation of General Students Councils), the unification and the reforming of HUFSS are very unfeasible and abstract. They said that they would request the master plan of HUFSS with a consulting company. However, they do not have any source of revenue. And they promised many things about Korean unification like



Lee Hyun-soo(left) and Lee Sang-gun(right) were elected as the 33rd president and vice-president but the voting rate was very low.

visiting Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies (PUFS), the invitation of the PUFS to the model United Nation and a football game with PUFS, etc. But it will be very hard to make these words reality.

Those things became apparent at the discussion about the public view of candidates. The discussion was held at room 206 in the building of College of Education on Nov. 20. In the discussion, four panelists asked questions in five different categories: the school autonomy, their pledges, the unemployment situation, the struggle against the United States of America and the issue about the student movement including *Hanchongnyon*.

They criticized the 32nd GSC for not doing anything in *Hanchongnyon*. But they

also didn't have any definite answers. They said "We don't yet have any concrete plans" and "We aren't yet in agony about that." As previously stated, when a panelist asked about their pledges for the unification, Lee Sang-gun said "I can't say that I can do them." And about the countermeasure for HUFSSans of the unemployment situation, they said that they didn't yet make a decision. So one student who participated in the discussion said "They have no idea." It was a shame that the number of participants was very low as well as the candidates were very insincere.

But they seemed to be aware of their faults. After the official canvass of the votes, the vice-president of the 33rd GSC said "People said that if we do like we did during the campaign, we will be a success. But we must not do like we did during the campaign, we must do more." And the president of the 33rd GSC said "I will live next year as if it were my whole life," and "I will set up an actual goal."

Although there are many things that are not so good, it must be admitted that the new GSC is organized. And they asked to HUFSSans to support them and they would work for HUFSSans and the development of HUFSS. HUFSSans must have more interest in the new GSC must keep an eye on their acts.

### Wangsan Campus

Shin Dong-hun (Hu-93) and Kim Dong-kook (Em-91) were elected president and vice president of the 20th GSC. The election was held on November 25 and 26.

In this election, two candidates ran for the presidency, Shin Dong-hun and his running mate, Kim Dong-kook camp,



The elected, Shin Dong-hun(left) and Kim Dong-kook(right) are expressing their pleasure after they won the election of the 20th GSC.

number 1, running under the slogan of "The focus of Wangsan, restoration of a magnificent vision", And Do Young-bong (R-95) and his running mate Kim Ho (S-3), number 2, ran under the banner of "For the freedom university of the autonomy and coexistence over the competition".

The voting results were announced on the second day, 3535 HUFSSans out of the total 6031 voted, with a 58.61 percent participation votes. Mr. Shin and Mr. Kim's camp, number 1, received 1997 votes, winning the election, while Mr. Do and Mr. Kim camp, number 2, received 1422 votes. After finishing the count, the new president-elect Mr. Shin said "In the election campaign, I would like to build vision in the Wangsan campus. Now, I will be trying to fulfill my election pledges. And the 20th GSC will be continuously practicing the pledges which were promised by the 19th GSC." Mr. Kim, the vice-president-elect said that he would do his best in order to make the GSC close friends with 7000 Wangsan HUFSSans.

The elected proposed some pledges. First, they would be trying to reduce the tuition fee. And they announced that the alternative plan of employment was made as soon as possible. Also, they promised to solve traffic problems and to create the reserved fund five hundred million, etc.

In the early stage of the election campaign, there was no end to the controversy between the two candidates about the HUFSS unity development which focused on Wangsan campus. The Number two camp brought the matter up that the unity development is very abstract. And they insist that the students welfare and education environment problem require immediate attention. About this problem, Mr. Shin said "The unity development which

is focused on Wangsan would not be realized immediately. But, for the true development of HUFSS, the unity development is only preparation for the 21st century. The 20th GSC will be trying and struggling for the Wangsan vision with 7000 Wangsan HUFSSans." And he added that he will propose a more detailed outline of the unity development as soon as possible.

In addition, the discussions about the public view of candidates were held at the seminar room of the library on November 19th with about 100 participants. In the discussion, four panelists asked questions in five categories: the long range plan for the development of Wangsan, the tuition fee and the counter measure against unemployment, *Hanchongnyon*, the buildup of GSC, Student welfare and education environment problem.

On the question about *Hanchongnyon*, Mr. Shin, number 1, said "I am against a present *Hanchongnyon*. But I would be trying to reform it." And Mr. Do, number 2, said that they opposed to the policy of *Hanchongnyon* and if they elected, they would be succeeding from *Hanchongnyon*.

Due to the 14th presidential election, there were problems. In the discussions about the public view of candidates, the pledge discussion went wrong between two candidates. On the contrary, election campaigners of each candidate raised questions on each other about a personal attack in the latter half of the discussion. And the pledge discussion did not progress satisfactorily with intention of the Press Council.

The 20th GSC should keep the pledge with Imun GSC successfully by discussing for the HUFSS unity development which is focused at Wangsan. That will be the 20th GSC's first duty.

### Reserved Fund, 12.6 Billion Won

The university foundation has kept the fund which is a sum of about 12.6 billion won. This fact was disclosed by the candidates of the number 1 team, Mr. Shin Dong-hun and Mr. Kim Dong-kook, in the election campaign.

Until now, the foundation has persisted that they have no money left in reserve. The fund of 126 hundred million won is lower than any other funds of other universities located in Seoul like Ewha Womans Univ.(2,679 Hundred Million), Doksung Women's Univ.(1,581), Hanyang Univ.(1,497), Kyunghee Univ.(1,304), Yonsei Univ.(1,293), etc.

The fund was composed in two parts: one of the university and the other one of the foundation. The share of the university amounted to 98 hundred million won, and the share of the share of the foundation was 27 hundred million. These figures clearly show that HUFSS was managed by student tuition fees. But there are not any remarkable improvements made in students' welfare and educational environment. Furthermore, school authorities persist that the management of HUFSS has become worse, so that student tuition fees will be raised next year. Shin Dong-hun (Hu-93), the new president of Wangsan GSC, said that if this fund is used properly, not only will the problem concerning the students' welfare and the educational environment improve, but also the increasing tuition fees could be solved.

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### '98 People's Rally Held



'98 People's Rally was held in Yoido on Nov 8th. With pre-rally on the day before, about 10,000 people including laborers, students and farmers par-

ticipated. They asked for 'Anti-U.S.' and dismantling of chaebols, renegotiation with the IMF.

(Related story on page 6)

## HUFS Is the Place Where International Experts Are Cultivated

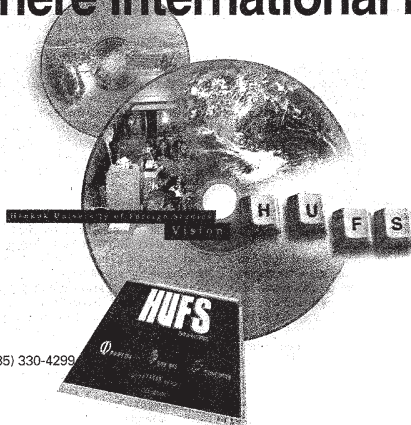
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#### \*Special Admission

- (1) Application hand-outs: December 1(Tue)~22(Tue)
- (2) Accepting applications  
Seoul: December 20(Sun)~22(Tue)  
Others: December 20(Sun)~21(Mon)

#### \*General Admission (The third group)

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- (2) Accepting applications  
Seoul: December 28(Mon)~30(Wed)  
Others: December 28(Mon)~29(Tue)



## The Argus

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### Editorial

## For the Real Democracy NSL Must Be Changed

Since its creation 50 years ago on December 1, through the National Security Law, the government has suppressed many people of progressive thought and politicians of the opposite party. The law was established during the process of discussing the countermeasure of Yusu-Sunchon problem in December 1st, 1948. It was revised 11 times for maintaining the governmental dictatorship of those times. Especially, in the 3rd revision, the main target of the application of the law was changed from the armed spy to anti-government people. Since the 3rd revision, the military government had applied the law to anti-government people, there being many victims of this law. And the suppression through this law has been continued. Comment on the National Security Law was put under taboo in Korean society. Now since the Kim Dae-jung government has started, the discussion about the revision and the abrogation of the law performed actively.

According to the report of the Hankyoreh, about 80% of the general people answered that the National Security Law should be revised or abrogated in the question about the law. The demand of the law experts on the revision or abrogation of the law stronger. 99% of the law professors, and 92.9% of the lawyers insisted on the revision or abrogation of the law.

More than half the law experts replied that the application of the National Security Law of the present regime is not different from that of past regimes. The fact that 311 people were imprisoned since the new government has started from this year fortifies the answer of the law experts. Though President Kim announced that he would obviously never abuse the National Security Law in his time, more people than during Kim Young-sam regime were arrested.

In fact, the present President Kim Dae-jung is one of the biggest victims of this law. He was sentenced to death after the neo-military government took the power. He was branded as a communist. And in every presidential election, he lost because he had been misconceived as a communist.

Therefore, the revision or the abrogation of the National Security Law should be raised and performed by the present government, the biggest victim of the law.

If President Kim doesn't work the revision or the abrogation of the law, who on earth can do it? If the biggest victim doesn't try to revise or abrogate the law, though anyone take the power, he will use the law for the maintenance of his regime, not try to change the law for the people.

Now Kim's government shouts slogans of the 2nd foundation of the nation, and speaks that all the dishonesty and rottenness of the society should be eliminated. In this situation, if the present regime doesn't revise or abrogate the National Security Law which is the most wrong system of all, all the slogan will have no meaning. If the Kim's government doesn't take care about the people's demands and use the law of the past regimes' means for governmental maintenance, all the people will think that the present government is not different from those of the past.

If the abrogation of the National Security Law is impossible in the present situation, some troublesome articles, article 7 (charges for praising and encouraging North Korea) and article 10 (charges for not reporting information about North Korea) should be abrogated immediately. When the freedom of express guaranteed in the Korean constitution is really guaranteed, we can say that the Republic of Korea is a real democratic nation. If someone who express anti-government ideology gets arrested and lives in jail lonely for a long time, the country is never democratic. It is a despotic state.

### Visit to Jang Myoung-gook

## "The Progressive Press Means To Work Together with People"

In reviewing the labor movement history of our nation, we generally think that it has no connection with people. Only the labor takes part in the labor movement. And the people has no concern for that sort of thing.

But there is an indication of the relation between the labor and people. Because this is a hard time to find a job and the number of unemployed people is growing rapidly. What the labor has required from old times is applicable to not only the labor's facts but also the general public.

Mr. Jang Myoung-gook, the president of Yonhap Television News(YTN), is a good example of a labor agitator who has struggled for the labor. The Argus visited him to hear about his life as a labor agitator and his work principles.

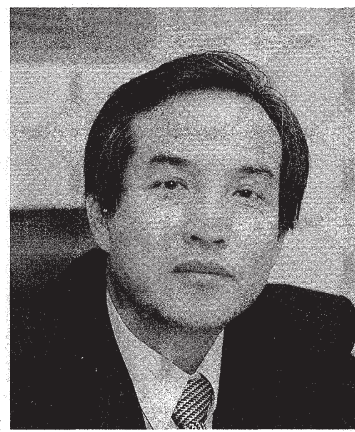
On the 16th of November, the reporter visited to YTN for an interview. When the reporter entered the president's room, Mr. Jang appeared to be very busy with his work.

He was inaugurated as the president of YTN on the 14th of September, 1998. Before Mr. Jang was inaugurated, YTN had a hard time carrying on as a going concern and was suffering from a huge deficit. The stockholders of YTN wanted to reduce a heap of debts. In those days, Mr. Jang operated Weekly Nae-il established in 1993. Under his capable management Weekly Nae-il attained great prosperity. And Weekly Nae-il has kept the balance in the black. So the YTN stockholders committed the management of YTN in the charge of Mr. Jang.

The reporter asked him what had influenced his work principles. He answered that he was influenced by his university seniors and friends. "My seniors and friends have operated their company or business with no debts. And they must walk in their own calling," he said. He also said that a manager should be diligent. "The staff of a company should learn from the president. If there is nothing to be learned from the president, the company would be become bankrupt," he emphasized.

Now, he has only worked. Because he leads the vanguard in activities for black ink operation.

The reporter wanted to hear what made



YTN

Mr. Jang get involved in the movement for laborers and the labor union. After Mr. Jang who graduated from Seoul National University in 1970 was discharged from military service, he wanted to be a labor economic scholar. So he was thinking about studying at Cornell University in America. But he had correlation with the Kim Dae-jung abduction incident so he was sentenced to detention and could not leave the country.

After his plan of studying abroad collapsed, he entered the Korea Labor Research Institute (KLRI). And he researched the labor realities and gave lectures on the labor movement. "Many people asked to me about the labor law. Many laborers do not know the law well. I tried to explain it to people easily, but there was no book which systematically explained it," he calmly said.

He was the author of "Explanation of the Labor Law". This book was easy to understand and became a best seller of

about 500 thousand copies. It became a must for those who lead the vanguard in the labor movement.

When asked about the purpose of the Suk-tap Labor Research Institute (SLRI), Mr. Jang said, "I steadily counted laborers over the industrial accidents, compensation, wages and establishment of the labor union, so SLRI came of itself." After SLRI was established, Mr. Jang was actively engaged in labor-related lecture and counseling in the labor unions of a large number of companies.

And SLRI had published the quarterly magazine "Saebok" and it was the mother of the Weekly Nae-il. "Weekly Nae-il spoke for workers. That is to say, it was a newspaper for the capital and labor," he said. Weekly Nae-il is a typical example of the company where the labor is a master. Because the labor is a master, Weekly Nae-il does not have a labor union. Mr. Jang operated a company with self-active control. "The laborers own sixty percent of the stock and operated the company substantially," he added.

The reporter asked him about his thoughts on the proper way of the labor movement with the general public. "First of all, it is necessary to unite independently. Independent solidarity is the motivation of the labor movement. And the movement should admit people's claims more widely. In addition we should pursue the right conduct and the proper way for the life of laborers and people," he emphasized.

Mr. Jang was confined in prison during one and half years. In September 1990, he was indicted on the charge of a violation of the National Security Law and the Labor Dispute Mediation Law. And he was prosecuted for a violation of the election law during the 1992 presidential election.

The Argus asked Jang to say about his life in the prison. The reporter thought that these were hard times for him. But the answer was quite different from what the reporter expected. He said that if a prisoner has a life worth living in the jail, the prison officers should support him. It means that although you are in a difficult situation, you should pursue an honest life. "I had many conversations with many other prisoners and prison officers in the jail and felt many things," he recollected. In the last 8-15 special amnesty and reinstatement of rights, Kim's government reinstated Mr. Jang to his lost privileges.

The reporter asked him his opinion about the progress of the press. "I think that the progressive press should be conscious of the general public. Because the consumers of the press are the readers. It means that the press must not be removed from the readers. The progressive press means to work together with the people," he answered.

While listening to Mr. Jang's answers, the reporter can recognize his will toward the labor movement and the press reform.

The Argus asked him about his future plans. "I should devote my ability to serve people. And I should make YTN the leader of the economic overcome," he smiled and answered. "Also, I'm going to try to make a radical consciousness reform," he added.

Lastly, the Argus reporter asked Mr. Jang what he would say to HUFSSans. He answered "In globalization, HUFSSans' function has become more important than before. You are indispensable to our nation in this time. I hope that HUFSSans are in the vanguard of overcoming the national economic crisis."

By Oh Dong-chun  
Reporter of News Section

### Here & Beyond



## Prospects of the College of C&East European Studies

By Kim Kyu-chin

The writer is an associate professor of the Department of Czech and Slovak Studies

Since 1989, the movement for the separation of the College of Central and East European Studies (which has five Eastern and Central European Languages Departments such as Polish, Rumanian, Czech, Hungarian and Serbo-Croatian) from the College of Occidental Studies has been discussed by the students. Over the last ten years students and professors had time consuming meetings on that matter and even several candidates for the university presidency promised that when elected they would separate the Colleges. During that time students had demonstrations, protesting the ignorance of the school. Two years ago the school had seriously examined the need for separation. Early this year the professors of the five departments decided to submit a plan for the foundation of the College.

This June the committee members of the special school council settled on the matter of the separation of the college. Ten committee out of twelve agreed on the separation. On October 26, the committee of school affairs decided on a policy for the separation of the college from the College of the Occidental Studies in the Yongin Campus from the academic year of 2000.

Since long before professors, staff members and students recognized various problems, such as the two thousand eight hundred forty students in the twelve departments, the inefficient administration and the problem of the orientation of students. By separating the five East European languages departments which have eight hundred students will not only solve various problems but will also dissolve student complaints.

There are difficulties in obtaining the originality and uniqueness of the five East European departments as the only departments to exist in country, since they also

reside in the College of Occidental Studies with duplicate departments in the Imun Campus. At the same time there are various problems in establishing an independent development plan which will keep the distinctness and professionalism of the five departments intact at this juncture of preparing for the new educational environment and the twenty first century.

The main purpose of the newly changing educational policy of the country is to provide a wide variety of knowledge to students. In this present state where acquiring new funds for the improvement of the educational environment is difficult, the establishment of a new college may cause financial and administrative burdens, but if the separation is done while keeping the college office and the present facilities intact the burden can be minimized. And it will also increase the efficiency of the language and literature, and area studies of Central and East European countries which are geographically and historically very close and are in academic complementary relations. It can provide a favorable position in establishing individual and distinctive fields in Korean academics.

The five East European Languages Departments, which have more than ten years of history and more than twenty professors and eight hundred students, have the essentials of establishing a unique and ideal college. And also since they have already produced professors from their own graduates, it can be said that they have the conditions to become an independent college.

After considering several names for the college of the five East European Languages departments it has been decided that the 'College of Central and East European Studies' is most ideal.

Forming a part of the College of Euro-

pean and American Studies at Yong-In, these departments are rightfully proud of their unique contribution to the rapidly growing economic and cultural exchange activities between Korea and the former communist countries. The five departments in just over a decade, has produced numerous specialists in language, literature, culture and politics.

With the opening of Rumania to the outside world, however, the Department has accelerated its work with a new momentum. The curriculum includes language, literature, economy, politics and history of Rumania.

The Department of Czech and Slovak Studies, still unique in the republic, has produced more than 100 graduates who have been active in Korea's growing interaction with both Czech Republic and Slovakia, particularly after 1989.

The Department of Hungarian Studies has devoted to studying the Hungarian language and culture, in view of understanding the uniqueness of Hungarian culture in the European context, as well as the historic

and strategic weight Hungary has in the Central Europe.

The Department of Serbo-Croatian Studies covers the language and culture of the former Yugoslav republics.

There are many factors that make HUFSS one of the reputable universities, but among them the noteworthy reason that has made HUFSS reputable and indispensable in Korea is that HUFSSans, who have studied various foreign languages, have contributed to the country's trade drive in the last 30 years.

I think that Graduates from the five East European languages departments will also contribute not only to the country's trade drive but also to other fields when they form an independent college. I am also quite sure that the college will serve for regaining the former prestige of the HUFSS as a unique language university in Korea, and also the fact of creating this college will contribute to make HUFSS as one of leading universities in the world in 21st century if we all together work hard and specialize in big deal age of Korean and world economic crisis.

### - CORRECTION -

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

In International section, last issue of 'Global Sketch' has made some mistakes. The head, 'Is the Market Economy Withering away in Russia?' should be replaced to 'The Withering-away of a Market Economy'. The sentence, 'Unlike those small cities that I had visited in central Asia, Moscow' was missing in 6th line in 5th paragraph. The words, 'Komsomolskaya Pravda' in 2nd paragraph and the words, 'nouveau riche' in 8th paragraph should be in italic form. And in 4th paragraph, the phrase 'December 1995 to 1996' should be changed to 'December 1995 to October 1996'.

Also, there are some mistakes in by-line. The name of the writer is 'Won Chun-woo' from 'Won Chon-woo' and he is a student of the department of Russian & East European Studies.

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



## CAMPUS

The evaluation of 32nd, 19th GSCs

## Taking Chance from Crisis

## Wangsan GSC

**1.7,000 dreams with 1 million**

Wangsan 19th GSC had started under the slogan, 'the dreams of 7,000 with 1million'. As the government's suppression became more harsh on the student movement since 1996, the voice for reform was getting higher and higher. So, with this kind of situation, 19th GSC had appeared with this motto. Go Hee-chul (L-93), the president of 19th GSC had determined to reform and restructure Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of GSCs). As a result, students complained that GSC had neglected its duties like solving and concerning campus welfare problems and only hanging on Hanchongnyon problems which he had run for the presidency of Hanchongnyon. And even after the foundation incident had occurred, when the students demanded that the president should come back to the campus and try to solve the matter, he couldn't stay at open places.

Last February, the foundation incident spread out rapidly. However, there were few people who knew about the matter at Wangsan GSC at that time. After then, the students and the religion division of Dong-a-i union blamed the GSC's passive attitude toward the foundation struggle. At that time, the 19th GSC explained the reason that they did to watch the progress of the matter and to analyze the problem objectively. The 19th GSC, however, cannot save face from the students' criticism for not even notifying this situation to the Wangsan students.

## II. GSC the student turn away

Since the blame about GSC was started, the unprecedented 'wall posters dispute' occurred at Wangsan campus. Most of the contents were centered around distrust and collapse, and the cases which exemplified this confrontation were many. Therefore, the dispute of that time was also ill spoken of, and they scorned each other behind their back without any attempt to meet and solve the problem directly.

Two months after the foundation incident happened, the 19th GSC spread out



The emergency conference for the foundation incident was held in May. But it was failed because many students expressed their distrust toward GSC.

information the foundation struggle. When the students got together in the 4.19 marathon, the Central Representatives Committee (CRC) led them and went to talk with the vice-president at his office. Continually, the GSC has tried to develop the struggle during the 1st semester, but the students didn't participate actively because the GSC had already lost the student's trust. One of the points which caused the students' distrust of the council was the lack of a joint effort in struggle between Imun and Wangsan. Because each campus didn't frequently have the meetings, the matter in which Imun campus announced the 3.30 declaration without a dialogue with Wangsan. After that, both campuses made an effort to have a meeting, but it was not successful. Both campuses are the responsible for this problem but, especially, the Imun GSC showed disappointing form again in the 2nd establishing school declaration because they didn't discuss the declaration with the Wangsan GSC. Like this, both GSCs didn't keep in touch with each other because their minds were not open to considering each campus. Both campuses' solidarity problems still remain so far. Thus, it is regarded as the problem which the next GSC of each campus will

have to solve in the future.

## III. Taking a Chance from the Crisis

While the Imun GSC spread out the struggle during the summer vacation, Wangsan GSC's situation was worse in the 1st semester because Im Jun-mun (T-94), the vice-president who was charged with participating in activities in the president's place, was arrested by the police in August. So, Joo Chang-chul (C-92), the president of the College of Eastern European Language/SC was charged with being the acting vice-president. At that time, he said, "Taking this opportunity, CRC determined to work on the issue of School Autonomy, and promised to overcome the situation with the thought of 'taking a chance from the crisis' for the students." With this determination, the 2nd semester's struggle was developed with increasing speed. The GSC's staffs' efforts showed from the success of the 2nd semester RGSM (Regular General Students Meeting) and they were not sparing in their pains to gain back the trust of the students. The fast struggle to establish a Campus Council (CC) in which the student has the determination rights especially showed their powerful will and it brought successful results. Moreover, the

attitude of the chief of each department changed because of the participation and cooperation with GSC's work, step by step. But, still many students have an anti-GSC feeling.

Though it had a small number of staff, the 19th GSC strived for the students and their duty. They achieved to solve the chronic traffic problem such as the negotiation of the no. 117 bus problem, and had successful results with the shuttle bus problem. Regarding these achievements, Song Yun-chul (Ph-93), the president of School Autonomy Special Committee (SASC) said that the staff of the 19th school autonomy plan to the end, so that it would not be buried under by the election. "Looking back at 19th school autonomy, our view regarding the foundation incident was right," he added.

## IV. Conclusion

Now, the 19th GSC term ends in only a few weeks. In the 2nd semester, the GSC is evaluated that its opinion toward the foundation was right and the GSC is regaining trust. However, the 19th and 20th GSC need to remember that there are still many criticisms. First of all, the students criticized that the 19th GSC coped with the matter late, and didn't even inform the students. And also, GSC is blamed for the failure of the joint struggle because they couldn't narrow the gap of each GSC's view, and the shortage in the GSC staffs' capacity owing to the dismissal of the staff who were wanted or arrested by the police. Moreover, the 19th GSC couldn't communicate their thoughts to the student. In fact, they reduced their propaganda ability. Thus, the GSC couldn't stand up for the students, and they distrusted the GSC. So, Wangsan's 19th GSC is evaluated that the GSC had those faults during the 1st semester. And the GSC of the 2nd semester considered that the efforts of staff such as the CRC and SASC committees are different than in ordinary times looking the point which the situation of foundation problem focused on Wangsan GSC.

By Yoon Se-kyong

Editor of The Argus

## Half Success, Half Failure

## Imun GSC

## I. Introduction

The middle some year has come to an end. HUFs has experienced many changes. The Foundation which was full of irrationalities has been removed and the old HUFs leadership has been replaced by government appointed trustees and a newly elected president. A new CC was also established. These changes were made by HUFs and it is true that the 32nd GSC has led all students. Oh Seung-hoon (BA-92), the president of GSC said, "Our activities were successful with the exception of a few mistakes of process." As he remarks, a more indepen-

dent campus has been built. But there are some voices that have criticized the activities of the 32nd GSC. It is not important now to discuss whether these criticisms have merit or not. However, it is necessary to find out what are the problems that the 32nd GSC must solve for our better school life next year.

## II. Successful foundation struggle

As previously stated, the Foundation struggle of the 32nd GSC was successful. They achieved historical works. They expelled the former Foundation. The former Foundation was the biggest element that impeded the development of HUFs.

HUFs has been attempting this since 1992. The success of this year's struggle brought about the dissolution of the Foundation itself. The dismissal of Lee Sook-kong, the former chief trustee and Park Seun-noon, another former trustee, has been the first step of the struggle.

But if 32nd GSC did not take action appropriately and speedily, the results of today would not exist. First, they carried the protest to the Ministry of Education, then called a general strike for 20 days. In the course of the struggle, many HUFsS took part. In the case of the protesting visits to the Ministry of Education, 1300 students went all together. Also, in the case of the general strike voting, the rate that students participated in the vote was 75% and the percentage of the vote that supported the strike was 85%. Like this, the 32nd GSC got much support from many students and was able to proceed with the hard struggle that seemed to be radical.

After this, the CC, the democratic campus administration committee, was established as the fruit of the struggle. There are some indications that the CC doesn't have voting rights, but HUFsS expect that students will be able to participate in the campus administration through it. Although the 32nd GSC was good at the struggle, they missed some important things. The biggest mistake among them is the assumption that HUFs goes as Imun campus goes. They misjudged the solidarity between the two campuses, Imun and Wangsan. The struggle was harder because Imun campus tried to run it alone. The president of Imun GSC said, "Wangsan GSC took part late and was against us and rated our struggle low." After all, these resentments obstructed the solidarity of the two GSCs. This shouldn't happen in a society of intellectuals.

Their emotional confrontation revealed itself in the circumstances that decided the name of the CC, and made a childish quarrel. GSC failed to organized students. Especially, during the strike, they didn't do publicity activities well. So many students didn't know the circumstance of school, and therefore didn't pay much attention to these important matters. As a result, the 2nd semester Regular General Students Meeting has been dissipated.

## III. Election pledges

At this time last year, Oh Seung-hoon and Kang Seung-sam (IC-94) campaigned under the slogan, "98 GSC to speak," and

they promised their pledges. Their pledges concerned the public welfare of HUFsS, in hopes of attracting many students. Their promises included increasing of telephone booths, having more books in the library, and establishing a "double-window" in the library. By the way, none of these things have yet been accomplished. GSC said that these matters were under discussion with school authorities.

The current GSC actually had no time to discuss their pledges in the 1st semester. But they are beginning their pledges only now, although they could have afforded to start processing them at the start of the 2nd semester. If they had processed the pledges earlier, there may have been some fruits by now. They are like the 31st GSC who were criticized because they waited to process their pledges at the end of their term.

In addition, Korean society had many problems this year. So GSCs of other schools have participated in the politic struggle, too. But in HUFs, there was only the Foundation struggle.

Even after the problem was solved, there was only the mood that GSC celebrated the fruits of struggle and congratulated itself. There is not any meaning to their statements about the reforming of Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) that they promised as an election pledge. They seemed to have no interest in affairs outside of school.

## IV. Tasks of the 33rd GSC

The 32nd GSC achieved historical works but they made clear mistakes. The 33rd GSC ought not to make the same mistakes. They should try to preserve the good part that the 32nd GSC achieved and reform the bad part. So the 33rd GSC must process the reform that the 32nd GSC brought out and solve the problems that the 32nd GSC didn't solve. Most of all, the 33rd must think that Imun and Wangsan are one and should go together.

In addition, the 33rd GSC should have taken part in social problems as intellectuals of a society and make their pledges seriously. The reason is that the election pledges are not things to gain popularity, but a promise to HUFsS.

By Cho A-rum

Reporter of News Section

## Pandora's Box

## For Next Election

"If people work as hard as they do during election season, there will be not works which isn't achieved." That was the mention of candidate Kim Ho, number 2 at the ballot-counting place 26 November. This is entirely true. If the staff of the GSC keeps this pledge, and meets the students and plan like they do at election time, the next GSC will be a successful GSC. But, looking back at this election campaign, the election campaign of this year must never be repeated. This thought is applies to both campuses. The atmosphere of each campus wasn't sure, but it was true that the students very disappointed about the course of the elections at both.

At Imun campus, the election campaign was very short. Most importantly, the discussions about the public view of candidates, which was held on Nov. 20, the seriousness of the situation was disclosed realistically. There were 10 students at most. Annually, many students interested, and were gathered to hear the discussion.

This year, however, was not so. For the reason, the Press Council gave the shortage of students' interest and the insufficiency of public information, but, behind these two reasons, other causes exist. In fact, many students said that they had not met the candidates frequently on campus. And also, the posters for advertisement and leaflets were inefficient, compared with those who took part in last year.

Moreover, the reply of the discussion about the public view of the candidates was as insufficient as students doubt about whether they have the ability to be representative. Many replies said 'not yet investigate' or 'not yet prepare about the part' or 'don't know'. And they said the candidates gave irrelevant or abstract answers, so it proved that they weren't prepared enough for the discussion. The concerned voices of students were high, because negligent attitudes of the election campaign and candidates suggesting policy without giving it serious consideration. In the end, they were elected, but the voting rate was as low as 39.8%. Watching this

election, it is doubtful how many students they shall be able to gather together. Really, if they work like only at election time, the GSC might turn back by the students at this time next year.

By contrast with Imun campus, Wangsan students had an intense and turbid election time. Slander and groundless rumors were scattered to students. HUFsS were confused about who to believe. The pamphlets which contained abuse toward each other were passed out by the candidates every morning. And this information brought out in the students only feelings of suspicion about the muddy election and caused difficulty in judging about the candidates. In particular, the candidate number 2 spoke with black propaganda about the other party in the election term, so they were warned from Central Election Management Committee (CEMC). The effects and enthusiasm of both candidates were worthy, but the students don't forget-looking the distrust and antipathy they had been shown for the times.

The students disappointed after they learned that dirty fighting exists like politics even in the campus which should be pure. The atmosphere of each campus was contrary to each other but, one common point was the fact that this type of election atmosphere, should

never be seen in the future. The students vote as a praying mind every election season. The students know that the candidates stand for large scale pledges and run hard just to win the election. After they are elected, there is no promise which is kept. Students know this is true, but they believe again whenever they vote.

Already, the election is finished and the representatives have been decided, but students are concerned. HUFsS pray that our representatives do not prepare for 1999 with the attitude shown in this election term by all means.

By Yoon Se-kyong

Editor of The Argus

## Reporter's Note

## People Can't Endure Any More

The festival eve of '98 People's Rally was held on Nov. 7th in Toppol park. The regular event was planned to be started at 7 o'clock in the evening. However, many students and laborers gathered earlier to each hold a rally. After students and laborers participated in the rally together, the chiefs of each labor union made a speech about their grim reality to the students. They were against the indiscriminate lay-offs and the fact that the government and chaebol oppressed them even more. Nonetheless, the stories were not reported by the press. So, most people didn't know about the truth.

The chief of the labor union of LG company said, "The proprietor of LG company said that they wouldn't dismiss those who work at LG. So, they curtailed our wages. But, they didn't keep their promises - now, many laborers have been discharged. When the laborers struggled, they suppressed the laborers with the help of the government. We can't repress them anymore." In this rally, students became acquainted with the suffering of the laborers.

After the rally, the regular event was started. The reporter had a chance to sit beside the labor union of Hyundai compa-

ny. There were various performances as it was the festival eve. Among the crowd, one small boy attracted the reporter's attention. He was three years old and he couldn't speak properly. It was freezing, even for the adults, but he was looking at the performance carefully with his head covered with the cloth on which was written 'Obtain Full Employment'. His father was sitting beside him and he was tying on the cloth tightly. His father is famous for the struggle against the company and his mother is wanted by the police. Thus, his father came with the boy. The boy's life seemed dramatic. For why did the boy have to feel so cold? Why did the laborers have to be kicked out? It has been a year since the IMF era came. The government said that we must share the pain together and work harder. So, the laborers worked harder and economized. However, their lives became even more difficult. Why do the people only have to endure the pain while the chaebol do not? The government must seek for the chaebol policy and the employment countermeasure before the anger of the people grows.

By Cho A-rum

Reporter of News Section

## CAMPUS BRIEFS

## Symposium on Comparative Literature &amp; Translation Studies Held

The international symposium on "Comparative literature and translation studies" was held on the 23th of Nov. in Aekyung Hall. The symposium sponsored by Institute of Foreign Literature Interpretation & Translation Instite. In this symposium, Daniel H. Pageaux, prof. of Paris III Univ., mentioned firstly perspective in general and comparative literature. Then Alec Gordon, prof. of GSIA/Graduate School of International Area studies in HUFs, told about character of comparative criticism. After that, Cho Dong-il, prof. of Seoul National Univ., dealt with public literary language, and throughout this he intended overall understanding on world literary history. Gao guo-fan, prof. of Nanjing Univ. of China, spoke about interpretation of the Classic of Korea in Chinese mentioning a poem of Choi Chi-noon. Finally, Francisco Carranza, prof. in Spanish dept. of HUFs, had a speech on the interpretation of modern Korean literature in Spanish. This seminar showed understanding of world literature has played a part of national or religious differences with a harmonious whole.

## Some of Colleges Held Festivals From 16th to 19th

The College of the Occidental Studies held the festival under the purpose of exploring ways toward the union of the student council and ascertaining the truth that students are the proprietor of the student council through various festivities. The film festival and the Model World Cup were also held during the period of the festival.

The student council of the Eastern European Studies sponsored Storm Festival from the 17th to 19th. The seniors of the college were invited and asked to give a lecture to their juniors. The significance of the festival was to appeal to the fellows for assistance to build the next student council.

The College of Humanities and the college of Economics and Trade provided the festival together for their union on 17th and 18th. The festival was started with an athletic meeting called "In-kyung" and finished with the closing ceremony. Among the athletic games, women's sport entries included the participation of the female students in the festival.

## '99 Winners of student representative election

| Imun             |                         | Wangsan                          |                        |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Oriental         | Kwon Young-soon (H-97)  | European & American              | Lee Im-yong (E-93)     |
| Occidental       | Choo Jeon-gil (S-94)    | Asian & African                  | Park Ae-ri (TH-96)     |
| Social Science   | Kim Yon-hwan (PD-96)    | Central & East European          | Park Je-yong (PL-93)   |
| Law              | Kim Hyun-sik (L-97)     | Information Industry Engineering | Bae Hyung-uk (IC-95)   |
| Education        | Park Young-joon (KE-97) | Natural Science                  | Kim Seung-hyun (CH-93) |
| Economic & Trade | Koo Joon-hoe (T-96)     | Trade & Economic                 | Hwang Duck-ha (EC-94)  |
| Dong-a-i Union   | Lee Sung-dae (E-97)     | General Council                  | An Eun-seong (E-96)    |
|                  |                         | Living Cooperation Union         | Shin Yong-sun (Hu-93)  |
|                  |                         | Dong-a-i Union                   | Oh Eui-jong (Ph-94)    |



## The prize winners of The 17th Argus Prize

### Evaluation of The Argus Prize

## Argus Prize Winning More Recognition

### Essay

## A Genuine Cultural Education for Koreans

One of the purpose of the Argus Prize is to encourage students to participate in academic activities. This academic contest was founded 17 years ago. This opportunity is open to any college student. In fact, since its foundation students from outside have been eagerly participating. This proves that The Argus Prize is recognized among college students in Korea. This year was not an exception. Several students have sent their interesting articles. We were thankful for that.

There are three categories: treatise, review, essay. This year there were two articles for the treatise section, four articles for the essay section and finally eight articles for the review section. Three professors were chosen as judges to evaluate articles. These professors read articles and commented on each articles individually. We are deeply appreciated. Later on the results are reported to the office of the Argus. After they were collected the results from three judges, the committee decided winners for each category. The winners of the 17th Argus Prize are as following: Kim Su-wan was selected as a prizewinner in the treatise section, Cho Hyung-kwon as a prizewinner in the review section, and Chung Jae-yup as a special winner in the essay. We appreciate all the participants for their articles.

After finishing evaluation we have learned again that Korean students have a difficulty in using articles of English. Among 14 participants there were only one participant exempt from wrong uses of articles in English. Correct use of vocabulary was another problem. Even though one has a good idea, that idea could not be fully devel-

oped if not using correct vocabulary. It severely hurts the content of the article against the author. As a matter of fact, this was the case in many participants. Another chronic problem is that many articles lack a theme in the first part, which is introduction. A theme is the reason why the article stands for. Once a theme is established the article should develop fully in order to draw support in the final part.

In addition, it is thought that some comments on the articles of the winners are very useful. "Marlow's Dreamland" selected as a prizewinner in the treatise section is an excellent paper. The writer was diligent in its citation of sources. The style, however, is laborious and fails to retain the interest of the reader across its excessive length. "The Truman Show" selected as a prizewinner in the review is nicely organized. Grammatical and lexical errors are minor and not too distraction. The argument is well focused to reach a conclusion. "A Genuine Cultural Education for Koreans" as a special winner in the essay is ambitious and relevant in choosing its topic even though some logical connections are missing. In fact, several ideas could have been available for proposals. The writer would be more persuasive if his own idea had been told openly in this essay.

We all appreciate participants and hope we will have more participants next year. Thank you!

Kim Doe-sung  
Managing Director of The Argus

Many people have emphasized the culture industry with this catch phrase: Our next millenium will be the century of culture. Nevertheless, economic crisis contracted radically the significance of culture.

Engel's coefficient (the relationship between total income and cash outflow for foods) in Korea is that of a developing country. The fact that the government budget for culture has been deducted from low

0.68% to an even lower 0.61% of total budget has also created a feeling of crisis on the culture world in Korea.

To escape from the crisis, those who are connected with cultural programs proposed many alternative plans. One of most noticeable proposals among them was to advance into the world market. It is highly regarded because it not only generates revenue but also propagated Korean culture to the world.

Although everyone knows this is needed, it is not being done. I think first and foremost, we as Koreans need to begin an appreciation for our culture and teach it in our schools. And here, I will write about how we can solve these problems and how we should act against the obstacles.

All over the world, people tend to think in very limited way about their own societies. So, in the long history of the world, as individuals, as groups, and as nations, there have been deal of troubles from divided thoughts. Since I was a little child, my grandparents talked about how cruel and merciless the Japanese were Korea was a colony. They usually ended up getting so angry in the middle of the talk that they were unable to continue relating their experience. They disliked the Japanese were really bad people. Yet, they were not only ones who planted that idea in me. Some of my teachers at middle and high school told me that Japanese economic development accomplished because of the sacrifices many Koreans who were taken to Japan against their will, and exploited there until they became useless. When we are a group, we often talk about someone on the basis of his/her faults and experiences. Often these are just rumors, and is proved to be untrue. In this way, our human race has experienced many troubles. Our minds are so closed that we are scarcely free from our own prejudice. And these have made our lives harder and less peaceful.

Living in the age of globalization, we see that our environment changes everyday, and we hear that we should change our ways. We are actually afraid of losing our traditions, but ironically we can be free from the traditional thoughts. As we have grown, we have learned to think in a Korean way. From birth, we can't help but to follow these thoughts, even of when we do not wish for. The main cause is our educational process which forms our sometimes closed thoughts. It is difficult to disagree with the norm in the Korean education system. Korean students, without doubt, must memorize text books as teachers dictate. Arabic people think of Koran is Korean students think of their text book.

Then, how should recognize that there are many kids of people. And culture in the world and we should try to understand one another. Regardless of race, religion, and boundary, we should understand what they are. We should remind the word. "To win the competition, you should know your opponent".

Secondary, we must throw away our prejudice and see everything around you in every possible way. We should observe everything from more than one point of view and accept the thoughts of others as right as mine. To keep tradition is important, of course. But, we should not let the traditional become an obstacle when we accept the benefit of new ideas. It does not mean that we should replace the old with the new, but we should embrace them together and develop a betterment.

However, the most important thing is to make our education system right. We must change our school system. School lead the students to open their mind. And change from just memorizing to understanding and encouraging them to have cultural interest.

A few days ago, French culture critic, Guy Sorman, said at a forum that the reason for the economy crisis South east Asia is the lack of understanding and developing their own culture. The analysis means, that we were not able to make the foundation of our country solid without developing our own country, so our superficial development ghad been limited.

To survive in the age of globalization, we should started to think differently from now on. Let's be resolute about correcting our individual mind. We should discover our own thing that make us feel proud be Koreans at any time. It is about time to try to find out what being Korean and produce something fruitful.

Chung Jae-yup  
Junior of Business Administration dept.

### Review The Truman Show

## Is Your Life Real?

What if all the people you knew were pretending? What if the world as you knew it was make belief? And what if everyone else in that world were watching you every moment of your life? does it sound unrealistic or even crazy? Yet that is what exactly happens in Seahaven where Truman Burbank had lived for the past 30 years. Truman, played by Jim Carrey, has never left the island and probably never thought of leaving since every thing seemed just fine. Until he realizes that something was very strange about his world, he believed that he had lived his life - Truman Burbank's life. But due to the turn of events that are out of the picture he begins to realize that he had lived a pretended life, a life not his own but one that followed the script for a TV show. Everything seemed to evolve around him and he feels as though he is being watched. His world itself is a made up set and every single person around him even his parents and his wife are actors. Everyone, as Truman points out, is in it.

Christof, played by Ed Harris, mentions in the beginning of the movie that he wanted a TV show to truly show how a normal average person feels, acts, talks and lives. He was sick of all the other previous TV shows that were the same. And this in turn has made "The Truman Show" one of the most watched TV programs in history. He believes that Truman belongs in Seahaven and that it is the only place he belongs. Until the last moment, he is strongly convinced that Truman will come back.

But what does "The Truman Show" really tell us? Is it simply that the TV shows today are manipulative, immoral and that producers will go out of their way to get high ratings? Certainly, the movie does seem to criticize the media world of today. Using an orphan from the moment of his birth and showing his everyday life on TV without letting him know the truth proves how lubricious and exploiting the media is today. Yet the media community does not realize this and instead they talk about ratings, the emotional touch and so on. But nobody had asked Truman about his opinion, his right to choose his own way of life - they were under the assumption that Truman will accept his surroundings as it is like all the others. How can one accept his surroundings when the world he is in is not real?

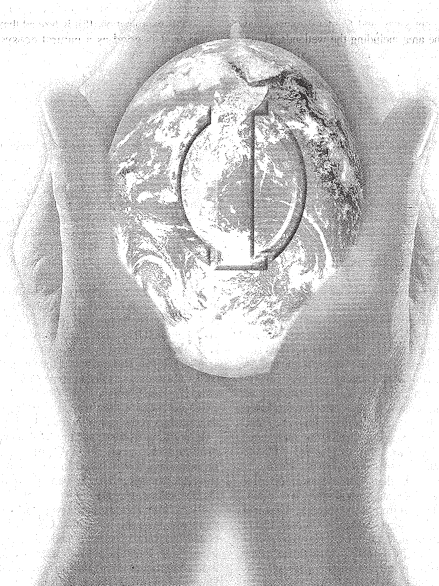
However, a more serious question that underlies in the movie should be addressed. It is a question to all of us. What about our lives? Are we Living our own true lives or are we living pretended lives that we don't notice? The movie explicitly shows the difference between reality and the make belief. But in our world, the line is more ambiguous. Although there are no 5,000 cameras following us everyday and no people around us are actors, can we say that our lives are 100 percent authentic? If one asks you this question,

you will consider it a nonsense and probably answer right away that yes, you have, you are and you will live a real life. Nothing in our world I made up, our lives don't follow a script and our lives are not watched by millions of others. But still, are we living as the person we really are? However much we want to deny it there are times when we live a pretended life. We sometimes live not as ourselves but as a person that can be liked, accepted by others. Even though that is not our true lives we are so aware of the others that we have act to be welcomed by them. Your family, friends, peers and even strangers are always around you but many times you have to be someone else. You don't show who you really are, but instead someone that others want. And this has become an intricate part of our lives that in most cases, we don't realize it. Think of the way we talk or act when we meet people. Do you really show who you are? We have become such great actors that this pretending seems normal. Of course, it may not be as extreme as in the movie but we should recognize this aspect of our lives and try to be who we actually are. And nobody should say anything about the we live our own lives.

Trying to understand what a movie is trying to say may be a difficult task and many times we may not even know what the message is. And there are even ties when we get the wrong message. "The Truman Show" may have a message or it may not have a message at all. But understanding the movie from a different perspective can give new insights to what we have been missing.

The scenario and camerawork are flawless, especially when showing the hidden camera scenes. Peter Weir's unique yet genuine style adds to the human touch of the movie. Ed Harris once again proves that he is one of the most revered actors of the 90s. But the one thing that has been on everyone's lips is Jim Carrey. In "The Truman Show" there were no exaggerated facial expressions nor any fast and furious loudmouthed lines. Carrey showed a different aspect of his acting skills, truly acting as though he was Truman, expressing the right feelings at the right moments. His acting has matured through the movie and he may even look for his first Oscar next year. It is nice to know that there are still some pictures that are more humane compared to the action-filled, special effects oriented movies. With Hollywood running out of materials, movies like "The Truman Show" may become the next big thing.

Cho Hyung-kwon  
Junior of English dept.



## • Prize Winners •

| Part                | Treaties  | Review          | Essay                                    |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| Name                | Kim Su-wan  | Cho Hyung-kwon  | Chung Jae-yup                            |
| School / Department | Ewha Womans Univ. / English Literature and Language | HUFS / English  | HUFS / Business Administration           |
| Title               | Marlow's Dreamland                                  | The Truman Show | A Genuine Cultural Education for Koreans |
| Prize               | Prize Winner  | Prize Winner    | Special Winner                           |

## ARTICLES WANTED

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

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



## Visit to wetlands of Tunch'ondong

## The Wetlands Are to Be Preserved as the Natural Ecosystem Park

## I. Introduction

The former President Park Jeong-hee made a program for land development. The national land development program has been made progressed with the rapid economic growth of Korea. Unfortunately, people have neglected the value of natural ecosystem behind economic growth. Therefore, it is difficult to find a luxuriant forest nowadays. Nevertheless, wetlands existed on a small scale at the Tunch'ondong area in Seoul. It is an unusual example when we consider the characteristics of the land in Seoul. In light of this situation, the officials who served in Seoul city hall and Kangdong made a plan for destroying the wetlands. They insisted on constructing traffic facilities like roads to make cars flow smoothly. However, residents and environmental groups resisted the plan on the ground of the necessity of construction cancellation.

Last Nov. 10, Seoul city and Kangdong-gu announced a plan to construct a traffic square (it is defined as a widening of road). The traffic square was made 25 meters wide and 50 meters long from the intersection of entrance ramp of west Hanam at Tunch'ondong 228 street district, which spent 10.4 billion won from the government and the city budget.

After all, the 'People Who Preserve the Wetlands (PPW)', who consisted of the residents of this area, and Kangdong, Songpa Environmental Movement Unity (KSEMU) asked for the construction cancellation. The unity insisted on protecting wetlands of small size which were formed naturally in the city area as well as the district, which preserve a high ecological value owing to sustaining various sorts of marsh animals and plants.

Accordingly, The Argus visited 'Tunch'ondong district' and looked into how wetlands are preserved.

## II. A treasure house of natural ecosystem exists in Seoul

Trees which have lived more than twenty years are in this area. They are distributed throughout 34.6% (71,280 square) of all the wetlands. Also, it is rated as eighth

grade, measure for national afforestation (it means natural degrees and human-being interrupted degrees of trees in examined area). If the area is approved to be eighth grade from the government, it will be designated as a preservation area of natural ecosystem. Trees of nineteen kinds including a strip of woods, mukpakdal and shingal wood inhabit there.

In winter, the wetlands are covered with fallen leaves. Accordingly, the wetlands are difficult to find for those visitors who go there for the first time. The forest surrounded by wetlands keeps a primitive food chain and mysteries of life, so it is called 'textbook of ecosystem'. After all, the wetlands are estimated as the best place for an observation of ecosystem. Lee

ecosystems in the city area), which was made in Germany and Japan recently.

However, the primitive ecosystem of Tunch'ondong is threatened by the traffic square. They covered some area of the wetlands with sandy-soil for constructing a road intentionally. Nevertheless, this area was changed into a field of reeds, recently. It is a typical example which shows people the importance of wetland preservation.

## III. The interests in Tunch'ondong must be solved.

The interests among the residents, the environmental groups and the government have an obstacle, in relation to the wetlands for natural ecosystem. The government officials said that they would con-



The wetlands are covered with fallen leaves.

Kyong-jae, a professor of University of Seoul, examined the area of Tunch'ondong. He said that this area has a high protection value for natural ecosystem. Moreover, Choi Kyung-hee, president of PPW, said that this area is important, because it can be referred to as a city-type Biotop (it means that it preserves various

structure to ease the traffic congestion owing to the crossing between Pankyo Kuri expressway and Central expressway, in the area including the wetlands. However, Park Jin-sob, director of KSEMU, said that they would not approve of it. It is because an elevated road and an underpass are under construction in this area. Moreover,



The wetlands were changed into a field of reeds in spite of being covered with the soil by officials.

officials denied the fact that some wetland area was covered with sandy-soil.

In 1997, the officials made a plan for constructing a road of 15 meter width in the eastern Tunch'ondong apartment area, which includes wetlands. However, residents and environmental groups resisted their plan and then this problem was solved. In spite of solving this problem last year, Park Jin-sob, director of KSEMU, said that the officials wouldn't yield any more this year.

## IV. Solution

Most of all, residents, environmental groups and officials should examine the wetland district with one another to solve this problem. These three parties must estimate whether the district is worthy of natural preservation or not. In this situation, the officials need to positively participate in this examination. If it is proved that this district is good as a natural ecosystem park, this plan must be cancelled. And if this plan is cancelled by the government, the government should preserve the place as a natural ecosystem park. To put it con-

cretely, the government needs to designate these wetlands as a natural ecosystem park. Also, students as well as adults should use this area as a natural textbook. Choi Kyung-hee, president of PPW, said that they had made Youdo bayou a natural ecosystem park and planted one million trees with the Seoul city budget.

## V. Conclusion

The afforestation square of Seoul is distributed as 26.7% of the total square. However, the afforestation square of the inner city came into existence in small size.

Also, this inner city afforestation was destroyed by the road- and home-building industry. After all, this Tunch'ondong area needs absolutely to guarantee the preserva-

tion of the wetlands.

Moreover, this district must be designated as a city-type Biotop which exists in various natural ecosystem including strip of wood as well as oak, which are distributed at wetlands of small size, around wetlands in city areas. It should be made a natural ecosystem park. Before the government makes efforts to designate a natural ecosystem park, residents, environmental groups and officials must examine the Tunch'ondong district. They should estimate whether the wetland district is worthy of a natural preservation region or not. Most of all, an accurate investigation of natural ecosystem is indispensable.

According to the economic value of wetlands, the marshlands are not useless lands but lands that fulfill duty. In other words, the wetlands can purify the waste water and sewage. Moreover, the forest surrounded by wetlands can purify waste gas which cars gave off.

Also, the officials must examine how many cars pass this area. It is connected with whether the traffic square is needed or not. If these wetlands are proved to be highly valuable, the financial supports of the government should be provided. And the government must make a concrete plan to use the wetlands wisely. Also, we must find out the best way to adjust the interests between residents, environmental groups and the government to preserve the wetlands of Tunch'ondong area.

In addition, it is necessary that officials and others understand the importance of wetlands and make voluntary efforts to preserve them. The most important thing is to understand the importance of wetlands.

By Kim Kyeong-pyo

Reporter of National Section

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

## Those Who Responsible for Economic Suffering Should Be Punished

We remember the accident: a father cut off the finger of his son. We also know that the middle class is struggling without the help of any support plan made by the government. This has been our face, our sorrow, for the last year during the IMF subordination regime. But it is just part of the whole.

At this moment, with many people expressing much interest in the prospect of shedding light on the economic crisis, the National Assembly is set to open an economic hearing on Dec. 8. However, the attitude of the ruling parties (National Congress for New Politics and United Liberal Democrats) and the opposition Grand National Party (GNP) suggests that the hearing may fail to produce results that can satisfy public expectations.

Negotiators from each party have already shown signs of feud. They disagreed on the distribution of the committee seats among the parties, with the rival parties each trying to hold a majority in the panel. Even after resolving this issue, they are debating over selecting witnesses. In particular, the question of calling former President Kim Young-sam and his second son, Kim Hyun-chul to testify is sure to rile partisan wrangling and spark lively debate. And there is also the problem that the hearing will last for only 20 days.

The rival parties seem not to know what is important. It isn't important to agree on the distribution of the committee seats and the term of the evaluation period. The important things are not procedural matters but what went wrong, whose fault it is, and how they should be handled. The public also wants to know those things. Therefore, there should be no 'sanctuaries' as to the selection of witnesses to probe whose fault it is. Regardless of their position or status, any person must comply with the summons if their testimony would seem to help determine the facts. It is sure that former President Kim and his son cannot be exceptions. This hearing will be the chance to make the best use of the Assembly's ability to examine and probe thoroughly the causes of economic crisis. But for the hearing to be held successfully, first of all, it is needed that it be a Pan-National hearing, including the Assembly and specialists from all fields. On the 21st of November, a conference entitled 'The Cause of Foreign Currency Crisis and Ways of Overcoming It' was held at Munhwa Ilbo Hall. In the debate, Lee Sung-sub, Policy Director of the Citizens Council for Economic Justice (CEEJ), said 'The fundamental cause of the Korean economic failure is 'Government Controlled Economy'. Finding out the cause and punishing those responsible would provide a handle on forward reform. So it is needed that a historical hearing be held. But the hearing that the Assembly is pushing ahead has much risk of failing. Therefore it is needed that the economic hearing should include specialists.' Meanwhile, five civic groups submitted to the National Assembly on Nov. 23 a petition calling for a special parliamentary panel to look into the cause of the nation's economic crisis. In the petition, the civic organizations demanded that an ad hoc committee comprising lawmakers, civilian experts and civic group representatives investigate the cause of the nation's economic crisis for at least six months and then determine who was responsible.

The Korean Confederation of Trade Unions and the CEEJ has conveyed to the parliament a list of 1,072 government officials and businessmen who they claim are responsible for the nation's economic trouble in some way or another. The civic organizations claimed that those who are found to be responsible for the economic crisis should be punished in order to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes. While citizens suffer from the economic crisis, the financial policy makers who were responsible for the crisis are getting promoted, the group maintained. The organizations said that they will file a lawsuit if parliament fails to act on their demands.

The modern history of parliamentary hearings in Korea is not very long. Chun Doo-hwan was called before the National Assembly in 1988 and arrested in 1995. Roh Tae-woo escaped hearings, but was arrested in 1995. In neither case were the men arrested as a result of hearings. Therefore, the upcoming hearing will determine whether the precedent of investigation and punishment of former presidents in Korea will continue or not. Not to repeat precedents of the past, this hearing should be designed to set a precedent for the future. And if significant negligence or wrongdoing is discovered, negligence and policy mistakes should be treated as illegal acts. Punishment of responsible men must be the compensation for those suffering from economic trouble.

By Kang Yon-sob

Editor of The Argus



## On a new 3 low

## Sign of Korean Economy Rehabilitation



Kim Sun-a

Latest picture of the Korean economy under the unpromising shadow of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) only passed in one year since 21 November 1997 has taken shape unstable figure considering international economic terrain. This shows as we already have known, estimated various economic indicators which are three welcoming phenomena.

This what we called 'A new 3 low' can be described as a good signs to signify Korea economy's miraculous rehabilitation.

The first one is on a recent policy changed by the U.S. ministry of finance and policy committee of federation preparation inevitably with the same domino-syndrome cutting the interest for fear of being a world panic (great depression).

Being initially ignited from the Batt devaluation in the South-Asia region, the domino-devaluation nearly with a panic flow coming from the Hedge Funds which is a sort of short term speculative currency have come to sweep through the whole Asia nations except Japan, Hongkong. These two nations has the reason of her fundamental economic structure's robustness to endure this external stresses. After these two nations inflicted by indirect influence. They are now taking measure for preventing another collapse by the short and speculative money. They are in the situation of boosting the economy led by the federal bank's currency publication despite deficit-spending management. They also show the unique movement to set up a new Asian Monetary Fund (AMF).

In the end, these international trends were connected with the next to next by

way of Russia from declaring the Moratorium and middle-south American countries such as Brazil which was under the IMF regime by the international economic instability.

A world economy expert say it as an analyst that recent world economy tendency takes the same context of line occurred in 1929 like world great panic by the depreciating stock market in the wall street.

To consider a recent soil of world economy, this may cause Korea economy to lose its minimum growth possibility.

Correspondingly, a recent interest lowering action made good atmosphere in preparation of European-currency, Euro next year. Also this can be translated into the proper cautiousness to compete with the Euro and U.S.'s domestic economic stabilities that will handle with the international economy policy.

As for the Korean economy, she should catch up with this golden opportunity with the consecutively high yen-carry-trade hav-

the reverse trends which were over-strong line of the dollar overwhelmed the yen-currency compared in each currency's interest rate in order to make more loan aptitude. This trend suggests that the whole capital ratio and its investment total sum, approximately 1,000 billion dollars between the year, 1998 and 1997 was overwhelmed 10 year interval yield about 620 billion dollars during from 1986 to 1996. These are estimated to be as dollar verse visa yen that have different principles of policy and the expectation of interest rate. Also this represents how the short term money (hot money which is hedge-fund's) market dominating power is great and flexible. Conclusive result is that the U.S now has no choice but to lower the level of dollar.

In the last symptom that particularize this 'A new 3 low', we can draw some attentive facts that this global world market has mainly dominated and characterized by the natural factors which determines up-down value being related all the natural materials

be vibrated by those external factors which are politically change and its policy-jammed.

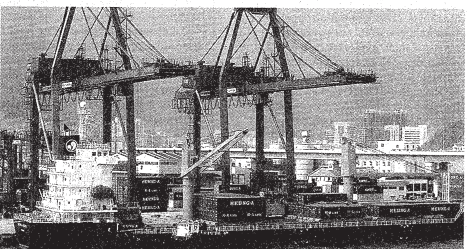
A recent economy debacles that the Russia declared her moratorium to accept the IMF package. So the Russia's domestic situation made her economy be weaken its basic material and natural resources such as natural gases, oils developed in the north pole by losing price-competition with the Rubble currency devaluation. In the aspect of macroeconomy, this will lead Korea economy into recovering and gaining mainly oil companies' cost-saving.

On the whole, the major indicator is growing better than that of last year, 1997. From the ending atmosphere of the DI government's restructuring in the sector of companies and investment, there have been many good expectations that Korea economy will gain her normal condition with the growth rate figure of 2-3%, and in the year 2000, Korea economy will recover her Gross National Product (GNP) to 4-5%. This future expectation was set up by the government-subsidiary economy institution. On the other hand, the civic economy expertise research has expected to be different from Korea's economy prospect. That means we should not relieve the only blind-hopeful indicators studied by the government agencies.

The national economy is sure to register a growth this year for the first time in nearly 20 years. Next year, the government will need considerable funds to facilitate the debt write-off in implementing the banking and corporate restructuring. Large scale fiscal spending will be needed to ensure job security and establish a social security net for the growing number of jobless.

'A new 3 low' will draw its own picture into the Korea economy' inner part to help and boost its future road and this should parallel the direct aspect of the Korean economy's way to stretch its bilateral wings for taking thorough advantage of this international promising tendencies.

The writer is an analyst of policy-economy in Samsung Economic Research Institute



The export of Korea has good prospects in accordance with a new 3 low.

ing a comparable competition against other nations such as European nations, Mexico, several south east Asia nations.

The second is that there has been clear possibilities of dollar's devaluation on the flow and ebb of the investment money which has dealt with considering international economy conditions. This shows that

as well as human made-oriented productions. Oil produced in middle-east Asia continent has been the more key factor to be made up its mind in the market economy. Related other things that has some comparable effect with the oil in stepping into the procedure of valuing its price are pulp, plastic and grain. These have the special particularity to



People's asking towards chaebols and government

# People's Reform Message for Korea Cannot but Be Maximized

Neoliberalism, as an overwhelming ideology with the mechanism of profit pursuit, has already dominated the current Kim Dae-jung regime. This ideology of the rich-oriented has given great bitterness and destitution to our laborers and the poor as following the mass lay-off and the reckless restructuring of the IMF programs. In this connection with the DJ government inaugurated in Feb. 1998, the DJ government has only represented the principle that the market economy should go hand in hand with the development of democracy. What if has become of the general people's survival guarantee in case there are no direct alternative to make them relieve. Though policies for social security were set up by the present legislators, this unfortunately has not functioned well in protecting the general people from the harsh economic circumstances. In this context, finally, Koreans began to show another revolution which made direct resistance towards the DJ government and conglomerates.

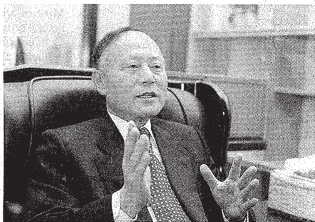
The first People's Rally was the one that spotlighted Korean society's future with slogans such as "Anti-U.S., dismantling chaebol, renegotiating with the IMF." The advent of the recent People's Rally against current capitalism aided by conservatism and neo-liberalism, deserves particular attention from the public at this time.

In advance of the second People's Rally held by the main factions of labor unions and the farmer unions nationwide,

The Argus met the co-representative of the People's Rally, Lee Chang-bok, who is the president of the Korean National Congress for Reunification.

**Reporter: Would you tell me about the situation and atmosphere in the first People's Rally?**

**President Lee:** Actually, I felt the strong possibility of achieving something by the people's desperate voice to reform Korean society. On the whole, though the rally had a two day schedule composed of the pre-rally and next day's Yoido rally, it became another solidarity among the people and a promising sign of the future of Korean society. Many workers, stu-



In an interview with Lee Chang-bok who is the co-representative of the People's Rally, he emphasized people's cooperation and sincere participation for changing Korean society.

dents and agriculturists were excited about their protests against the DJ government.

**R: What are the accomplishments, limitations and the evaluations of the first People's Rally?**

**Lee:** More than anything else, this was

a significant opportunity for verification of the Korea's particular patriotism. Also, this could drill a new tunnel for the social movement with innovative and progressive purposes.

I could acknowledge this People's Rally as a another leap in opening a new chapter of 21st century. To my regret, this People's Rally couldn't become a blueprint for notifying its righteous initiative to other general people who didn't participate in the rally. Particularly, there were some rumors that it is needless to hold another People's Rally and there is no resolute schedule for the next rally.

**R: Is there anything else that needs to be reinforced after completing the first People's Rally in advance of the second People's Rally?**

**Lee:** I see this as an accumulation of the people's concentrated power against the rich. We should be connected with this flow until the day of achieving reunification between South and North Korea. And we should ceaselessly resist capitalists' monopolistic manipulation.

We should inform the public who does not recognize what the important things are of this rally's legitimacy. And it is needed for us to make the best of activities in clearing the mass media to reflect the poor's desperate positions. We should always keep in mind that the main characters of the Korean society are not the capitalists but the ones who love Korea. Then, we should continue with this basic principle until the second or third People's Rally.

**R: How was the 10 Demands made?**

**Lee:** As you already know, the 10 Demands was declared by the ad hoc committee of People's Rally that controls the situation of uniting nationwide civic groups, farmer confederations, labor unions of small-medium enterprises and

Hanchongnyon (the Korean Federation of General Student Council). Specifically, the 10 Demands contains three mainstream. The first one is that the political field needs to reform itself with clean measurements to investigate in the procedure of the whole probe. Another is the one that conglomerate should be more flexible in negotiations with the workers and support the poor.

In some sense, the chaebol may deprive general people of their hope to live a minimum life. This is due to the fact that the general people's desperate positions can't be reflected in government-related policies on account of the complicated gain and loss relations. They should arrange inefficient subsidiaries with reasonable asset ratios over the excessive debts from foreign banks. After all, this is up to the policy of transparent restructuring for themselves. The current government should withdraw its agricultural policies that have thrown farmers into the severe reality of unrecusable debts over the high interest rate. Also, DJ government must alter its conservative policy by coming up with a credible protection net from the outside oppression that asks for the opening Korea economy. The most urgent is the need for the political sector to reform corrupt politicians with unbiased purpose.

We have put together the People's real-



Co-representatives of the 98 People's Rally march along side the Yoido street for representing whole people's 10 Demands. Left on the middle is Kwon Young-gil, and right, Lee Gap-yong.

istic and reasonable opinions in the center of the People's Rally. So this became a major movement indicator and stepping stone in carrying out the direct struggle.

**R: What will be the forthcoming way of this movement in society reforms with meeting the focus of this People's Rally?**

**Lee:** We will pursue the voluntary movement policies that open various channels of persuading the general people to join society reform. It may be possible if three members, labors, students and farmers should unite to meet each of their each movement line. The most important duty that we immediately should do is to inform the general people of the fact. This is that the rich and politicians are no longer our side but our enemies. They get us to work and serve as their wish.

The first People's Rally actually showed various accomplishments in verifying the entire people's meeting by presenting same message for social reform.

In another point of view, this may be shows the fundamental limits that defined as a kind of event. Also, this People's Rally couldn't resist the illegal attack of the DJ government's vain logic of keeping the normal order. But the harmonization among the three fields that are labors, stu-

dents and farmers was of itself worthy to be noticed by the press, broadcasting stations, magazines. However, to our dismay, as for the mass-media, it turns out to be just like a dream.

This People's Rally will be designated to invigorate its procedure of resistance not only reestablishing domestic civic groups' movement line, but also rapidly spreading the line of the European countries newly adopted ideology, the Third Way. This has a middle-leftist nature showing progressive positions toward the reform of political and bureaucratic society structure. That is, another leap into the Social-Democracy that makes it possible to visualize people's drastic policy brainstorming and its direct deed for themselves.

In this closely related link between the domestic and international atmosphere of reforming society's absurdities, this People's Rally held in the early part of November surely marks the milestone of the fundamental remedy to cure Korean society's inflexibility. To much extents, the significance of this People's Rally cannot emphasize too much in matching the reform atmosphere of the international society.

This People's Rally anchored the fact that this made general people come together with keeping abreast of informing the social reform-message which is "We should reconsider this current economic crisis in resulting from the subordinated national management with moral hazard by every government in political history."

Since the revolutionary struggle held in June, 1989 against the Chun Doo-hwan military regime with abusing people's liberty and right to live, our life has been changed into tragedy and made fun of capitalist's will and egoism nature. In this context, the significance of this People's Rally will be rated highly with other defiant movements which have occurred in the Korean history.

By Lee Chang-nam  
Reporter of National Section

## Open Box

## Decreasing Retirement Age for Teachers

### Hope High Quality of Education

The Ministry of Education announced a plan to reduce the retirement age for primary, middle school and high school teachers from the current 65 to 60. Senior teachers have expressed discouragement and anger over this plan, on the other hand civic groups have approved the plan to create a new educational environment. So the Ministry of Education announced a compromise plan to reduce the age incrementally to 60 starting from next year. Nevertheless, these days an argument about the plan persists. Parents and students approve of the plan, hoping it will increase the quality of education; but the Korean Federation of Teachers Association (KFTA), which is mainly comprised of senior teachers, calls for the withdrawal of the plan, saying it will hamper the stability of teaching jobs.

Generally teaching is regarded as one of the most stable jobs in Korea, because once someone graduates university and passes the exam for selecting teachers, he can teach students until 65. It has been considered a favor, because the retirement age is set from 55 to 60 for most civil servants and employees at private companies. And most teachers teach the same contents without study every year. In addition, teachers have many holidays. For example, there are long summer and winter vacations. And teachers can come home from school very early, about 5 p.m., because classes finish about 3 or 4 o'clock.

On top of this, there is no competition for teachers. We can't find out teachers who have been dismissed because of lazy teaching. So many Korean students go to institutes after school. That is because they are not satisfied with school classes. Parents don't credit school either. This is evidence about Korean teachers' lazy attitudes. But it's impossible in Korea for students to appraise their teachers' classes. Moreover, Korean schools are considerably corrupted, despite the many teachers who teach students with their whole heart. For example, some teachers accept bribes when parents visit school. This is also parents' responsibility, because they offer a cause of corruption. Generally after they accept a bribe, teachers are more concerned about the student. When schools decide on text books, there is corruption. That is, instead of choosing specific a secondary text book, the teacher accepts a bribe. But in fact, most teachers eke out on their living on meager pay.

Anyway, the Korean education system has many problems. These include, lack of competition, corruption, lack of teacher's study, inferior educational environments, etc. So to correct and reform Korean education, many favor the idea that the teachers' retirement age should be lowered. Teachers insist otherwise: we should consider the professionalism and experience needed in education.

But Korean schools need to invigorate the teaching profession. There are limitations concerning older teachers in terms of health, the generation gap with pupils, and lack of skills in dealing with



Seoul Federation of Teachers Association opened rally at Changchung park. They shouted for opposing 'decreasing retirement age for teachers'.

computers and other modern equipment. Now is the information society, with the internet delivering real time information to us. Now is totally different from past when our parents were young. In the information society, our children should have a competitiveness. So we need younger teachers. They can understand students' thought. So teachers' retirement age should be lowered.

Generally speaking, teacher reform is a prerequisite for changing the old, entrenched education system which prevails in Korea, paving the way therefore for a new advanced system. But it is wrong to kick out old teachers without a certain standard rule, and the reform should not be made merely for the benefit of young teachers. We may make more mistakes when we systematically push forward young groups. There is no doubt that the older teachers having long and extensive experience in actual lessons have much to contribute in enhancing our education systems. Obviously, the old teachers, who are asked to stop working in school under the new retirement age, feel it very funny to suddenly have to quit their jobs without being given sufficient time to make appropriate preparations. Moreover, the government seems in a rush to pressure the older teachers with premium systems, new contract bases, and other incentive systems.

The teachers union has strongly refused the reform draft, arguing against the reduc-

### Better Balance Needed in Education Reform

The reform draft for decreasing retirement age for teachers announced by the Ministry of Education has seemingly emerged as one of the hot issues of current Korean society. There are many promising signs to the draft, in terms of reforming old practices, from the point of view of parents and as well young teachers. This measure is thought to be a necessary device for making genuine lessons available to students, and also a desirable way to provide new jobs to younger teachers. For those suffering without jobs at present, this way is regarded as having many advantageous points in opening new jobs to them.

In the case of selecting 60 as the working age limit, how will teachers' long cherished dream to work all of lives till age 65 come true? It is more desirable to reduce unnecessary educational subsidiary agencies than to shorten teachers' retirement age. The reform draft is the worst way to eliminate aforesaid government agencies and reduce their organizations.

Yet there is no practice in other countries to cut the working age of teachers without any reasonable standard. The primary common reason to reject old teachers is that they are holding on to old conventional theory, as they have for many years, without further study of the modern innovations in method and content needed to meet the new era ahead. However, before criticizing them, we should first look at the current educational environment surrounding us. We will also have to admit older teachers' great contribution in giving worthwhile lessons to their students as a result of their long experience and firm principles. Older teachers have passed through some of the worst periods of our history, through civil war and severe hunger, and this living lesson has been conveyed to students dangerously.

Now is the time for a more serious attitude. It would be very dangerous if we lost so many of our senior teachers at one blow. In conclusion, we must review many different aspects inclusive of the betterment of educational organization, the supply policy of teachers, and the encouragement of new teaching methods, before determining to cut teachers' retirement age. And also the final reform must be accepted by teachers after making enough discussion to draw out the best choice between teachers and government.

The teachers union has strongly refused the reform draft, arguing against the reduc-

tion of the retirement age to 60 years, ever since this draft was disclosed. However, the government side continues to push the same policy without any possible change, in order to provide new room to the young teachers. But this policy is more heavily dependent on economic aspects of a tight post-IMF job market, rather than on consideration of the professional teacher's unique job. This may perhaps destroy teachers' special community.

The democratic procedure is also important and must be respected. But government officials are trying to proceed with reform policy inflexibly, and without receiving actual teachers' comments.

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By Kim Yun-jung  
Freshman of Humanity Literature Dept.

## Media Reading

### Who Is Killing Whom?

For a long time, Chosun Ilbo has exerted more influence on public opinion in Korea than any other newspapers. Owing to abusing such power, however, it has misled the public on certain issues. Criticism directed at Chosun Ilbo so far have not been effective, but a series of reports on some cases indicate that many people regard them as unfair.

For example, Chosun Ilbo claimed that thirty years ago, a little boy named Lee Seung-bok was murdered cruelly by armed communist guerrillas just because he cried "I hate communists." That report made people in South Korea furious about communism. Now, articles presented by other news media raise questions whether the remark of young boy was true because some people insisted that reporter who wrote that article didn't go to spot of murder. Concerning the case of prof. Choi, Chosun Ilbo has come under criticism for having distorted the overall meaning of his thesis through selected sampling of certain words and sentences. And there was a judgment that Chosun Ilbo and its sister magazines should not show those articles any longer because surely they presented of prof. Choi with distortion.

Till now, the press except the Hankyoreh has usually been silent about 'in-house' problems. On about prof. Choi, however, many newspapers made an exception by presenting various opinions on his case, most of them faulting Chosun Ilbo.

Nevertheless, Chosun Ilbo never admitted that it has done anything wrong, maintaining that the criticisms by other media are unfair. According to Chosun Ilbo, such criticisms intend to provoke prejudice and harm against it. It also claims that progressive intellectuals are 'killing Chosun Ilbo', while keeping up its criticism at prof. Choi in various pages of its publication. In defense, prof. Choi submitted a plea to the Press Arbitration Commission to correct some of the articles in question.

After the court decision, in favor of prof. Choi, Chosun Ilbo has become more vocal about the invasion of its right to freedom of speech. It alleges that the court decision to prohibit the publication of articles by Chosun Ilbo concerning prof. Choi's case is a violation of freedom of speech. It also claims that it is duty of the press to investigate the ideology of public officials on active duty.

Through the internal PC network of the court, a judge who took charge of that case expressed his opinion that such a decision by the court pertains specifically to the defamatory aspect of Chosun Ilbo's articles rather than the issue of freedom of speech.

And the question who gives anybody or any media the right to investigate the ideology of a person. As a scholar, prof. Choi's right to freedom of thought should be protected. Especially, the objectivity of its investigation is doubtful and authorities which Chosun Ilbo presented was known distorted.

As you know, when discussing those problems, Chosun Ilbo was like spokesman of the conservatives, as it always has been. Not only so called 'commercialism with security', to form sensation that stimulate dread of South Korea for North Korea, but tendency to beautify those who came into power made such relation solid. And, being indebted to the conservatives and its influence on public, Chosun Ilbo tries not admit its fault. The more it stick to win in dispute, however, for example attacking the progressive recklessly, the more Chosun Ilbo could not perform original duty of the press. It could not get validity about being killed by other media before recognizing what they have done.

By Kim Yoon  
Planning Director of The Argus



## INTERNATIONAL

## Tension between the strong and the weak over climatic talks

## The Poor Should Not Be Scapegoats for the Rich's Failure

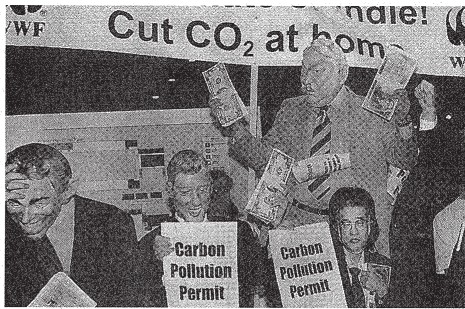
- Developed countries had better make a concession this time -

## I. Introduction

Whether is something that human has been struggling to overcome its harshness but yet human has not found the solution to manage. Although we are just around the corner to face the 21st century, we are still trying to adjust ourselves to the weather catastrophe. At this point, major international conference on climate change was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina for 12 days, from Nov 2nd to 13th, to discuss the current situation of climate change.

The Buenos Aires conference is a follow-up to the December 1997 Kyoto, Japan conference on global warming. At this time, industrialized countries pledged to curtail production of six greenhouse gases - mainly carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) - by an average of 5.2 percent below 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012. However, only few of the countries have shown their efforts to reduce the gas production. That is why the importance of this UN climate talks in Argentina was emphasized.

The Kyoto agreement did not require more than 130 developing countries to commit to reducing emissions. However, this time, UN climate change conference



World Weather Federation (WWF) members are protesting for the issues of emission of pollutants during U.N. climate talks in Buenos Aires.

ence mainly focused the participation of developing countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, efforts to make developing countries agree to voluntary emissions cuts have skewed the debate at the Fourth session of the Con-

ference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on climate change.

## II. The debate over climate change

Scientists believe rising levels of heat-trapping greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are making the earth warmer. The earth getting warmer is not just a simple problem faced to us. If the earth gets warmer, the ice sheet will be rapidly melted, which contributes to the rise of sea levels. The rise of sea levels means destruction of environment because ecosystem will be threatened. It is predicted that tropical forests in northern Brazil will be destroyed in the 2050s and vegetation dying under the impact of climate change will add about 2GtC (environmental measure) a year to greenhouse emissions. Over the next century, greenhouse gas emissions will increase warming by about 3°C, the most extreme rise in 10,000 years.

Moreover, the problems include eroding coastlines, increasingly salty soil that poison crops, threaten burial sites near coasts and in caves, changes in weather patterns and fisheries and devastating droughts. Not to mention, all of these impacts are concerned with our lives in present and future. Therefore, it is needless to add more words to emphasize the importance of climate protection.

Nonetheless, looking at the results of the UN climate conference in Argentina, it is not satisfactory. The Buenos Aires talks are meant to find ways of turning Kyoto promises into reality, but two of the biggest players, the European Union and the United States, have decided to concentrate on making progress on the easier issues and leave their main argu-

ment until the next round of UN talks. The United States believes that countries should have no limitations as to how much of the global warming battle they accomplish through purchasing cuts abroad while the E.U. says foreign action should not be a substitute for emissions reductions at home.

The talks in Argentina have not sought much solutions to the surging problems as usual. According to Kirsty Hamilton of Greenpeace International, international environmental group, it was disappointed that there has been no progress on key issues at this meeting. Environmentalists accused industrialized nations of putting their own economic well-being above the need to curb global warming for the good of all mankind.

Increased emissions of carbon gases, primarily from industrialized countries, have been blamed for a rise in global warming, which scientists warn could contribute to drought, famine and the spread of disease. For instance, international community was blaming the United States which didn't sign the Kyoto climate treaty because America leads the world in carbon dioxide emissions with 1.5 million metric tons a year - nearly twice as much as China and more than three times as much as Russia. Just the day before the talks ended, the United States agreed to sign the Kyoto protocol, however no one knows whether it will be actually carried out or not.

There has been a discordance between developed countries and developing countries, not just the matter of reducing greenhouse gas emissions but also other environmental matters as well. Central to the negotiations was the question of whether developing countries would promise reductions.

In the process of negotiations, there has been invisible pressures given to poor countries economically and politically. Developed countries argued that developing countries should also participate in curtailing the gas emission, however, if we consider the current climate situation polluted mainly by rich countries as a result of their economic development, it is impervious to reason.

Obviously, the eradication of poverty is a higher priority for the developing countries than climate protection. Many poor countries argue that they can't afford constraints on the use of fossil

fuels and they blame industrialized countries for creating the problem of greenhouse gases in the first place.

## III. Ways to overcome the current tension

There are ways to overcome the current tension if industrialized countries make a concession with the assistance of developing countries. Attempts to solve the current situation are definitely needed in order to prevent the global warming, otherwise, both rich and poor countries will go through the impact they have made in the future. Under a scheme endorsed at Kyoto, countries would be able to meet their greenhouse gas reductions in part by purchasing emission credits from others who have already met their goals. It is the method of exchanging the amount of emission limits which countries have to reduce so that both countries get benefits from the deal.

The Group of 77 countries and China made their proposals for the 'Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)' that would boost developing countries' economies and cut the cost of meeting pollution targets agreed by rich countries. It is expected that the CDM has to contribute to sustainable development. Rich countries who find it is sometimes cheaper for them to cut emissions by

Argentina's effort to add to the conference agenda, a discussion of 'voluntary' quotas for poorer countries. The voluntary cuts debate provides a foil for industrialized countries to avoid discussing concrete steps they are taking to combat global warming.

Also, technical assistance is needed for the third world. Rich countries who can afford to invest more in technology are advised to seek ways to prevent the pollution from industrializing. For example, alternative ways to provide energy and not to use burning fossil fuels ought to be invented like nuclear power and solar power. There are other methods of providing energy without polluting the environment such as using wind power and tidal.

## IV. Conclusion

Controversy continues to rage over the reliability of climate change forecasts, and over the very notion that climate change is being caused by human activity, and not by natural cycles. Nevertheless, the overwhelming consensus of climatological opinion insists that climate change is real and that we are playing the chief part in causing it. Thus, we are the ones who should seek the solutions to this climate change. However, what people are doing does not seem to step up to the final round. Seen from this Buenos Aires talks, the debate seems that talks without any practical solutions will not be finished soon.

While few of the developing countries are guilty of spewing high levels of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, a number of islands nations are frantically trying to push the debate away from politics and economics so that delegates can focus on a scientific reality. Rich countries need to avoid striving for supremacy even in the field of climate talks.

Developing countries should not become scapegoats for richer countries' failure to cut their own greenhouse gas emissions. Richer countries should set an example by reducing their emissions before asking countries that produce fewer greenhouse gases to cut their production and possibly compromise economic development. Hence, developed countries ought to take the lead while the participation of relatively poorer countries will depend on effective implementation of the commitments made by industrialized nations.

By Jeong Jee-won

Reporter of International Section

## REFLECTING ARGUS

## US Should Rethink Her Status

Vice President Al Gore of the U.S. jolted the Malaysian government, on Nov. 16, when the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum was held in Kuala Lumpur, with a speech supporting the nascent reform movement there and assailing the use of authoritarian rule in a time of economic crisis. "Among nations suffering economic crisis, we continue to hear calls for democracy in many languages," *People's Weekly-Deliberator*, "Reformers," Mr. Gore said at a dinner that Malaysian government officials participated in. "The speech stunned and infuriated them."

"There are narrow-minded people in this world," said the trade minister, Rafidah Aziz, "but certainly that reflects an unabashed intervention into local affairs." Mr. Mahathir who has often criticized the West for interfering in the domestic affairs of Asian countries was in the audience when Mr. Gore delivered his remarks. Mr. Gore's remark gave him an unpleasant feeling.

We must ask what is the intention of Washington. Of course, we understand that the protest movement in Malaysia is for democracy. Nevertheless, Mr. Gore's remark seems not so much to support democracy as to be aimed at retaliation against Mr. Mahathir who has often criticized the global economic system centering around U.S. blamed speculators and traders, and insisted on 'Asian Value'.

One western journal said, "A strong U.S. presidency is a necessary element of world stability." The Korea Herald even endorses this idea. In early Nov it said in an editorial, that "By skirting the danger of being forced out of office, Clinton will be able to restore his leadership. This will be an encouraging development for many countries that rely on Washington leadership to tackle numerous global problems, including the sweeping financial crisis." It is obviously true that the U.S. is the center of the global financial system, it influences international affairs, and has the strongest military power. In the case of intervening other countries' affairs, Washington insists that it is acting for democracy and for world peace. But the latest interventions of the U.S. in Malaysia and elsewhere are not so innocent.

In particular, President Bill Clinton said on Nov. 15 concerning weapons inspections of Iraq, "Stepping back from the brink of military action, Iraq has backed down from confrontation with the U.S. and committed to unconditionally resume cooperation with UN weapons inspectors." On the other hand, in Baghdad, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz remained defiant. Accusing the U.S. of saber-rattling, he said, "We are not going to change our positions. We are dealing with the UN, we are not dealing with the U.S." The UN Security Council, including France, Russia and China, welcomed Iraq's compliance with weapons inspectors and demanded that Iraq cooperate fully with the inspectors peacefully. Although the Baghdad administration reported it accepts UN weapons inspectors, the Clinton administration said, "Iraq has backed down, but that is not enough. Until we see complete compliance, we will remain vigilant, we will keep up the pressure, we will be ready to act." We should recognize that the U.S. actions in Malaysia and Iraq are not for world security and democracy only, but for retaliation.

Meanwhile, Washington's position is decreasing in terms of economy. In response to current world economic and financial troubles, the IMF, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization (WTO) have emphasized cooperation and collaboration among international societies. But some countries have criticized the economic system centering around the U.S. and suggested the creation of economic blocks to prevent their regions from capital attack. As a long run policy, Fred Bergsten suggests an 'Asian Monetary Fund' in order to prevent future crises. And Charles Wolf, senior economic advisor at RAND research institute, 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 America. 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 economic trouble.

Also, the European Union's new common currency, the Euro, will make a start in January of next year. If the Euro sets sail successfully, about half of world trade will be dealt in euros within several years. That is a threat to the Dollar. And in Japan, the consensus is strong that the international status of the Yen should be upgraded. All this signifies that the U.S. is not the center of global economy any more.

Now, we are just around the corner from the 21st century. After the end of the Cold War, the U.S. boasted of its power in international society and its mandate to maintain world peace and world security. But this time, the U.S. has no justifiable grounds to intervene in other countries' affairs in terms of economy and politics. Therefore, Washington should rethink its status again.

By Kang Yon-sob  
Editor of The Argus

## Tips to Know More About the Real Nature of Chinese

It was winter in 1992 when I went to Beijing, the capital of China. I have lived there for four years because my dad had job there. As South Korea and China have made close relationships since 1992, a lot of Korean people in many classes came to China to 'know more about China'. I was still a high school student until I came back to Korea in 1996 so people might think that I do not know about Chinese that well, but I think I do know, in my own way.

If you ask any foreigners in Beijing to say a word which represents Chinese, more than half of them will say 'Man Man Di' which means 'slow'. Chinese people do every single things very slowly. Foreigners often get so annoyed with these kind of attitude of their Chinese co-workers but they seemed to get used to it. "There is no way to make Chinese hurry", this is what my dad told me one day.

Chinese people also love to say 'Cha Bu Duo' which means 'no big differences'. This word shows Chinese maintaining an uncertain attitude in various ways. Thus, dealing with Chinese requires some patience because they might not care about the exact limits.

I have heard that most of the Chinese relationships with others are full of mistrust and doubt. I have known some Chinese there but few of them were exceptions about that. That is why Chinese are keen in dealing financial mat-

ters if you have experienced. Chinese is so realistic that I, sometimes, think they have lost sight of the ideal. Some people say it is not something that we can blame on themselves.

Foreigners often find Chinese more selfish than any other races. They do not like to help each other. In some ways, Chinese hates to be responsible. They are afraid of taking responsibility for big things in their company. They also hate 'over-time-working'.

There were some Chinese in my dad's office and they always went home exactly at 6:00 pm, whether they finished their work for the day or not.

When I just got there, there were two kinds of currencies, RMB and FBD. FBD was the currency for foreigners and its value was about two times of RMB. I thought it was really strange so I asked my Chinese friend and her answer gave me a pretty big shock. She said, "Of course, foreigners can earn lots of money in China that we Chinese can not do so, so isn't it natural for foreigners to spend more?"

Chinese loves money. Foreigners often say, "Money will give you anything you want in China. Just pay for

it." When someone asks a favor to Chinese, they take about a week to do it. But when you ask and hand out some money, it will only take a day. This was the worst part of Chinese that I found.

I think that Chinese have not changed about these thoughts yet. For example, in Beijing University, the most finest university in China, Chinese students and foreign students study in

the same classes with same professors. However, the school fees of foreign students are more than times of that of Chinese students.

Like we Korean found it hard to understand Chinese, they also felt hard to understand us. Once one Chinese asked me, "Why does Korean always look like they are in a hurry? They don't know how to know enjoy their lives." I also found good park of them while I felt their laziness, mistrust and doubt, etc. They give their deep affection when they start making a long relationship.

I guess if you have a prejudice about Chinese before you meet them, it will be difficult for you to keep the relation-

ships long. Although Chinese are different from your races (well, most of the races are unique in their own ways), you may have a good relationship with them unless you do not care about the prejudices you have heard.

China and Korea have exchanged their trades not only in economic matters but also in other matters like cultural exchanges. The exchanges between two countries have grown enormously since 1992. Before the diplomatic situation was not eased, there were tensions between two countries due to the different ideology. However, since two countries agreed to exchange trades between two countries, the diplomatic, political economic and cultural exchanges have increased in short period. These exchanges seem to be greater in coming years.

It is important to know the people of other races before we exchange trades with them. If we know more about the attitude of Chinese, it will be easier to deal with them. Although Chinese are realistic and keen in financial matters, they truly have deep affections if you get to know more about them.

By Ahn Hye-sung

Freshman of Chinese Dept.





## Appearance of leftist governments in the EU

# New Ways for Europe?

- Recent elections and economic policy in the EU are signifying the changes-



Bernhard Seliger

In 1997 European governments decided in a so-called Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) on two issues central for the European Union in the next decades: The introduction of a single currency and the Eastern enlargement of the European Union. Since the Amsterdam summit 1997 which ended the IGC, important changes took place in European politics which also will deeply influence the economic policy of the EU member states and the EU. The IGC was broadly perceived as uninspired, concerned with technical details of the introduction of the single currency and day-to-day policies (like the 'mad cow disease' BSE).

Especially the conservative British government was very cautious in further integration steps and so the partners of the United Kingdom were rather happy to get a less problematic partner with the new labour government of Tony Blair. The willingness of 'new labour' to cooperate with the European partners led superficially to a success of the IGC. Nevertheless, the two most important questions remained largely unsolved: The introduction of the single currency is prepared, but a consensus about fiscal policy in the Economic and Monetary Union, about exchange rate policies and adjustment procedures in the real sector (especially labour market reform) is still lacking.

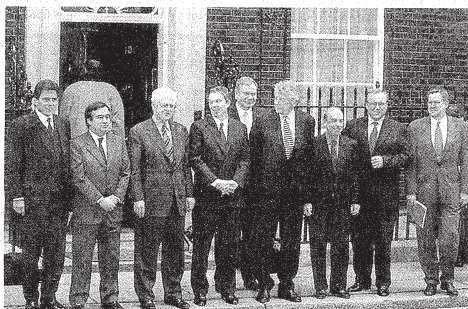
The Eastern enlargement is on the way, but the crucial question how to finance the enlargement which inevitably means a reform of some of the most important policies of the EU, namely regional and agricultural policy, was not solved yet. Somewhat ironically, Tony Blair, who was left man in the trio of the three European major players, namely France, Great Britain and Germany, now got two new colleagues - to his left. Tony Blair as leader of 'new labour' successfully reformed the image of the labour party from a party closely related to the troubling unions and as an 'anti-party' (anti-nuclear weapons, anti-capitalist, anti-Thatcher). The reforms of new labour - and that is clearly different from the former stop-and-go politics in

Great Britain - are mainly based on the Thatcherite reforms. Shortly before the end of the IGC, France also became a new government: Lionel Jospin as an outspoken leftist leader of the socialist party (PS) governs a coalition government, mainly based on the PS and a relatively strong communist party. Before the new government accepted the Treaty of Amsterdam, an important chapter on employment policy was amended, i.e. the European Union has now competences to carry out a common employment policy. This change nevertheless was perceived as only superficial, since many European governments, especially the German conservative-liberal government of Helmut Kohl, only accepted a strictly limited European employment policy.

Another year later, Europe again saw a shift of government: In Italy the former communist leader d'Alema is new prime minister, in Germany the social-democrat Gerhard Schröder is chancellor of a coalition government of social-democrats and the left environmental green party. At all, ten out of fifteen government leaders in the EU are now social-democratic or socialist, especially those of the most important countries. This also has important consequences for the economic policy of the European Union. This change is best rep-

resented by Oskar Lafontaine, the new German finance and European affairs minister and leader of the German SPD (social democratic party). Lafontaine long before the government change was engaged in the

ongoing debate over the process of economic globalization. Central to this debate is the role of competition and cooperation in an economy. Economists see competition as the core of the market economy. Economic nobel prize Friedrich August von Hayek described competition as 'discovery procedure', leading to innovation, and a 'control procedure', leading to a division of power in the market. In a market economy all actions of market participants are contested and - given the economy is open - also national policies are contested. Those policies seen as unfavourable by the market participants lead to the exit (of capital and people). In the European Union the four basic freedoms of trade in goods and services, capital movements and movements of persons lead to fierce 'institutional competition'. Unstable economic policies are immediately punished by the market. The shifting of more and more competences from the national to the European level is partly a response to that. If European governments harmonize policies, this means a cartelization of policies. Differences - like the opposition of Great Britain's conservative government against the attempt to harmonize social regulations - weaken the cartel, like economic theory predicts. Globalization now poses again a threat to those

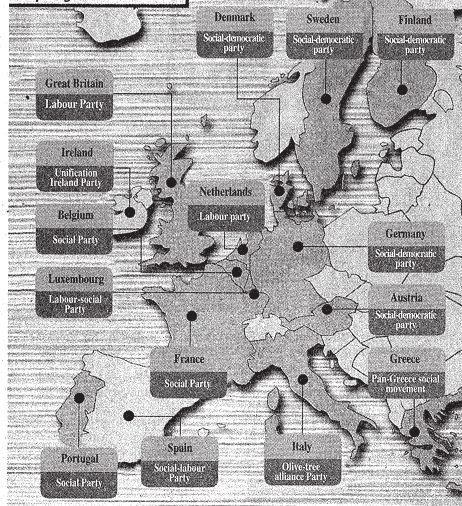


Each leftist leader from European countries gathered in European communist-leftist conference.

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European politicians who want to restrict competition, since now restrictions must be global, if they should work. Typically, one of the first announcements of the new German finance minister Lafontaine urged

### Leftist governments in EU



Ten out of fifteen government leaders in the EU are now social-democratic or social politicians.

the EU, USA and Japan to find 'target zones' for exchange rates. The determination of exchange rates in markets is seen as danger for national economic policies. Attempts to regulate markets are on the rise, the wider the gap between market participants (i.e. investors and consumers) and politicians.

The German system of a central bank (Bundesbank) independent of political pressure is an example, how constitutions can prevent political interference into markets and the success of the Bundesbank led to a similar constitutional basis for the Euro: the independent European Central Bank. Here again the new governments in Italy and Germany try to regain influence by demanding a responsibility of the central bank towards political bodies like the European Parliament. This shifts of policy will also have consequences for the external policy of the EU. The new German chancellor already stated that the protection of German workers is a more impor-

tant goal for him than the integration of Eastern European states. In international institutions like the WTO, a renewed and this time stronger call of the EU for the introduction of 'social dumping' and 'environmental-dumping' clauses seems proba-

ble. This would mean that developing countries could not longer compete with their comparative advantages (abundance of labour and environment), but had to accept social standards of the much richer EU. Otherwise, the EU fears an erosion of its own high standards in these areas. From an economic point of view, the specialization according to relative abundance of factors is the only way for developing countries to compete. But the focus of the new governments in Europe, especially in France, Italy and Germany, is rather eurocentric: the protection of domestic vested interests becomes more important than the mutual advantage of global competition. Mancur Olson, another economic nobel prize, described this process already in 1982 in his book 'the rise and decline of nations'. The accumulation of vested interests in the EU, most strikingly in labour markets and agriculture, found its adequate political representation in the social democratic parties of Europe, which are rather 'old labour', social conservative parties. The 'europianization' of policies, i.e. the centralization of competences in Brussels, is widely perceived as a positive development compared to the disastrous European past. Given the influence of lobbyists (even institutionalized in the Economic and Social Committee of the EU) and given the possibilities of cartelization this centralization has to be seen very critical. If the new governments in Europe use it to restrict competition, in Europe but also worldwide, they may protect domestic interests. But the price for that protection is high: The future development and mutual advantage of globalization.

The writer is a full time lecturer of Graduate School of International Area Studies

### INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

## Realization of Third Way



Herold Tribune

Recently, many countries in Europe have come out with an ideology for 'Europe's way'. It emphasizes the Social Democratic party's goal which is the attainment of full employment. And they insist on economic balance, continuance of development, and equality of opportunity. Although many countries have agreed with this insistence, however, they have criticized it as an unclear argument. But the Finance Ministers of leftist socialist parties from 11 countries in Europe held a conference on November 18. They strongly requested the Europe Central Bank (ECB) to consider development and employment problems. This conference was the realization of their ideology.

ECB always insisted on price stabilization due to the cycle of economic recession in the past. Such crises have caused unemployment problems in many countries. Therefore, this conference has a great effect internationally. These Finance Ministers said that the ECB should be responsible for currency policy through openness and transparency in administration. In addition, they insist on balance and harmony rather than development and retrenchment. This will have an effect on economic policy as well as employment policy.

## Bank organized for world's poor

Mark Atarly the former Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and an erudite scholar in France, acted an advisor to the former President of France. Atarly insist on the unification of Europe and has criticized IMF intervention in many countries under economic crisis.

At present, Atarly is organizing an internet bank for the world's poor. The head office is Paris, and the bank will be in operation from next January. The bank is called 'Planet Bank' and it sees itself as the 'central bank' for 5 hundred million of poor in the world. It is the first nonprofit bank, its dealings, especially loans applications and lending procedures will be conducted on the internet.

This bank will connect organizations for the relief of the poor in 60 countries. In this bank, the dealings will center on poor people who are unable to borrow through the general banking system. The bank will make a significant contribution to them, and the establishment of this bank will influence on not the poor, but also the welfare policy in many countries.

By Park Hyo-joo  
Reporter of International Section

### Mr. Headline

## Mouthpiece for the US, Bob Livingston

Louisiana Republican Bob Livingston moved one step closer to becoming the next spokesman of the House of Representatives in the 106th Congress which will open next January, as Christopher Cox of California abandoned his bid to succeed the departing Newt Gingrich. This decision means a big change in the American Congress.

Livingston is a pragmatist and a moderate. So he emphasizes issues such as tax cuts, strengthening national defense, and welfare changes. He is expected to ease conflicts with the Democratic administration. That is because he pays respect to others' opinions, and because many congressmen are confident of his ability. Therefore Livingston's appearance will change the House.

Livingston was born April 30, 1943 in Colorado Springs. He is a descendant of Robert R. Livingston of New York, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. But he did not have a childhood to match his noble ancestry. His father left home when the younger Livingston was 7, and his mother took a job as a secretary at Avondale Industries, a huge New Orleans shipyard. At 14, Livingston started working in Avondale as a welder's apprentice. Also, he worked at a restaurant. Due to his poor life, he became interested in welfare and the social environment. On the other hand, his school life

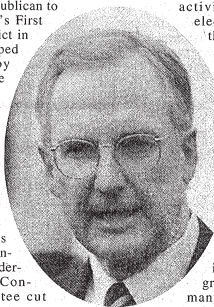
was very active. He played the trumpet in the school band and was a football player. And he obtained a black belt in taekwondo. These activities influenced his close relationships with people. They have also been a basis in his policies.

Livingston was elected to the United States House of Representatives in a special election in 1977.

He was the first Republican to represent Louisiana's First Congressional District in 102 years. He helped his credibility by being on the House floor for 86% of its roll call votes during his first 4 years in office. He was chosen by his colleagues to chair the House Appropriations Committee, with jurisdiction over all discretionary expenditures of the federal government. Under his leadership in the 104th Congress, the committee cut over \$50 billion in government spending below what had been appropriated by the previous congress. In the 105th Congress, he has worked toward a balanced budget and has kept discretionary spending below the level appropriated by his Democrat predecessors four years earlier. Having achieved historic

results and established himself as a budget cutter, he is the first Republican in over forty years to be re-elected Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He continues to focus on cutting waste and discretionary spending. His belief that federal government should be smaller, more efficient, and less intrusive will influence his activities when he is elected spokesman of the House of Representatives, though his insistence will be apt to conflict with opponents.

But he has superior ability to solve that problem. He has close relationships with many fellow members, both Republicans and Democrats. This distinguishes Livingston from Gingrich, as well as from many Republican conservatives. Livingston wants to strengthen national defense, which means a strong anti-North Korea stand. He frequently calls Kim Jong-il the Hitler of N. Korea. He may take a hard-line position against North Korea if he is elected Speaker of the House. Also, the conservative camp



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## FOCUS

A spokesman for the weak as a social activist

## Malraux Making Better Society for the Weak

## I. Introduction

A few months ago, Japan admitted of their wrong of ruling Korea. This took 50 years after our nation regained the independence. Though their wrong appeared approved, the nations which had governed a colony would not admit their wrong. On the contrary, the colony is utilized more and more by its former ruler. The countries didn't reflect on their wrongs at all. But there is a person that made effort for them to look back. The person is the Andre Malraux.

Andre Malraux had made effort for the weak through several social movements. Even, when he was sited as a minister of culture of France, he looked out for the weak. Not only having been a the minister, but also he was a social activist and a writer at the same time.

## II. Life

Malraux was born on November 3, 1901 at Paris. He had parents, but they had divorced when he was four and as a result he had unfortunate childhood. He always said, "I hate my childhood. I don't have good memories when looked back. I have no childhood."

His family was wealthy for his father was a manager of a branch office of an American bank in France. His father was stirring and firm and had clear attitude with full of adventures and curiosity. These sort of affected his son, Andre Malraux. But he didn't get to see his father often after the divorce. Malraux who lived with his mother used to played alone, so he spent his time reading books, and daydreaming. But Malraux always spent his holidays at his grandfather's home. There his grandfather always said that he had 4 brothers, but none of them became a

writer. If he had a writer among his own brothers would have been the happiest man in the world. He added to keep his grandfather's word Andre Malraux decided to be a writer. One day, he accidentally found a geographical dictionary of foreign country. It served as a momentum, so he desired to travel many Asian countries, becoming curious of the opposite side of the world.

As well as one of his character, he detested the war. When he was 13, he saw the war's evil. Looking back he recalled that he was distributed a bread in school, he saw the pieces of skin which seemed to come a decayed body. After graduating from high school at 17, he gave up the university, because he thought he did not need higher education. Instead, he collected rare books, and learned about different cultures. He lived by getting a living expenses from his father, or selling the collected books. When he was 18, he participated in founding a monthly book, <La Connaissance>. This monthly book contained a fight against the opposition to the young who left out the responsibility of the society. He also launched the magazine <ACTION>, which criticized the bourgeoisie scathingly, a novel style.

After 2 years later Malraux married Clara Gollumstein, who was rich and came from an immigrated German family. But, even though he had inherited properties, he got poorer and poorer for investing securities, and living without any plans. During some years, he took lectures at Eastern Language University. On the way, he contacted a thesis about Asian relic, and decided to traveled several Asian nations, dreaming being rich. At first he just wanted to have Asian precious relic, so he dugged up graves for a relic stealthily. But

for this he was disclosed by the examiner of Indonesia, and as a result, got locked in prison for 3 years. While in the prison, he observed how Asian countries, were reigned with being trampled and, destroyed, and how man were sold and bought as slaves, and how the press flattered to the ruling nation. He got angry about all these situation. Since then he began to struggle for the weak.

## III. As a writer and a leader

In 1925, June, Malraux found a newspaper, <INDOCHINA> which accused the imperialism and a colony's reality. But it was discontinued because of the government's pressure. One day a colony's worker said, "If I be captured as a slave, please report about these things which occurred here to the Europe." "Though Malraux launched the newspaper, he was destroyed financially. Even, he through made up his mind that the firm imperialism's stronghold will never brake down upon himself.

Since he came back France in December, 1925, he wrote <The European Temptation>, which represented Asian harmonized worship, the European value gone out of, new but unsure future. Also his works written after <The European Temptation>, were <Strange Kingdom> in 1928, <The capital> in 1930, <Man Condition> in 1933. Owing to these book, he received Congkru prize.

As Hitler seized the power on January 30, 1933 in Germany, Malraux resisted against Nazism. He became a communist through many assemblies. Then, he wrote, <Contempt's Period> in 1935 which described the camp of the German communists. "The human's existence was very difficult thing. But the common came down the roots, and the discrimination

could develop and advance, the thing which the human become is not difficult. On the way, a Spain civil war occurred, as a result of the military coup on February, 1936. Malraux prepared planes to save the feared, he fought in a war for 7 months.

But the Spain government was defeated by the military coup. After, Malraux left for America to raise a fund the medical support of Spin's sufferers. Through his book, <The Hope> he represented a reality of the Spain civil war. When the second war reached the highest point, he also participated in it too. He volunteered for the air force but was rejected. He was arranged as a recruit, and became he was prisoned at a war camp by being defeated in the war. He decided to escape and it had been succeeded by the help of his youngest brother. After that, he participated in the resistance movement. Through these processes, he met De Gaulle on January, 1945, who gave important influence on Malraux's life. With the end of the war, he became the

editor of <Nouvelle Viefrancaise>. This magazine which published the a philoso-



Malraux in his middle age. He was a writer as well as journalist. He accused and fought against the unreasonable society.

phy of resistances, it was considered as a contest place of the existentialism, like Sartre, Beauvoir, Camus. When De Gaulle became the president

of France, Malraux worked as the minister of culture from 1959 to 1979. During 20 years, he changed high-paid culture which centered on Paris and established culture space which could be enjoyed by the masses. Moreover Also he maintained Paris' tone of color and several buildings of a province, and made the admission fee lower for the masses to view the culture more easily. This made Paris become surely the city of art. After Malraux retired from the minister, he lived comfortably writing his autobiography, till his death in November, 1976.

## IV. Conclusion

If he could be defined in one word, he is a spokesman for the weak. The Spain civil war, the resistance movement, and all these were movements for the proletariat. Also he was a communist hero in international movements. He was always an intellectual who awoke social eyes by conducting a campaign for the renovation. Through Asia, he extended his thinking. Traveling Asia, all experienced things were represented through his work.

Malraux in his autobiography, he wrote his relation with Gaulle, and consolidated his life. He looked up De Gaulle like as his father. But he was a minister for the people, neither centering the cabinet nor the ministry. His life has always been rough, and experienced so many social movements. He stayed with the weak's side constantly, and devoted his lifetimes. When our society still neglects the weak or badly off person, he approaches us with important meaning.

By Kim Yoo-nie

Reporter of Theory &amp; Critique Section

## All Human Have Equal Indignity but in Reality It Is Intuinged

## - Declaration, milestone in rising of human rights -



Yu Eun-sook

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the most widely accepted statement of human rights in the world. Its preamble closes with a proclamation by the General Assembly that the Declaration is "a common standard of achievement for all peoples". It does not purport to set out a law but rather an ideal "towards which every individual and every organ of society...shall strive".

Its core message is the inherent value of human beings as expressed in the clause that "...recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family."

The declaration was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948. Every year, this date is observed around the world as Human Rights Day.

Especially, this year is the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The declaration shows that the protection and promotion of human rights goes beyond a frontier and that human rights is not only a national or domestic issue but an international one.

The Universal Declaration was drafted to give ordinary people a basic message of protection from the abuse of power by the state. The idea that government's practices and treatment of their own citizens should matter to the rest of the world gained acceptance in the period following World War II, as the world became conscious of the barbarities that had been practiced by the Nazis.

During six year period from 1939 to 1945, fighting took place on six continents and on every ocean, and 40-50 million people, most of them civilians, lost their lives. It was such the worst war that thought human beings the importance and valueableness of human rights. It was such a ironical event.

The UN Charter, adopted in 1945 after the World War II, provided in Article 55 that the world body "shall promote universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all," and in Article 56 that member nations "pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55".

To practice its duty contained in the Charter, in 1948, the UN spelled out what was meant by "human rights" in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted without dissent, with but abstentions by the Soviet bloc nations, South Africa, and Saudi Arabia.

The Declaration consists of a preamble and 30 articles, setting forth the human rights and fundamental freedoms to which all men and women, everywhere in their world, are entitled, without any discrimination. Article 1, which lays down the philosophy upon which the Declaration is based, reads: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood".

The 30 articles of the Universal Declaration establish the civil and political rights, and the economic, social, and cultural rights of all people.

The Universal Declaration proclaims the right to:

- life, liberty, and security
- equality before the law
- a fair and public trial and the presumption of innocence
- freedom of movement
- freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
- freedom of opinion and expression
- and freedom of assembly and association.

- It also insists that no one shall:
  - be held in slavery
  - be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, or punishment
  - or be arbitrarily arrested, detained, or exiled
- Furthermore, it establishes that everyone has the right:
- to a nationality
  - to marry



People protesting in Thati Island after white police officer striking an aborigine. 50 years have passed since the declaration of human rights, but there are still invasion of the rights around the world.

- to own property
  - to take part in the government of his or her country
  - to work, and to receive equal pay for equal work
  - to enjoy rest and leisure
  - and to have an adequate standard of living and education
- Finally, the Universal Declaration states that everyone has the right to form and join trade unions and the right to seek asylum from persecution.

Even though it is the inspiration for most international human rights law,

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is itself not legally binding, but a statement of principle. Nevertheless, the ideals it expresses have become so firmly entrenched in international law that its provisions have acquired real force.

Most countries, simply by virtue of being members of the United Nations, are considered to have accepted the principles of the declaration. Under the

These are the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The United Nations has implemented the principles of the declaration in dozens of other standards, many of which have enforcement mechanisms. Among these are the Convention against Torture, and conventions on the elimination of racial discrimination and of discrimination against women.

In parallel with the international system, regional human rights instruments, and institutions for ensuring compliance with them, have been developed by the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, and the Council of Europe.

Finally, many nations are weaving these rights, which found their legal expression initially in covenants between states, into the fabric of their own constitutions and domestic laws. The process will take a long time, but it is fair to say that international human rights law is slowly becoming world human rights law.

However, the world has heard - too often - reports of pain and degradation inflicted upon individuals by state authorities who disapprove of their opinions or background.

In many periods of history, in many parts of the world, powerful officials have jailed their opponents. They have held sham trials and condemned innocent people. They have tortured and executed prisoners. They have murdered their enemies. They have forced people to flee their own homes and countries in order to find a safe place.

Even today, such horrors still happen. Governments of every type - left and right, democracy and dictatorship - are guilty of such crimes. Even while they profess a respect for human rights, governments continue to inflict these outrages. They commit these crimes upon rich and poor, famous and unknown, political dissidents and average citizens, women, men and even children.

In addition, there are made serious difference in the gap between the 1st world and the 3rd world, and the rich

and the poor. These phenomenon threat the enjoyment of economic and social rights prescribed in the article 22-27 of the declaration.

Human rights means that every person deserves to be treated with dignity, so every person deserves to have the means to meet basic needs such as decent food and shelter. The Declaration characterizes these rights as indispensable for human dignity and the free development of personality, and indicates that they are to be realized "through national effort and international co-operation".

However, it is the general tendency that governments don't accept the economic and social rights as human rights. They want excuse from their duty under the pretext of lack of resources. Under the circumstance, human rights embodied in the declaration are exposed to abuse and ignorance especially in the economic and social rights.

In Korea, the declaration isn't even disseminated. It isn't read by ordinary people and neither taught in a class or a school. Briefly speaking, the declaration is unknown to Korea society. For fifty years, the authorities have ignored their duty to teach and educate for promoting respect for the rights and freedoms and haven't taken effective and progressive measures.

It's clear that the first thing to be done is teaching and education on the declaration. To know one's own rights is the most important right. It's another form of human rights abuse to leave and neglect ignorance.

Through the education, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be a milestone in the history of human rights. We have to keep in mind that the Declaration is a yardstick by which to measure the degree of respect for, and compliance with, international human rights standards everywhere on earth.

Human Rights Education Officer,  
Sarangbang Group for Human Rights



## T&C Tower

# Western Standard Is Dominating the World

- West compels others to follow their standards with rules and skills -

### I. Introduction

The world is competing in global standardization continually. The various standards which look like somewhat advanced in some part is compelling as global standard. Main group of standard production has political power, since they can govern universal market. In case of one country is standard is common used in the international world, by doing so sit on the good position they in international market to earn profits.

However, global standard has always been an Atlantic standard, namely Western standard. As a result, many countries including our country are suffering from market opening and technique subordination under the slogan, 'liberty trade'. Especially, Asia didn't adapt easily to Western standard. The economy crisis of Korea, Japan and Southeast Asia is the evidence.

Western standard is taking over the world. We should have independency and consider carefully when we take Global Standard.

### II. Definition and current

The meaning of global standard is that one standard can be the standard of the whole world as the word indicates. The state of global standardization competition has been in whatever tribe, country and civilization area. First, they effort to have their standard and second, they endeavor that reform their standard ceaselessly. Third, they intend to make a lot of people to accept their standard indifferent to the means. On this process, it is Atlantic standard (Western standard) that own standard was extended and having the largest continuity. As an alternative plan, Slavs standard and Asian standard had existed. However after slavs standard was ruined, Western standard governed the world alone, though Asian standard developed partially. Smuelt Huntington said, "If the cold war had finished as the victory of capitalism, influence which challenging to Western influence would be the Islam."

At past, standardization was treated in range of limited extent, but at present it has extended to economical and political aspect of standardization. In affirmative side, standardization settles international distribution system through smooth understanding among nations. Meanwhile in negative side, it helps the developed countries' power get strengthen. If undeveloped country accept global standard actively, they may suffer from the market open and technique subordination, even if afterwards they can enter into global market easily.

On the process and the method of standard's forming, it is divided into de facto standard, be just standard and spontaneous agreement. In time of making monopoly of production at market, de facto standard can

be form. Be just standard is shaped in a field that government participate directly. The sort of standard is classified as control, product and process. The most of an international organization use control standard is used relation to norm of goods and quality. In information communication, process standard is important because of machine unification and information exchange. Numbers of people shout internationalization and they say that global standard is very important to it without thinking seriously.

### III. Concrete contents and meaning

Under the slogan 'Internationalization, liberty trade', developed country made

economy. Also, as Korea became a member of OECD recently, people thought that Korea is contained to developed country. However, it is a fact that we exchanged OECD application for capital market open.

When America suffered from depression of business in 1980's, America overcame by enlarging service industry. However strong service industry may be, overcome of depression of business was difficult. Accordingly, they compelled foreign countries to open up the market and try to change foreign economy system into their style through international organization. According to analysis of Japan's economy research institute, 55 percent of America domestic law already became the global

city commercial area' era will begin when IC world standards are made. Products from all over the world displayed in the cyber-mall can be bought in the future just by logging up to the internet, regardless of where you are. Of course consequently, trade profits will go to American business, the owners of the cyber-mall. Thinking that IC only focus the general consumers and business between companies is a misjudgement. America's plan is for all types of IC like trade or government supply market to take place on the internet.

Development of computer and communication industry is leading the change of modern society. As the Digital Revolution is formed, the branches of computers, communication and broadcasting are merging more. In America, merging between media industry and telephone company is accomplished actively. The affirmative side of movement is strengthen position of user and creation among industries. Meanwhile, negative effect is giant media monopoly can be formed and dominated in the global dimension. Also, influence power of multinational corporation will be strengthen and subordination of information may become extreme. Most of machines and techniques which are required between media industry and telephone company is possession of America. America already knowing the fact that this projection will be extended to the whole world.

### III. To know about global standard

In the closing days of the century, people of Western country and a part of developing country are shouting global area construction. Like reference of Kant, it seems that building of peaceful global community among democratic country is close to us. Under the slogan 'Internationalization', we take wrong that one global area was already constructed without trouble. However, in content of internationalization, fabrication and partiality is included. In 20 century, leaders of global market logic were the Western country. At first half of 20 century they insisted 'the open door' and at the latter half of 20 century they compelled 'liberty trade' and 'liberty company'. As international trade structure is made up to profitable for developed country, the other country is anguishing economically and politically.

It is true that global standard and laws are needed in controlling policy and sharing information among countries. Nevertheless, the problem is that global standard is mostly Western standard and they afflict other country, using international organization, their power and technique. For instance, recently Western country created one-sided global standard so as to get profit, taking advantage of economy crisis of Asia. Also, in field of information commu-

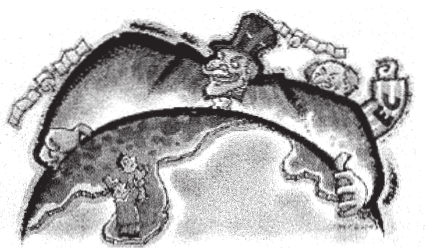
nication, many countries more and more depend on developed country, because they monopolize important information technique and they enact rules quickly.

Western standard should not always become global standard. It is necessary that we introspect method and direction which developed capital countries includ-

ed America lead the world. We should establish independence, be caution constantly and look in independent vision.

By Jeong Min-hee

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Developed countries, especially America, are ruling over the world. They pursue profits by making their standard as a global one.

international organization and compelled other countries to follow the rules of the organization. In 1994 when Genova Uruguay Round was negotiated, we can not help opening farm products market. As a result, we opened the rice market, and afterwards domestic farm products market became difficult. The leaders of negotiation were the developed country, that is to say, America and EU. At that time, they formed a global standard in trade sphere, and already preparing for global standard in service sphere (finance and information communication).

Not long ago, Korea began to go through IMF relief finance. IMF lends money to the bankrupt nation and asked Korea not only for the change of economic structure but our consciousness, too. In addition, most of Koreans think that the country could overcome the economy crisis, if we conform to IMF's demand. Naturally, IMF is indispensable and it help our country economically. However, IMF relief finance means that domain of global standard competition is extended to society and law system as well as technique and

standard. The hegemony of information technique market is depended on nation that standard forms Electronic Commerce (EC) as a global standard. Especially, the thing activity field is work of Internet Commerce (IC) standardization. On July, 1997, America government announced 'global EC plan'. The content of it is that each country government should not set a tax on IC. This plan was accepted as official suggestion of WTO. Also, it took up Internet Commercial(IC) conference of OECD, meeting of APEC and 'global standard council about established information society' of EU. 'Internet Round' will rise like UR which changed the international economy. The reason why America is obstinate lead of nongovernmental is that the great part of big host computer of world is made in America. They take over more than 90 percent of internet information. The IC systems that countries are preparing are a modified form of America's software business, fit for each country's conditions. After all, American IC system becomes the global standard. The 'global

## SEMINAR

### Asian Values in Various Fields

Under the theme, 'Is there Asian value?', this seminar was held at International conference room in Chung-Ang university, 28th of November. This seminar deal with the Asian value in politics, economy, society, and in culture.

First, in the government aspect, the theme was 'the Asian value and democracy', presentation made by Ham Jae-bong, professor of Yonsei university, department of sociology. According to professor Ham's opinion, the fundamental premise was that Korea had succeeded in economical development, and defined, that Korean democracy is anti-free democracy which is based on confucianism. Confucianism was a moralism centering the family, and is a system which devised to solve the troubles. Meanwhile, the West is a society for their own by formed relation through contracts, their government, society, and the individual are each independent. While, the East put importance in community. He evaluated, if the religious problem occurs, or the ideological problem rises, a compromise could not exist. Accordingly, the confucianism democracy could be explained as the major part of the Asia value. Reporting this presentation, Lee Jin-woo, professor of Kye-myung university, agreed on that Asian value strengthens the relation, in the viewing of a individual's human rights unification. But he criticized that the confucianism democracy is impossible in present situation. It is just impossible on the universal value and the cultural foundation. Also he indicated about Ham's opinion saying that, it just compelled the confucianism and the democracy, and the various values and the reality could not be corresponded. In question period, the audience indicated about the theory of social contract which was asserted by pointed Rousseau, Locke, Kant, it could be the opinion of the minority. But because prof. Lee differed to Ham's focus, so their logic was not consistent. And the comment could not understand Ham's opinion.

Second, in economy aspect under the theme of the Asian value and the capitalism, Cho Hye-in prof. of department of sociology in Seokang university, mentioned about the difference in community of the West and the East. While the West economy guar-



A society of philosophical studies

anteed the character of self-control and excluded the other element, which meant doctrine's independent in the christian religion society of the middle ages, and the modernistic meaning was the principle of separation of political matters from economic matters. The East on the other side, pursued the confucianism which originally became separated into religion and the common customs. He evaluated the confucianism community prefer strong but strong government. But the prof. Lee Seung-hwan, from Korea university indicated that prof. Cho utilized the doubtless meaning error, the meaning about centering of the tuning and centering of specialization is very different. In conclusion, centering of the tuning is in the confucianism society and centering of the specialization represents the present Korean society and the cooperation of the tuning and the specialization would be the frame of the future society. Though prof. Cho's major is society, he explained easily and interesting politically, and to correspond his easy explanation, prof. Lee showed new and peculiar view.

Third, in social and culture aspect the theme was about Asian value and feminism. A presentation statement was made by Kim Hye-suk, prof. Elhwa woman's university. The presentation referred to use polite expressions in explaining characteristic of culture in Asia, saying that using polite expressions minimized the troubles in order of being different in grade. But that woman couldn't only have the right in a patriarchal system, but also the duty's accomplishment was compelled. The method seemed to solve the problem, the untied cosmic dual forces. The comment made by Lee Suk-in, prof. of Sungkyunkwan university. She evaluated highly about approaching practical notion, but criticized and constructed the present situation of women's status. But understanding about the tradition would not solve any problems. Also in question period, one audience referred to use polite expression system is just a novel.

The Asian value can be seen in various fields, and very difficult to define its meaning. So this seminar can be highly valued for it has approached to the subject more easily and universal. As the consequence of this seminar, it was considered that through Asian value we can solve the problems in the future. Because it had the method which minimized troubles.

Like other seminars this seminar had to be limited in times. And as a result, the chairman had to cut off between times. Though it didn't have much time in feed backs with the audiences, it has its success in introducing the width of Asian values' range.

By Kim Yoo-nie

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

## ECONOMIC FILE

### Outsourcing, Way for the Companies to Eliminate Bubbles

As a mean to solve financial problems, many companies are introducing an 'Outsourcing' system. This system drove from a 'Competing Theory' which is a system committing building management, marketing, account and etc. to the outside of the company. By separating affiliating companies and departments, a company could get more leaner and meaner by eliminating bubbles. Nike corporation, for example, has been carrying out Outsourcing for a long time. And now, the main branch of Nike only manages designing and marketing while the rest are depended upon other companies around the world. By collecting the managing resources of the world, it achieves the perfect harmony.

In Korea, Outsourcing system was rather unfamiliar. But after the IMF financial relief, Korean companies are now showing interests in this system more and more. Especially, chaebols who used to have only interest in being a bigger company, are now turning their ways to only leaving out the head and body. To prove this, in last June, Samsung Products Company had separated the trading part and made another company, a Comfortable World. The company will

take all the charges in buying airline tickets, faxing reports, fixing official goods and publishing business cards and other errands for the workers in Samsung Product Company.

Receiving commissions. Through the separation, Samsung could rearrange the workers and the organization.

The range of Outsourcing is very wide. In these days Outsourcing has extended to the computer system management bringing much sensations in information and communication circles. Especially the fact that the government and public agencies will introduce this system is heating up the air. Actually the government had implied that it will measure up plans to make it as a law to entrust the computer system management part of public agencies to central departments and local autonomy governments to expert companies early in this year. But there are still lot to be done in

this field like setting the meaning, background in propelling, and the effects when introduced.

Nevertheless, experts warn that Outsourcing cannot always be a solution. Above all, Outsourcing could be misused as a mean to layoff workers. While working through Outsourcing, it is inevitable for the separating part and departments to be closed and as a result, the existing workers would lost their job. Because of this, the workers had expressed their opposition immediately which would be an obstacle through out. Also, even though the committing side could work on the core business, side effects like unable to adjust the rapid information technology could be arose. And since Korea is taking its first step in Outsourcing, it is foreseen that collision while talking over the service price and contract basis will be unavoid-

**By separating affiliating  
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able.

Therefore, to succeed in Outsourcing, there are several preconditions. First, it is a necessity too share informations between the cooperating and mother companies. Rockhill Martin Corporation, for instance, composes global network in first hand to share any informations less it should change plans in process. Second, keeping cooperating companies near as much as possible is needed. This helps to reduce its expense. So it is more efficient in local Outsourcing than global Outsourcing. Lastly, the cooperating company should be an expertise in Outsourcing. Since it is very hard to find appropriate company that fits the need of the commissioning companies.

Though it will help many companies which have financial difficulties, professionals advise to be cautious for when one depends on Outsourcing wholly, the companies' secret can get out and could have difficulties in accumulating know-

Theory & Critique Section



Drama  
ReviewStanding against Nature  
Leads to Frustration

## I. Introduction

'Caligula' have been named a legitimate drama of present-day life. Albert Camus, representative existentialist writer and philosopher completed this masterpiece, which was modeled after the Adolph Hitler in 1938. He planned to play the leading role in the drama, but his plan was frustrated, and Gérard Philipe was in the lead when the drama opened in 1945. In his works, 'The First Man' and 'The Rebel' in the pre-World War II era and 'The Myth of Sisyphus' (critical essay), 'The stranger (novel)' and 'Caligula' (drama) in the post-World War II era, he dealt with despair and gave vent to his outlook on the world. He pursued the absurdity of life with tenacity and the name of 'Caligula' his in that pursuit.

Foreign and back street troupes held the stage in the past, the stage is performed by a full-scale troupe, 'The Echo' for the first time. This drama is faithful in the substantial work which is used by philosophical language that make people find the truth themselves, comparing with others.

A human's despair sink deeply into this book here and there, so that we can feel the young rebellious Camus' marks. From now on, The Argus intends to examine how did the drama was performed and what would like to say to the audience and how much was the theme delivered.

## II. Caligula

Caligula is a existed Roman emperor. The name, 'Caligula' isn't his real name. It means 'combat boots'. In history Caligula was a mad emperor who was captivated by lunacy, but in drama Caligula pretend to be mad and sees the absurdity around him and the world through clear self-consciousness. Since he goes through the death of Drisula who was his sister and mistress at the same time, acts like a mad crying out "Man is mortal, so unhappy". He mocks at nobles by queer logic and sophism, kills people blindly, and is worshipped while fancies himself. Neverthe-

less, his former mistress, C/Esionia follows him without reason.

Finally nobles including Cherea who believes human's reason, plot a murder. Caligula's friend, Scipion turns down in participating the conspiracy through deep understanding of Caligula, even though his father was killed by Caligula, and bear the emperor hatred. On the other hand, Caligula already know that he will be killed. He didn't care about Hélicon's advice about intrigue of nobles. It was not until he choke C/Esionia who follows his insanity faithfully and come to feel the perfect loneliness.

Caligula kill himself who is in the mirror which was broken by him. He suffers from a dagger stroke by nobles including Cherea and breathes his last breath. While he opposite against the nature, consequently, kill himself who is a nature itself.

Most remarkable peculiarity of this piece is that it describes an original substantial work about modern petty bourgeois' life by philosophical language.

## III. Inside the drama

Point of the criticism is Caligula in the end. He is too focused that other characters cannot be seen in this play. The most rational man in the drama, Cherea, is more withered than any other in particular. Exclusively, using philosophical language is also clumsy which makes the pace of the play too rapid. Consequently, we can't catch the scene unless we pay good attention to her; audience may not understand the real meaning of the words and cannot seize the current. Caligula's mental change also isn't revealed in the drama. If it communicates naturally at least, There's no problems in the point of a guess at the theme. It seems to play just as a poor Shakespeare's drama. The representation of ending also is wanted, if we take a view of transmission of meaning.

First, the performance of Caligula possesses an intenseness not a sneer. This performance makes delivering of the significance. But effects are attracted as one of

the noticeable parts. The color of costume and stage is mostly black, which means 'death'. It also explains characters to take other colors like purple, green, white and

on the contrary, the leading characters are prioritized

## IV. Overall review



The Echo

so on as well. In addition, Owing to adjusting the original to a little theater, the play makes audience feel the insufficiency as compared with the original. The deletion of a five-minute dialogue between Caligula and Scipion in the second act is hard to be understood. The omission from a three-hour voluminous work with 30 actors and actresses was rated an excessive measure. The majority of audience might feel oppressed by reason of a limited space of activity. Standing attendants on the stage,

'Caligula' don't show the Rome, as before Camus wrote to the preface, "I don't need a visual Rome". The exterior equipment was excluded from the center of the heart. The drama expresses that human being always want to master God, nature and breaks himself down through Caligula's philosophical suicide 'Caligula' is difficult to understand and a serious play rarely in the present when easy plays are major. Because it needs to take efforts to search for recognition about absurdity of life from Camus' philosophical language.

This drama, 'Caligula' doesn't focus on violence and sex not like other performed 'Caligula'. This fact separates this drama from others 'Caligula' which performed on the feast to the eye. A defect of this 'Caligula' is short of speech ability which is important to this play. This play connected to our chaos reality in terms of Mammomonism, negligence of human life and sexual corruption. Caligula's anxiety and despair is ours, which is greeting the twenty first century under the IMF. His agony between life and ideal left a mystery by an abnormal idea which refuses human.

By Kook Soo-yl  
Reporter of Culture Section

## OVERVIEW

Everyone Is Equal,  
So Be Fair

On the 3rd of December, the Ministry of Health and Welfare and several concerning civil organizations will publish the Human Rights Charter of Handicapped People with the celebration of World Handicapped People's Day. The basic idea of this charter is that the disabled also has the rights to pursue happiness and has the human dignity and value. By contenting specifically it expressed that in every shepherd no people should be discriminated by its handicaps.

But if you give a more deep thought, it could be interpreted how much the disabled are discriminated. The rights that are the basic rights every human should have indifferent to physical and mental illness like the rights to receive education, to have jobs, to participate in leisure activities, to live with families, and women handicaps' right to bear and breed childrens and etc. Especially in Korea, it has been more tough to live since the Koreans have strong prejudices of people who are different from them and who has distance from being normal. In the case of how the disabled are treated proves this.

Do you remember the TV program 'Here goes Lee Kyoung-kyu'? Do you remember how Lee has tried to find people who doesn't park in the handicap exclusive parking space and taxi drivers who give them rides and help them get in and out? Through this program, many TV watchers saw how the disabled were neglected and having very hard time in outdoors coming from not only lack of facilities for the handicaps but also from the prejudices.

Besides prejudices of handicaps, Koreans also have biases of foreigners and racially mixed people. Not long ago, one foreigner was arrested for kicking out a taxi driver and driving away. As the man confessed, his temper got ahead of himself for he has been trying over an hour to hold a cab. He is said to have lived in Korea for several years, but whenever he tried to hold a taxi he always had a difficult time. He lastly said that he won't be able to live in Seoul any more when thinking about his future childrens.

People say it is because Koreans have originally excluding characters. But this is not true. In Koreans' basic character, there places 'jung' which has the meaning of both affection and compassion. So when a beggar comes in, people gave out foods and goods even when they didn't have enough. Also being exclusive to the foreigners isn't something inherited by our ancestors. According to the famous 'Relation du Naufrage d'un Vaisseau Hollandais' by Hendrik Hamel who had accidentally drifted to the front of Cheju Island in 1653, it is written that, "People are very generous and kind.... they had given much help to us. No exclusions of foreigners could be seen." But now people are more closed in human relations. While accepting the Western living methods, we earned comforts. However, as the one character of the West, individualism became very common in Korea, which used to have its base on the community. But, as a side effect of wrong accepting, this has brought the human alienation through out the society. As a result, those who are different from normal are discriminated in first hand.

But what is ironical is that when our brothers in overseas get discriminated, people almost go mad angry. When Korean-Japanese are reported to have still discrimination in law, like not having the rights to vote, Koreans criticize how the Japanese are narrow minded. And its the same with the West countries. Our people can't bear any discrimination coming from nationality and race, however, when foreigners, especially from poor countries, come along most of the people consider them dirty and normally neglect them. Koreans are swimming in their unlogical prejudices. They argue that its wrong for other countries to discriminate Koreans while they are doing the same thing. Naturally, we can't criticize someone else when we are making the same mistake.

Koreans need to learn more about being fair to everyone and to approach more to be subjective. And after on the base of this attitude people would have to learn how to accept the existing differences coming from different race, health, and nationalities. Then publication of this charter wouldn't be necessary for it is so obvious. Think it over why we have to go through with such an obvious matter.

By Choi Yun-jin  
Editor of The Argus

Ears  
&  
EyesInterview with Kim Myung-joon  
2nd Labor Film Festival for  
Better Understanding of Labors

The 2nd Seoul International Labor Video and Film Festival was held from November 12th to 15th. Unlike the first labor film festival which was a subsidiary event to the international labor media meeting held in last November, this film festival was held as an independent film festival.

Also while the first time focused on introducing foreign films and videos, this time, by showing 25 domestic and overseas films, it has been organized more appropriately. Virtually, this film festival is considered as the first labor film festival. So The Argus met the representative Mr. Kim Myung-joon of Labor News Production which organized the whole event to hear more specific details about this film festival.

Reporter: What is the object and significance of the 2nd Seoul International Labor Video and Film Festival?

Mr. Kim: Basically, it introduced movies that support labor movements and the struggles of the laborers, not merely showing the labor movement. To be more specific, foreign films for instance, by showing the films of the foreign labors' struggle and life, we can share and understand them. On this basis we can shape the basic frame of worldwide solidarity. And for the domestic films, it has its significant in expressing views in films which really are made by laborers. And by these films, which cannot be seen easily, we tend to develop the labor movement at the same time enriching the film culture.

R: It is said that about 15 foreign films were shown. Didn't you have any difficulties finding cooperation?

Kim: We have a unofficial network with the directors. And there are several other organizations having international solidarity directly and daily. More than half of the films came from that kind of help. Others like Ken Roach and Michael Moore, directors of the participating films and videos—even though we don't have

any networks with them—they understood the object of this event and gave us much help. So unlike other film festivals we received much help from the directors especially in the matter of copyright.

R: Listening to your words things seem to have gone without much difficulty.

Kim: There were several difficulties of course. For a small organization like us it is hard to hold an event with such scale. Like leasing foreign works. Internet had played a big role in this.

no problem at all.

But because we didn't, we had a hard time looking for places to show. The theaters were definitely off of the list so that leaves schools. But then we didn't receive much cooperation from there either. Showing in the Graduate School of Public Health of Seoul National University was only possible with the help of a professor we know.

R: How was the audiences' reaction?

Kim: It was quite good. What we are happy about is that there were many laborers' watching.



Lee Jun-hee / The Argus

Another was, since we had help with the production from the domestic labor media groups, most of them under the labor unions, our staff had to work closely with them in everything from writing scripts to the end of the project. And also we actually received the financial support from only Broadcasting Culture Promotion.

Fortunately we didn't have much problem relating the consultation. We thought that being consulted wasn't the principle so we refused to go through it. But there was

Especially when the films qualified with our educating and organizing work. Those who are considered to have great interest in progressive social movements didn't participate much. But since many works were shown and offered a variety of fun, people who came with not much expectation enjoyed them. That's what the people said through the PC communication (laugh).

R: Comparing with last year, how do you evaluate this festival?

Kim: First of all, the scale was definitely enlarged and the number of viewers increased in both quantity and quality. We see it as a success for it has given a chance to indicate the ways of the festival through the workshop. We had opened it to provide spaces to talk about the labor movement and films as a means to express the struggle and life of the laborers.

R: When first heard, a labor film festival comes as something unusual to us. How are labor film festivals managed in other countries?

Kim: Though their scale is not so small, it is not much reported. In the South African Republic, an international film festival is held by the Ministry of Labor. And in France, certain cities organize festivals every year. It is the same in the U. S., too. Especially in San Francisco, every year the city hosts a labor festival to remember a shot laborer in 1930 and to celebrate the strike struggle. But we have a different concept in introducing various works, such as not only showing the struggles of laborers but also the irrationalities of the society.

R: To become an established festival like those in other countries, do you have any plans?

Kim: First of all on the base we have obtained this year, we are planning to build more in the future. This festival as an event is over, but it is only the beginning of our planning for next year. It is time to check what we have to do now and promise to do better. And for the foreign works, we are planning to strengthen the structure of the network system. We are going to seek not only labor films but films that develop out of the progressive media movement. The next festival will be opened as an extension of this plan.

By Choi Yun-jin  
Editor of The Argus

Heavy Metal  
Is Dead

I thought that 1998 might've put an end to the notorious heavy metal, which used to abuse its good old days up to the early 90's. As a hard-core addict of heavy music, I can hardly forget the last decade when I considered it above all kinds of 'wimpy' pop songs. With the surge of the so-called new rock Alternative, most of these monster bands started packing their bags and heading home.

How about now? Metallica turns pretty 'metallicomic', while Megadeth, Iron Maiden, and the like hang in there with no more anger whatsoever. Only a handful of major bands, such as a rejuvenated Judas Priest and a more red-neck Pantera, still stick to their guns, apart from some die-hard death metal bands. This isn't just a crisis of metal, but quite an end of metal. No doubt about that. What about Korn, Deftones, Coal Chamber, Marilyn Manson, etc. then? If these kinds were metalheads, I couldn't be a metalhead. They are young and bold, for sure. By nature, they are little more than some heavy or gothic punks, not having so much to do with classic heavy metal. If you agree to disagree with me or not, a sort of cruel elegy won't be so bad for the dead metal.

Here are some of these 'black' metalers, who seem to be immortal at the time of this metallic funeral. Let'em bury it. It wouldn't hurt you anymore. Sad but true, ain't it?

\*Cradle of faith "Cruelty and the beast"

(98) - Fans of horror will not be disappointed by the latest offering from this world-class metal act, going beyond more traditional black metal. "Be very afraid of this filthy beast unleashed." -topdogfor-music

\*Old man's child "Ill-natured spiritual invasion" (98) - Currently in tour with Cradle of filth. What's surprising, the vocals on this album was all improvised (not pre-rehearsed) while recording. "Human, behold and await the invasion of ill-natured spirits. And prepare to fall!"

\*Hecate enthroned "Dark requiems and unsilent massacre" (98) - This album has been said to be the most anticipated black metal release of 1998. "Aggressive, epic, monumental, black metal executed with technical prowess and a belief in true evil." - Metal hammer

\*Plus, obituary "Dead" (98) - These Florida death metalers have a live album out, entitled "dead". Most of their previous albums were released in Korea. Definitely worth buying this new one. As a matter of fact, they're all the way from Tampa, Florida. "Death metal will die", they predict. I only hope they won't face the same destiny as Nirvana, whose front man committed suicide. I still remember his saying, "Rock'n roll will never die."

By Kim Tae-hyeong  
The writer is a student in  
GSIAS, North American studies.



## On opening publishing market

# Reconstruction of Publication Needs Before Opening Market

## I. The realities and importance of publishing

The Korean publishing world is falling into a deep mine. The standards of Korean publication, is ranked 10th in the world and Korea referred to an advanced country in terms of publication. But this is simple estimation quantity in terms of numbers and kind of publications. When looked into the process of distribution, many problems are found.

The problems are laid in a feudalistic system, where the rough estimate of circulation, is sent back before the book is read by people. Consequently, many domestic wholesale stores such as *Bomundang* and *Songin Books* collapsed last February. *Bomundang* was especially important, occupying sixty percent of the total wholesale market. It adhered not just to publish books any more, but sold new publications and bestsellers which were dropping in circulation.

Famous publishing companies like *Koryowon*, *Kyomgosa Hansoen* publishing and *Hankyoreh* publishing have collapsed. Petty publishing companies can't announce their demise, because of the impossibility of collecting credit on sales. Thirty percent of bookstores nationwide have closed. New books has decreased to eighty percent since last year. And book selling also decreased to half. Moreover, steady-sellers also has declined. Quarterlies like 'Creation and Criticism' and 'Literature and Society' decreased to two to three hundreds of pages of the quarterly this year. In terms of magazines, as opposed to a reduction in the number of pages, instead the price has risen. Academic magazines stopped publication or reduced circulation and frequency of release. In university, books for teaching materials became scarce and professors and students can't carried out academic activities. The reproduction circulate in bookstore decently. The price hike in imported raw materials makes things worse.

## II. Problems of the publishing world with facing the market opening

In present situation, from coming January first, the Korean publication and magazine market will be open to the world market. Considering the present circumstance, Korean publications won't be able to stand foreign publications from circulating. In this case, first, foreign companies with domestic branches like Oxford, Longman and Edison Wesley, will publish academic books in universities directly or sell books

and designing businesses one linked together and makes several hundred thousands of employments. The shortage of good scenarios is the reason why Korean image industry lacks competitive power. If culture industry isn't based on publication, it will be always subcontractor under foreign countries. A billion of publication industry is twenty billions of other industry.



Owing to the slowdown in sale, many overstocked books are waiting for the returning in a book store.

which written in the Korean language or start up Korean publishing companies. Led by superior capitals and planning, high-priced books like foreign encyclopedias and children's books will make inroads into Korea.

Exclusively published magazines with loyalty will also be taken charge of by foreigners. World-wide book clubs like Bertelsmann and Amazon will encroach upon Korean circulation. The opening may contribute to improving the quality and globalization of Korean books and magazines, but the problem is the weakness of the industry.

Publication involves representative knowledge and an ability to manage things like a venture business. Also relating to publishing, printing, paper manufacturing

Korean writer class is too thin and insufficient for expert writers. It doesn't form deep study of the sphere, whether to publish books in specific sphere. If books of a field sell well, not experts of the field also follow in the field, or it is mass-produced by professional writer who compose in every sphere. Thirty years are usually required in training a competent writer. But it is important to cultivate many writers of individuality and speciality. The writer can satisfy the readers and lead various publication culture.

Many publication companies are devoted to not self-planning and training a writer but plagiarism, overlap and price competition. For example, classics like 'Le Petit Prince' and 'Damian' are reprinted of over fifty companies. At last publisher fabricate to the limit of best seller by making a large purchase. It is necessary for the removal of bubble such as committing high-cost production like a color paper of high quality, the strip of paper and a book jacket. Companies shouldn't be remained as it was before.

Circulation structure is lagging behind sixties. The publishing world is flooded with small-scale wholesalers publishing company. They sprang up with taking the best seller boom in early nineties. Because wholesalers can't deal well with all nationwide bookstore and a publisher deal with many wholesaler, they would pay triple expense. Excessive competition among wholesaler is also a trouble. Most of wholesaler usually sells books at a profit of ten percent. Otherwise on a best seller case, wholesaler sell books at a profit of two to five percent for delivering. Lately

department store and discount store are discounting book prices steeply. In this case, fixed price system of the book will be damaged. Publisher will fix a high price. Many people already worked out a countermeasure. Publishers must feel deeply their responsibility and develop distribution structure which is suitable for Korean style. Even it make slow progress, publisher carry out abolition of bill, distribution of books and collection money through scientific database. They have to reinvest this earning in study of publication. The first step of the solution is making public distribution structure through the reorganization of wholesale dealers.

Writer, publisher and the circulation are for readers. All Koreans can be readers but the reality isn't. Over thirty percent of Korean youth and adult don't read even one book a year. Even so the others of sixty percent have an unbalanced intermittent reading like an entrance examination. This is behavior which get a lift in monotony personality and temporary reading of reader, it also help the constitution of books deformed. It happened to name 'publish pollution'. Books which are resembled to best seller, have mass production. Many readers in some part move to reading of other part.

## III. Summary and conclusion

Synthetically speaking, upbringing of writer, modernization of distribution and removal of bubble in publication needs to be solved. For the purpose of this, government have to form fixed fund for publication immediately. If it deducts 0.1% from a book price, it reserve two billion a year, considering that domestic publishing market holds two trillion. It should turn the recognition that publication is a national investment. The government also should help public library to purchase books of fixed quantity and recompile of a publication budget. Last February it presented countermeasures for support, but the countermeasures didn't have any effects but also depress publishers' expectation. In addition, there is an urgent need for creative effort like training experts on sale and circulation. We shouldn't just want for the process to buy but make readers come and buy.

Weakened publication face a series of misfortunes like IMF. The foundation of studies, science, technology and culture is falling down altogether. Without publication we can't cultivate abilities in the world. Preparing against the market opening, government must act sincerely. Of course, publisher and seller also must effort to do without help. Bookstore shouldn't turn down a book merchandise coupon for cash any more. A small-medium publishing company, succeed in reducing manufacture process and price control.

By Kook Soo-yl

Reporter of Culture Section

## Dating on Sunday



Kim Soo-hyun (23-96)

Kang Yoon-soh/The Argus

## "I want to help with needs of others for I have received from others."

It was very cold day and the wind blew severely. A year has passed since our country underwent IMF relief financing. People still are suffering economically and mentally. Under such a situation, the woman who the reporter met teaches poor children free charge and with an exceedingly warm heart.

Her name is Kim Soo-hyun, a member of *Kongsobang*, a group of university students who volunteer their time to teach elementary and middle-school students for free. The group teaches children whose homes are very poor, and who may not receive enough love because their parents have to work. At *Kongsobang*, they not only teach students but also play with children and prepare meals for them when their parents can't.

The first thing the reporter asked Ms Kim is, how did she start to participate in *Kongsobang*? She said that she wanted to grant others kindness, because she had lived through the generosity of others.

She is teaching Korean, though her major is English Education. In relation to this fact, she recalled that in her middle school days her Korean teacher was a honorable educator. Influenced by him, she decided to be a Korean teacher. Her view of education was also influenced by his idea that teaching must be a method for bringing up the entire human being.

Occasionally she has to struggle, when children talk rudely and didn't associate well with people. Such occasions, she said, deepen her view of education. Meanwhile, she feels embarrassed when boys who live with mother and father in one room don't know how to behave sexually. When children ask her for something to eat because they are hungry, she also feels embarrassed. Her parents object to her activities in *Kongsobang*, saying that she should study because she will be a senior. Nevertheless, she has a clear belief and intends to keep going regardless of outside circumstances.

Ms Kim has taught children for three years and will continue to teach in the future. Since many student volunteers quit after a short term, the reporter wondered, why does she wants to continue? She said, "*Kongsobang* is a part of my life, as much as eating, and there are many things to learn from children." First of all, children are very honest in showing their emotions, opposite to adults who are hypocritical and hide their emotions, she added. Also, she feels it is necessary for adults to take the initiative and set an example. Once she scolded a child and he talked back saying, "teachers are usually late and don't prepare lessons sufficiently."

Then the reporter asked her, what kind of teacher does she want to be? She answered that she wants to respect students and help them to grow socially. Added to this, she said that the Qualifying Exam for Teachers is not a good system, because it does not consider the character of teachers, which is more important than the ability of teachers.

Ms Kim is a very active student, and her campus life is vigorous. She has been a member of *Hansothap*, a group of Korean folk musicians at the College of Education. And when she was a junior, she was the head editor of *Culture of English Education*, which is an information paper of that department. Also, she has been a member of *Deunson*, an organization dedicated to the education of migrant Asian workers in Korea, since in the beginning of the group.

Many university students see extracurricular work as a kind of part time job. However Kim Soo-hyun is a dedicated student who doesn't calculate for her own interests. Throughout the interview the reporter got the impression that she lives enthusiastically with a distinct view of education. Also she is a person of modesty and thoughtfulness. In spite of the piercing cold day, the reporter felt warm because of her tender heart which tries to teach and take care of children unceasingly.

By Jeong Min-hee

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

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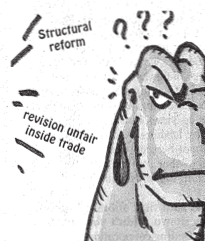
A monster named 'chaebol'



with sharp toes for seniors  
and small & medium enter-  
prises...



...short hands in solving their  
inside problems...



...and deaf ears in listening  
the voices of the government  
and people,  
is a weird monster.