



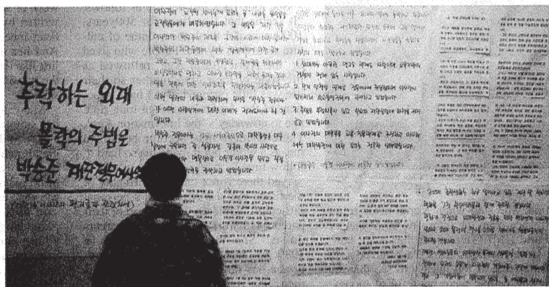
HUFS's Foundation To Be Battlefield - HUFS's Foundation should try to develop HUFS -

A most important incident happened at HUFS during winter vacation. On January 15, Lee Sook-kyong, chief trustee of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) Foundation gave a letter named "Letter to the professors and the school's staffs" to the professors and the school's staff.

The contents are as following:

1. It names many absurdities and arrogations committed by Park Seung-joon, former executive trustee.
2. It withdrew the right of decision Mrs. Lee gave to Mr. Park orally.
3. It demoted Mr. Park as extra-executive trustee.
4. It made other changes to some of the school's staff.

The incident was caused by Park's haughtiness. He entered into the HUFS's foundation just because he is a nephew of Lee Sook-kyong. He was never related with HUFS and had no experience in management of an educational institution. Because of this there have been many occasions of mismanagement of the HUFS's foundation since he became its executive trustee. He has not been interested in HUFS's development and has treated the foundation and HUFS as if it were his private possessions. After he



Absurdities and arrogation of Park Seung-joon evoked responses in HUFSSans. One student is reading the public notice paper in the library.

became the executive trustee, he decided many matters at his discretion. Especially, he filled the board of trustees with his friends and acquaintances. Most of the trustees, six out of eight, are related to him. And in the discussion in the board of trustees, few plans for development of HUFS were ever debated.

Because the foundation hasn't neglected the development of HUFS, the General Students Council(GSC) has been struggling against the foundation since 1992. The GSC has often demanded Park's resignation. Mr. Park, however, always avoided his responsibilities and sup-

pressed the students under his directorship.

According to one of the GSC's executives, the HUFS's foundation has had no interest in developing HUFS since Mr. Park came into power in 1987. Park slashed the budget of funds transferred from foundation. He didn't build any buildings in Imun campus till 1996. In 1992 and 1993, about 2000 students participated in strikes called to demand improvements from Park's administration. "We got many agreements," said the GSC executive. "The copper plate in front of the library which is used for

posting students' grievances is a good example.

The GSC insisted that all the trustees of the foundation should withdraw from the management. But, it is, in fact, impossible to remove all the trustees. So, we demanded Mr. Park's withdrawal, because he is the principal offender blocking HUFS's development. The GSC will continue to watch the absurdities of the foundation and demonstrate against the foundation, if the foundation doesn't try to develop HUFS.

And we will demand that the next president of HUFS should not seek to please the foundation but should work for HUFS's development.

In the last part of the letter, "Letter to the professors and the school's staff", Mrs. Lee expressed her thought about how she will act in place of Park.

She wrote "I just want to develop HUFS and to rebuild the foundation with the thought of the founder, Mr. Kim Heung-bae. I will surrender my private desires and will try to develop our school. I decided that I will take charge of the management of HUFS till HUFS has a sound foundation. And the foundation will not decide important matters arbitrarily. I promise you that the HUFS's foundation will try to be a good example to other private foundations."

All HUFSSans could find her resolution for HUFS's development in her letter. But, some wonder that is her real thought. All HUFSSans wish that her thought would be sincere.

Finally Kim Dae-jung Reaches Highest Office



The Chosen Ilbo

President Kim called for the national solidarity to overcome the economic crisis.

The regime of Kim Dae-jung was started with the inauguration which was held in the front of National Assembly on 25, February. Kim Dae-jung was inaugurated as the 15th president through the presidential oath. And President Kim declared the opening of the people's government through "harmony and takeoff" in his inaugural speech. He emphasized the historical meaning of the transfer of power and called for the national solidarity to overcome the economic crisis and accented the parallel development of democracy and market economy, the pursuit of politics dictated by the people and the creation of the information-based society. And he urged North Korea to open dialogue with the South to provide national reconciliation.

cooperation and exchange between the divided Korea. If necessary, Seoul is ready to exchange special envoys with Pyongyang and held a summit.

The opening of Kim Dae-jung's regime has meaning that the first peaceful transfer of power in 50 years from the ruling party to the opposition. These transfer of power is a turning point in the history. As he said in the inaugural speech, Korea society should establish the equilibrium development of democracy and economy. Besides Kim's government should recover the worse relation of North Korea and South, the government eventually come to realize the unification of Korean Peninsula.

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Freshmen Step Forward to Campus Culture

Imun Campus

The HUFS' General Students Council (GSC) held an orientation workshop for freshmen of Imun Campus at Condominium Chungju Kota in Chungju, Chungchong Province, from February 18 to 20. About 1900 students participated in the orientation workshop. The attendance was larger than that of last year. Though the departure was delayed a little, the general event wasn't delayed too much.

On the first day of the program, Colleges of Occidental Studies, Oriental Studies, and Education had organized all programs individually by the departments. Other Colleges' programs were held at the level of colleges.

The main event which the GSC prepared was held on the second day of the program at auditorium of the condominium. The event was divided into three

parts. Park Bo-yeon (announcer of FBS) and Lee Sang-gun (the president of Dong-a-ri Union) were MCs of the event.

In the first part, there were addresses of welcome by the upper classmates and graduates, performance of Chongnyon (singing group), Shinsaebyok (dancing group), kyongdang (Korean folk military arts), sonsorisem (group of the finger language), and pungmulpa (group playing Korean folk music). The freshmen watched the film introducing dong-a-ri's using images.

In the second part, under the rubric of 'Connection with Campus Culture', freshmen was briefed on many aspects of campus life. They also learned some songs and dances of campus. They were given a chance to think about student movement, which is one of the most important thing in campus life.

The freshmen orientation ended with

the inauguration of the new student presidents of the six colleges, Dong-a-ri Union, the GSC president and vice president. In this ceremony, the GSC vice-president said that freshmen should be responsible for their deeds.

As the space of the auditorium was limited, the event was delayed about two hours. Some students had to wait for a long time for the events to begin.

Wangsan Campus

The orientation workshop for freshmen of Wangsan campus will be held under the slogan of 'Love for nation and creation of hope' from March 4th to 6th. Unusually the place of orientation is different by each college and student's parents will take part in. Those are the pledge of 19th General Students Council (GSC). The places are like this: the college of European and American studies -

Dinrae, Kangwon province, the college of Asian and African studies & the college of Humanity - Sodanggol around Mt. Sokri, the college of Natural Science & the college of Information and Industrial Science - Hawyang youth hostel around Mt. Sokri, the college of East European studies & the college of Trade and Economics - Kapyong, Kyonggi province.

After All participants will be together in only the first day event, orientation will be progressed by each college. On the first day, central performance will be held in Chamsil Fencing Stadium. And all through this orientation, Freshmen will be take part in 'Culture School' by Dong-a-ri Union. GSC expected that about 2500 students will participate in this orientation workshop.

Come and Join Us! Be our 61st cub-reporter

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OPINION

The Argus

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Editorial

Kim, Crisis Makes Chance

After two months of power-overtaking-session, the president-elect Kim Dae-jung finally threw away his long label 'elect' on February 25. Unfortunately, however, he had to be burdened against his will with national bankruptcy. Rising of price, post-war historic record of unemployment rate and falling down of lots of national enterprises, due to exchange rate jumping by sudden-exposed foreign exchange shortage; what we call 'International Monetary Fund (IMF) cold wave' — national troubles overall like this dared to get to the poor position that made South Korea's holy sovereignty to be shared with a group of hot money dealers. President Kim and all Koreans are at loss.

President Kim often mentioned regarding the national difficulties nowadays, that 'the crisis makes the chance'. Clearly but indirectly his statement must be indicating his caution about the conservative reactionary powers in South Korea, and requesting that they become aware of their wrongs and carry out positive reform by themselves. Along with that, radical movements that perceive the falsehood of bourgeois capitalist ideology and should break down the false economic system, is more comprehensive. This means the leader and the people could have something in common together. These recent social atmosphere, in other words, the public opinion, must be able to give the leader much help. And president Kim should clearly understand the cause that made Korea's economic structure loose and decayed.

Till now since the Korean War, South Korean economy has been constructed with the exclusive capitalist model that was U.S. capitalism-oriented. The force shaped up by those system we call the financial clique, 'Chaebol' in Korea, not just big enterprises. To them, any ethics of business or even protestant ethics, could not be found. By trust, cartel and monopoly in market, and by collusion, rebate and lobbyist in politics, they unlimitedly accumulated huge capital into the giant family system. As much as that, they stressed the one-sided sacrifice of labor and common people, and used such a huge public money in expanding their business in scale and shape.

These nose economic craze of *Chaebol*, who would show off the contribution to rapid economic growth of South Korea, weakened the national competitiveness in international market and bubbled up into the giant economic development in public, as well as neglected the basis producing class, and stimulated the common people's consumption drive.

The conservative reactionaries in political world also made an extreme role in the national economic deadlock. The word above means real authoritarians who bluffed people into believing that they were democrat. They carried on accumulating the gains, extending their power to businessmen. They run the corrupt government with forming the political clan, harassed the press and the critical group, and denied the reunification through the Korean Federal System. Even the public officials followed those group in spreading corruption, and operated the public administration for their own gains.

Kim Young-sam comprehensively inspected the public officials for unjust dealings and accumulation of bribes, not long after coming to office in 1992. At that time the scale and the number of corrupt public officials made people very much shocked certainly. It was as good as a stream of pus from the infected wounds.

In five years of his term president Kim should make efforts to clean these conservative reactionaries and dissolve the exclusive financial monopolies. People put the unique significance on the first peaceful government-shuffle in modern history of South Korea, but it will be no better than former government under the condition where the authoritarians prevail over the real democrats no matter who the ruling or opposition party is. What makes the difference? It is often very difficult to find out. President Kim, in being aware of the reactionaries, should pay attention to the press and other channels of public. To carry out his job properly, he should be hearing and seeing at first hand, for that persons close to the president may filter away the truth. And by making the access of people to the president more easily, president Kim needs to have a partnership with social democratic movement. If this feedback between leader and people is kept on, the leader can stay away from dictatorship, and without doing so, however he may intend to reform something, he can do nothing, only to isolate.

All people quietly look forward to the new president's reforms.

Visit to Park Wan-suh

"My Hometown Taught Me Humanities"



Choi Yun-jin/The Argus

'Pakjukgol'. It is her birthplace. A small and silent village in *Kapung, Kyonggi* province gave birth to Park Wan-suh, a novelist with simple and warm image. Her literary works make us feel a rural atmosphere like the smell of boiled rice in *Kamasot* (Korean cauldron). All of these are Mrs. Park's literary world made by *Pakjukgol*. She also said that her home is same as her mother. Mrs. Park pined for home will move back to country on April finally. She feels that city never harmonize with her. "I want to live stepping soil, raising flowers and growing some vegetables at the garden..... I want to live the rest of life in there."

She said that her merits such as her tolerance, sympathy, love are affected by rural, one community but her demerits are made by urban life. In her home, she was felt in a guilt feelings though waste of a grain of boiled rice. But, in city, her heart is getting hurt whenever people too much waste anything easily.

And she added the sympathy of rural in her childhood also did not found in the city. And she said, "To bestow a sympathy is not difficult. In my childhood, though just put one more spoons on the table, that was the sympathy and love for others. But, today, I don't know why people like ostentation."

Mrs. Park pointed out today economy crisis in Korea is also caused by ostenta-

tion. She said when Korea takes relief finance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) her friend has ever said, 'Serve you right.' Mrs. Park agreed with her friend. "I felt uneasy to see that the young people were wasteful of money. What enjoy the comforts of life is good, but we have been had too much bubble in our life all these days, I think."

So, how was the life of poor period in our country? She said as follows. "We didn't always save only on anything because we lived in poverty. At that time, we coped the poverty with 'the love of sharing'. Now, however, sympathy and tolerance toward others are disappeared and I feel people are getting indifferent. These are hard times."

Mrs. Park has been practiced love and favor to the poor working as friendship envoy of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

In fact, our country received many grant-type aid from foreign during the Korean War when many children had starved to death. She said now is the time when we help others because our country has changed from the aided country to the aid country. 'The children of the times our country received aid from other country has become the leading part in Korean economy. People received benefit should repay it. Moreover, love for the human is standing

above the national boundary, isn't it?" And, even though our country is facing economy crisis but saving and aid are entirely different, she added.

She experienced hard times of Korea such as period under the Japanese imperialism, the Pacific War, the Korean War and the times under *Yushin* (the political system of military authorities dictatorship in Korea) as the generation of her age done.

She look back last her life as follows. "It seems that I've lived for 500 years, 1000 years if I think the volume of culture went past by me. People who lived in 'the Agricultural Age' followed as life-style of their grandmother so their life was little changed. But I have experienced the Agricultural Age long time ago to nowadays 'the Information Age'. These changes may become benefit to me, as a writer but it made me so hard to follow time."

And there is not only the difficulty of the times but also Mrs. Park's personal difficulty. "Children dying ahead of their parents is hard to endure as all parents do so." She had lost the only son in 1989. She went on talking with difficulty she has never prayed as extreme as then. She is a Catholic. She has had the religion over 40 years old but she was not so sincere at that time. Now, however, the religion is great power to her. In particular, when she was faced with the death of her son, she was more dependent on religion.

She suffered severely at first because she didn't hear an answer from God in spite of extreme pray. But no answer made her found the power in herself rather than getting powerless. As agreed with what one says 'silence itself is God', she said, after that, she was set free from tenacity of old times.

Real toughness means people continually trying to overcome suffering when they face it. She said peacefully that she

think *Pakjukgol*, her home gave toughness to her. Her particular affection for her home is express on 'The *Mimang* (unforgettable)', her work. This work is one of works she set high value on. So, expressing this novel as 'dedication for home', she want to take love steadily without vogue.

And also she value 'The *Namok* (tree)', her maiden work. It is because this novel is not written by asking of work or written concerning criticism but written by passion for literary and pure heart indeed. She love to girlish feeling. And her many works make reader feel just like experience of Mrs. Park herself, the reason is unvarnished girlish feeling she has.

Many people says Mrs. Park Wan-suh has simple life, calm and warm literary style, and first of all feeling as our grandmother. So her fans have loved her literary world for a long time. Because of her who never liked large scale, what she wish to young people is not big. She said as a grandmother saying her to granddaughter and grandson, "I want young people to not regard physical labor as humble job. And I hope that they work in their house, not try to get job only outside. I heard middle school students render service to get good marks. This situation made me felt bitterly. How they know the meaning of service without knowing their mother's housework is hard?"

she who is facing to move back to rural said, "I like the fact I am getting old because it seems that my spirit is getting more pure." and added that if she move, she will live happy as combine written work with physical labor. She already looked happy.

"We didn't always save only on anything because we lived in poverty. At that time, we coped the poverty with 'the love of sharing'. Now, however, sympathy and tolerance toward others are disappeared and I feel people are getting indifferent."

By Yoon Se-kyong
Associate Editor of News Section

Special Contribution

Time To Make Renaissance of HUFs



Oh Seung-hoon

Our university is missing seniors who leave beloved campus to prepare for new start. But we don't have to sad any more, because we have new hope. The hope is freshmen who preparing for new start in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFs) instead of their seniors. In spite of this expectation, real world is not so good. In reality, someone said "I can't bear any more the economic pain in the times of disgraced International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement." Many people suffer from the pain instead of IMF's carrot (in other words, a rise of the price of goods, fear of being fired, the difficulty of rehiring and getting a job, reduction of income, etc). And then, what is the cause of these economic pain? Is it because most people, especially, labor and farmer who always have worked without any complaints, have been lazy?

These grounds of economic crisis come from the false administration of Kim Young-sam's regime, bad conscious of the privileged class and chaebol. In reality, government didn't

strengthen our economic structure in the situation of developed countries give pressure to our domestic market imperatively under the theory of 'Open Economy'. Besides, *chaebol* bribes politician instead of clarifying the management. Therefore, if we don't break up chaebol which is responsible for the current national default and share all pains without reform, it brings about another economic crisis.

On the other hand, there was a great surprising accident of change in our campus. It seems to the external 'Power game' between Park Seung-joon who is a extra-executive trustee in our campus and Lee Sook-kyong, a chief director of foundation. In particular, Park Seung-joon and his families have been controlled HUFs for ten years substantially. When he had been the executive trustee, he have accumulated his wealth with the high-ranking position. For example, he have appropriated the fund of campus and counterfeited official documents. Therefore the chief criminals of ruining HUFs is Park Seung-joon former executive trustee and his families. It needs to punish these people through this opportunity, for 7,000 HUFsSans to concentrate their efforts on making renaissance of HUFs.

There was a saying in Korea "Where there is a will, there is a way." Now, the General Students Council (GSC) hopes the renaissance of HUFs. And to accomplish these purpose, it needs not only the efforts of GSC but 7,000 HUFsSans' union toward the renaissance of HUFs.

The writer is
the president of 32nd Imun GSC

- Correction -

In the last top news report 'Oh, Ko Won Election of 32nd, 18th GSC', its headline was misspelled. So The Argus corrects '18th' to '19th'. And also the theme of in-depth report of News section in 'Inside', 'Evaluation of 31st, 17th GSC' was mistyped. So The Argus corrects '17th' to '18th'.

And The Argus corrects 'voting result : 3206 HUFsSans' in the sentence of the

top news report to 'voting result : 3503 HUFsSans'.

And in the favor article of International section, the writer's name was misspelled, too. The Argus corrects 'Park Sook-heon' to 'Park Soo-heon'.

The Argus expresses the regret for the errors and apologizes to Wansang General Students Council (GSC), prof. Park and HUFsSans.

Announcement

The Argus reshuffled its staff positions for the new semester.

Kim Hun (EC-95), the former head editor, Kang Sung-sil (E-95), the former educational director and Cho Ki-ryong (L-96), the former editor of Theory & Critique section left the desk. The Argus thanks them for their efforts.

As for the new editorial consultant Yoo Young-woon (C-93) and Yoon Sung-il (F-94) took the place.

Lee Sang-jin (J-96), the former editor of International section has been promoted the position of head editor. Kim Yoon (FE-96), the former editor of Culture section has been promoted to the position of educational director.

Three associate editors have been promoted to the position of editor. They are Kim So-yeon (IR-96); Theory & Critique section, Lee Jun-hee (F-96); News section and Son Eun-sung (L-96); National section.

Five reporters have been promoted to the position of associate editor. They are Choi Yun-jin (TH-97), Kang Yon-sob (L-97) and Yoon Se-kyong (M-97); News section, Sohn Sung-hyun (IR-97); International section, Sung Kuk-hwan (EC-97); National section.

Two cub-reporters have become full-fledged reporters of The Argus after 5 months of training. They are Ahn Sa-yi (E-97); Culture section and Seo Jeong-hwa (C-97); International section.

And the name of City section changed to National section.

The new staffs of The Argus promise you to do best to report clear and fairly the ideas of HUFsSans.

CAMPUS

Buried Principle of Equality

-No facilities for the handicapped in campuses-

Introduction

We're now all taking new steps forward to new year and new semester. It would mean a new start for everyone, especially the freshmen. They would all now be eager to start off new life in campus after going through hard times struggling to enter university. No one denies the belief that only those who had studied hard has the right to enjoy. But this saying is only right when the chance was given equal to everyone basically. In other words, equal in studying circumstances.

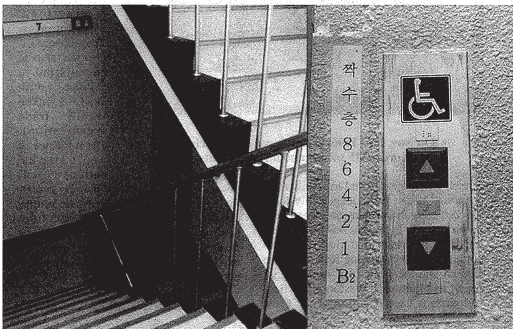
According to figures, about four million people in Korea are handicapped people. That is nearly ten percent of nation's total population. Even so, those who go on to the university are extremely minor. There could be many reasons to that but summarizing up the two big reasons, one is that it's hard to complete with ordinary students without any special treatments and the other is that the universities don't have special facilities for the disabled. To overcome the former reason, some of the universities are carrying out a system: the Special Screening Test (SST). But even those schools have not prepared anything in terms of the facilities for the disabled. So the Argus is willing to go over with the welfare of the handicapped in universities and to see where the problem lies.

II. Irresponsibility of Universities

Before moving further, the exact definition and the object of the SST must be explained first. The definition of the SST is just the same as the word tells you. The SST is a system to provide advantages in university administration for the handicapped. For example, when a handicapped person wishes to enter a university which has the SST in order, he or she could be allowed to enter if one is qualified for the admission requirement that is mostly like 'someone who is inside of the 20% in the university entrance examination'. Of course the selected students are picked supernumerary, when the meaning of the SST is to realize the equality by discriminating controversially. Since 1995, when the Ministry of

Education first had brought up the SST, the number of schools adopting it is increasing year after year. At first there were 106 places open for the handicapped, offering chances for them through the SST, and 191 places in 1996, 213 in 1997, and for this year about 1408 places opened their doors all over the

country. But unlike the increasing number of schools who are operating the SST, nothing has changed in facilities so far. This is where the problem lies. There are totally 33 universities now operating the SST. But the schools' facility hasn't changed. The facilities would probably mean installing elevators and wheelchair lift inside the tall building, slant roads for the wheelchair, installing toilet and telephone booths for the wheelchairs. It may seem much, but when you start it by taking step by step, the facilities could be managed in no time. The wheelchair lift could be the first step since it is the major reason that the handicapped person could not even dream of learning at the university. Installing the wheelchair lift in a four story building, for example, costs normally about 60 million won. Of



The notice besides the elevator for the handicapped says it only operates to even numbered floors. How can the handicapped in wheelchair get to 7th floor?

an elevator lift, it costs about 70-80 million won, including all the engineering works. According to a staff of 'the Society for the Disabled' there really isn't any school with perfect facilities for the handicapped. He said, "The best equipped school is Yonsei University, if I have to mention one. But there are still much to be worked and if it weren't for the handicapped students' struggle to obtain their right to study in equal circumstances, there wouldn't have been much difference when compared to the other schools". As for the Yonsei University, the handicapped students have come a long way. They now have formed a group, consisting of both handicapped and non-handicapped students, called *Guernica*, to protect the rights to study and to demand provision of facilities to the school authorities. The chairman of *Guernica*, Lee Min-young, says that it has changed since the struggle against the school and there weren't any help till then.

IV. Ministry of Education sits back with their arms folded

The worse appears when it comes to the Ministry of Education. Handicapped people are saying that the SST is not the best solution. They are saying that it could be best when there isn't any activated special education for the disabled. They are claiming that the Ministry of Education is to be blamed. The schools are also whining that it's hard to get the construction started due to the expensive costs and the limited budget and since there is no financial support from the Ministry of Education. While the Ministry of Education just protests that the SST was just a matter of encouragement and whether to take it or not. And they also said that it is the school's business whether they have the facilities equipped or not. And about the absence of the special education for the disabled they remained silent. It is only seen that the Ministry of Education is buck-passing to universities when it is the Ministry of Education's responsibility to take action.

V. Conclusion

Owing to the economic crisis every student knows that the universities are also in the bad situation. But what has to be done, has to be done. In HUFs the total budget is approximately 79 billion 935 million won in 1997. But when you see that the school is mostly run with the tuition fee (the tuition fee takes up about 72.7% of whole incomes), the foundation must donate more to school. Also for the Ministry of Education, it's time for them to take an action. The saying that 'Equality for all' should now be realized. If a school is willing to carry the SST on, there should be some financial help from the Ministry of Education. And when giving the support, of course the investigation should be done to see whether the school has the willingness or not and whether they are merely looking for the money. But apart from all this financial support, the recognition of the handicapped's problems should be widespread basically. They are same human beings as most of the ordinary people; they just happen to have a handicap. They have the same right to study in the same comfortable circumstance. Installing facilities may make a tight budget but let's try one by one. Then someday the whole campus would be well equipped. Well equipped for the handicapped people to learn in same line with the rest of us. Remember, in front of God everyone is equal.

III. In HUFs' case

In Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFs)'s case, the school doesn't have any system like the SST. Its problem is as serious as the schools who are operating the SST without any preparation. In HUFs and other schools who do not even have the system of SST are basically cutting out the handicapped people's chance to learn. Concerning that HUFs is a very special school which gives the opportunity to learn unique languages like Arabian, Thai, Malay-Indonesian, Indian and etc., the languages that could be only learned at HUFs along with Pusan University of Foreign Studies, the possibility of cutting out the chances are high. Even so, the school authorities explain that the school is not basically cutting the chances and that the handicapped people are always welcomed as long as they can manage to enter after competing with the non-handicapped and as long as they could manage through going up the high and stiff

Lee Sook-kyong, the chief trustee of the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFs)'s Dongwon Foundation handed the professors and the school's staffs a printed statement on January 15. It was part of the most troublesome problem nowadays in HUFs. The issue makes HUFs, including the professors and the school's staffs, fall into disorder. At stake is the term of office of the chief director, whose position is being threatened. Park Seung-joon, the man Mrs. Lee had nominated as an executive trustee acting on her behalf is now seeking to replace the chief trustee of the foundation. Some students may think that isn't important to them. But the trouble is, obviously, very important to all the people related with HUFs. Mr. Park Seung-joon is criticized for having paid no attention to the development of the school and for not having invested much. The investment of foundation and the development of HUFs are inseparably related, and both are essential for the well-being and the future of HUFs.

Then, who should be responsible for the incident? Mrs. Lee Sook-kyong?

Mr. Park Seung-joon? The answer would be that both are responsible. However, the three main body of HUFs: the students, the professors, and the school's staffs also bear responsibility on the issue. It is because the three main body didn't defeat the irrational policy of the HUFs' foundation under Mr. Park's directorship.

Mr. Park was given a position within the HUFs' foundation in 1984 just because he is a nephew of Lee Sook-kyong. It was unreasonable from the beginning. After he participated in the management of the foundation, HUFs had begun to go to ruin. Park slashed the budget of fund transferred from foundation and expanded the management beyond his power, the development of Wangsan campus being a good example. Since he came into power of the foundation, very few HUFs could anticipate the development of HUFs. In this situation, the professors didn't struggle

against the foundation, claiming that it was a personal family affair within the foundation. Nor have they once demanded policy change of the foundation. And the school's staffs didn't do so, either.

The General Students Council (GSC) have always struggled against the foundation, especially, concerning the lack of financial support transferred from foundation, and other absurdities of the foundation. Most of HUFs know that HUFs have one of the worst foundation among the private universities and the foundation didn't invest their money in school. But most students, unfortunately, didn't struggle against HUFs' foundation. A few students demonstrated against the foundation. The fact has blocked up the development of HUFs.

The new president of HUFs will soon start his mission. He shouldn't seek to please the foundation. He should rather help the students to study, care about the welfare of students, and develop HUFs with the support of all HUFs.

The students, the professors, the school's staffs should have

the eyes to watch the foundation's movement, and the mouth to speak out the faults of the foundation and to ask for improvement. The foundation should have the ears to hear the voice of all the HUFs, trying to eradicate the faults.

On June 3rd, 1997, an event called 'The attending day of the second level of HUFs' was held at Hotel Seoul Hilton. All the participants wanted to develop HUFs.

Now is the time all HUFs should demand innovation and reform for HUFs' development from the foundation. Until now, such HUFs merely included the students attending HUFs, but one needs to redefine HUFs as including all the people who is related with HUFs including the professors and the school's staffs.

By Lee Jun-hee
Editor of News Section

Campus Briefs

Physical Examinations for Freshmen



On February 24-26, there were physical examinations for freshmen. The freshmen of college of Occidental studies were examined on February 24, the freshmen of college of Oriental Studies, Law, and Education were examined on February 25. And freshmen of college of Social Science and Business Administration were examined on February 26. The students of Inun Campus were checked up at Sanitary Hospital. The students of Wangsan campus were checked up at Inha Hospital in Sungnam.

Graduation for 2843 HUFs

On February 27, there was the 44th conferment of a degree ceremony at the auditorium in Humanities building of Inun Campus. 2639 students were given bachelor's degree this year. And 188 students were given master's degree, 16 students were given doctor's degree.

Welcoming Ceremony to be Held

An outdoor welcoming ceremony for the freshmen will be held on the parking lot in 1998 on March 2. As that of last year, the students of Inun Campus will be on the parking lot in the morning and those of Wangsan campus will be on the open theater in the afternoon.

Reporter's Note

Welcome to Alcohol University?

There was an orientation workshop for freshmen of Inun campus from February 18 to 20 in Chungjin. The purpose of orientation workshop is to get freshmen adjust to the college culture and learn from the seniors what a campus life is like. The General Students Council (GSC) worked hard to accomplish these purpose. So they informed freshmen of *dong-a-ri* in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFs) and what freshmen want to know.

Though the GSC made an effort to see something like college culture, some accidents made the GSC's effort in vain. One of some accidents was false liquor culture.

On the first day of orientation, as soon as every program had ended, there was a problem with the false liquor culture. A freshman of French department fell from the 2nd floor of condominium to the ground, but fortunately, he didn't get hurt severely.

Although this accident was due to that freshman's negligence, the fundamental cause was seniors' false thought about orientation workshop and false liquor culture in campus. If the freshman had fallen from higher than 4th floor, probably he have died. In reality, a freshman in Yonsei University died from overdrinking at the orientation for freshmen on last February 18. Also, at last year, a freshman in Chungnam University died from same cause. And some seniors who had given drinks to the freshman was found guilty.

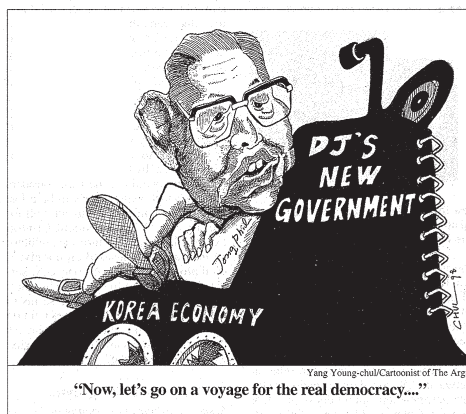
What does 'college culture' mean? 'College culture' is really 'liquor culture'? A few students (in particular,

seniors) say that liquor culture is only one of college culture. But they didn't act so, they act as liquor culture is all of college culture. Of course, the reporter don't deny that liquor culture plays a positive role. For example, drinking together makes the relationship between seniors and freshmen more familiarly. But the important thing is not drinking itself but familiarity between seniors and freshmen. They forgot what is the core of college culture. The reporter thinks that the core of college culture is freedom and search of the truth.

Now new semester will be started. And many events for freshmen will be held. Of course, it is natural to drink in the events. The reporter don't want to say 'No Drinking'. But the reporter hopes freshmen know why we drink liquors and liquor culture is not all of college culture.

On the other hand, seniors should inform freshmen why they drink liquors and what is the real college culture, not force freshmen to drink. Because what seniors force freshmen to drink must be convention, and the convention must be broken. So seniors should assume the role of breaking the convention. The reporter want to say "We entered into the HUFs to know what a campus life is like, only not to be entertain." Clearly speaking, liquor culture is not all of college culture, only as the means to maintain campus life.

By Kang Yon-sob
Associate Editor of News Section



Yang Young-chul/Caroonist of The Argus
"Now, let's go on a voyage for the real democracy..."

INTERNATIONAL



Should They Operate with Dull Messer?

-IMF've come rather to make things worse than to save economic crisis-

I. Introduction

Recently Asia's economic slowdown is spreading rapidly. Last year Thailand got a \$17 billion aid package, and Indonesia will get about \$43 billion. South Korea initially asked for \$20 billion, but will now get about \$55 billion. The fund has become the main hope for containing the East Asian upheavals before they spread to Japan, and from there perhaps to the U.S. But critics said that because IMF (the International Monetary Fund) is composed of developed countries' capital, the economy of recipient nations might be managed by developed countries' intentions. Lately Indonesian authorities asked the IMF to stop their aid package because their bailout package hasn't effected on economic recovery. And this organization itself has operated with a high level of secrecy that has inflamed critics. Indeed, can the IMF's bailout package be a prescription for Asia's curing economic chaos including the Korean crisis?

II. The purpose of IMF

After World War had ended in 1945, the international gold standard collapsed with insecure exchange rates, worsened inflation and weak foreign trade. World economy dropped in chaos. So an international monetary organization which would become a middleman to give both lenders and receivers cover was in desperate need. The IMF was then established at the Bretton Woods conference with GATT (General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade). Since World War ended, the IMF with GATT have been leaders in the international economic order. The goal was to build a new international economic order and thus avoid a repetition of the prewar period's spreading economic chaos, which had set the stage for Hitler. Through consulta-

tions between member nations, the IMF encourages member nations to cooperate on international currency, to focus on enhancing balance in international trade and to increase employment and real income and development of resources for production. For the sake of these purposes, the IMF allows recipient government to use funds for a short time. As the cost of lending funds, IMF imposed conditionality as matter of policy. For those unacquainted with the thrills of international economics, the IMF is in essence both a bank of last resort and a fiscal reform school for wayward economies. When countries such as Thailand and Indonesia admit their faults - too much debt, too much spending and a lack of controls on their banking industries - the fund sends in the economists, armed with several financing schemes. There are short-term loans to stanch the bleeding and stop the flight of capital. The fund also negotiates for longer, 10-year credit agreements, as well as so-called concessional loans, or grants, to the poorest countries.

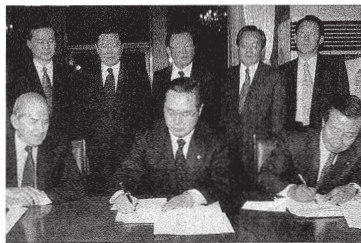
III. IMF implementing policies

Not only do the conditions imposed

differ according to the kind of aid package (regular, special, or concessional), but they are also determined formally by the IMF. But when we consider IMF's basic character and the examples of Mexico, Thailand and Indonesia, we can divide it into two ways. First, stabilization programs, and countermeasures of direct, short-dated causes bring about foreign exchange crisis. After these policies, the recipient nation cannot but willingly submit to low growth. The workers of the recipient nation have to suffer through minus growth owing to unemployment, enterprise bankruptcy etc. Second, structural adjustment programs called liberalization policy or open-door policy (including a floating exchange rate system etc.) are introduced. This policy pursues freedom of international trade. So foreign investors will descend on Korean financial markets. The rate of foreign capital in domestic financial markets will be increased. Conclusively foreign investors can get their way in the Korean financial market and our dependence on other countries (esp. U.S.) will rise. In this way, liberalization policy called for in IMF conditions is executed without considering each nation's unique conditions. So that instead of helping to better the battered economy of a recipient nation, liberalization can worsen it. In Mexico, liberalization resulted in the increase of foreign direct investment and Hot Money, thus raising the rate of interest in U.S., which became a threat to the foreign exchange market in Mexico. In conclusion, the Mexican economy depends more on the U.S. Therefore IMF conditionality implemented by bailouts can have many side effects on not only the economies but also on other aspects of recipient nations.

IV. Side effects of IMF's formula

Another problem of IMF's conditionality is that the terms are not adaptable and uniform. The IMF imposes the same series of policies on various nations irrespective of the different causes of their battered economies. This is seen in the case of Thailand and Indonesia. These two nations adopted a liberalization policy as part of IMF conditionality in the situation of frail fundamentals of their economies. Because there were domestic problems such as dualism of social structure, insufficiency of high level human resources and political insecurity in Thailand, the bailout package has failed to contain the economic crisis of Thailand. When the IMF offered a bailout package to Thailand, the IMF expected it to fill the



On Nov. 23rd 1996, Korea signed humbly on Korea-IMF memorandum agreements.

foreign exchange gap and to stabilize the economic crisis. But unexpectedly there was difficulty in improving the rate of economic growth. Indonesia was the same as Thailand. Indonesia tried to solve its economic problem by closing banks. But the Rupiah and the price of a stocks again began to plummet, investors have fled, and citizens have begun to panic. Calls for Mr. Suharto's removal have increased. This rout is fundamentally attributable to two causes. One is the monopoly of Mr. Suharto's inner circle and political force against Mr. Suharto. Another one is Korea's banking crisis. It is natural that Indonesia is influenced by Korea which invests more than \$10 billion in Indonesia. And also Korea unlike South America has high savings rates, and low deficit on public finance. But these factors aren't considered in IMF conditionality. Austerity measures implemented by IMF's bailout can impose an economic stranglehold, trample democratic rights and ignore the underlying causes of instability, especially in our nation not armed with a social security system. In this way, the IMF offers bailout packages while ignoring domestic conditions of each nation. When economic experts look around Korea-IMF memorandum economic program, they can easily be aware of advanced countries' intention. They ask for harsh policies which encourage Korean banking system reform. The substance of reform doesn't allow our government to intervene in economic management but pursues participation of foreign investors. According to this reform Korea must adjust finance supervision and regulations to international habits under consultations with the IMF. These reforms emphasize that Korea

has to adapt all schemes concerned with revival, innovation and supervision of banking facilities to standards of the BIS (Bank for International Settlements). Trade liberalization has also to be satisfied in accord with WTO (the World Trade Organization). The influence of developed nations will

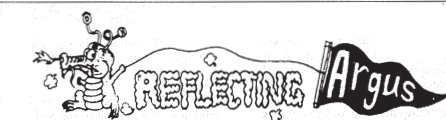
V. Conclusion

IMF has been managed by a few advanced countries. However, the countries, in fact, have a hidden objective of subordinating the recipient nations economically and politically. Under the IMF system, Korea cannot execute faithfully their policies without voluntary basic reform. Korea should do various, hard efforts while fulfilling IMF conditionalities. Domestically, the Korean government needs to get the people's trust, and large business conglomerates must try to adjust their system. Internationally, Korea need to induce international ties through the public information about the economic crisis. Korea should treat this economic crisis philosophically; bad luck often brings good luck, and may develop Korea's international competition ability. And Korea should recover lowered foreign reliance and accomplish the independence of the Korean economy.

By Seo Jeong-hwa
Reporter of The Argus



They forced the recipient nations to be scapegoat at the cost of bailout package.



Self-contradictive U.S.

In middle of last month the U.S. president Bill Clinton allowed the UN secretary general, Copi Anan, to mediate the extreme struggle between Iraq and the U.S.. His over arrogation and commission toward the UN secretary general was ignorant enough to think of the 19th century's remains of 'the law of the jungle'. As well as, not long after the enforce of sudden weapon inspection, the war clouds around the Gulf and the advanced military threats of the U.S. Britain and Israel followed as if the U.S. expected the Iraqi resistance on that. Through the struggle, really how much the UN is just gimcrack system was found as it is. This means the fact was proved again that depending on the interests of several superpowers including the U.S., especially, the UN had just lent the good face to them.

And these amazing measures could just verify that the U.S. absorbed in self-contradiction.

According to several records, it is said that such superpowers as Russia, France, the U.S. and etc.; members of standing committee in UN, to insist of the containment against Iraq, sold enormous quantity of weapons to Iraq. Once Mr. Clinton posed various disgusted gestures to arbitrate between Israel and the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) in media. Now he is ready to battle overall speaking on the peace of the Middle East Asia, not one year after that. These arbitrary inconsistent aspects of the U.S. should be broken.

This standpoints to that shall be bound to make most people around the world agree. The Republic of Turkey, the Republic of South Africa and many Third World countries in government, and lots of demonstration parades on the road in international community criticized those warrior and aggressive policy of the Clinton administration as well.

Meanwhile these false and contrastive behaviour of the U.S. barely took itself out from policy variety of several countries in Asia, apart from the economic superpowers interfering political sovereignty of each nation in term of several relief and

measures. The economic open-door stress of the U.S. under the control of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) was significant so much in Indonesia. As soon as the Indonesia intended to operate the fixed exchange rate system in order to overcome the crisis, Mr. Clinton declared that the U.S. would stop the relief measure if they really did so, blaming for their irresponsibility. The Clinton administration dared to intend to use this time in taking the certain political and economic position in Indonesia, and pull it in their economic rule, apart from whether the fixed exchange rate system is just to it or not. A series of management to admit into their economic system made the Third World countries feel nausea enough.

In case of South Korea, the new government seems to have conceded the IMF much of the political and economic right. After that, a U.S. company announced that the credit degree of South Korea went up to three points. Then many foreign

investors have arrived in and some of them is still considering about whether his business in South Korea is proper or not. However, what dare a mere company of the U.S. grade a nation? Why do the businessmen and capitalists of the U.S. carry the money bags out and bubble up in high classified Korean hotel?

These questions through the events listed above nowadays may probably help to understand the causes of the international disorder. International community hope that the U.S. throw their unuseful confidence away and take the illusion of a good police off. Also they expect Mr. Clinton and persons close to him to stop posing foolish gesture on media talking about the holy word 'the peace of the world'. Unless they do so, and whenever they wave their hands once at media, many innocents will be sacrificed to dead, and whenever they smile, people will sneer at the word 'the world peace'.

By Lee Sang-jin
Head Editor of The Argus



The Exit of Clinton's Scandal, Hussein

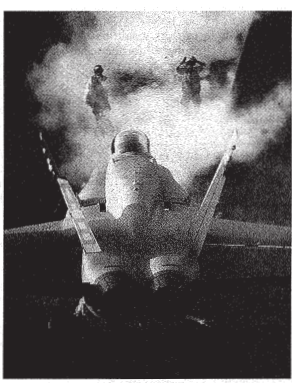
Iraq has pitted against U.S. (the United States of America) since last November, because of rejecting UN (the United Nations) weapons inspectors. As Iraq rejected UN weapons inspectors, the 'New Cold War system' took shape. The 'New Cold War system' is composed of U.S. and the United Kingdom having a tough-line on this problem. But Russia, France and China want to settle for a diplomatic action. So this situation is called a 'New Cold War'. On Feb. 14, talk between two countries, U.S. and Russia, was held to deter Iraq. But Russia said to US Defence Secretary Cohen, "Will the U.S. be ready to bear responsibility for the result of bringing to Iraq turmoil."

The Gulf problems are always likened to an inactive volcano. Saddam Hussein has faced U.S. policy of Iraq's isolation since 1990. Iraq also adheres to hard line against U.S. To sum up the Gulf problems: 2. 8. 90. => Iraq invaded Kuwait. 17. 1. 91. => Gulf war started. 28. 2. 91. => Gulf war ceasefire. 23. 9. 92. => UN weapons inspectors discovered Iraqi mission for developing nuclear weapons. 7. 10. 93. => Iraqi military makes southward advance to Kuwait & U.S., dispatches about five to ten thousand military force to Gulf area. 29. 10. 97. => Shaddam Hussein decided to expel ten Americans belonging to UN. 12. 11. 97. => UN Security Council, adopts an Iraqi sanction. 16. 11. 97. => Hussein gives a qualified consent to UN Inspectors. 27. 11. 97. => Iraq announces permission for International Organization Inspector. 24. 12. 97. => Iraq canceled permission for inspectors. 17. 1. 98. => Hussein proclaims National Mobilization orders.

Iraq and U.S. have been to each other like fire and water for a long time after Hussein government. In this serious situation, Iraq and U.S. have very precarious positions in their international relationship. The U.S. has availed of an opportunity to turn away from the sex scandal of Clinton, while Hussein seems to come out of the power of U.S. at Security Council. But if the second Gulf War begins, the U.S. cannot get off international blame. And Iraq also may get into a dangerous economic condition added to the Gulf War because of its long-term economic difficulties.

As time goes by, this matter is going from bad to worse. Only U.K. (the United Kingdom) among the Security Council agreed with U.S. and the rest of the countries (Russia, France and China) objected to military action of U.S. The other countries want to settle through diplomatic policy. And the voice of the whole world, especially, the United Arab states said, "While weapons inspection of Israel is never talk about, why does the U.S. make targets of Iraqi weapons?" Many of Arab countries thought that the U.S. has a double standard excepting Israel from nuclear weapons and chemical weapons inspection.

The U.S. reacted only to Iraq sensitively. Also the world's countries excepting the U.K. and Canada turned their back



The U.S. threw the FA-18C fighter plane to prepare for Iraqi attack. But they have to send the planes back to their home country.

toward to belligerent diplomacy of America. Russia and France which have mutual understanding traditionally with Iraq, made a gas contract with Iran among other United Arab states before this incident. The U.S. told them that they would take economic sanction about this. If the U.S. keeps attacking Iraq, the relation between U.S. and the two nations who are permanent members of the UN Security Council will have to fall apart.

Turkey shares doubts about attacking Iraq even though there are U.S. army in Turkey. As the Kurds have lived at a border land area between Iraq and Turkey, Turkey is afraid of the Kurds' invasion.

But public opinion in America showed that U.S. should make Iraq suffer. They insisted on getting rid of Hussein. But the U.S. was falling into a serious dilemma. The international airs were different from the period of the Gulf War in 1991. Besides, the problem of getting rid of Hussein involves destroying the guard arms of his presidential palaces. To do so, the Americans must resort to a ground army. The 78 palaces of presidential palaces have been suspected as having many weapons. Putting a ground army on action can lay side-effects. So President Clinton and his advisers have become much more candid about their goal. They said that the White House realizes that air attacks probably will not topple Hussein or force him to open his doors to unrestricted access by UN inspectors.

In such conditions, the U.S. considers military attack which seems to be a lost thing so that it might have to put it off for the present. While President Clinton expressed his wish to turn the 'military attack' card, they insisted on not giving up diplomatic policy. As one U.S. serviceman said, "The truth is, war is a dirty thing". Such attitude of theirs seems to reflect the Presidential crisis of Clinton government at the end of last year. As their crisis disappears from now, what will their tail look like?

By Sohn Sung-hyun

Associate Editor of International Section

INTERNATIONAL



Last semester, the Sketch of The Argus' reporter has come to an end. And the Sketch will carry the story of HUFES'ans traveled foreign country from this semester. While The Argus wants to be interested in this, the 332 Argus carried the travel description of Sohn Young-joo who participated at the 6th World Youth Forum in Norway.....Ed.

The 6th World Youth Forum was held from July 2 to 5, 1996 in Moss, Norway. The place is famous for Viking, ship and its rough weather. The sky was still gloomy from the beginning of the forum to the end. All the events except scout activities were held inside the building. Talk, talk, talk, we the members of WYF (the World Youth Forum) continued the boring(?) talk.

WYF is the only official organization for the young scouts all over the world to represent their voices in WC (the World Conference). And because the scout movement of the world is influenced totally by the WC, you can not ignore the importance of WYF at all. The organization was made to reflect the opinions of the young people's which point out the problems of recent scouting and shows their thoughts over the direction of how it should be run. I've met 75 delegates and 30 observers from all over the world in the event of this year. The WC was held at Oslo, Norway 5days later after the WYF, which was to conceive a great part of the recommendations we've made through the talk in WYF. Reportedly, this was the first time the context of the talk in WYF was delivered directly to the WC, which meant conditional improvement of making oneself understood in scouting activity was accomplished.

I am a student of HUFES majoring in

English and a Rover scout what is like a boy (or girl) scouts in college. Fortunately, I was able to continue my scout life even after I entered the university. But a lot of people teased me by asking, "A boy scout in University?". Scouting is no more popular among the students in college. But I'm proud to be a scout and very appreciate the effort of a senior who devoted himself to establish scout dong-a-ri in HUFES. I know most of universities doesn't have any scout dong-a-ri. But I want to remind the students that we still have a lot to repair in the nature like the way its done, the appearance, image, of its everything.

It was a real luck for me to get the chance to be one of the two to attend the WYF. The other Rover scout was Choi Hyun-ah, majoring in Diplomacy in HUFES, a native speaker of English who had helped me to get across the ideas at the forum.

You all probably remember the praises that we had when we held the 88 Olympics in Seoul. Those remarks are exactly what I wanted to present to the Norwegian scouts from the bottom of my heart for their perfect preparations. The difference between the perfection of domestic scout event and that of international was much more bigger than expected. First, the consideration of the staff who were waiting for the delegates at the airport was something to notice indeed. Second, the fact that the schedule of the forum was arranged carefully to progress the forum efficiently. And third, a lot of food. I could help myself as I wanted. After finishing the talk intently, we instantly splitted into small groups to have a deeper discussion on the topic and region. Personal communication for scouting was valued fairly that there always was a tea break for it in the middle of the conference. Members of the forum made use of this tea break fully. And I admired in the instrumental aspect also. Individual name card for each

country and chairs, wireless head phone for the voice of simultaneous interpreter and bedroom for each delegates, etc.. Especially, there was a preparation for changing mood for opening and closing ceremony.

I could not help comparing everything



I had a good time drinking and talking together after forum was finished.

of ours to those of theirs as if I were a delegate that had been sent to Japan a couple of hundreds years ago to learn developed civilization. I wished thousand times that we could hold the forum in same level. Preparation was perfect and the attitudes of the delegates were also fine. I was even shameful of my attitudes that I had had before. How can we let the cub scouts to indulge in scouting more excitedly? How can we make their voices to be heard more precisely in making their decision? Vivid memories of their serious look still in my mind to find out detail solution. God! What have I done so far? The concept of Rover scout in my mind up to then was just helping, serving, and camping. What I had felt at the WYF was that Rover

scouting includes fighting against the existing worn out way of thinking with their fresh one. This is my personal thinking, though we Korean Rover scouts are lack in great deal in a numerous parts.

I've met a lot of scouts from all over

the world. A scout from Australia was sitting on wheel chair, scouts all in the same soccer uniform from Brazil, a scout who had been a member of scout of Romania for 6 years with its history of 6 years, one who was very poor at English from Japan, one who took dark on his skin from Burundi, one arrogant going too far from being proud of from United Kingdom, and those from France, who had participated 17th world jamboree in sorak mountain in Korea in 1991, were very good at greeting in Korean, which surprised me. And I'd never forget the delegate from Columbia who had unusual interest in Korea. He even asked me if Kim Il-sung is still in power. Though Kim was dead at the time and his asking was a bit funny, he was unusual since

nobody else had asked me such a question. Lots of them did not have any idea of Korea. Though that fact made me sad, I was happy to meet such a scout friend. Adding to that, I want to put it clear that in the aspect of information, Korea was never a outgoing country compared to the originally well known countries. A lot of them already had made their school as the center of information. I felt there is at least 5 years gap.

There had been many preparation from the delegates as well. Delegates from Chile brought a big photo of the camp site for the next World Jamboree. I can't forget how much the delegates from the countries of Africa made efforts to be the vice president of the forum (the vice president is elected regionally). They said a scout executive office should be established regionally and each of them urged it to be in their country as if they were the President of their country. On the other hand, delegates from Europe showed a high level consciousness, an attitude of making a decision voluntarily, a progressive participation in electing the vice president. They were also praised for the thorough preparation apart from that of delegates from Africans. Shameful to say, delegates from Asia had almost no interest in election for regional vice president. They didn't have any chance and didn't want to have any chance to hear the candidate of the vice president. Finally, one candidate from Singapore and one from Korea came to campaign against each other hard.

I won't forget the memory of meeting Kim Kyu-young, who was the head of Asia-Pacific regional bureau office. He was from Korea and had dropped by to encourage us. He emphasized the attitude to constant efforts. And there I had the chance to see the chairman of WYF of previous year. He gave a big help through the event without being sought. He was very devoted.

I could see the different view in scouting. And I felt it was lucky for me to share the thoughts. Some people said scouting is a very steady movement. Others said it is very unstable and it is facing its crisis. I don't know what's right or wrong. But one thing for sure is that it's very helpful to have such young scouts among us. Young scouts can and should change a lot.

We have youth forums in Korea, too. It may not be a big one but I know there are regular forums officially or non-officially. The most fatal weakness in Korean scout movement is, that almost all the movement is centered by school. And school has a vivid limitation for its abnormal aim in preparing the entrance exams, and resulting from the condition, it's impossible for us to expect any normal scouting like that of other countries. We have to promote regional youth forum because Rover scouts are very few, which means critical impact on scout movement. I could see scout movement is closely related to the developed degree of the society. I believe there are big difference between our society and the developed. For better scouting, we need a developed society. Society shows how we should live in it and shows many points we need to change. This is what I had learned from WYF in Norway. A lot of efforts are wanted.

I gave a thought again what social meaning the scouting has. There's an expression accent in life. Scout is not a religious group with a creed. It's not a group of sweepers picking up garbage. It has its meaning only when we enrich our life.

I feel lucky to take part in WYF and I appreciate the chance, one which I could never forget.

By Sohn Young-joo.
The writer is a sophomore
of English Dept.

Mr. Headline

Ernesto Zedillo, Showing off His Works

South Korea under IMF guidance is being compared with Mexico's economic trouble in the 1980's. International economic experts said that our economic crisis is almost the same as Mexico in that the economic crisis occurred one year after affiliation of OECD, due to reckless finance management and exhaustion of foreign exchange reserve. So the process of Mexico from national default to economic recovery may be a good example to Korea. The President of Mexico, Ernesto Zedillo had overcome successfully economic difficulties in the 1980's. So his political leadership is very suggestive to Korea. He deserves Koreans' appreciation of his political ability.

President Ernesto Zedillo was born in 1953. He was born as a son of electronic engineer unlike previous president from high class. He is also typical in that he had no basis in central parties. He was sworn into office on December 1, 1994. A graduate of Mexico's public school system, Mr. Zedillo enrolled at age 18 at the Advanced school of Economics of the Instituto Politecnico Nacional, where he received his bachelor's degree in economics in 1972. Mr. Zedillo earned Master's and Ph.D degrees in economics from Yale university. In 1978, after teaching at the Instituto Politecnico Nacional and El Colegio de Mexico, Mr. Zedillo became involved in economic research and analyst at the Banco de Mexico. While working at the Banco de Mexico, Mr. Zedillo established the Exchange Risk Coverage Trust Fund, the agency that made it possible to reconstruct many debt-ridden Mexican companies in the early 1980's. This action assured the companies' financial recovery and preserved the jobs of thousands of Mexican workers. From 1988 to 1992, Mr. Zedillo served as Secretary of Programming and Budget. In this post, he formulated the National Development Plan and prepared the federal expenditure budgets for fiscal years 1989 to 1992.

Mr. Zedillo became Secretary of Public Administration in 1992. As head of this Ministry, he began a thorough reform of



pre-school, primary and secondary education in Mexico. He initiated the decentralization of the nation's educational system and developed special education programs for Mexico's less-developed areas. In March 1994, Mr. Zedillo was named the PRI candidate for Mexico's presidency. On August 21, 1994, he was elected President of Mexico as an unprecedented 78% of registered voters participated in the election. Mr. Zedillo carried out determined policies for political reform to ensure economic stability. Largely they can be divided into three parts. Anti-corruption and the rule of law, cooperation with labor union, enterprise and government, political democratization. PRI which has been in power for 68 years was huge like a dinosaur. The Presidents often held the reins of power like kings. Economic experts judged that this had something to do with the economic crisis and had repeated the 6 year term of presidency. Finally Mr. Zedillo concluded that vicious circle of crisis cannot but be repeated with political corruption. So he exerted his own leadership to accomplish both economic reform and democratization. After he took the helm of state affairs, he soon appointed a member of the opposition party as the Director of Public Prosecutions, endowed independent rights, set the bureau of Judicial Affairs on its feet and distributed fairly election fund to every parties. Rather the effect of

reform made him unfavorable. But evident recovery appeared gradually such as currency stability, the growth of economic indicator in 1995 plus from mid-96 etc. Then the people understood and supported Mr. Zedillo's political intents. Finally, all the people formed sympathy at institutional democratization and had encouraged the economy of Mexico. Finally, Mexicans could escape from the economic crisis.

Therefore Koreans can take Mr. Zedillo as a good example of democratic leadership based on people's support. He is suggestive to Korean President of next term, as Korea is in economic trouble. Koreans should appreciate him for he dared to carry out reform for political and economic improvement without being attached to power, money, public opinion etc. He got large support and economic stability. But critics said that IMF's bailout and structural reform was for the benefit of the government and the foreign banks which invested recklessly. And also in effect people's life standard went down, and real income of workers was half that the 1980's. We should, therefore, also be aware of the fact that he was only the executor of policies implemented by IMF. Because economic development of the country was based on relations of subordination, Mexico depends heavily on U.S.'s economy. So economic experts did not regard the economic stability of Mexico a perfect thing.

In conclusion, what Koreans have to learn from Mr. Zedillo is that he carried out economic reform policies with a strong conviction despite of the weakening support of people and that he made political reform a significant base for economic recovery. Critics point out that he adopted and carried out harsh economic structural adjustment implemented by IMF without questioning them, but he deserves to be praised for his driving force, aggressive and democratic leadership geared toward economic recovery.

By Seo Jeong-hwa
Reporter of The Argus

Is Intellectual Idealism Worn out Cliche?



Peter Grieco

What do Korean students most need to learn as they, their country, and the rest of the world face the uncertainty of the new century? This was the question put to me by the editors of 'The Argus', and it puts me rather on the spot because I have not got any sure or clever answers. I can only offer some reflections.

Belief in oneself, compassion for others, the courage of one's convictions, the ability to think and express one's ideas (and to listen to and evaluate others' ideas), genuine interest in the world beyond one's immediate concerns, generosity, forbearance: these values may sound a little like worn cliches, but I believe they are worn for a reason, and not yet worn out. Together they may suggest the Spirit of Idealism that it is the responsibility of everyone involved at the university—both students and their teachers—to cherish, to foster, and to protect.

This spirit of idealism, however we however we define it, not only contributes a necessary enabling atmosphere to the learning of whatever it is we aim to know—utilitarian and theoretical skills in science, language, and communication—it constitutes a large part of the substance of what most needs to be learned—the spirit of cooperation, mutual aid and respect, freedom of inquiry, shared inspiration, intellectual honesty. Education in the truest, most idealistic sense is a communal activity. The university is best understood as a partnership of learners. Knowledge is not what's handed down from above, it's whatever grows towards the truth.

Teachers are well regarded as experts, but are not to be trusted as authorities. The idealistic tradition I was brought up with holds dear an account concerning

the origin of the first Western universities in Medieval Italy. Here students hired their lecturers; and fired them if they failed to deliver in one way or another what the students desired. It has been part of the modern tradition since then for Youth and the University, both to question authority—not as a social safety valve, but as a vital social model. Teach us what we need to live! Should be the students' cry. Let us not, as teachers, forget that imperative; let us not, any of us, sacrifice that life for the death of conformity.

The spirit of idealism in education is also traceable to the French Enlightenment. The Enlightenment was a truly revolutionary intellectual movement. It held, variously, that men and women behaved irrationally because the societies that shaped them were themselves irrational. Human beings without this cor-

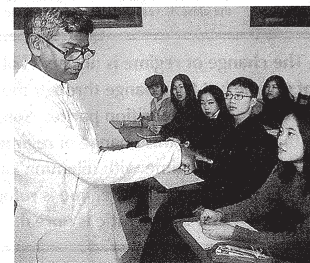
ideal upholders of a free society.

The traditions of education in Korea are just as time honored and idealistic as those in Europe and America, and just as political. It is up to the scholar to call into question the waywardness of the king. The point here is that the moral sense of education in both traditions is beyond the self, beyond narrow or individual interest. It is also beyond generalized institutional self-interest and the vested hierarchies that inform it. The "pecking orders" that organize so many of the interactions among administrators, campuses, departments, faculty, and the students themselves are counterproductive to the kinds of intellectual growth which the university has the moral obligation to foster. Hierarchical social arrangements work against this growth because they tend to limit social relationships to positional ones, crippling intellectual

response. The best of what happens at the university happens between the cracks of the various pecking orders that embody the university as an institution, and these open only when we allow ourselves to respond to ideas rather than to positions, to the human beings who utter them rather than to the silent crest of authority they may or may not possess.

The best of what happens at the university happens between students themselves, who typically learn far more from one another than from their professors, however gifted. What will students teach each other? Will they help each other to develop and practice only the habits of cynical competition most of the world knows already far too well? Will they help each other to understand only the rewards and obligations of the pecking order? Or will they startle and inspire each other with the curiosity and good nature of their acute intelligence? Students, not only at this university, not only in Korea, but around the world, need to know that it's their choice.

The writer is professor
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In upcoming 21st century students have to learn on their own choice.

rupting influence would be free of their irrational chains to float upward according to the moral and intellectual ballast and buoyancy that were theirs by nature. A floating boat weathers all tides, whereas one secured to the docks of custom & privilege may not. The best way to float the boat of freedom, the Enlightenment concluded, is on the waves of public opinion. But not any public opinion, not prejudice, nor superstition, nor intolerance, nor ignorance: the key to democracy, to the institution of a self-governing people, was thought to be self-determined, educated public opinion. A free press and a free university: these are the

NATIONAL

Government Turns His Back to Laborers

— Unright behaviors by management are prevailed on labor spot —

I. Introduction

Last Feb. 6th, the agreement about layoff plan and chaebol reform, etc. was decided by three-way panel of government, management and labor circle. But tension in labor circle mounted again as members of the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) was opposing to this negotiation. Because of the layoff bill was passed through the negotiation, economic experts said, about one million job losses are expected. Many laborers repelled powerfully against their representative to sign the negotiation of government, management and labor. The representatives for laborer had done his best to obtain profit, *Chonkyojo* (school teacher's labor union) admission, chaebol separation and political participation of laborers, etc. against legislating of layoff and laborer sending in abroad in this negotiation, but did not do so.

Also the government did not prepare the solution of problem and forced only layoff bill and plan for laborers to send in abroad. In addition even chaebol reform doesn't be realized perfectly which the government insisted with layoff bill and plan for laborers to send in abroad. In this situation the government is compelling that only laborers would fire. At result, KCTU decided mass strike, they was showing their will.

II. Layoff plan and chaebol reform.

It is important to restructure enterprises, to reorganize the untruthfulness organ of monetary circulation and the labor market, International Monetary Fund (IMF) insists, and also say, without these things is solved, it is useless to supply money for South Korea. Our government must have the proposals of IMF.

1. Mass strike and layoff plan
IMF layoff plan was sufficient to make our society, particularly labor circle, con-

fused. After the agreement of government, management and laborers, the laborer is powerfully repelling. The upper of society was realized the agreement, but on the other hands, unright behaviors by management makes laborers more terrible. A few days ago, a certain laborer killed himself because of it.

It is true that the general of KCTU couldn't obtain people's supply under the present situation. But it is the one reason the government and press turns his back to laborers.

Even though the KCTU didn't carry out a general strike, it is sufficient to have a side-effect on South Korea internationally. It reduced the number of foreign investors to invest on South Korea. But seeing in

It is sure that a public notice of strike under a present situation have a side-effect on South Korea internationally. It reduced the number of foreign investors to invest on South Korea. But seeing in



A certain laborer is working in dangerous situation without any safety device.

the laborers-side, it was natural that they opposed to layoff plan. A plan for chaebol reform under argument seems not to be concluded easily comparing with the layoff plan will be carried out at once.

And also the contract of employment between a laborer and an employer cannot be changed by agreement for government, management and laborer. An employment relationship was formed by making a contract with laborers and

employers. But now, one-way power of management became more powerful as admitting layoff plan. Therefore economic and social power of laborers will seem to be reduced and a conflict between laborers and management apparently will not occur and laborers who are a man of feeble strength economically will avoid to make or enter a labor union or as the layoff is easy.

In this agreement the legalization of layoff plan was passed, but before that, the government-management side had prepared administrative plans for laborers to fired according that. Joining together with that, following things must be ensued.

2. President Kim promised to divide chaebols

A few days ago the president-elect Kim said to chaebols that the other industries except three or four particular one would be dismantled. But Park Tae-jun, the president of National Congress for New Politics, misunderstood his speech and saying the chaebol would be able to possess enterprises more than three or four one. Even opinions under governing party was divided, whoever can believe Kim's report. At result divided opinions of the government make laborers more difficult. And also the government promised in the panel that government will be forced chaebols to abolish group secretariats and planning offices. However, at present there is no chaebols to abolish them. And addition to some chaebol request to postpone the period when the government proposed for abolishing group secretariats and planning offices.

Most Groups -Hyundai, Samsung, LG and SK etc. - failed to make a concrete plans to abolish its group planning office and also they said that it would disband its chairman's secretariat in stage, but did not present a definite schedule to do so. Therefore, to abolish it need more time, they said. But in the view of laborers, their insistent which layoff plan must carry out at once and chaebols reform plan need more time is against the principle of equity. At present the government does his best to disband chaebols' power, but no one believe that chaebol will be

willingly received the government's plans. They must exert to obtain their status and power and do his best to acquire more interests instead of receiving the government's reform programs. And



Even though a general strike did not carry out but some labor unions sporadically break a strike

most of the interests will be full by laborers' sacrifice. If chaebol reform plan to agree in this negotiation were not perfectly to carry out, at result, the victim will be only the laborers.

III. To admit Chonkyojo and laborer's participation in politic

On Feb 6th, the representative of labor circle agreed on plans including layoff bill, but in inside of laborers many people disappointed this panel which the representative received so easy layoff plan and laborers sending in abroad.

Even though the laborers insisted that *Chonkyojo* and laborers' participation in politic was admitted, but that they obtained in the panel was not so good as it looks. The laborers have already insisted following matters. In the beginning of a general strike of 8 month last year, they have required to be participated in politic. But the government did not permit laborers' participation in politic. And also thing that they require in this panel was to determine it definitely. According to after being under the agreement, to confine laborer's participation is difficult.

The case of *Chonkyojo* admission is

same that. International organization as well as many laborers' unions including KCTU have insisted that *Chonkyojo* must admit in a few years ago. But the government have always rejected on these matters. Now taking this panel opportunity these matter spread out again, and the government may admit this sensitive matters.

But the problem is that the representative of labor circle could not require their just right. As present situation, the government's promise that the government admits *Chonkyojo* and have laborers to participate in politic is difficult to keep. Because, on the other hand, it have problem of the legalization. In the process of

legalization, many problems will be there.

IV. Conclusion

The main point of present economic crisis is chaebol and one-way laborer's sacrifice not to be preceded of chaebol reform is unmeaning. Above all important thing would be changed economic structure and policies for chaebol into those for laborers. If it were not for restructuring of economy, soon the same crisis would become again and again. The most important thing is to remove source of economic crisis. Without economic reconstruction, our perfect solution of economic problem would be impossible. It is the first that the government must divide chaebols. And also the government must keep his promise, to admit laborer's political participation and admission of *Chonkyojo*, which the government promised in the three-way panel.

Without preceding it, only unright behavior by management will be prevailed on labor spot.

By Son Eun-sung

Editor of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Cold Wave of IMF Comes to University

At present, the chill blow of IMF (International Monetary Fund) makes many university students withdraw from school temporarily. Majority of universities run primarily with students' tuition fees are in distress for their finance. This appearance is mainly because of the recent economic crisis which also exerts bad influence to household economy.

Moreover, most students, from freshman to graduate-to-be, don't choose to study what they would like to learn, but are busy in preparing for employment after graduation. Under the present situation, "employment" spontaneously became an important issue to students, especially to graduate-to-be. Although the new employment for the university students is getting more and more difficult day by day, this issue has not yet been the focused by social interest.

Meanwhile, the layoffs issue for the existing workers has kept our society astir for the last two months. Through weeks of intense dispute, labor, management and the government agreed to legalize layoffs on the 6th last month. The labor representatives accepted layoffs in return for guarantee of greater labor freedom of political activities and allowance of *Chonkyojo* (school teacher's labor union). Under the agreement, companies will be allowed to lay off workers any time when they face emergent situations such as financial trouble, merges or acquisitions. Before the layoffs system was adopted, companies dismissing workers had to give labor unions the notice 60 days in prior, then notify the Labor Ministry re-employ dismissed workers when the situation improves. Moreover, unions were guaranteed a 5 trillion won employment stability fund.

But the new employment issue for the university students has never been discussed at the negotiation table. To be sure, the employment stability fund, which will be increased to 5 trillion won from an early government proposal of 4.4 trillion won, can be taken as the countermeasure including this issue. But the fund is only for existing workers but not for new workers. It will be used for dismissed workers who worked in any companies but those who take a new step to the society can't be helped particularly because the government doesn't regard them as workers. Although it is said that it is the countermeasure for the whole workers, the range of application is in a haze and there is no possibility that the fund be helpful to those going out into the society from the university.

Therefore, the students seek for the countermeasure of themselves. First of all, the university student organization is required to discuss the subject on the whole. It should be one including the whole university students. In fact, it takes much time to set up a organization newly. Hanchogryon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) concentrating their efforts on the political ideology, but now should turn its attention to the field of the students life in the real world and seek the countermeasures for the employment of their main body, the students. Also it is necessary to be closely connected to and struggle with labor unions because it is more systematically organized and has more greater political power.

First of all, the organization should listen to the voices of students, especially to graduate-to-be and enter into the investigation of the students' employment situation. The subjects of this discussion is as follows enlargement of the job placement agencies, financial support for students' employment, extension of the vocational retraining, creation of a IMF scholarship fund for students in need, academic administrative reform, and so forth.

Under the IMF era, all the students and universities are facing financial difficulty. But we can successfully overcome this economic crisis only if each unit of the society work together pull out the country from the current economic crisis. Most of all, the students should study faithfully to develop their abilities and the university reform its administrative sector positively. That's just the way to share the pain in academy.

By Yoo Young-woon

Editorial Consultant of The Argus

What Do We Learn From IMF Bailout Era?

objective. However, it's not that easy to compare wealth between two nations. I sometimes doubt that whether the concept "wealth of nation" is meaningful. Since Adam Smith worked on this issue, numerous economists have presented their own opinion and theory. Among those classic issues is to assess wealth of nation with actual purchasing power for necessities. For example, labor hours required to buy food could be one of criteria to evaluate wealth of a nation. To be more specific, how much does it take out of total expenditure to buy a hamburger which tops the list of Olympic sponsor food can be a criterion.

However, exchange value of McDonald hamburger cannot clearly determine whether a country is rich or not. The reason is simple: People of some country may not like McDonald hamburger. This is why whether people like something or not is important from economic point of view. Since modern economics, difference of preference among individuals is explained by varying utility gained from goods and services. "Utility" has existed from the beginning of history.

Let's take an example of home appliance industry which is believed to have more economic significance than hamburger. In case of television, color television is usually preferred to black and white one and larger size to smaller one. These preferences are reflected on prices in capitalist market economy. Preferred type of television would be more expensive than less preferred ones.

Recently, Korea's television export is picking up again. Not long ago, home appliance industry in Korea showed sign

of going on the downward path. But rising exchange rate has turned the industry into money-making one. Ironically, financial crisis in Korea has helped its home appliance industry recover its competitive edge. If it is widely agreed that this is desirable phenomenon, it implies that the current exchange rate is at a reasonable level. Look at traffic flow in Seoul. Skyrocketing oil prices decreased the number of cars running on Seoul street, easing chronic traffic jam in Seoul. Running cost has become higher than ever before. But it is worth paying since it saves time. Besides, less number of cars on the street turned Seoul's air clearer. If many Seoul citizens like to see fewer cars running and clearer sky in the city, it also means that the current oil price is quite reasonable.

Thanks to IMF syndrome, price mechanism in some significant sectors seems to begin properly functioning. Even students who went to school habitually are not like as they were. Since they go to school paying higher than ever transportation fee, they are eager to learn something at school.

Once we decided to take capitalism, we have to make the most of this economic system. The most attractive point of capitalism is market system and the core of market economy is price mechanism. Since A. Smith's assertion, mechanism of invisible hand has come to light and its role has been growing. Then why did Koreans try to keep this open secret? Now we began to realize that our glaring errors were just no more than bubbles. X-file of Korean economy has opened to the world.

Now we need to be more cold-hearted than professor Blinder's lesson "

Hard Head and Soft Heart." For the time being, we have to be armed with "Hard Head and Hard Heart" while enduring pains caused by bubble-burst in capitalist society. As professor Blinder says, economic system can not be run just by slogans written on campaign T-shirt politicians give away. Invisible hand blocks politicians' influence. As we go through tough times, we need to keep cool head and mind even to excess.

I used the words "to excess" here to emphasize we need to carry "critical rationalism" to an extreme. For example, let's run hard head and heart in 'gold collecting event' sweeping through the nation. The event was initiated by pure love of nation and is still being in full swing supported by affectionate Korean fellows. As a result, Korea has grown(?) from one of a few gold importing countries to a gold exporting country in several month. How would you explain this when a major importing (or exporting) country which can influence international market price changes into an exporting (or importing) country overnight? In economic world where one's behavior often determines one's fate, haven't we underestimated ourselves? At the same time, we have to think back whether we bet money on meaningless game run by ourselves.

We already may have adapted to oil price 60% higher than last year. Cars begin to fill streets of Seoul again. Isn't this sign that oil price is not high enough?

The writer is a researcher of graduated school of management in KAIST



Kim Do-hoon

Having talk with foreigners, I find out Korea is perceived in a very different way from person to person. Some regards Korea as a model country symbolized by "miracle of Han river" that developing nations should follow. For others, Korea is a country which drove itself to the brink of national bankruptcy by opening champagne bottle too early. These conflicting perceptions on Korea from outsiders make it difficult for even Koreans to define identity of their own country.

Is Korea a developed, developing or underdeveloped nation? Korea's OECD membership cannot guarantee its status as an advanced nation. It is sure that Korea is less developed than the U.S. or Japan. Then, is Korea far more developed than Malaysia or Indonesia? When it is said that the U.S. or Japan is richer than Korea, does it mean that an American or Japanese friend of mine is richer than me?

It is easy to compare wealth between two individuals because the criteria for comparison are relatively clear and

THEORY & CRITIQUE

T&C
Tower

It Needs Only Creative Idea and Small Money

- The future industry may be led not by large companies but by SOHO business -

I. Introduction

SOHO results from Small Office Home Office which forms a new business at a house or a small place. Though this SOHO is not yet widely known in Korea, many persons are interested in that. Especially, International Monetary Fund (IMF) directed era of ours is being called that of 'I AM Filled'. It is natural that we will see a million unemployed workers this year.

At such a time, this idea of new business is bringing up a large interest. Besides, SOHO business has obtained a bigger popularity from women and retired workers under the age limit because this business demands only a small capital and a creative power. Also that SOHO business profits by a strategy of an enterprise to reduce a labor-power and the taste of modern people who favor personal work.

One person among three workers is already SOHO businessman in America. SOHO is a matter of common interest in Japan. SOHO business has started changing one's house into an office without a special office. This SOHO system differed entirely with working an office of a company. Because keeping one's house has worked in using a network computer.

So this T & C Tower of the Argus intends to investigate what SOHO is, what the items of SOHO are, an attentiveness of SOHO and the problems of SOHO. Let us start with the report examining the Small Office Home Office.

II. What is Small Office Home Office?

It was a marketing word that SOHO was originally made a target for a developing internet's consumer at cyber communication. But SOHO business is being describes as a work of the small place to utilize a network into centering around an internet and to unfold their business there.

This SOHO businessman numbered about 3,500 thousand in America. Late-

ly, this SOHO business of our country is also extending by developing an internet or a computer communication. We call this SOHO businessman 'SOHOJOK' and they are an intelligent workers with venture spirit. The leaders of a silicone industry like Bill Gates started a business which had as its basis only a creative idea at a parking zone or a storehouse. These people were the first generation of SOHO businessman in America. Developing a related skill industry with a computer, SOHO business has flourished together with it. Kwak Dong-su(35) is a representation of SOHO in Korea. He is a columnist and a broadcaster of a computer part. He spends almost his whole time living in his house. He has two telephones, three computers and a digital camera. But he gains an income of a hundred million won a year. At SOHO, everyone who has a great idea can succeed.

ly offered a thing that a consumer of a computer on a whole world can simultaneously overcome the restriction of distance, scale and time. And SOHO business can compete with a large company which edges a cost-saving of an indirect fixed-cost.

Also the most attractive factor of SOHO is to spend little money inaugurating an enterprise. SOHO business demands only a PC and an office. These things are responsible for the popularity of SOHO business. But the most important thing in an inauguration of SOHO business is keeping a good personal relationship and an eager mind. The other thing demanded in an inauguration of SOHO business is related with a Computer Network, Printer, Scanner, Fax, MODEM etc.

Therefore everyone who has a courage and an ability can start SOHO business and can grow up fast. A form

of the future industry will be activated by SOHO business and this business is going to accomplish a system-improvement and a competition-strengthening of a large company. But such attractive factors can bring about failure of SOHO business.

IV. Cause of a failure in SOHO business

People generally say starting business is risky, because a business is difficult to succeed without sufficient capital and a business site. Of course this theory is true and work at a company can be safer than SOHO business. The president of a large company or the president of SOHO business equally has to make independent decisions, but SOHO business

nessman must keep only a more difficult situation in mind. So we intend to think the notice of SOHO business' starting and SOHO business' management.

1. The four notice of SOHO business' starting

Firstly, SOHO businessman must be more careful. Though a clerk of a company only does his work, SOHO businessman must conduct every work for himself. A goods or a service of oneself must be known well and require professional advice. And SOHO businessman must establish a plan of a business, first of all.

Secondly, you have to protect yourselves. SOHO businessman lacks an emergency measure about a bad situation. Starting the business, you must be ready to a counterplan for overcoming trouble.

Thirdly, you must use a computer. A business without a computer is very inefficient. If you think that a computer is difficult, your mind must change. Because to learn a computer is not more difficult than to think like a computer. And you must employ the internet, too.

Finally, your mind is the most important thing in inaugurating an enterprise. Having started the business, you are absorbed in your work. And you think of the success your business. You must maintain an affirmative thinking.

2. The three mistakes of SOHO business' management

Firstly, you do not make a plan. You have a tendency to believe only in great ideas. But a business needs certainly a plan about money, goods and service. Starting work without a certain plan can be a failure.

Secondly, you are careless in managing your customer. Most of SOHO business have an account with a computer. People therefore do not know each other well and after-service can be careless. When a goods or a service is not delivered well, you must make a cus-

tomers-list to check it.

Last, you have to study marketing. Without understanding the market, you will never manage to sell your goods.

V. The example and items of SOHO business

'SOHOJOK'

has a mad

enthusiasm for

one's work.

Because they

do the work

they like. And

they have a

dream and a

special idea.

'SOHOJOK'

can not succeed

without a creative

idea. Lee

Chang-hee (33)

is SOHOJOK

that has a creative

idea. Mr.

Lee tripped to a

foreign country

while he served

at the Korean

Air. He thought

of a business

which leases a

travel bag. And

he made that

dream an actuality.

After a market

survey, there was

not a business

lended traveller's

cases and bags.

He has embarked

on an enterprise

of a rent-bag

service. A margin

of profit came

to 80 percent,

because a rent-bag

service needed

a storehouse,

a telephone and

a fax. At the last

year, he earned

five million

to sixty million

won. Besides,

Mr. Lee has started

a new business

of a dis-

counting service.

It is a new business

which utilizes

slashing of price.

Now he is

marketing through

advertisement

and PC communication.

The other items

of the SOHO business

can be found here

and there. These

include, information

gathering business,

an offering of study

guide, making an

internet star, internet

marketing, interior

information, computer renting service for SOHO business and do forth.

VI. Conclusion

SOHOJOK in the world is the tendency to increase, because increasing

SOHOJOK or the

telecommuter in

America is good

for both the com-

pany and the cus-

tomers. And the

airs of SOHO

phenomenon is

remarkable in

Korea, too. SOHO

business does not

demand background

of scholastic ability

or a well-con-

connected family.

They love only

work and have a

creative power.

The core of SOHO

business is 'Starting

is small. But its

fruit is large'.

The future indus-

try may not be

led by large companies

but by SOHO

businesses. And the

future industry will

make a supposed SOHO

of 'Best of

Everything', as SOHO

business make a

cooperation of a network

be worked.

But SOHO business

has problems,

too. Because they

do not meet each

other and communicate

by a computer.

SOHO does not have

a humanity. And

SOHO business of

internet or PC can

bring about other

problems of computer.

Let us turn to your

eyes into SOHO

business, while we

take care of those

thing.

By Sohn Sung-hyun

Associate Editor of

International Section



This is SOHO EXPO's home page. The SOHO business has been spotlighting by unemployed. Especially, SOHO business has developed with the rapid growth of Personal Computer.

III. Why does SOHO business gain popularity?

With the rapid growth Personal Computer (PC) the development of network, SOHO business has spreaded accordingly. An internet surrounding especial-

Welcome...

We believe that ongoing education and technology are important elements in SOHO success.

Why Do El Nino and La Nina Occur?



An Soon-il

The 'El-Nino' which had been originally known as an annual weak warm ocean current that ran southwards along the coast of Peru and Ecuador about Christmas-time (Hence Nino, Spanish for 'the boy Christ-child'), subsequently became associated with the unusual large-scale warming of sea surface temperature (SST) over tropical Pacific that occur every few years and induce a profound impact on global climate. Among these impacts are increased rainfall across the southern tier of the US and in Peru, and drought in the west Pacific, and abnormal warm winter in Korea peninsula, etc. In the present day, more and more people pay attention to El Nino, therefore, El Nino is no more a scientific terminology but becomes a common sense.

To understand and predict the El Nino, we must solve the problem that why El Nino occurs. First scientific approach to solve this problem was worked on by Prof. Bjerknes in UCLA. Since his hypothesis, there are many research activities including the global-scale observations and the international co-working programs. Of course, the understanding of El Nino mechanism is difficult for the public. In particular, the

answer for why El Nino occurs is scientifically not simple, but can be easily understood as in a conceptual approach. For example, the necessary conditions for El Nino to occur are the land-sea distribution and the Earth rotation. The additional explanations related to both necessary conditions are appeared as following sentences.

The meanings of land-sea distribution, in the other sense, are almost identical that the shape of Pacific is the large-scale basin with zonal boundaries. The large-scale basin gives a clue to understand that El Nino with interannual time scale can only exist in the Pacific but not in Atlantic and Indian Ocean. Now, consider the Ocean as a pendulum because El Nino is a kind of a natural oscillator which can be assumed as the sea water swing (in other words seesaw) between the tropical eastern Pacific and the western Pacific. That is to say, during the El Nino, the sea level in the eastern Pacific goes up by the weak trade wind, on the other hand, during the La Nina (opposite phase to El Nino, during that time, the eastern tropical SST increases more than that in normal year) that goes down by the strong trade wind. Thus, the swing motion of pendulum is similar to that of the ocean associated with El Nino, and in addition, the length of pendulum string can be con-

sidered as the ocean basin length. As we know, the frequency depends on the length of the pendulum string. The longer string has the lower frequency. With the same concept, we can expect that the low frequency motion can occur in the Pacific. On the other hand,

because the basin lengths of Atlantic and Indian Ocean are relatively small, thus the low frequency fluctuation does not appear. And then what is the role of east-west boundary? If there is no the boundary, the seawater goes around the Earth along the equator instead of swing. Thus, without boundary, the interannual fluctuation does not happen. Consequently, the land-sea distribution including the large basin length and boundary is an important factor to make possible for El Nino to occur.

Meanwhile, what is the role of Earth rotation? A normal state (or climatological mean state) appeared in the tropical Pacific supplies the conditionally unstable state by which the air-sea-coupled system becomes to be unstable. Such normal state is mainly maintained by the trade wind, which basically results from the earth rotation. The trade wind (tropical easterly wind) pushes the surface water from the east to the west, and the water files up the western Pacific. To compensate the water, the fluid in the subsurface converges onto the Equa-

torial region by mean of the Ekman drift, which results from the balance among three forcings: wind stress by trade wind, pressure gradient force by the slantwise water distribution, and the Coriolis force by the earth rotation. As a result of this converged water into the equator at the subsurface, the upward motion of water is generated, this is called 'upwelling'. Generally, the maximum sea water temperature appears at the top, decreases with depth, and reaches its minimum value at the bottom of sea. According to carry the cold water by the upwelling, SST in the eastern Pacific decreases. Finally, the western Pacific becomes the warm deep ocean and the eastern Pacific does the cold shallow ocean. Those normal distributions, which are always maintained, are the unstable state like as a



The bulls frozen to death by cold wave in Quebec, Canada on last January. WMO warned that the opposite atmospheric phenomenon would come in the area passed by El Nino.

man on the rope. Under this unstable state, once starts the El Nino event, the

initial state are growing. Without this appropriate basic state, the initial state can not be growing. The generation of the unstable basic state is closely related to the Earth rotation. Therefore, without earth rotation, El Nino can not appeared.

As mentioned previously, according to necessary conditions, we can consider that El Nino exists since more than one hundred million years ago. But ancient El Nino is not identical with the present El Nino, because the ancient climate is different from the present climate. To study the ancient El Nino is an interesting subject as well as a difficult one because of no observation. Anyhow, then why does El Nino repeat?

Since the early 1980 era, it has been accepted by most scientists that El Nino can arise through atmosphere-ocean interaction with the tropical Pacific Basin and the phase transition between El Nino and La Nina is thought to occur by subsurface ocean adjustment. But it is not appropriate

to argue the sub-surface ocean adjustment theory in this article. Here, it is merely referred to the turn about process between the warm and cold phases with a simple concept.

Now consider the great Pacific as a big water tank. In the tank, if supply the wind from the one side to the

other. Then we can guess that the water flows to the wind direction and accumulates in a downstream area because the wind stress pushes water. The water surface becomes slantwise. At this state, the wind stress force is balanced with the restoring force of water, which goes back to its normal state (a flat surface). After removing the wind forcing, the accumulated water will be going back to its normal state. But it does not reach the normal state at once, because the water has a big inertia, which is a memory of motion. It is also similar to a pendulum motion. For example, when a lifted plumb for one side sets free, it goes up to the other side through its lowest position and go back again to initial position. The water can have a big inertia because of its large density. Consequently, it can be recognized that the water swing motion in the ocean basin is El Nino. But in this case, another problem is generated. That is, why the oscillator is not damped. As we know, all of motion in the Earth is impeded by friction. So, the basin swing must be damped out. But it is not happened because the atmosphere-ocean instability rebuilds up the event. In other words, the damping is overcome by the instability. Thus, the El Nino events can be repeated.

In this article, to understand the origin of El Nino, the simplified concepts are introduced. Of course, it is very insufficient to understand the mechanism of El Nino. Nevertheless above arguments is not for the scientists but for the common people. The present writer hopes that this article helps readers to get a basic concept that is related to the generation of El Nino.

The writer is a professor of Atmospheric Sciences Dept. of Seoul National University.

THEORY & CRITIQUE



In Search of Paik Nam-june

Denial of Trite Art Raised An Artistic Innovation

I. Introduction

The man who piles up scores of TV sets, draws up strange screens and puts out things which are difficult to understand as an art. The person who looks like doing something great, but there is no knowing what it is. There is all idea of almost Korean people for Paik Nam-june.

In fact, Paik Nam-june is a figure who occupies an important position in the modern art history of 20th century with being referred to as 'an originator of video art', 'the grandfather of video art'. He opened up a new genre of art by firstly introducing an electronic technology like TV or video as an artistic medium to overcome the boundary of traditional media of an art. And through this, he is estimated as 'a predictor of new area' in terms of having a presentiment of technological evolution.

II. Paik Nam-june and his work

Paik Nam-june was born in Seoul on 1932. He liked to play the piano from his early age and he could play the piano sometimes. One day his father forbade him to play the piano for what reason, then 7-year-old Paik Nam-june rapped on the ground with describing a keyboard on his front yard. Was it his primary musical performance which he would do later on? On 1945, he entered Kyong-ki middle school and he was received instruction for piano and composition. He went to Japan when 20-year-old, entered University of Tokyo studying an art and a music history and graduated with a thesis on Arnold Schoenberg. On 1956, he went to Germany in which was Mecca of modern music.

Paik Nam-june began his career as a composer and musician studying at the University of München and Conservatory of Music in Freiburg, then he met John Cage, American Avant-garde musician, which had an important effect on the very rising writer to establish the new direction of Avant-garde music. And influenced by

John Cage, Paik Nam-june's interests brought him into the orbit of Fluxus, an international postwar movement of artists-many of whom were influenced by the earlier work of Duchamp and Dada-who sought to break down the barriers between high art and everyday life.

In this time, Paik Nam-june began in earnest to let his own musical form where his destructive Avant-garde art was outstanding. He induced noise occurred by breaking the piano and violin as it is and cut off the neck tie and was on a seat for a guest. Because of his such doings, he had been prescribed as a "cultural terrorist".

Meanwhile, his work related to the fine art was very conventional for his musical performance. Just then, the advent of TV as a mass media through the development of technology gave him a chance to open up a new genre of art. In the early, Paik Nam-june caught the affirmative possibility that an electronic technology could offer an medium and realized his such confidence through his work of reaching three decades of video art. On 1963, he firstly put his work using TV monitors. This work which the audience could change the image of TV with the magnetism became the original form of his work <participational TV> later.

He moved to New York, worked first

with newly improved video camera and developed <Paik-Abe> video synthesizer. On 1973, <Global Glove> that was produced with video synthesis broadcasted through channel 13 WNET-TV of New

Cage and Merce Cunningham who are each on the various area worked interactive performance at the same time and they showed these through video-mixing through the network of an artificial satellite.

Through that work, Paik Nam-june notified the possibility of optimistic hope and practice that media civilization could offer to human beings. The negative aspect for media-unifies and totalizes the thought of human-ism common to us. But he made a paradox with his particular humor. As for him, the development of technology is not a measure to control anti-humanism but means to realize a new Utopia.

Entering the 1990s, Paik Nam-june has tried to graft an art on communication of the ultramodern information period with video, the symbol of modern technology.

III. Conclusion

There is the basis of Paik Nam-june's art on such performances and video art. It is to break a fixed idea with new vision and to get the recognition which his art puts out.

His art establishes a new relationship between art and the audience art and life, art and mode of life by emphasizing inartistic factors like the audience, life, society and ecology that the usual art had been used to disregard. His performance made a new genre of art & life by performing life and liveliness performance, and his video art made a new genre of art & amusement by utilizing a mass media and being mass art. Paik Nam-june contributed to human beings' recognition get changed by altering electronic images variously.

Above all, the basic idea of his art is on such free thought that he could open up a



Paik Nam-june is a figure who occupies an important position in the modern art history of 20th century with being referred to as "an originator of video art", "the grandfather of video art"

York. And his art has developed variously with TV, Object, Video performance, Video sculpture and Video establishment.

Especially to secure his position as a video artist all over the world is through <Good Morning, Mr. Orwell> of 1984. With that work, artistic geniuses like John

new genre of art. Denial of a trite art, anti-artistic thought was the foundation of raising an artistic innovation. With that, there is his unique paradox and humor as he said "art is deception".

By Kim So-young

Editor of Theory & Critique Section

SEMINAR

Journalism Forgot Their Duties

Most people had not ever heard the words of IMF until last December. So that, when learning suddenly that Korea would ask urgent funds from the IMF, Korean people were surprised and confused. At that time, the press said that we didn't have to be pessimistic about our economic crisis and that we should take precautions to moderate the alarmism of foreign journalism.

Now there is increasing criticism, claiming that Korean journalism, because it competes greatly for commercial objectives, doesn't fulfill its responsibility to caution us, analyze causes, and inform our view concerning our sinking economy. This reporter visited the following seminar in order to learn more about the performance of the domestic media during the current financial crisis.

On February 18, a seminar on the problems of Korean journalism in the IMF era sponsored by Korean Society for Journalism and Communication Studies (KSJCS, 02-820-5530) was held at the Korean Economic Daily company from 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The name of the seminar was "A Grand Debate on Reporting in the IMF Era," and included speakers from the academic, business, and journalistic communities, participating in panels. Choi Chang-sub, a professor of Sogang University was co-chairman with Lee Kwang-je, a professor of Kyunghee University.

The seminar consisted of five main issues. In the first issue, the speaker announced the main propensities in reporting the IMF situation, concentrating on the analysis of leading newspapers' economic sections. He said reports with domestic sources and the reports without graphs have been predominant. According to him, in content, newspapers have dealt widely with various fields related to the IMF, but they have never explained the effect the IMF will have on our economy, or the best alternatives for solving the IMF situation at an early stage. Besides they have shown an emotional attitude in their estimate of the government, the IMF, and the financial world, negatively fixing victims rather than seeking solutions.



KSJCS

The second issue was journalists' sensationalism regarding the IMF. The speaker insisted that Korean journalism emphasized the IMF's cruelty, which had a negative impact on people's feelings about the IMF. He talked about the lack of analysis regarding IMF negotiations. Moreover he said excessive competition in the gold gathering movement among broadcasting stations has diverted attention from the kinds of cooperation actually needed to reverse the current situation.

The third issue was "the paradoxical support for Korean journalism." Here the speaker insisted that the attitudes of most readers and viewers are passive and cynical: "When someone is charged with an unsuited duty, we can't blame him for his poor works. In other words, we can't burden Korean journalism with responsibility." Since such responsibility has never been expected of the press in the past, "it is unable to do its duty now." The speaker called on Korean journalism to reverse itself and deliver information with careful choice and hold professional knowledge in high position. He said Korean journalism must value the news consumers view, and not make an easy scapegoat of the IMF simply because that is the popular stance.

The fourth issue concerned the publicizing of austerity campaigns and reform measures. The speaker said that several campaigns such as the movement for gathering gold and the formation of public opinion for the reduction of wasteful spending were generally successful, but that nationalism was over emphasized. He added that our journalism should try to serve people with more specialized analysis and information.

Finally, the fifth issue was basic information that journalists should know in the IMF era. There was explanation about the IMF itself in detail. For example, the organization and policies of the IMF were announced.

The theme of this seminar was meaningful in pointing out problems that we can forget easily. It should have been that journalists who came this seminar left with a fresh recognition of their duty, but the attendance of the seminar was too poor to hope for that.

Of course, we can't place the blame upon journalism entirely for the present condition, only journalists should remember the effort with which Diogenes sought for truth, holding up a lamp even in the daytime.

By Ahn Sa-ye

Reporter of The Argus

ECONOMIC FILE

M&A and Preventive Measures

Starting from this month, the Theory & Critique Section of The Argus introduces a new column, Economic File. Economic File is a column made to explain new economic terms by the expert from the concerning field.

Since it is the first column to deal with economics and to explain terms in The Argus, we promise to fulfill HUF's expectation.

One of the main changes under IMF system is opening of Korean stock market to foreign investors. According to the revised law, foreigners will no longer need to get approval from the Ministry of Finance and Economy when they buy any domestic companies. Also, a foreign investor can own up to 33% of share of a domestic company without approval of the board of directors.

Moreover, as the won value and the stock price kept plummeting sharply, foreign investors can own the domestic companies with less expenses than before. Given the low prices of the won and sharp plunge of the stock prices, all companies in the nation are in danger of being taken over by foreign investors. Particularly, the companies with small share of ownership are on red alert to take measures for protecting their management control.

This article will briefly discuss what M&A is and what type of preventive measures are available. What is M&A? 'M' stands for merger, which means that more than two independent companies are united into one company, with various motives like scale of economy, enforcement of market competitiveness and synergy effect. 'A' stands for acquisition, which means that a company gets another's management rights through obtaining its property or stock. However, the difference between them is dubious in these days. Merger and acquisition are now generally understood as an united

concept.

M&A is usually classified into friendly M&A and hostile M&A. In most M&A, one firm (generally the larger of the two) simply decides to buy another company, negotiates a price, and then acquires the target company.

Occasionally, the acquired firm will initiate the action, but it is much more common for a firm to seek acquisitions than to seek to be acquired.

Once an acquiring company identifies a possible target, it must establish a suitable price to pay. With this in mind, its managers must decide how to approach the target company's managers. If the acquiring firm has reason to believe that the target company's management will approve M&A, then it will simply propose M&A and try to work out some suitable terms. If an agreement can be reached, then the two management groups will issue statements

to their stockholders recommending that they approve the M&A.

Assuming that the stockholders do approve, the acquiring firm will simply buy the target company's shares from its stockholders, paying for them either with its own shares (in which case the target company's stockholders become stockholders of the acquiring company), with cash, or with bonds. This is a friendly M&A.

Under other circumstances, the target company's management may resist M&A. Perhaps the managers feel that the price offered for the stock is too low, or perhaps they simply want to keep their jobs. In either case, the target firm's management is said to be hostile rather than friendly, and the acquiring firm must make a direct appeal to the target firm's stockholders.

In hostile M&A, the acquiring company generally makes a tender offer, in which it asks the stockholders of the firm it is seeking to control to submit, or 'tender', their shares as so many dollars per share of the stock to be acquired, although it can be stated in terms of shares of stock of the acquiring firm.

Since the tender offer is a direct appeal to stockholders, it need not be approved by the target firm's management. Tender offers are not new, but their frequency of

use has increased greatly in recent years.

In order to fight off hostile M&A, target firms that do not want to be acquired take some preventive measures.

They generally enlist the help of an investment banking firm, along with a law firm that specializes in helping to block mergers. Defenses include such tactics as (1) changing the by-laws so that only one-third of the directors are elected each year and/or a 75 percent approval versus a simple majority is required to approve a merger, (2) trying to convince the target firm's stockholders that the price being offered is too low, (3) raising antitrust issues in the hope that the Justice Department will intervene, (4) repurchasing stock in the open market in an effort to push the price above that being offered by the potential acquirer, (5) getting a white knight that is more acceptable to the target firm's management to compete with the potential acquirer, and (6) taking a 'poison pill' as described below.

Some examples of poison pills-which really do amount to virtually committing suicide to avoid a takeover-are such tactics as borrowing on terms that require immediate repayment of all loans if the firm is acquired, selling off at bargain prices the assets that originally made the firm a desirable target, granting such lucrative golden parachutes to their executives that the cash drain from these payments would render the merger infeasible, and defensive mergers which would leave the firm with new assets of questionable value and a huge amount of debt to service.

By Park Jin-woo

Professor of Trade Dept.

Given the low prices of the won and sharp plunge of the stock prices, all companies in the nation are in danger of being taken over by foreign investors. Particularly, the companies with small share of ownership are on red alert to take measures for protecting their management control.

Opening Japanese Mass Culture, Trojan Horse?

— Before accepting them, Korean government should make every preparation for it —

I. Introduction

When President Kim Dae-jung was candidate of presidential election, he announced that Korea should open doors to Japanese mass culture. He had often said such thought for a long time, so many people guess that Japanese mass culture will certainly come to Korea during presidency of him. The true that Korea needs Japanese support because of economic depression also makes such guess more possible.

It is sure that recent relation between two countries is very cold because Japan abrogated Korean-Japanese fisheries agreement one-sidedly. Korean's anti-Japanese sentiment is also serious, although it is lower than before. Except them, there are many other problems not solved between Korea and Japan, so government must be careful to accept Japanese culture.

But, government has no established policy to prepare for it. It is because many people were absorbed only in whether Korea should accept Japanese mass culture or not. In this article, The Argus guess how the situation will be after opening about Japanese mass culture and how we should do.

II. Attitude of Ministry of Culture and Sports

Since Korea had regained its independence from Japanese imperialism in 1945, Korea has tried to prohibit Japanese culture. But it has already spread among teenagers unlawfully. Under such situation, the opinion to open doors to Japanese mass culture officially was arisen. Those who insist so say that it had better for Korea to open about Japanese culture with choosing that of good quality to keep adolescents from unlawful and harmful culture. They also say to limit only Japanese mass culture is very partial measure in globalized time and it is very shameful to Korean government.

But there are other people who say Japanese culture must be prohibited. They say that it is because Japanese culture will make Korean culture become similar with it. The most serious problem is for Korean cultural industry to compete with that of Japan. As many people know, Korean cultural industry is much inferior to Japanese. Such people

regarded Japanese mass culture as very violent, indecent and low-levelled, so they said that it need not accept Japanese mass culture.

For a long time, the latter opinion has had more supports than the former. The Ministry of Culture and Sports which charges that matter also follows the latter. Whenever the discussion about opening doors to Japanese culture, they just said that they don't have anything decided. It is said that they will accept Japanese mass culture step by step at fitting time after gathering opinion of people. It means they don't decide even when they do so. Once, in 1994, the Ministry of Culture and Sports had the Research Institute of Cultural Promotion, under the control of the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation, and the team of professor Kim Mun-hwan (Seoul National Univ.), including 5 other professors, investigate how Korea open about Japanese mass cul-

ture. disks and come on the Korean broadcast. Japan can march in production and circulation of disks after all of that. Films & videos will come to Korea secondly, after some time. Firstly, casting Japanese actors in Korean movie and Korean-Japanese joint-product films will be allowed. Then, the film drama will be shown to Korean audience. Next, the cable television (CATV) will be able to broadcast Japanese movies and public broadcast can do it at final. After those stages, the circulation of films & videos will become possible gradually.

When this documentary is known in the National Assembly, the Ministry of Culture and Sports announced that they work this program in 1995, at the earliest chance. But it became incapable because congressmen stand against that plan, and there has been no advance till now.

III. Prospect after accepting Japanese mass culture

Now, pure art and any other part of Japanese culture is already come to Korea. Since Seoul Olympic in 1988, there have been several performance of plays and concerts without Japanese song. But Japanese mass culture is prohibited because of its strong pervasive effect, degeneration and Japanese manners in it. Some items among them to import officially is educational

films, documentaries and animations on TV. Particularly, Japanese animations on TV were allowed because there were no entertainment for children in Korea at that time and they command an overwhelming majority in animations on TV. Though they also often cause troubles because of its violence or Japanese customs, they gain lots of popularity from children. It shows how sharp competitive power of Japanese mass culture is. So, many people guess the situation after opening about Japanese mass culture pessimistically.

The part which will be hardest hit by Japanese culture is comics & animation part. Japanese comics & animation has gained on Korean market for a long time, especially since 1988. 'Dragon Ball', 'Ranma 1/2', 'City Hunter',

'Slam Dunk' were published over two million copies and command over 80% in Korean, both in publication market and in video market.

Japanese comic & animation gain popularity so much, not only in Korea and also in South-Eastern Asia, because most of them had selected after competing in Japanese market. Many people pointed out that Japanese cartoonists have much more freedom to express than Korean and they dealt with even items which taboo in our society. So, the comics & animation world worries about Korean culture industry which is very weak yet would break down with opening Japanese cartoons.

In case of cinema, the renaissance of Japanese film make future after opening Japanese films darker. It is said that many enterprises try to secure Japanese films which received prizes in famous film festivals of the world, though they control themselves because many Korean still have anti-Japanese sentiment. But some people guess that boom to watch Japanese film would last just for some time while people are curious about it, like films of Hong Kong. Some erotic movies and videos for adults which command majority in the Japanese film will be spread rapidly, many people said.

It is generally known that many Japanese popular songs & disks have come to Korea unlawfully since overseas trip become free. Besides, many Korean popular songs have plagiarized Japanese songs for a long time. So, many Korean would feel just a little heterogeneity to Japanese popular songs.

But another things that experts worry about is Japanese powerful capital which can buy film producing company in Hollywood. Many people want that if Japan buy Korean companies and have Korean actors and singers, they could seize and control Korean culture world. Besides, their updated technology can help Japanese companies command Korean market or musicians.

These are most serious side-effect after opening about Japanese culture. Other people say that we can also have new large market through cultural exchange with Japan. But it seems not so easy when we consider the poor situation of Korean culture industry.

IV. Things we should prepare

What we should do at first is to strengthen Korean traditional culture. When we open doors to Japanese mass culture, we might be in disorder of sense of value. So, we will make the Korean traditional culture the center of our sense of value. With straining out harmful elements of Japanese mass culture like violence, Japanese manners by

organization of consultation, government must keep our adolescents from Japanizing while they don't know. At the same time, they can let adolescents to know how different two countries in

because broadcast make them spread very rapidly. Its power is proved in case of Japanese broadcast by satellite through parabola antennas which spreads more and more in big cities.

About powerful capital of Japan, it is proposed that government should guarantee some stocks of Korean enterprise or make and support large-sized company to capable compete with that of Japan.

V. Conclusion

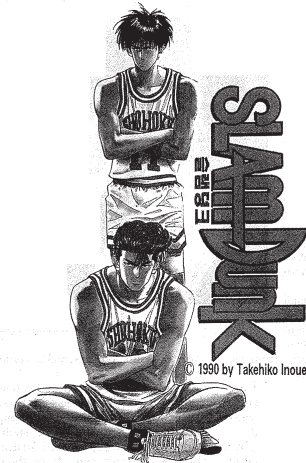
Many people still remember when direct distribution of American film and opening about rice market were allowed. At that time, the government had promised Korean that they would never allow those. But they was not able to refuse such strong request, and suddenly opened Korean market, without gathering opinion of people, suffer from aftereffect of that.

We must not repeat such fault at this time. We have had unable to solve many problems with Japan yet, like looted cultural heritage, comfort women, an adverse balance of trade and so on. Many people insist that these problems should be solved before opening doors to Japan.

And other people propose policies to prepare for it constantly. Government and the Ministry of Culture and Sports must listen various opinion of people. And they must announce that what they will do and what they think about, not using this problem as political measure again. Whether Japanese mass culture becomes the Trojan Horse or not is depends on us, Korean. We should get all our brains to decide how we accept Japanese culture.

By Kim Yoon

Educational Director of The Argus



Japanese comics & animation, like 'Slam Dunk', command Korean market more and more. They receive an enthusiastic support especially from adolescents.



Scene from 'Shall We Dance?' It proved the competitiveness of Japanese movie by its commercial success all over the world.

ture. They put the reports together which is made by two groups and made 'Program to Cope with Japanese Mass Culture', official document of government.

The Ministry of Culture and Sports said that the document is just a scenario to know how opinion of other ministers is. Through the scenario, they proposed 'the mock-up stage' to accept Japanese mass culture gradually for one or two years. According to it, Japanese culture which is divided into three parts, popular songs & disks, films & videos, and comics & animation will come to Korea by stages.

In the case of popular songs & disks, Japanese singer will be allowed to perform in Korea as the first step. Then, Korea will make possible import their

Internet Guide



Mythmedia
The object of this project—Mythmedia—is to form a collection of art images relating to C. This collection consists of scanned images from various periods of Western art which depict in Homer. The images are classified according to the names of the various deities and heroes. Mythmedia was prepared in The Library of The University of Haifa by Ora Zohari, an Department of Art History.

Mythmedia

This web site is collection of Western art images relating to Classical mythology of Greece and Rome. There are lots of scanned images from various periods of Western art. You can meet the deities and heroes mentioned in Homer. The site classified images according to the name of the various deities and heroes. Its 15 main contents are as follows:

1. Zeus
2. Hera
3. Hebe
4. Hades
5. Poseidon
6. Ares
7. Hephaestus
8. Hermes
9. Athena
10. Apollo
11. Artemis
12. Dionysos

13. Aphrodite
14. Eros
15. The Trojan War

You can contract Mythmedia at this address

http://www.lib.haifa.ac.il/www/art/mythology_west-art.html
E-mail: // ora@lib.haifa.ac.il



King Arthur, the stuff of future memory
(Arthurian legends in popular movies)
In 1977 I finished my M.A. Word and Image at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam. In my studies literature and cinematography. Two seemingly irreconcilable subjects which I brought together in my King Arthur, the stuff of future memory: An analysis of authenticity in popular Arthurian movies. A short, simplified and less formal r...
Iman Keuchenius

King Arthur, The Stuff of Future Memory

King Arthur is one of the famous kings in the world. His story has been often introduced in foreign movies. If you want to look for those movies, you could find them in the website, King Arthur, the stuff of future memory. This web site analyze authenticity in popular Arthurian movie

in 7 main contents. They are shown in the site as follows:

1. Introduction: King Arthur's longevity
2. The medieval legends
3. Pre-Rephaelite images of the Middle Ages
4. Swashbucklers at the Round Table

5. First knight
6. Excalibur
7. Links

You may contract this web site at this address.

http://www.xs4all.nl/~iman66/
E-mail: // iman66@xs4all.nl

CULTURE

Interview with Park Jong-man

Cyber World Becomes Realized

- Technological development made new race, cybermen -

As computers develop rapidly, a new society, 'cyberspace,' is approaching just quickly. Its definition is not clear, but it already affects our lives. In such a situation, Korea's first 'cyber singer,' Adam, was recently created. He made his debut last December and now has released his first album titled 'A Love Which is Not in the World.' Meanwhile, Lusia, a woman cyber singer, will come out next month. So The Argus reporter met Park Jong-man, the president of Adam Soft Co., the producer of Adam, to ask about the roles of Adam as a cyber man and the influences of cyberspace.

Reporter: First, I want to know what made you produce Adam?

Mr. Park: Since my major was biology, I wanted to give birth to a cyber man with artificial intelligence. And there are many admirers to attract from the computer and TV generation.

Judging from cyber stars that are already leading an active life, we know the potential of cyber celebrity for satisfying this growing domestic demand.

Reporter: Adam is the first cyber star in Korea, so many people want to know what Adam's activities will be. Would you tell me a few details?

Mr. Park: First of all, he is a singer and he will be faithful to his duties as a

singer. But, at the same time, Adam is a model in the character industry. We are making a cartoon in which Adam is the star character. And he will be active in

as a human being. She has parents and is growing older. But we prescribed that Adam would not be human in that sense. In other words, he is in the middle of

being a man, the perfection manhood, so to speak. He never grows older. And only Adam is male, while the other cyber stars are women.

We did this because the most enthusiastic fans of popular singers in Korea are girls. We created Adam specially for them.

Reporter: Looking at Adam's music video, we can

see that his movement is clumsy and that the shapes of his singing mouth do not fit the words. Isn't there great anxiety about Adam's worth as a commodity because of these defects? What do you think about it?

Mr. Park: When a new singer makes his debut, his face is usually hardened. The more popular he becomes, the more polished he looks. We want this from Adam. As our technique develops more, he would act more naturally. We have planned to let fans recognize this change.

Reporter: You have said that better cyber men will soon be produced. What would the cyber man of the future look like?

Mr. Park: An artificial intelligence would help cyber man look and act humanized. For example, if a fan talked about his problems, Adam could comfort him. We have studied Genetic Algorithm using elements of genetics. In the case of Adam, we may soon be able to apply an automatic composition system to enhance his verbal responses.

Reporter: Adam has grown up in cyberspace quickly. Would you tell me what cyberspace is fully, namely, the difference between cyberspace and reality?

Mr. Park: 'Cyberspace' has been in existence for a long time. It's not a new idea. Cyberspace contains the stuff of man's imagination and dreams. Besides, serial dramas and shows featuring popular singers on TV are not real, either. They are included in cyberspace. Now, cyberspace is approaching our everyday lives more and more through personal computers. One progressive fact is that we can now have an active effect on cyberspace; we are no longer limited to one-sided reception.

Reporter: Then, what do you think about the influence of cyberspace in the future?

Mr. Park: At first, reality included cyberspace. Now both of them are becoming interchangeable with each other, and, in my opinion, soon cyberspace may overwhelm reality.

This need not be considered as either a positive or a negative prospect. For example, a gene intends only to maintain its information. Ultimately, man's life aims at the same object, too. In other words, we can't know how a matter regarded as proper or improper now will be regarded in the future. Man's thinking will go through various forms.

Reporter: Because cyber man can be made and destroyed easily, the worry arises that we might have in this model of disposability a contempt for life itself, doesn't it?

Mr. Park: Of course, both givers and receivers should exert themselves with a sense of responsibility. We are in a time of transition due to an appearance of a previously nonexistent culture. Thinking about the confusion of the Industrial Revolution and development after that, we cannot foretell what spontaneous other will come into being. But I'm optimistic about the voluntary control of cyberspace.

Reporter: A cyber star has perfection in accordance with all the factors people expect to hold for themselves, such as good-looking appearance and distinguished ability. So, enthusiastic fans of cyber stars might seek pursuits separated from reality. What do you think about it?

Mr. Park: Actually, entertainers' images existing in magazines and on TV are the ideal of people, too. This condition is not new to the rise of PC communication. Producers want people's satisfaction. To be sure, they should not spread distorted truth for the purpose of excessive commercial self-interest.

Reporter: As a producer of Adam, what do you want from Adam? That is, please tell me what you expect Adam to be taken as.

Mr. Park: One of the weak points which people indicate about cyberspace culture is the risk of social isolation. Therefore, I plan to make Adam be an intimate friend to anyone. He would listen to their anguish and cheer them up.

Reporter: Could you explain the present position and future of the Korean cyber industry?

Mr. Park: The prosperity of the cyber industry is inevitable. Especially, there is an ample hope for growing with the movie industry. In the case of Korea, graphic technique is very high; nevertheless, the lack of funds is serious. If there were more support, expansion would be more rapid.

Reporter: Thank you for sharing your time.

Mr. Park: Thank you.

By Ahn Sa-yi
Reporter of The Argus

Dating on Sunday



Kang Yon-soh/The Argus

"I desire eagerly to let the general public know more about Korean tradition."

Korean is making a painful living now, owing to an unwelcome guest, IMF. However we must recognize that Korean culture is also having a tough time. So in this month, The Argus met a student from HUPS who is trying to keep up one of the Korean folk military arts, 24 ban Muye and let this know to every Korean.

He is Yang Ki-moon, a senior in the History Department at Wansan campus. He has been an instructor of 24 ban Muye in both Imun and Wansan campuses. First of all, the reporter asked him what 24 ban Muye is. He said Korea had suffered from foreign attack so many times that the governors felt keenly the necessity of military arts. According to his explanation, the Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592 was a decisive event influencing this development. 24 ban Muye was regulated for almost 200 years by *Muyedobotongji* (a book explaining military arts).

But this history was interrupted by the oppressive occupation of Korea by the Japanese in the first half of this century. Im Dong-kyu who is still living and enjoying an active life in the main temple of Kwangju revived 24 ban Muye by himself in the late 1980's. The restorer named the group learning 24 ban Muye *Kyongdang*. *Kyongdang* was a private institution of learning in Kokuryo. Now there is *Kyongdang* in many big cities such as Seoul and Taegu, and it is spreading rapidly, especially in universities.

The reporter asked how he met 24 ban Muye and what he thought about it. Mr. Yang was introduced to 24 ban Muye by his brother, and gradually became more attached to this art as a result of his interest in history. Though 24 ban Muye is not known generally, Yang never has had difficulty finding other willing exponents of the discipline. He says that he was changed radically, thanks to 24 ban Muye. For example, Yang is now willing to supply all his everyday needs exclusively with Korean brand goods. Besides this, he has become healthier and has learned to be a more confident leader.

Yang started teaching 24 ban Muye in Imun campus after a student's request in 1993, and he has played an important role in forming a new Dongari, *Kyongdang* in Imun campus this year. There are currently about ten students learning 24 ban Muye. Though they train hard both mornings and afternoons, they enjoy themselves very much. Sometimes they go to the main temple together. As an initiator, Yang always feels a strong sense of responsibility, knowing that his acts and teaching affect his students greatly. He hopes for more intercourse between Imun and Wansan through traditional culture like 24 ban Muye.

Yang says he desires eagerly to let the general public know more about Korean tradition. Western civilization has been introduced into Korea too uncritically, he thinks. Unless we stand on the basis of 'ours,' we can't consider ourselves as real Koreans. Finally, the reporter wanted to know his hobbies and his plan for future. He said, "I enjoy Takbon(a rubbed copy), though I feel really tired after that." When Yang graduates from HUPS this year, he intends to study folklore, especially the field connected with folk military arts, more professionally.

This reporter parted from Mr. Yang expecting much from his progress in this study. While there are young men neglecting our traditional culture, there are others like Yang working to preserve it, insuring that our tradition will continue. In the corner of changing seasons, the interview with him was pleasant and refreshing.

By Ahn Sa-yi
Reporter of The Argus

What's up?

When	By which	Where	What
On 2nd to 4th	By Angles	at Yechong Center in Dae-hak-ro	The photo exhibition of new men
On 5nd to 7th		at the exhibition hall in Imun campus	
On 28th at 5 p.m	By Classic Guitar Club	at 6104	The concert for frenchmen
On 26th in February to 8th in March	By Society for Study of Tokdo Issue	at Hyundae Department Store in Sam-sung-dong	The photo exhibition of Tokdo

ARTICLES WANTED

The Argus always gives thanks to readers for their serious 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 Univ.	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



CHAFS
CHAT+HUF'S

Ryu Chin-young/Caroonist of The Argus

Presidential Inaugural

