



Education Law Passed Amid Controversy

The National Assembly Plenary Session (NAPS) has voted the educational law such as revised private school law through, on August 12. This law was suggested to be revised by former minister of Education, Lee Hae-chan, last year and now it's been passed by Kim Duk-jung, the present minister, with a lots of differences than the first set up. But this revision is rather devolutionary said one educator which brought strong rejection from the educational field.

This revised law is being criticized specially on these four provisions. First of all, limiting the period of the temporary-dispatched trustee staying in school. The former bill was set up as one year and actual law is set up as two. But the issue is that the period was to be unlimited as the school gets back on the right track. This issue is bringing such an attention in HUFSS since the school is now being operated with under such system. And there are worries that the former trustee-board from the foundation who were discharged of duty might come back to school.

The second issue is that they have whited-out the government-appointed trustee system. It was to consist at least 1/3 of private school's steering committee with the government-appointed trustees. This was to clarify the management of the school and to support the regular professors to attend their



HUFSSans are listening to the claim of GSC against revising the education law at the open theater in Imun campus on August 25.

school affair committee. And now, without such a provision, there are worries of such a private foundation mis-steer the operation. Also, they have blocked the way of the regular professor participate in their school affair committee. This was also to make sure the school is managed clearly and fairly. At last they have rejected upgrading the status of the

steering committee. The revision is limiting their participation only in estimating and balancing the budget and in revising school law. All of these are the issues that is said to be unrealistic and private-school-foundation preferred decisions.

While many associations and organizations in educational field

are raising their voices the Ministry of Education is rather remaining in silence. The National Association of Private University Professors, the Korean Professors' Association for The HUFSS General Students Council (GSC) has also shown some movement with other universities GSCs which are in similar situation, operated with

temporary-dispatched trustee. They've protested in front of the GNP office to show that they are against to such a law, on August 13. And following that, another one at the open theater in HUFSS on the 25th. "We're definitely sure that this revision is wrong," said Shin Kyu-han(C-94), "Because a school is not owned by the foundation, it's owned by everybody in school." While students are refusing the ex-trustee board from foundation to be back at school, claiming that it will be a denovation rather than renovation, they are counting on to be back, said one ex-trustee. "If they come back, it will be the end of HUFSS. Our sweat finally discharged the absurd trustees last year cannot go in vain. Thus, we must struggle for the abrogation of the law."

Educational organizations and universities which will be effected on firsthand as the law goes on execution, has gathered to show their strong will to the President Kim to let him veto the law. "We've still got a chance," said one participant. "This is the only way the President can solve the problem and to keep up his word. This policy of reforming, can be executed on the right track if only he stops the congress from raising hand of private school foundation. And let the public education come true."

Pan-National Rally Unifies Reunification Movements

The 10th Pan-Korean National Rally on the 99 Reunification Festival was held from August 13 to 16 in Seoul National University campus in spite of the suppressing circumstances by the government. About 15000 protesters were taking part in this rallies. The government already prescribed this event as an illegal one, so hundred of thousands of armed riot police blocked for this rally. In response to this, The Pomminyinon (Pan People's Alliance for Reunification) requested that it will open the launching rally peacefully with holding various street campaigns and demonstration a month ago, however, the prosecutors made up their mind to regulate this rally as an illegal one.

The opening ceremony was held in the open theater on 13th of August. It was started with the congratulatory speech by Kang Hee-nam, president of Pomminyinon. In the meantime, members of the Tongilsunbongdae (the advance-guard of reunification) entered in the open theater. And they represented their resolution of the 10th Pan-People's rally. They had made the 16 day's activities to inform of the legitimacy of reunification movement across the country before the rallies.

And most of the cultural performances expressed antipathy towards U.S. policy against Kim Dae-jung regime. At this times, all

the participants became harmonized to sing and symbolic dance.

On August 14, the main event of the Reunification Festival was opened with many organizations including Pomminyinon, Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) and so on. Pochonghangnyon's song and reunification festival Hanmadang were good stage to join together under the motto 'for reunification' during the night.

Shin Chang-kyun, the honorable chairman of Pomminyinon, said "As the christianity was spread by 12 followers who serves Jesus christ, the wave of reunification will be spreaded all over the country by all of you who gathered here. Let's make the reunification possible and being a most beautiful one."

On August 15, there was a protesting demonstration at the main gate of the Seoul National University. All the member took part in this rally went to the front gate where there were lots of armed police. They also protested for the absurd regulation that Pan-Korean rally is an illegal. And they asked for the guarantee of reunification movement by civic groups and patriotic Hanchongnyon students.

(Continued on page 3)

INDEX

- 2 Interview with Kim Yung-jae
- 5 Civilian Watch : Anti-Corruption Network in Korea
- 7 Indepth : The tension between Tiwan and China
- 9 Special Contribution : Hayek's 100th Birthday
- 12 Indepth : Problem of Korean mystery

KCTU Returns Peacefully

The progressive Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) had sent a soccer team into the North Korea to make exchange with the pure athletical relationship.

Already the Ministry of Unification had allowed the KCTU soccer team to make correspondent activity with North Korea. The soccer team had spent three days on playing soccer game with North Korean labor team. Then, on a turning day of August, 14th, the KCTU soccer team returned peacefully by way of the Panmunjom. Meanwhile, in the Seoul campus of Kyunghee University, there were welcoming rally and big festival of the people's solidarity with 2000 participants being in the mood to enthusiasm and wish for the reunification. The rallies are composed of several parts; plenary ceremony, launching

declaration, ceremony towards unification, festival on dance and song of reunification and finally announcement of resolution document.

In the meantime, the pastor, Hong Keun-soo, who takes charges of the representative of National Council of Independent Reunification for Peoples' Reconciliation said in a seriously-concentrated manner "We know the fact that the name of rallies, Pomminyinon's 99 unification for the big festival has been altered numerous times without any agreement with us". "We should get together both our mind towards unification and movement ways". The rallies continued from 8:30pm to 12:00pm. After the rallies, protesters in Kyunghee campus had moved forward the Seoul National University for the continuity of their struggle.

Tuition Struggle Suppressed

The school authorities take sanction against the students who paid the tuitions without the dues for School Supporting Association (SSA). The students couldn't take their school record and credit of the last semester were not authorized. The repulsion of students firmly come to pass. Some students ready to be in litigation with the school over the sanction. Most of students also have the same opinion with General Student Council (GSC).

So, the tuitions struggle reached climax.

The reason of this problem is that the authorities impose the dues for SSA. The fees account for about 30 percent of all tuitions which students give the school. But the SSA don't have done that much function because it is just nominal.

In this situation, the authorities

decided to ant which levy altogether in the dues for SSA and the tuitions on August. Just at that time, the GSC of Wangsan campus have resisted the decision, and make a strong protest against the punishment.

Kim Dong-kook (ES-91), the vice president, said "I'm sorry that the students searching their right are damaged by the wrongful punishment. moreover, the compulsory performance of the dues for SSA must instantly stop because the collection has no reason and no ground. The self-control payment or the disuse of the dues for SSA will decrease the charge for parents of students. And, the tuition reduction is not only the campus matter but the matter of our society and government. Thus we will join with the civil organization, finally, gain our end."

BK21 at Crossroads



There have been loud voices of complaining about the Brain Korea 21(BK21) plan.

Many professors criticize this plan as 'major sacrifice for minor' and 'privilege on the privilege' However, someone maintains that

it is unavoidable to concentrate the governmental support for competent higher education system. They emphasize effective concentration which is different from equal sharing.

(Related story on page 6)

Cub-Reporters Wanted!



The Argus is the oldest campus English newspaper, established in 1954.

It pursues the highest standard of campus journalism and academism.

The Argus welcomes enthusiastic freshmen of HUFSS.

Deadline of accepting application : September 17, 1999

Further information : Room of The Argus located in Student Hall 2nd Floor

Tel. Imun campus : 961-4153

Wangsan campus : (0335) 330-4113

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

· President, Publisher	Cho Kyu-chul
· Professor Editor	Lee Sun-woo
· Copy Reader	Park Jeong-woon
· Head Editor	Yoon Se-kyong
· Editors	Kim Yoo-nie, Lee Chang-nam Park Hyo-joo,
· Associate Editors	Kim Jin-young, Kim Yun-jung
· Reporters	Choi Yu-mi, Jeon Kyu-man Kim Jeong-eun, Kim Ji-yoon Koo Sung-chan, Lee Eun-young Park Eun-ji, Park Won-jae

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

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

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

Tel: (0335)330-4113 Fax: (0335)330-4581

Printed by HONG DESIGN Tel: 464-5167 Fax: 464-5168

Editorial

Tuition Conflicts

About 160 Wangsan students who have placed their tuition fee on a court of law, had received a notice from the school authorities in July. The contents were 'the worst' for the students. If they don't give up the deposition regarding tuition payments, they cannot register for the 2nd semester or have permission to take a leave of absence. Moreover, all documents, including certificates of attendance will not be issued. Students may be expelled from the school as 'non-registered' students if they do not withdraw the deposition. Presently, Wangsan General Student Council (GSC) instituted a provisional deposition suit, and is fighting against the school. But, over 60% of the students had already given up the deposition and the rest have intentions to give it up. In addition, they have been disappointed with GSC because they don't seem to have a concrete plan against this problem.

The tuition fee struggle has been going on with 14 universities since the end of last year. Now, the struggle has reached midway. The beginning of the 1st semester, the GSC said that the results of this struggle will be known this summer. However, this tuition fee struggle keeps falling into a maze. Before solving this problem, we should find out why this struggle doesn't seem to end.

In Korean society today, over 540 thousand university students leave or take a leave of absence from school because they cannot afford the tuition. This number corresponds to one out of 3 students nationwide. Moreover, the rate of tuition increase has doubled or tripled since the beginning of 1990s. In fact, the fee increased by 69.4% only in 1995. Furthermore, presidents of private universities nationwide had agreed on the integration of 'compulsory supporting fee' and 'lesson fee' in a seminar on July 11. Therefore, the tuition fee struggle is facing another obstacle with this case. The students are not just fighting against expensive tuition payments but also trying to protest against the compulsory supporting fee.

Initially, compulsory supporting fee was a kind of a donation to the school for its development. The fees were collected as a membership fee paid by the parents of students who joined parents' association for school development. But now, the private universities are demanding compulsory supporting fees regardless of parents' opinions. In fact, the school authorities didn't give any notice about the association or the fee to the parents beforehand. Moreover, the parents are given no rights to participate in the administration of the school at all. Also, the fee ratio of nationwide private universities is pretty high. Its about 30-40% among general tuition fee. In the case of Korea Univ., the ratio is 28.1%, Hanyang Univ. is 30.0% and HUF's's is fixed at the ratio of 34.2%. Therefore, the students are demanding the supporting fee to be voluntary while they carry out this tuition fee struggle. Of course, if the private universities make them pay the fee voluntarily, they will suffer financial difficulties because the management of school depends on the fee. However, the universities are not even attempting to find other measures to overcome this situation.

Inha University is a good example. This university had created a handbook of statistics this summer. This handbook shows the financial statements, tuition fee situation, general situation of educational facilities and campus organizations from 1996 to 1999. In addition, it exposes the need for donations for scholarships and development fund. This system was also introduced in Aju Univ. and Sungkunkwan Univ. As all finance result of the school opened, financial administration of the school will be more clear. That can be one of the good solution to this unclear tuition fee problem.

Another suggestion could be found in foreign university's case. In the case of Germany, government supports the educational fee for the students. All German university students can study free. Therefore, there are no cases where the students leave school to work because they have no tuition. This example can be an important reason why Korean government has to look deeply into this system. It is clear that the Korean education budget is much lower compared to other countries. Universities should ask for more funding from the government. Otherwise, universities could devise other means for the tuition problem. It is time to conceive more of a realistic and positive solution for both the students and the school authorities. Indeed, his boring war of attrition with no reality has to come to an end soon.

Interview with Kim Yung-jae, the reunification director of KCTU.

Workers Scored toward Reunification

The first South-North labor's football gathering for inspiration of reunification was held under the sponsorship of KCTU, Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, and the North Korean General Confederation Labor (KGCL) in Pyongyang from August 12 to 13.

About 60,000 North Korean spectators who roared in the Pyongyang stadium cheered both teams with a wish of reunification.

Since Chung Ju-young, who is the honorary president of Hyundai Group, sent a herd of cattle to North Korea, many exchange activities have continued. Furthermore, this activity which was the first non-government activity has an important meaning to the South-North relationship. This meeting was not only the first visual exchange activity between South and North, but it was also a nonprofit activity. Anticipating the reunification, people except such activities to bring about better relationships.

The Argus met the reunification director of KCTU, Kim Yung-jae, who was in charge of the administrative work.

Reporter: What was the main purpose and the meaning of this game?

Kim: The game was a non-government relationship activity of South-North laborers for national reconciliation and great solidarity. The national reunification is a wish of our laborers and of all Koreans. We believe that our meeting can be a warm wind which can melt the

wall of the separation. And we hope that this would be a starting point of long-time desired peaceful reunification. It was also intended to inspire the reunification mind into the hearts of laborers and to encourage them to lead the national reunification movement.

R: What was the procedure of preparing this game?

K: Last year, the KCTU staff decided in a meeting to hold the game. And in January, this year, we officially suggested the match to the KGCL. Afterwards, we held a preliminary tournament to select teams to participate in the game. As a result, Hyundai Motors labor union won the tournament. The meeting day was decided on August 3. And our government approved the schedule.

R: What was the major obstacle in processing this activity? Did the East Sea conflict effect the procedure?

K: Yes, in fact, the match was planned to be held on August 10. But the conflict made it possible for the meeting to be canceled. Their hesitation was quite understandable if we think about their damages including a loss of thirty soldiers. But I guess they also couldn't deny the importance of the game because of the historic meaning it has.

R: I've heard there was a limitation on the number of visitors.

K: That's right. We originally planned to send 50 people. But the



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

KGCL requested us to send 30 people at the maximum. We came to an agreement of 37 people: 22 players who won the South Korea championship, 14 staff members of KCTU and 1 nurse. That's why I couldn't be one of the visitors. (laugh)

R: How was the atmosphere in the North? And what other activities did the team do?

K: The game was fully supported and welcomed by enthusiastic Pyongyang citizens. The match went on smoothly with a good sportsmanship, longing for a national reconciliation. The game successfully ended with KGCL leading the game 5 to 4. Our team arrived in yungyang on August 10. They went to the National Cemetery of North Korea, and the statue of Kim Il-

sung. We, of course, did a floral tribute as a usual event of the visitors.

R: That's why the public prosecutors office investigated the event. What do you think about that?

K: There is really nothing to talk about it. The whole program and the schedule were submitted to and approved by the government. We really don't understand such an action. I think it has something to do with a political problem such as calming down the conservatives. We don't believe we did any illegal thing or broke the law. Thus, the chairperson of the KCTU Reunification Committee Lee Kyu-jae, who was taken by the police, must be set free in a short time.

R: What are the future activity plans?

K: We have a plan to hold the 2nd South-North Labor's Football Gathering for Aspiration of Reunification in Seoul next year. We will also plan to hold several other events for laborers. We do strongly believe that these types of participation in non-government relationship activity help better communication with the North. So we'll continue, encourage, and participate in such activities.

By Jeon Kyu-man
Reporter of News Section

Letter to the Argus

Natural Voice of The Argus About Cellular Phone

As if the summer did not seem to withdraw, the heat made the people toss about during the nights this year. Yet, cool breeze in the morning already tell us the fall comes. At this time, we make up our mind newly for better, looking back last semester. This is same to The Argus, I think. So, as a reader who is very interested in the development of The Argus, I would like to give some suggestions.

From the tabloids for local society to the international magazines, there are uncountable reading materials. Comparing with these other specialized journalism, it is natural The Argus has many shortcomings. Still, The Argus has published every month ceaselessly. Maybe, because we, the readers, need our own papers which meet our desire. Easy to say, The Argus is expected to stand students' side and show us something different and creative from general press.

Sometimes, however, I feel disappointed with the articles which do not differ very much from others. Let me take a case of a writing, 'The History of The Poor', carried in the issue. June. When scanning the headlines, I thought the subject is somewhat platitudinous at first, and then I presumed it contains new-colored viewpoint. After reading, my anticipation broke down. It was good at the point of kind explanation about the background knowledge but, the article was only arrangement of mere facts. Besides, given solutions were not realistic but too general and theoretic.

And some articles, especially dealing with the global affairs, look familiar, not exciting. Of course, due to the financial situation, it is impossible to go abroad and report new topic. At least, the readers are not left to feel as they are reading what they once read. If then, the newspapers do not play any roles.

At this moment the standardized information forced people to be passive, we are facing the crisis, 'invention of sensational press' coalesces with the vicious power.

Therefore, The Argus have to struggle to take their own characteristic place, which is able to offer the readers opportunities to criticize in another way and in the plight of HUF'Sans.

Cho Yoon-joo
Freshman of English Dept.

Lee Hyun-jin
Freshman of Chinese Dept.

Reader's Voice

How to Improve Yourself

During this summer vacation, I attended the English class which was sponsored by Konkuk University. The English class was specially made for the students who want to make a improvement in English. I had many other plans for the summer vacation, but I decided to attend the English class, above all, to overcome my defect in English.

126 hours for 7 weeks were planned to spend in there. There are 4 classes; 3 of them were for the junior and 1 was for the senior. The class consists of 3 major lessons; conversation lesson with native speakers, writing skill lesson, and TOEIC, TOEFL lessons with Korean lecturers. (But, I had to choose one; TOEIC, TOEFL) Each lessons were continued for 90 minutes.

Attending to these language summer school gave me a lot of advantages. Participation helps students not to be lazy and make students life busy and fully. During the vacation, it is easy that most students spend their time lazily; sleep late, wake up late. Students also get much new informations from the new school and can make like-minded friends.

The most big advantage of all is that it makes good terms with foreigners especially in conversation class. In conversation class, we talk much. We talk about movies, musics, computer games and so on in English. We also talk about serious subjects; economy crisis of Korea, dreams of people. On the writing skill class, we read and analyze the article from our text. The first time, when I attended to the conversation class, I was nervous.

Because I had not enough time to spend with foreigners. However, one to one teach-method helped me to increase my pride to speak in English. And as the time goes, I accustomed to it. It became the natural thing to prepare before the class.

This summer vacation was meaningfully made by English class. I recommend you to participate in the classes. And I feel some kind of pride to do the things well, coming out.

Yoo Ja-young
Freshman of Czech Dept.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus sincerely appreciates to Choi Yun-jin (Th-3), the former Head Editor, for her enthusiastic and impassioned work for The Argus. And also appreciates to Yoon Young-nam (MIS-3), the former Editorial Consultant.

The Argus reshuffled its staff positions for the new semester. Newly appointed Head Editor is Yoon Se-kyong (M-3).

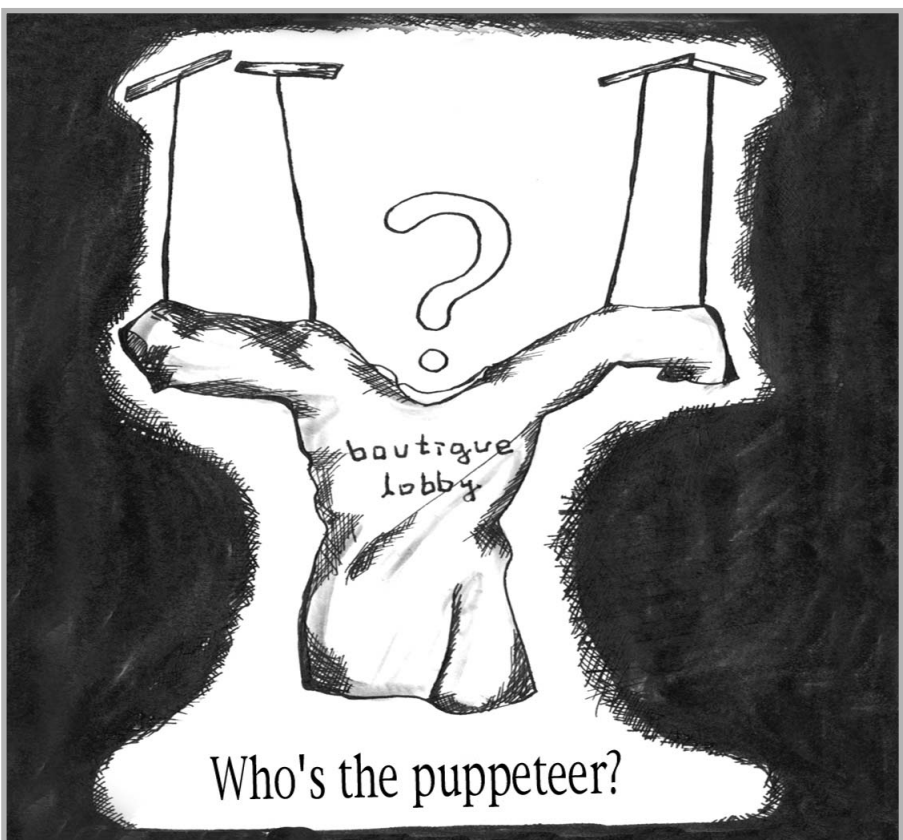
Three Associate Editors have been promoted to the position of Editors. They are Lee Chang-nam (E-2); Editor of National Section, Park Hyo-joo (P1-2); Editor of International Section and Kim Yoo-nie (Ro-2); Editor of Theory and Critique Section.

Two reporters have been promoted to Associate Editor position. They are Kim Jin-young (E-2); Associate Editor of News Section and Kim Yun-jung (Lg-2); Associate Editor of Culture Section.

Five Cub-reporters who were recruited through an examination in March, 1999 have become full-fledged members of The Argus after five months of hard training.

They are Jeon Kyu-man (C-1) and Lee Eun-young (Cz-1); Reporters of News Section, Koo Sung-chan (L-1), Park Won-jae (Af-1); Reporters of National Section, Kim Jeong-eun (F-1); Reporter of International Section, Park Eun-ji (Hum-1) and Choi Yu-mi (F-1); Reporter of Theory and Critique Section and Kim Ji-yoon (IR-1); Reporter of Culture Section.

The whole staffs of The Argus thanks for your readership and encouragement, and will spare no efforts on live up to your expectation.



Hahn Jeong-joo / Cartoonist of The Argus

In - Depth analysis of the relative evaluation system

Relative Evaluation System Urged to Reconsider

I. Acceptance of the relative evaluation

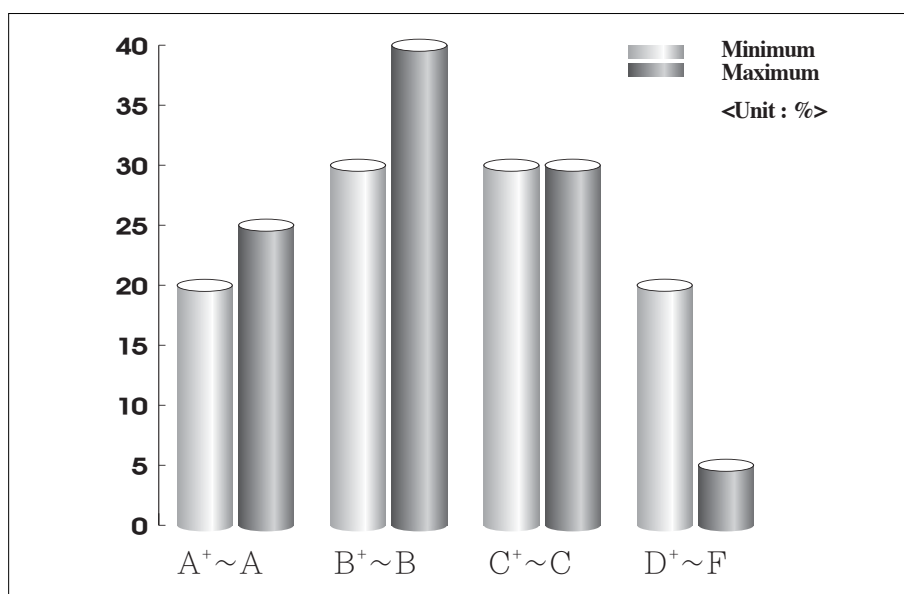
The relative evaluation system which was promoted by the Ministry of Education is extending its influential field day by day. In 1998, the relative evaluation system was adopted by only 2 or 3 universities. However, the Ministry of Education said, "There will be many disadvantages to the universities which do not adopt the system. For instance, financial supports: more supporting money will be given to the schools which have adopted the system. And also in the entrance of graduate schools and the employment of companies: benefits will be given to the students from the schools which have accepted it." As the result, 30 universities including Seoul National Univ, Korea Univ, and Yonsei Univ adopted the relative evaluation system.

Many students have complaints about the relative evaluation system. Choi Jung-hoon, the secretary general of the General Students Council (GSC) of HUFU complained that the relative evaluation system is an unreasonable policy and that it requires only competition, but not the quality of studies. He also said, "There will be the student who get 'F' though he does his best." A professor from Chungang University said in an interview, "I teach the humanities at college. As it is subjective, whenever I evaluate students' achievement, I feel dizzy." Yoo Ja-young (Cz-99) complained that despite of the fact that her score of an examination was the same as that of a student who received 'A' she received 'B+' because of the limited percentage of 'A'.

In this column, The Argus will search about the relative evaluation system and analyze its problems.

II. The meaning, the purposes and the problems

The relative evaluation is the system which grades the students by scoring rate. In HUFU, for instance, 20 to 25 percentage of the students from the total amount get 'A+' or 'A', 30 to 40 percentage of the students get 'B+' or 'B', 30 percentage of the students get 'C+' or 'C' and the rest get 'D+' or below by the relative evaluation



This graph indicates the percentage of credits under the relative evaluation system.

system.

There are three main purposes in the relative evaluation system.

The primary purpose of the relative evaluation system is to make the campus more academic and to encourage students to study hard. By that universities can raise the quality of the classes.

The second purpose is to disperse students' crowding to specific professors' classes. As the faculty system comes into effect, students need to get good credits in their studies in order to choose major studies which they want. So it became natural.

Students crowd to the classes of specific professors who are generous with his marks to many students.

The third purpose is to prevent the abuse of 'A+' or 'A'. Students need to get good grades to get a good job or to enter prestigious graduate schools. Most professors thus try to give many students good grades, in order to help students. So this is the reason that good grades expand like a balloon. However, if good grades are abused, it would be difficult for employers and graduate schools to distinguish the superiority and inferiority of the students. So this is the reason of protection.

If it come into effect as it intends, there will be no problems at all. But it was not so

good as it was expected. Many students have complaints about the relative evaluation system. The problems raised by the enforcement of the relative evaluation system must be considered.

The first problem is the overheated competition in the campus. The result weakens primary subjects of studies, for example, the humanities. Lee Jae-won, a vice-president of Seoul National University, said, "It's a repetition of meaningless competition. The relative evaluation system which was enforced by the Ministry of Education only requires students' hard work without any innovation in the quality of education and a circumstantial change of the campus." He also said, "In the final examination, I felt like I was taking a scholastic aptitude test again."

The second problem is the inadequacy of objective judgements in the standard of evaluation. An objective evaluation can be applied to natural science and engineering as it requires mathematical precision. But it can't be applied to the humanities and linguistics that subjective judgements are needed.

The third problem is the matter of equity among individual universities by the sudden enforcement. For example, Korea National University of Education is specialized in

education. Korea National Open University is specialized in broadcast journalism. And HUFU is specialized in linguistics. So it's natural for each university to have its own standard of grading according to its speciality. It's unreasonable to enforce the relative evaluation system in sudden to all universities without considering each university's speciality.

The fourth problem is the infringement of professors' autonomy in grading. One professor from HUFU said, "It's kind of violation. Suppose there are 5 students in my class. I think they study hard, so I want to give all of them 'A+'. Because of the limited percentage of 'A+', however, three students get 'A+' and two students get 'A'. It's an infringement on my autonomy."

III. Need to reform

The relative evaluation is no more a system to pass by and look on. Some universities already reformed the system. Seoul National Univ., for example, abolished the relative evaluation system after the strike which was held under the auspices of Seoul National Univ's GSC. And the strike was for the educational reform. For the fairness in the liberal art subjects the school decided to give a similar rate of grades. In the case of Chungang University, they have worked for an educational reform from the fall semester of 1998 till now. As the result, they enforce the relative evaluation system only in the liberal art subjects except one's major subjects and compulsory subjects.

And they extended the total range of percentage of grading from 100 percent to 120 percent. It means there are extra spaces in grading. All of these reforms fit the individual universities.

HUFU needs to reform the relative evaluation system which was directly adopted from what the Ministry of Education proposed. It would be uneasy for HUFU to make a form suitable to HUFU's specialized in foreign studies. But an innovated form of relative evaluation should be made.

By Lee Eun-young
Reporter of News Section

"Today, we professors of the Spanish Department announce the official communication with a painful heart. We found how tough the rings of corruption and injustice are connected in the university though it is called an ivory tower where the truth and justice should be kept.

All the professors of the Spanish Department who wrote their names on the document announced the statement on August 11. Moreover, they went on a hunger strike for three days to show their strong will. Who make the professors appeals to conscience?

According to the explanation from the professors, following is the real facts of this case.

First, HUFU gave out a public notice of employment on November 1998. It was to select the 31 new professors who will be wanted to teach in the first semester of this year. The regular professors of each department judged the quality of the candidates through examination standard. However, some candidates intrigued

authorities trying to make the public opinion to blame the fault upon a previous absurd foundation. However, That is wrong because this kind of unlawful act will make Park come back and give a power to him again. It is wonder how can they say about 'justice, clarity, objectivity'. It is

regrettable that the government-appointed trustee who has a responsibility to place HUFU on the right track leads the school to fall in trouble. Moreover, as he is one of the respected leader of the society, he is leading the Second Establishment Committee of the present government. In our society some people that who has intimate with the people who has power are called 'parachute' because they are usually employed because of bribe or intimacy. It is wonder that the new regulations were not be a written form of irrationality which make the crime legalize.

New regulations contains different rules such as permission that the professors in other university can examine the qualification of the candidates. The brand new regulations seem to do not

regrettable that the government-appointed trustee who has a responsibility to place HUFU on the right track leads the school to fall in trouble. Moreover, as he is one of the respected leader of the society, he is leading the Second Establishment Committee of the present government. In our society some people that who has intimate with the people who has power are called 'parachute' because they are usually employed because of bribe or intimacy. It is wonder that the new regulations were not be a written form of irrationality which make the crime legalize.

have objectivity. Because if the regulation admit the result of examination of other university the candidates can not be applied by equal standard. Why the authorities made regulations in haste? Obviously it shows a hidden intention to select the candidate who is wanted by authorities ignoring the examination of our own professors. Particularly, it is said that the candidate who was unselected by the Spanish Department became the first because he (actually he graduated Seoul National University(SNU)) entrusted the examination to the spanish professor of SNU who is intimate with him.

It is desired that the school authorities should at least clarify the suspicious before the angered professors of HUFU bring this case before the court. If the case becomes a litigating struggle imagine how miserable it could be. As you can imagine, the school authorities still offer as a pretext of Mr. Park Seung-joon. They say that it was to protect the coming back of Mr. Park. However, That is to say, the school

authorities trying to make the public opinion to blame the fault upon a previous absurd foundation. However, That is wrong because this kind of unlawful act will make Park come back and give a power to him again. It is wonder how can they say about 'justice, clarity, objectivity'. It is

regrettable that the government-appointed trustee who has a responsibility to place HUFU on the right track leads the school to fall in trouble. Moreover, as he is one of the respected leader of the society, he is leading the Second Establishment Committee of the present government. In our society some people that who has intimate with the people who has power are called 'parachute' because they are usually employed because of bribe or intimacy. It is wonder that the new regulations were not be a written form of irrationality which make the crime legalize.

New regulations contains different rules such as permission that the professors in other university can examine the qualification of the candidates. The brand new regulations seem to do not

By Kim Jin-young
Associate Editor of News Section

Bulletin Board

● Schedule of School Affairs

- September 7-8 The term for confirmation and transference the application of lectures
- September 28 Quarterline of the second semester

● Schedule of Student Activities

- September 17 The Model United Nations will open the 23rd General Assembly under the agenda, 'The phase and the role of the NGOs for construction of the 21st century civil society'

Continued from page 1

The police helicopters were going around, and warned. For a while, there were not special suppression by the police, however, in the process of that, hundreds of protesters were taken by the police illegally.

A east region chairman of the 10th Pan People's rally said "the history of reunification movement was one of the defeat because of the confrontation, but through this rally, epoch-making opportunity is preparing that progress to the victory and the solidarity is piled up by ourselves. The spirit of *Pomminnyon* can be put in the people's mind despite the severe suppression by Kim's regime".

One of the participants who had took part in the Pan-Korean rally said, "There have been lots of rallies of the reunification. So we argued over what rally we should

participate in. But this rally became united, so the scale of the rally can be the biggest and most successful one I ever had."

On August 16, all events were finished, all participants meant to make the street demonstration and tried to proceed to *Panmunjom* at the truce village of inter-Korean border, but they couldn't do because of the disturbance by the police.

This rally was the biggest one among 10 year's history of *Pomminnyon*'s rally even though the government interfered with much disturbance. From now on, the government should guarantee the reunification movement of the civic groups and also withdraw the prescription that interprets *Pomminnyon* as being an anti-national organization. Meanwhile, the delegation of *Pomminnyon* is going on the hunger strike at Myungdong Cathedral for setting the participants of 10th Pan-People's rally off and shackle off the warranty of those who related with this rally.



The Reunification Festival is held with 10 thousand participants at the open theater in Seoul National Univ. On August 15.

Sound Library Renovated

On August 25, audio-visual library in Imun campus has newly born by ensuring the equipment and rearranging the space. This renovation was completed July 19 to August 25. About 0.2billion won was spend for this project.

The purpose of renovating sound library is to cope with the variety, and advanced technology of education system. Meanwhile to improvement in system operation and studying efficiency is expected.

There was three major targets in this project, rearrangement of place increase in seating capacity and purchasing media equipments. The school has solved the space problem by combining and relocating facilities. The operation room, the material managing room, the media directory room and two other supporting facility rooms were combined in third floor. CATV room was moved to second floor. And Foreign Studies Broadcasting System (FBS) was moved from third to sixth floor. They have increased seating

capacity. 23 seats more in Visual library and 15 seats in Audio library were added.

According to the school, 64 more seats were increased compare last year. Also they have purchased several media equipments. The digital filming and editing system, and the digital directory system were bought. By these accomplishment, some of students' complaints are expected to be relieved. It has not only solved the inconvenience and efficiency problems but also has it improved in students' broadcasting studio. Securing larger space and better circumstance is expected to produce better quality programs.

A HUFUSan at the opening ceremony said "As HUFUS is specialized in linguistics, we had strong demand on better facilities for such speciality. But we have not it so far. There were many times that I had to turn back from audio-visual library because the lack of the seating capacity. But now, this is impressive, this semester could be much more fun to enjoy"

New Main Building in Imun Campus

On July 22, the blueprint, which shows the outlook and the usage of the structure has been finally selected, the main building of the HUFUS.

There has been many inquiries about the new structure building in Imun campus; the kind of structure, the place of the building, and the budget problem.



The design of new main building in Imun campus

Faculty Stands up to Nontransparent Hiring

On August 11, all the professors of the Spanish Department gave out a statement which is written 49 professors' names of most departments on. The faculty committee insists that the school authorities committed unreasonable crime when they were going through the process of examining the candidates. The professors also went on a hunger strike for three days.

HUFU gave out the public notice of appointment on May, 1999. It was to select new professors of English Department, Spanish Department, Department of Law.

The regular professors of each departments judged the quality of the candidates through the examination standard. However, they said, the Office of the Academic Affairs prepared new regulations of appointment and passed it as a regulation of HUFU. Moreover, they announced the regulation will apply new regulations to examine and the previous result would be ignored.

New regulations permitted that other

university professors can examine the candidates of HUFU in equal capacity. Thus the professors assert the candidates could not be judged by equal standard.

The professors have prepared a litigating struggle and it is possible that they will bring this case before the court. Because the school authorities forced the professors to follow their own decision at the meeting on July 6 and August 3. The meeting was requested by the professors to make a protest to the authorities against their act. Moreover, the authorities push ahead the interview of the selected candidates through the new regulations.

The professors insist that the new regulations are illegal because the authorities ignored the test procedure which is needed to be approved as a real regulation by the Office of Planning and Coordination and faculty committee of HUFU. In addition there was no period of notification which should be observed.

Here & Beyond

Prospects of Promoting HUFUS



Park Jae-woo

A few days ago, the law of the educational reform, changed for the worse by the National Assembly. The laws abrogated the progressive contents of the tentative which aimed at the democratic management by filling with one third of the government-appointed trustees in the trustee's board of the private foundation, and participating over half of the professors to the board of education. Furthermore, in case of the universities dispatched the temporary trustee for the purpose of normalization and stabilization of the campus.

There is also a rise of intense criticism about not helping for the stability of the campus and democratic development, opening the legal way that the old foundation can return to the campus. It will make a bad situation again by passing the law that the term of temporary trustee will be limited for 2 years but which is possible to be again.

Faculty, staff and student made a strong objection and a statement which promised to strike against the return of the irrational

foundation, but the law has a clue clause that the present official director's term can be limited until the end of this year. If we don't act quickly and forcefully, our strife that trying to make our campus normalize and democratic reform will be no use.

Other universities are preparing the millenium age which will change the education system extremely, get to adjust new education system, and raise a strong competitive power by planning a new blueprint. However, because we have those troubles inside the university, it would be certain not only to be stagnant, but also to be falling behind.

If you take an example of public affairs, we can't deny that the sector had been quite stagnant before. If you consider the situation of HUFUS, you will be hit upon that HUFUS is a university which doesn't advertise for its own fame, and behind the advertisement. The main reason for this is not an appropriate distribution of the budget to this sector. The fundamental reason is the foundation lacks which diminish the purpose and passion about the development of the university.

The public information of the campus is classified by a province as entrance exam public affairs, getting job public affairs, common public affairs, and by a pose as positive public affairs, negative public affairs, and defensive public affairs. The old foundation which had just spent money without any investment caused defensive public affairs.

However, as reform disposition of official director was dispatched, and democratic management system got into the campus, the viewpoint of the advertising and budget organization, and the strategy of the

informing has changed a lot.

The change first appears through thesis of the democratic public affairs. The public affairs put first for the foundation and the campus before, but now concepts of the informing were introduced in which all people in the university participate voluntarily and actively.

Public information office established the aim of HUFUS based on 'The Mecca of foreign studies, the proper guide of the foreign studies', adding new image the democratic reform model of the private university, the foundations and the university itself have to take the public opinions of the members of the university like the professors, the staffs, and both campus students, and strengthen our alumnus relation. After that we can constitute the public information committee, let the students participate as an advertisement models and helpers, so that we will open the way to develop our university by members, for members, and through members.

Also, we published 'HUFUS NEWS' in order to take advantage in many areas such as raising the recognition of the members for the democratic reform and informing the reform policy, and school news to strengthen the public advertisement.

Next, we had strengthened up the public affairs for the entrance exam advertisement under the recognition that bring of intelligent freshmen would be the key for development our university. After the survey, it had brought the change in the strategy of the entrance exam by Imundong 'Na' to Wangsan 'DA'.

Besides the budget for the advertisement had been organized move flexibly than

years before. We also strengthened the advertisement through the media like exam news which students who preparing the exam prefer by making the advertisement helpers participate for produce the ad. papers like 'HUFUS NEWS' which changed the system into more active form. However, the biggest change is letting students form a big advertisement group for visiting their alma mater high school in Korea, and informing our university's idiosyncrasies including advantages. The helpers also remain and post the informing sources for the plenty of postcards. We haven't seen such kind of things before.

Next, we could use the power from about 900 people who are working in the media for the purpose of the advertisement. They, of course, have helped a lot in informing our university so far. Now we held out the HUFUS mediaman assembly and many other meetings, made a special prize called 'HUFUS Mediaman Prize' for the distinguished alumnus. Through this things, we made flexible cooperation system with the alumnus in the broadcast media.

Our university is facing a new crisis from outside, but we believe that all of the members will soon overcome the situation by unification which is based on the tradition of eternal public strife for the purpose of the development of HUFUS in 21 century. I believe the real role of the 'public affairs' in there, is the advertisement that 'crisis' makes a reverse to 'opportunity'.

The writer is a professor of Chinese Dept.

Continued from page 1

All of these questions have been answered during this summer vacation by the president of HUFUS, Cho Kyu-chul; the main building at the Minerva hill by the students' registration fee and so.

The building space will share 33,059m² with 13 floors above and 2 floors under the ground. This facility will include 80 research rooms, large and medium-sized 10 lecture rooms, executive offices, and parking lots. The new main building is expected to help improving the image of the school overall and to renovate the standard of educational atmosphere. The construction will launch on the year 2000 to be completed by 2003. It is said that about 30 billion won will be needed to construct the building. However, there are several problems pointed out about the plan. "1.2 billion won which will not be covered from the students registration fee will be collected through the HUFUS graduates and from other supporters." said Cho, the president of HUFUS. Meanwhile, there are still worries and complaints about whether the fund will be easily collected or about losing Minerva hill, and students' welfare spaces.

By Lee Eun-young
Reporter of News Section

Campus Scope / Yonsei Univ.

Undemocratic Education Reform Plan

For decades, conflicts between students and school authorities have never stopped in universities. School authorities were the party which turned out to decide the actual policy of the school, and students who should be the masters of the school were mostly left out in actually deciding school policies. As a result, students took the attitude of the school boards against democracy and nonsensical, and at times resistance against the decision of the school authorities took place. The conflict concerned with the educational reform plan in Yonsei University was not only a movement of 20 thousand students to gain their personal benefits but also a struggle to find back the rights of students who should be owners of the school.

In 1996, Yonsei University started the division system and during the last three years, many problems such as, the quality of lectures, process of deciding majors or graduating have occurred. As a result, many students and professors commented that the side-effects of the division system should be solved in the near future in order to acquire education of a high quality at Yonsei. The main point of the education reform plan, which is anticipated to be taken out from next year, is dividing the school into six divisions. School authorities proclaim that uniting colleges and majors in universities is a global appearance and that the plan will help offering students more opportunities in deciding their major and intensify education in graduate colleges. However, no solution for the problems due to the present the division system have been prepared and broadening the present system without resolving its side-effect is unreasonable and not sensible. In addition, school authorities showed a very irresponsible attitude by elucidating that side-effects of the educational reform will be solved as time passes.

On the other hand, since the latter half of last year, Student Association of Yonsei University had continued to ask the school boards for information about the education reform plan. The school authorities, however, avoided their answer by saying that no detailed plan was yet made. The attitude of the school boards had not changed at all until March 18th, when all of a sudden they announced that the education reform plan had been approved the day before, during a conference of the Committee of School Affairs. The announcement and reform plan was written in simply one sheet of paper with no specific explanations. Student body indicated that the plan was approved in an unfair way and that the approval of the plan should be abolished or held back. In order to gather the thoughts of Yonsei students, Student Association performed a vote on all students in the campus about the education reform plan and proved to the school authorities that 93% of the voters were against the decision.

The actual body of resistance, Emergency Counterplan Operation (consist of vice president of the Student Association and presidents and vice presidents of the college Student Associations) was formed and three points were required to school authorities from these student representatives.

First: re-negotiate and abolish the education reform plan which was approved by the Committee of School Affairs.

Second: evaluate the structural changes in colleges and departments performed during the last four years at Yonsei and make solutions to solve problems due to the current system.

Third: establish a University Operation Committee which provides an opportunity for the students, professors and school authorities to get together and participate in managing the university. Emergency Counterplan Operation announced to Yonsei students and school boards that they will occupy the office of the president of Kim Byung until school authorities accept the three requirements. The occupation continued for approximately three weeks and school authorities showed a slight change in their attitudes toward negotiating. However, before the school authorities totally changed their attitudes toward negotiation, stand points of the Emergency Counterplan Operation lost unification and the association was given up.

The active resistance against education reform plan was actually broke off with the dismemberment of the Emergency Counterplan Operation and the education reform plan is predicted to be carried out as the school authorities had purposed. However students still point out that problems due to the current structural system should be solved before the division system is broadened and the process of approving the plan still remains as an improper and unfair element in deciding the education reform plan. And although school authorities explain that no problem existed in the process, considering that no information was given neither to Student Association nor to the Faculty Council (council of professors of Yonsei University), the process does not seemed to be recognized as democratic. Moreover, thinking about the fact that the education reform plan was approved at a meeting where neither the Student Association nor the Faculty Council had attended, school authorities will not be able to avoid the censure of the inappropriate process of approval.

Although the active and desperate resistance of students did fail in preventing the school from carrying out the plan next year, education reform plan will continue to be one of the most interested issues to Yonsei students. As the plan is predicted to be carried out as it was approved, the question and task left is: How can we adapt it well? Solving side-effects of the division system is assumed to be the first step toward this task and students are likely to continue putting much efforts in participating with school authorities and in managing the education reform plan.

Oh Min-jeong

The writer is a junior of Lib & Arts college of Yonsei Univ.

Reporter's Note

Incomplete Press Conference

On August 19, the press conference was held in conference room of main building, under the auspices of HUFUS. The president of the professor council, the chief of HUFUS union, the president of the graduate school's General Student Council (GSC) and presidents of both campuses' GSCs, attended the conference.

The interview was about the private school law and the educational law, which were already passed by standing committee and looks forward passing the plenary session.

Kim Tae-jung, the president of the professor council said "It's the big worrisome for HUFUS and private universities' future if it is passed by plenary session. Because this reformed private school law is reverse to the democratic law that Korean government professes." And also he said that the added item is important. The item was about the limited

term of the trustees to two years. That means, the law opened the door to the irrational school foundation. Moreover, the law makes their coming back legally. In the case of HUFUS, Park Seung-joon can have the opportunity to come back to the school.

The interview was insufficient for the importance of the matter.

First of all, the number of reporters were so small, couldn't feel that was the press conference. It means that the school didn't inform to have interview or they didn't make reporters understand about the importance of the matter. One reporter from the interview said "Perhaps, Many reporters thought that interview was the kind of common press conference from universities".

The second, the interview was so formal. The school relatives just declaimed the resolutions about 20 minutes and got two or three questions from reporters and finished.

The third, the contents of the resolution was a bit poor. For example, There's no reliability for Park Seung-joon to come back to the campus. Because the bill didn't pass yet and has the opportunity to reject. Whether the bill is passed, It's not sure that he will come back. Because students, and professors will reject and struggle for that.

The interview was important for HUFUS to confess indefatigable will against the law.

Because we had the big problem about Park Seung-joon and the school foundation last year. So the interview had to be more serious about the matter. The failure of the interview has to be blamed to school authorities. It is required that the improvement of quality in the conference.

Here, there are people who recieved the Nobel Peace

We seek people who work with Amnesty International to enhance human freedom

1. What is Amnesty International?

Since 1961, Amnesty International has today more than 1,600,000 members in 160 countries and millions of supporters. Amnesty International has formal relations with UN, UNESCO, OAU, EU.

2. What does Amnesty international do?

Amnesty International is a worldwide voluntary activist movement that works to free all prisoners of conscience, ensure fair and prompt trial for all political prisoners, abolish the death penalty, torture, end political killings and disappointment.

3. If you become a member of Amnesty International

As a member, you can get Amnesty's publication and subscriptions. You can also attend the Human Rights events.

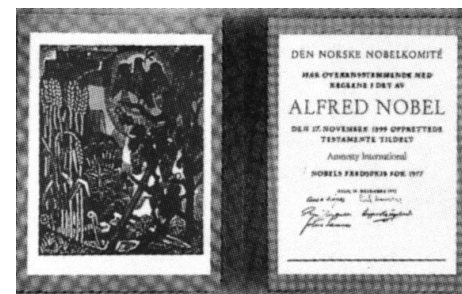
4. How to participate

Please call the Amnesty International Korean Section or take part in though homepage.

Tel) 053-426-2533 Homepage : <http://www.amnesty.or.kr>

5. Member options

A supporter - 2,500 won per month C supporter - 10,000 won per month
B supporter - 5,000 won per month D supporter - others ___ won per month



"Amnesty International contributed to establish the base of Liberty and Justice, and more world peace through the works that protect human's value against insulting treatment and violence."

-the reason of Nobel Peace Prize, 1977-

Amnesty International Korea Office
706-600, Taegu Susong P.O. Box 36
Tel) 053-426-2533
Fax) 053-422-1956
Chollian/Hitel ID : Amnesty

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Half Korea, Half People

With the new millennium just being around the corner, there are still many ideological-political disputes over the reunification between the two Koreas.

Looking back on the first Liberation Day in 1948, we didn't realize this historical case gave us two-sided fact. It enabled Korean people to be released from Japanese colonization, and at the same time, begin a new tragedy. This actually has given both Koreas a perpetual conflicts and troubles beyond words.

This year, too Koreans are continuously making headway towards reunification movement at home and abroad. Celebrating Liberation Day, each Korea held Pan-People's rally both in Seoul and Pyongyang, going ahead in the midst of hostile mood. In Pyongyang, Pan-People's rally was held with great attention paid to the North Koreans and the mass media.

Furthermore, a soccer team of progressive KCTU (Korean Confederation of Trade Union) made certain that the spirit and enthusiasm of Koreans about the reunification is absolutely necessary for two Koreas to unite again. And the KCTU, nation's largest umbrella labor group showed clear possibility to get the breakthrough of reunification by way of non-political and pure civilian exchange.

Reportedly, the KCTU is supposed to open the bilateral discussion concerning about the real ways for reunification with the North Koreans regardless of any political and gain-loss tension-raising position gap or purpose. These moves are sure to give enormously positive atmosphere in and out of Korean peninsula.

On the other hand, the South Korean government regarded Pan-People's rally in Seoul National University Campus as an illegal one on the grounds that it may put the city into disorder and give apprehension to the residents of the area and the passers-by.

The prosecutors announced that they would punish those who attended or was related with the campaign rally and would be put in jail. They also implemented hard steps and the government arranged many armed riot police as well as plain-clothed police to minimize the aftermath of this *Pommunmyon's* anti-nation campaign activity.

Given this fact, the writer feel displeased with their verbal-playing manipulation which deviates the principle that the master of democratic society should look up to people's free will and right to hold mass rally and thought.

By the recent development from the 10th to 15th of August, it is said that hundreds of innocent students and civilians, including even those who are pregnant, and groups of Seoul National University students were put in jail and was under close investigation due to the fact that they didn't have their ID cards, or weren't able to identify each of them who arrested.

Moreover, most of the major papers and broadcasting stations had a report on this *Pommunmyon's* rally on a small scale or even omitted all together.

Meanwhile, South Korean capitalistic administration at first, tried to make close negotiations with the North on the stipulation of co-hosting the rally of unification festival, however, stalinist North government rejected South Korea's offer, saying that Kim Dae-jung administration will not let the Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of Generation Student Council) and *Pommunmyon* (Pan-Korean Alliance for Reunification) participate for a reasonable entity over the reckless bondage of National Security Law (NSL).

Consequently, although the two Koreas are making efforts to get together this year, Koreans wonder why the two governments cannot narrow their differences and make compromising possible.

In a nutshell, most analysts on the matter of Korea's geo-political relations indicate that South government is always pulling its legs on the issues of relations with the U.S. and Japan.

Amid the 10th Pan-People's rally facing continuing showdown, like a tug-of-war between the strong and the weak, it is premature and rather counter-productive to assume when the two Koreas are able to hold Pan-People's rally together and lead this move to the goal of reunification. However, chances are still remaining in condition that President Kim's government not drag its feet about imminent promises that the law on National Human Right's establishment and abolishment of National Security Law should be set up and executed immediately. Also, the Kim Dae-jung government may as well be absorbed in treating North Korea with the warm and engaging-oriented policy, then the two Koreas can strive to make their way together towards only one goal, reunification in the proposition that the U.S., Japan and their allies are no longer two Koreas' friend or enemy.

By Lee Chang-nam
Editor of National Section

Representing Anti-Corruption Network in Korea

Anti-Corruption Waves Drawing Near

With the liberalization from Japan, Korea should have cleared up her society from absurd relations of economy to untransparent political power. Those who had illegal relation with Japan and U.S. in Korean society have become a tremendous entity under the power of military dictatorship. Illegal profiteering and politics-business collusion have been the common words that lots of people can hear from T.V. or newspaper. As Koreans know well about Boutique lobbying scandal and Allegation on the withdrawal of Kyunggi bank, they now acknowledge the Kim Dae-jung government as a immoral one which has little difference with other government in Korean political history. Whenever those cases occur, the government has stated over and over that they would inquire into the true state of things, however, it had concluded in mystery as the time goes by. Moreover, politicians and enterprisers who taken into custody, charging with the bribery case, get into triumphant action without any punishment and reconsideration of their deed.

Of course, despite this reality, there are many activities to carry out the reform of Korean society. Many civic groups have made their efforts to clear away absurdities. But most of these merely have come to an end of reaching limit because they didn't work with tenaciously other groups.

To overcome this limitation, one organization take the initiative to open the new chapter of Korean society. It is the Anti-Corruption Network in Korea (ACNK). This group had launching ceremony at Press Center on 24th of August in Downtown Seoul. There were a seminar memorializing establishment of the ACNK and an inaugural assembly. There gathered over 300-400 participants. The press was also there to report about the ACNK. The ACNK have only about 400 memberships now. But it is cooperating with 400 affiliated groups under 18 civilian organizations.

The ACNK insists that 'any law and system cannot make it possible to uproot absurdities by itself so far. When they put into practice with people's participation, Korean society will be reformed'. So, for achieving this goal, many organizations in every sector of Korean society have to unite their efforts to stem out social evils.

The ACNK has its position for rooting out the corruption. It is the positive participation of the citizens like the observation and denunciation on the irregularities and corruption. So the committee of the ACNK will set up 'Kukmin-shinmungo system which receives various opinions of the citizens on the nationwide' and 'Moving Kukmin-shinmungo system which gets people's opinions by bus'. About 150 kukmin-shinmungoes are to be installed all over the country. Those can hear the denunciation about the corruption in Korea. And these newly invented systems are expected to activate the device for exterminating it structurally from citizens.

Fax, mails and computer communications can be used to collect such citizen's opinions. This kukmin-shinmungo doesn't mean the past conception which had made an appeal to the king. It is direct mechanism between top and bottom of class in Korean society. It pursues the purpose which people raise questions and solve them by themselves in the critical mind that people are master of Korea. They will make nationwide trip so as to listen to people's voices and will.

The ACNK will enforce the ombudsman system on public institution, major companies and local governments. The ombudsman system is the same conception with the Kukmin-shinmungo, people can watch them under close guard. The ACNK is to make a plan to offer a objective standard of irregularities by announcing corruption and sensation integrity indices. The standard of corruption index is prepared by the Corruption-Society's assistance.

Furthermore, the committee of the ACNK makes the corruption-person Data Base for the purpose of preventing from activities of those who committed crime. The ACNK will announce officially personnel reshuffle on public institutions, major companies, local governments at regular intervals. Because the ACNK have to inhibit from the people who are lack of ability is securing the position and also prevent person who committed absurdities from acting at the line.

As the ACNK thinks the most fundamental reason of irregularities and corruption in Korean society is the consciousness of 'It's just me', it will implement the anti-corruption related research and practical program for the betterment of the weak.

The civil constitution on the anti-corruption is going to be established, so it can encourage people to express their strong will to get rid of corruption. Anti-corruption will, so it also can incite people's participation from all the segment of Korea. Newspaper publication, computer communication and internet will be used in public activities which are related to anti-corruption. Transparency International, international Anti-corruption movement organization, is to offer their know-how to this ACNK for being efficient in playing their role.

The ACNK is to be an incorporated association for breaking the vicious circle of anti-corruption. The ACNK suggests that through these plans, it is possible to make the principle that all corruptions are going to become known to the world. So the network of the ACNK suggests that people should make potential cost to pay, social pressure much expensive than momentary income absurdities.

The Argus met Kim Geo-sung, the Secretary General of the ACNK, and asked what the ACNK will play its role in Korean society.

Reporter : What is the motivation to



The inaugural meeting was held at the press center on August 24 with about 400 participants.

establish the organization?

Kim : The Corruption Perceptions Index which Transparency International publishes every year shows how serious the state of Korea corruption. According to this index, Korea ranks the 43th among 85 countries. So, I think the corruption of Korean society cannot be tolerated any more. It is the time to accomplish the historical task of making Korea clean and pure.

R : To where the focus of the movement is to adjusted?

K : The ACNK should make nationwide anti-corruption network. So, we receive various of cases from the specific sector at the local society. Each sector like education, environment, press has specialized organizations, so those sectors would make the united movement jointly with other groups which are connected with this network, and the specialized organizations can also enlist the aid of local groups. And the movement should be based upon the participation of the citizens.

R : It seems that it costs a lot of money in operating the organization. Are there any problems?

K : Of course, the most difficult matter in operating the organization is financial one. In order to operate many plans, a lot of money are needed. We are going to enlist the membership and receive supportive fee from them. We will request the support from the government in the range that the government can't infringe the originality of the activities of the ACNK.

If people concern about the movement of the ACNK it is needless to say that the ACNK will be able to grow up.

R : The reporter heard that the ACNK will make the solidarity with international groups. Let me know the detailed activities about those.

K : We will send representatives to International Anti-corruption Conference (IACC) which will be held in Durban South

Africa from the October 10. And through interchanging information continuously, the accomplishment on anti-corruption movement in Korean society will be informed to the world.

The 21st century is close at hand. Nevertheless, the corruption on every sector of our society is not uprooted. Now, an anti-corruption drive should not be the movement of only a few people like scholars and learned men but of all the citizens. The interest and the participation of the citizens are the most important key to reform our society.

The ACNK has to make the anti-corruption movement on the nationwide scale by doing campaigns and establishing various policies for clearing away society's absurdities on politics and economy. Then, the ACNK is capable of leading Korean people to being with easy access to the spontaneous participation and criticism against the absurdity and corruption.

It is probable that civil, labor and non government organization (NGO) movement can be equal to the political power which has the background of military regime. In this respect, the ACNK must endeavor at making solidarity with those group for achieving its goal. In the course of this, the role of the ACNK is of great significance and it should play the role in putting its strong place into leading the civil movement in Korean society.

Although, the ACNK doesn't have long history, it doesn't matter if the ACNK makes the conditions which people are able to take part in the activities voluntarily. If it is accomplished, Korean society will be changed.

By Park Won-jae
Reporter of National Section

People Still Hold Separated Movements

There were two big civil assemblies on Liberation Day, August 15. The one was 'the 10th Pan-Korean National Rally' at Seoul National University (SNU), and the other was 'the Human Reunification Belt' stretched between the Gate of Independence in downtown Seoul and Panmunjom (a truce village on the inter-Korean border). Tens of thousands people joined in each assembly stand on civilian participation, which desires for the reunification of Korean Peninsula.

However, these two massive gatherings were finished by halves after all. The Pan-rally which promoted by *Pommunmyon* (Pan-Korean Alliance for Reunification), didn't achieve the original intention that has a joint reunification festival with North Korean participants at Panmunjom. Because the police blocked up all around of SNU, and the South Korean participants couldn't approach to the Panmunjom. Since the Pan-rally have begun in 1990, the government has never recognized the rally as being legitimate ever before.

As the most 'durable' obstruction to the brisk interchange between North and South, National Security law (NSL) still prescribes the efforts of reunification without governmental approval to 'anti-national'. Some NSL abolition activists pointed out the legal contradiction that NSL, a special law has superior position than Constitutional Law which appointed reunification as the



On Liberation Day, many people are linking the Human Reunification Belt near the Gate of Independence.

national aim and responsibility of president. This double aspect of government has hindered Korean people from taking active reunification movement. Therefore, the work of civilian pro-reunification groups could not help holding in the restricted fields or being taken illegally.

On the other hand, the Human

Reunification Belt, propelled by Korean Council for Reconciliation and Cooperation (KCRC) ended up as the event of South Korea alone. The 61km-long people's connection stopped at the South Korean border. No one came to link the Human Belt from North Korea. Besides that, as a half-done event, the Human Belt became the

target of criticism.

In spite of the basic object that the event carries significance by providing an opportunity for strengthening solidarity with various reunification movement groups in the South Korea beyond the ideologies, some people criticized the Human Belt as a displaying event without 'solidarity'. In fact, not only Pyongyang but also several progressive reunification activist groups in South were turned away this event.

After people have finished these two incomplete assemblies, they said that it is required for South Korea government and North Korean regime to convert the attitude toward reunification. With that, they also insisted upon the revision of laws and improvement of regulations. They mean that the institutions related to reunification must be modified not as an obstruction but as an accelerator. "To make the harmonious Korean reunification, we never turning a deaf ear to each proposal," and "In order to realize the ideal unification, we have to consider each other not as enemy but as the same race," they added.

By Koo Sung-chan
Reporter of National Section

Progressive Party To be Launched

An arrangement committee for a progressive party held a meeting of promoters at the international conference room of Korea Life Insurance Building in Yoido, Seoul on last August 29.

About 2000 people who represent the three underprivileged class -laborers, farmers and the poor- attended this meeting. Besides, many people who come from academic and legal circles participated in this meeting as a promoter.

The committee determined the name of party to 'the Democratic Labour Party' after selection from public subscription.

NSL Stands on Cliff

On the 27th of August, the committee of people's right and liberalization for prisoner of conscience paved the way for the movement of abolishing National Security Law (NSL) in Myungdong cathedral.

Because of the heavy rain, the rally was opened at the tent, where a team of hunger strike made up its mind to resist against regime's absurd suppression.

About 100 participants including students, youths and social activists attended this rally.

Kim Yang-moo, actual head of the 10th Pan-People's rally said "This rally

deserves some accomplishment in that it shows people's eagerness and power towards the Kim Dae-jung administration"

In the meantime, Kang Hee-nam, president of *pommunmyon* (Pan-People's Alliance for Reunification) said "We have made active struggle because lots of people cheer us up. We will not stop our struggle until our demands are met".

The committee of people's right and liberalization for prisoner conscience made a decision to struggle continuously about the abolition of NSL, guarantee of reunification movement by civic groups and release of prisoner conscience.

Analyzing Brain Korea 21

Government Aggravates Ranking of University

I. Generalization

The Ministry of Education is carrying out a large scale project. This project, which will appropriate 1.4 trillion won (\$1.2 billion) over the next seven years, is now entering the execution step. As an epochal education reform program, the Brain Korea 21 (BK21) got through the sequential processes of application, evaluation and selection.

The BK21 is a vast investment program for a competent higher education system and a huge human development plan for cultivating creative brains. To prepare the knowledge-based society in the forthcoming 21st century, this program aims at the innovation of universities and graduate schools as higher educational institutions where new knowledge with technology is pursued. It also aims at promoting the national intelligence capability with the slogan of "If the country brings up the human resources, they will bring up the country."

The BK21 plan focuses on the critical criterion according to the principle of 'selection and concentration.' After the complicated evaluation, the promotion department of the BK21 selected best qualified universities in the high-tech sectors, fundamental studies and specialization fields. Concentrated financial support will be given to them preferentially.

Since late May of this year when the plan was announced after almost one year of preparation, the BK21 has become the main issue of the higher education. All 25 national universities and most of the 58 private universities which have doctorate programs hoped to join the project and strived for being selected. The BK21 plan is expected to bring about an unprecedented change to higher education circumstances.

II. Purposes of the master plan

The ultimate objective of this big plan is expressed as upbrining excellent researchers and strengthening the competitive power of Korean universities. These basic intentions of the Brain Korea 21 are summed up in the following.

The first intention of the BK21 plan is to foster world-top-class graduate schools. Keeping pace with the international current of graduate school centered university, the BK21 plan leads to a reconstruction of higher learning institutions into the research-oriented one with much focus on graduate programs. For the advancement of the study capability, the plan includes not only financial support but also improvement of



Professors from nationwide universities are protesting against the Brain Korea 21 plan in front of Myungdong Cathedral on July 8.

infra structures such as exclusive dormitories and electronic libraries. Then the fostering of global-level graduate school program will be conducted mainly in three areas. These are scientific technique sector (such as information technology, bio-engineering, medical science), social science with humanities sphere (as Korean studies, information-based society investigations, culture studies) and specialized field (like traditional medical science, film, design, interpretation and translation).

Another main purpose of the BK21 plan is to cultivate excellent provincial universities. Having divided the country into 9 districts, the promotion department chose one pivot local higher teaching institution in every district. Selected as working groups, these institutions will participate in the financial program which drive the intensification of bachelor programs and the cooperation with the local industries together.

Besides these aims, among other purposes of the BK21 are various effects such as activation of research teams in small units, consolidation of the international joint efforts with exchange, introduction of the strict supervision system on bachelor programs, and establishing a new improved university entrance system.

III. Problems of the master plan

Last July 8, some 900 professors from nationwide universities held a rally in front of the Myungdong cathedral, insisting the abolition of the Brain Korea 21 plan. And

there was a big gathering with about a thousand of professors to protest against the BK21 plan at Pusan National University before the Seoul rally. Furthermore, some professors in provincial universities raised strong objection against the BK21 plan with hunger strike. That was the first professors' collective action after 4.19 movement.

As 'selected' one of the six notable policy failures of the present government by the government policy appraisal committee, the BK21 plan touched off frictions between universities owing to the lack of transparency based on openness and evenhandedness in the policy-making processes.

Many professors have pointed out several problems on the procedure and the side-effects after execution of the plan. They repulse the plan criticizing the BK21 as 'a secret chamber administration' not reflecting professors' opinions and situation. In fact, the Ministry of Education didn't hold any open hearings about the BK21 plan before the announcement. Therefore, there are voices of complaining the BK21 as a stereotypical unilateral policy ignoring mutual communication between the constituent parts.

As the counter-effects are expected, professors also worry about the state of both extremes and the loss of autonomy in the higher education. They assert that the scheme would only benefit some national universities and several more competent top-notch universities while destroying the

academic foundation of private and provincial universities. They criticize the scheme as a retrogressive revision to bring the over-all devastation of the nation's higher education. Some people even say that BK21 stands for 'Brain Kill 21' and 'Bombing Knowledge 21'

Some other people pointed out that the scheme would infringe upon the autonomy of the learning. This kind of discriminated financial support program would bring about the result of increasing governmental interferences. Professors are concerned about the bureaucratic control which obstructs the autonomy of the universities.

Aside from these problems, distortion of teaching to be eligible for the program, difficulty in the effective concentration owing to the composition of consortiums, undistinguished treatment of social science with scientific technology, and absence of consideration for excluded parts are other serious defects of the scheme.

IV. Ideal Directions

Considering all the raised problems, it become more clear that the Brain Korea 21 needs an overall revision. To realize the original basic objectives, an alternative plan preventing expected side-effects must be arranged. Moreover, the stiff attitude of the Ministry of Education is also a problem which must be settled without any delay.

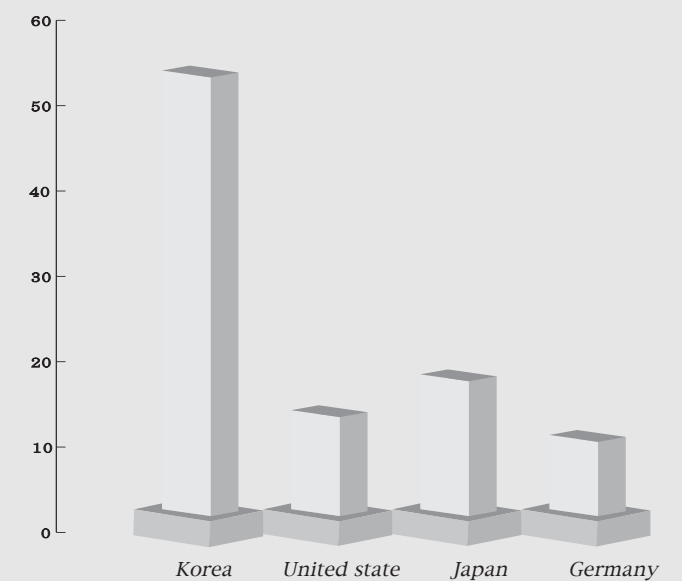
First of all, it is indispensable for the BK21 plan to change the paradigm. Basing on the bilateral policy-making process, there must be active feedback between the government and the university to make a better plan. That is to say, the BK21 plan should be an autonomous reform program that advances on the impartial and continuous support.

For the success of the plan, the resetting of the project head for effective advanced research group constitution, more organized consideration on the private and provincial universities, and self-imposed efforts of the universities have also to follow on.

Then, the upcoming knowledge-based society will appear not as a brutal jungle where only the fittest survives, but as a plenteous grassland where everyone helps harmonious growth.

By Koo Sung-chan
Reporter of National Section

Average student number per professor <unit:person>



*Source: Korean Council for University Education

The portion of knowledge-development expense in the government-earmarked research budget <unit:%>

Country	Japan	Germany	France	U.K	Italy	Canada
Korea	48.6	52.2	35.2	29.4	52.8	23.3

*Source: Basic science and Technology statistics(1998, OECD)

The status of Science Citation Index (SCI) publication <unit:case>

United States	U.K	Japan	Taiwan	Brazil	Korea
277,902	70,436	59,611	6,515	5,899	5,814

*Source: Institute for Science Information(ISI)

Media Reading

Journalism Repeats Itself

Intellectuals should seek after the truth in each society, where he or she has been striving to attain the triumph over the absurd political system as well as stagnant social mechanisms. In addition to this, they must be equipped with highly sophisticated mental tools, such as the sensor a worm has, to criticize and give alternatives to the haves and the strong. Journalism cannot be an exception in this context.

The monsoon season has already gone leaving much regrets and sympathy to our neighbors, specifically those who lived in the northern part of Kyunggi province.

In the face of unexpectedly heavy rain, many inhabitants were not able to escape from their residential area. The whole cities of Paju, Dongduchon and Munsan were inundated with enormous amount of water in the shortest time. As soon as the disaster happened, many journalists got the jump on the item for their reporting activities with great boom of competition.

Every medium including TV, paper and radio also got to air their annually repeated reports with emotionally excited voices of the news anchors much similar to each other. Moreover, news programs were prepared in such haste that the three big broadcasting stations, MBC, KBS and SBS, which televised on nationwide scale, broke the rules of accuracy, objectivity and justice. In the process of hooking up these reports on the spot, the big three broadcasting station news reports gave many televiewer different sources and pieces of information.

In addition, there also emerged several improper headlines and ways of reporting among the daily newspapers, according to newspaper analysts. The Hankyoreh said in one article that there were about 2,500 acres of farmland flooded and thousands of poultry and housing were on the brink of being inundated with swiftly flowing water in Munsan. The other seven newspapers, however, failed to report the place, the time, the number of injuries, and the countermeasures of the government and civic groups consistently.

Furthermore, their reporting styles were not different from those of 1996. In those days, major papers pointed out several matters and contradictions, such as each local government office not being fully prepared or not carrying out policies for preventing residents from such a natural catastrophe. However, later on, the journalists didn't treat those items with much intensity as before. So, the press should have endeavored at keeping guard on the government policies as well as its procedures on what and how the rebuilding and recovery of the damages were to take place.

Another aspect that Korean journalism must be reconsidering is their reporting activities. Three years ago, many papers wrote an article about Paju city's condition with a focus on how the Paju office managed the city development plan. Most of the papers had many investigative activities stating that Paju office did something wrong. To our dismay, this was quickly forgotten, so the incident happened the same way as before — building constructed haphazardly, ways and idea must be finally crashed through without any expected day and time. In light of this, journalism should not only remember their duty to see the society with the great sense of objectivity and justice, but also accompany the critical responsibility on their every report.

By Lee Chang-nam
Editor of National Section

Deregulation of Green-Belt : Source of a Dilemma

Pros. Development Harmonizes with Nature

The Ministry of Construction and Transportation (MCT) in Korea is getting trouble to receive so many protesting calls. Those who are free from the Green-Belt area raise loud voice for fear of having side-effects such as destruction of natural places and historical tour places. From the side of civic group and environment activists, they hold couple of mass rally and street demonstration. They show stern logics that if the Green Belt law will be liberalized. It is another mistake.

Allegedly, until now, the MCT is now taking steps to overcome the aftermath of the Green-Belt in the face of strong objection against the Green-Belt deregulation. The MCT, of course, expects several side-effects which will trigger the disruption between the have and the have-nots. Therefore, the MCT is going to implement new policy to choose which local region has the good reason to be a coverage of the Green-Belt. The MCT also takes prepares possible measures to cover the matter of protection zones in case some immoral money-goers may manipulate the way to be a range of Green-Belt.

In a nutshell, since the Park Jung-hee military dictatorship had put the innovative idea of Green-Belt establishment into detaining over-developed metropolitan area. However, until now major cities in Korea are in a state of over-population. So people had to suffer from the shortage of mountain site, resting place and life necessity. Those who have lived in the Green-Belt zones, had to put up with wordless life discomfort and disadvantages. In conclusion, I don't have an objection to the latest release of the Green-

Belt in this context. I consider regulation about over development as a reasonable one, however, I think those who oppose to the Green Belt's deregulation had better reshape the concept of city development. Development only doesn't mean sacrifice and destruction of nature but critical reconsideration. Now, the side of both government and environment groups would rather make the harmonious negotiation with the clear principle to develop the Korea under the base on nature-oriented blueprint than have disputes over the deregulation of the Green-Belt.

By Lee Jae-ik

Freshman of Biological Education Dept.
in Kyungbook National Univ.



Cons. Plain Conclusion to be Appeared

The writer recently watched TV documentary program, 'Environment Special', televised by Korean Broadcasting Station. I think this TV program shows Koreans some advices to take our natural circumstances for ourselves. The producer of this program intends to put the great emphasis on the importance of our natural eco-system. The program criticized on the ultimate move to free from the Green-Belt deregulation that several side-effects may occur. Meanwhile, the South Korean government announces that the Green-Belt will be free from in the metropolitan area. The area will cover couple of local regions. Meanwhile, major civic group and press have an objection to this law for deteriorating Korea's environment situation and disruption on the natural memorials and tour sites. The

writer also opposes to the point of the liberalization of the Green-Belt because the government has the allegation of getting unreasonable pressure from the interest group. It is probable for our eco-system that the liberalization of the Green-Belt is sure to give a harsh damage and destruction to our circumstances. Already several local regions have some atmosphere that speculators who like to increase their money are busying the same as a hungry lions attacks some animal with the accurate sense of visibility and fierceness.

Reportedly, there are blooming-raised opinions that many civic groups and environmental groups take steps to prevent the liberalization of Green-Belt. They concern about preserving Korea's rivers and mountain sites which are annually full fledged of natural livings and wood. In light of this, the policy-maker had better reconsider the liberalization of the Green-Belt. Now, the new era of computer-digital is cherishing our life circumstances. I think the single most significant fact on the human civilization is not the reckless development with the sacrifice of our nature but the harmonious relations both human being and nature.

By Yang Hee-sun
Junior of English Education Dept.
in Cheju National Univ. of Education

China Found Taiwan's New Doctrine Unacceptable

Taiwan suddenly changed diplomatic policy, provoking fury in China

I. Preface

As the tension mounted dangerously across both China and Taiwan, both sides need to step back and consider the risks they are facing. Taiwan's President, Lee Teng-hui told a German radio interviewer that Taiwan and China enjoyed "a state-to-state relationship, or at least a special state-to-state relationship."

In fact, to those who are unfamiliar with the difficult politics of inter-China rivalry, that might seem insignificant. After all, Taiwan has governed its own affairs since Chiang Kai-shek fled the communists on mainland and took up residence in Taiwan in 1949. Nevertheless, Beijing regards Taiwan as a renegade province, and both sides have avoided a showdown by embracing the constructive ambiguity - that they are really 'one China' (The United States adopted this formula when it opened relations with China at Taiwan's expense in the 1970's.)

II. A worsening crisis over Taiwan Straits

On July 18, United States(U.S.) President Bill Clinton placed a 30-minute phone call to the Chinese leader to state that the U.S. still supported a 'One China' policy. Clinton subsequently said at a White House press conference that he was not entirely sure.....what Lee's statements were trying to convey. The Clinton administration has reassured Beijing that there would never be a change in the U.S. 'One China' policy. But it announced on August 2 the sale of \$550 million worth of new weaponry to Taiwan, including E-2T surveillance planes and parts and equipment for advanced F-16 and F-5 fighters. The decision immediately brought about a protest from Beijing.

The concern now is that China might drop some bombs of its own. China chose to announce that it had the technology to make high-radiation neutron bombs. That was not news to the experts, nevertheless it was China's first public announcement of neutron capability. And it was taken by some as an indirect threat to Taiwan, even if nobody believed that China would use the weapons. According to authorities, Beijing sent Sukhoi and Mig jets flying along the straits dividing the mainland from Taiwan, prompting Lee's general to sally forth their fighters. Fortunately, however, no shots were fired.

Taiwan is seeking to exploit the differences in the U.S. ruling circle over the



Chinese military are being drilled. Any military clash imperils Taiwan's prosperity and democracy, threatens China's economic development and damages relations between Beijing and Washington.

U.S. administration's policies towards China and Taiwan. Pro-Taiwan legislators in the U.S. demand that President Clinton go even further. Republican Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Jesse Helms, is sponsoring a law in the U.S. Congress which would bolster Taiwan's military capabilities by authorizing the purchase of U.S. theatre missile defence equipment - AIM-120 air-to-air missiles, diesel submarines, naval anti-missile systems and early warning radar system. Charles Krauthammer, a columnist with the Washington Post Writers Group, made a comment, "The Clinton Administration's China grovel has gone from merely embarrassing to potentially dangerous. The past two months of our relationship with China are a chronicle of appeasement which has made things worse." He concluded on the recent crisis. "Unless Clinton draws a clear line in the Taiwan Straits, the challenge will only grow more dangerous." The consequence conducted by the U.S. led NATO(North Atlantic Treaty Organization) onslaught on Yugoslavia, and the bombing of China's embassy in Belgrade in particular.

Yet, current events brought about a worry that history was repeating itself. Lee has

persistently tried to increase Taiwan's profile on the world stage. He has attempted to buy diplomatic recognition from small countries, and has also recruited conservative allies in the U.S.. Lee used those people in 1995 to finagle an American visa, apparently to pay a private visit to his alma mater, Cornell University. But he took advantage of the opportunity to give a definite political advantage, and Beijing suspected that the United States was moving toward recognition of Taiwan as a separate state. China opposed Lee's 'vacation diplomacy' by doing 'test-fire' missiles into the sea near the island.

Then why did the Taiwanese President decide to stir things now? Lee's remarks may have directed at bolstering support for the ruling Kuomintang(KMT) party, which faces a presidential election next spring. For decades, the KMT regime, established after the Chinese Communist Party's peasant armies seized power in 1949, suppressed any form of movement toward Taiwanese independence, insisting that it, not China, was the legitimate mainland government. Now, however, significant sections of big business regard Taiwan's subordinate status

as an impediment to their economic and political ambitions. A fact that is reflected in growing support for the opposition Democratic Progressive Party(DPP) which calls for an independent Taiwan. Or President Lee may have wanted to strengthen his sphere in negotiations with China this autumn about the future of their relationship. But he probably did not count on causing a panic among investors and harming Taiwan's economy. The Taiwan stock market plunged by 6.4 percent - its worst drop since January 1966 - which also made other Asian markets tremble as well.

In a recent interview with the Australian Financial Review, China's ambassador to Australia, Zhou Wenzhong, voiced the concern of Beijing over the new NATO doctrine justifying military intervention within sovereign nations such as Yugoslavia. The U.S. and its NATO allies had crossed 'a watershed' in Kosovo, he said. "China, Russia, India and other countries are very concerned about such a policy of putting human rights above national sovereignty. This is not right," Zhou added. "But would the U.S. have the same support from its allies in Asia, if it were doing the same here? I

doubt it. (Former Australian prime minister) Malcolm Fraser wrote an article saying that the U.S. shouldn't automatically assume that Japan and Australia would support it in Asia just because they are allies. I think he is right. You should not move into another country if you see things there that are not to your taste. If this became the order of the day, the world would be chaotic."

Inevitably, the United States stepped into the strife, so gingerly. White House officials said that military action could range from striking Taiwan to seizing an unpopulated island belonging to Taiwan. The newspapers said the warnings have come from lower-ranking Chinese officials and not from China's top leaders. The lower-level officials may have been gauging how the United States might respond, or may have hoped that the Clinton administration would urge Taiwan to back down, the reporters said.

"Obviously we're watching the situation closely, and we have been in touch with both sides on a number of occasions over the last several weeks." National Security Council spokesman David Leavy said at the White House. "Both sides recognize the danger in the situation now. Our policy is all the same - it is 'One China.'"

America is committed to providing Taiwan with adequate means to defend itself against attack.

The sensible arrangement was deliberately challenged last month by President Lee with his new formula of two separate sovereign states. Beijing predictably and unjustifiably responded with threats of military force. Concern has centered on the possible blockade, shelling or occupation of several small islands controlled by Taiwan just off the Chinese mainland.

Four decades ago, China's shelling of the two offshore islands, Quemoy (now called Kinmen) and Matsu, brought American warships to the Taiwan Straits and brought Washington and Beijing close to military confrontation. Relations between the United States and China have come a long way since that era. Beijing should not risk reversing that progress with a new episode of aggression.

In the event of Chinese military action against Taiwan, President Clinton would have little choice but to chill relations with Beijing, freeze economic talks and consider whether American military intervention is warranted. The Administration must be sure that Beijing understands these likely consequences before China resorts to force.

III. Summing Up

The United States, like most countries, recognizes Beijing's as the only lawful government of China. Washington considers Taiwan geographically part of China, but not currently subject to mainland's political rule. That widely accepted formula leaves the question of China's eventual reunification to be resolved peacefully by people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits. Meanwhile,

By Kim Jeong-eun
Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Colombians Left without Any Hope for Survival

Who brings peace to the world? That is a difficult question to answer if you think about the recent civil war of Colombia which has become the most pressing social problem and international issue.

It's estimated that more than 1.5 million people had to leave their homes because of the war for the last 15 years. Disputes between Marxist guerrillas, the Colombian army and its right wing paramilitary groups have forced many people to gather outside the Red Cross headquarters in the capital Bogota. The situation is so serious in many aspects. Many refugees can't expect any help from others. Only a few have been able to find work in tremendous poverty.

The Red Cross, together with other aid agencies, is trying to help these people settle in the country's capital. But it is insufficient. Moreover, non-governmental organizations command an overwhelming majority which give aids to the refugees. In addition, many other countries are not concerned about Colombia's conflicts, differently from the cases of Kosovo and Iran-Iraq war.

They explain that widespread corruption has prevented emergency funds from reaching poor refugees. Marxist guerrillas have gained money through drug cartels for many years. Therefore, they have been naturally expanding their market, the most important part of their power. It is natural that Colombia is famous for corruption in the world. The government and oppositions have fought for four decades and more than 35,000 people have died for the last 10 years. Marxist guerrillas' main demands are landownership reform and putting an end to free market economic policies. Though the government officials never agree to the guerrillas' plan, oppositions have got power to progress their activity.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (RAFC) is estimated to have about 5,700 active armed members. They are those who were kidnapped by Marxist guerrillas. Many Colombian children were abducted in 1997 and 900 of them were attributed to RAFC. The Coordinadora Nacional Guerrilla Simon Bolivar (CNGSB) has formed a loose alliance with two other groups, the ELN and EPL. ELN is a national liberation army and a pro-Cuban marxist movement formed in 1965. They have 2,500 armed members. EPL is a people's liberation army and focuses on occupying the road between the capital Bogota and the mountains in the northwest. This place has always been a point in dispute because the road is the main route for food and petrol supplies to the city. In August 1996, RAFC guerrillas attacked a military base in the southeast killing 26 soldiers and capturing 60 soldiers. They were released 10 months later, and then the army was pulled out of the territory.

As a whole, the government officials say that as many as 8 million Colombians have been forced to abandon their communities over nearly five decades of political bloodshed that began with a period known as 'the violence' and has evolved into the present conflicts. The conflicts have been still in progress for more than 35 years in various ways. Most of these people are believed to have established new lives in urban areas or to have returned to their homes, albeit with little or no government aids. It was not until 1995 that the government formally made the problem of those displaced people a national issue. Each country has its own reasons for its civil war. However, in some cases, many countries are not able to settle a dispute among the parties directly concerned. Colombia's war belongs to the case. Its trouble has arisen between the government and the anti-government groups for a long time. The government's authority is getting less and less, and the citizens are always thinking about the way for escaping from their condition. Mostly they have chosen emigration, which is also becoming another problem. Therefore, the matter must be settled without any delay; especially it is necessary that the powers of the world should support the settlement of their financial embarrassment. Colombia's conflict is an internal matter and also it does not affect interests between nations. However, involuntary actions of developed countries must be corrected promptly. If they really want to realize peace all over the world as they always say, they should protect refugees and should put an end to the wasting war.

By Park Hyo-joo
Editor of International Section

Hope for Unity and Peace in Northern Ireland

The Ulster Unionists of Northern Ireland rejected an ultimatum of peace agreement. The British Prime Minister Tony Blair issued the former program but failed to produce an agreement, between the Ulster Unionists, the Protestant group that is the province's largest party, and the Roman Catholic group Sinn Fein, the political representative of the Irish Republican Army(I.R.A.).

In former days, the British and Irish leaders determined to announce a plan of action. Sinn Fein is entitled to two of the 10 positions in the cabinet, in the new Government of Northern Ireland. Ulster Unionists have refused to permit the party to occupy its seats until the I.R.A. begins giving up weapons. Ulster Unionists leader David Trimble said that British Prime Minister Tony Blair had failed to produce "even a vestige of proof" that terrorists would disarm. With that, Trimble announced that his party was boycotting Stormont, the traditional seat of government in Northern Ireland, and he urged that whole process be prepared for summer. What the British and Irish Prime Ministers hoped would compromise the Unionists was a pledge from Sinn Fein that it would seek full disarmament of the I.R.A. by the May 2000 date in the original agreement. The two leaders also sought to reassure the Unionists with the promise of prompt British legislation, and which would set out the sanction of immediate suspension of the legislature and other institution by the peace accord, if the I.R.A. did not live up to the disarmament pledge. Disarmament of paramilitary weapons, called decommissioning here, has long been the block to peace proposals in Northern Ireland.

And the issue was left deliberately vague in the 1998 peace accord in an effort to gain Sinn Fein backing for it.

In the other way, Northern Ireland faces weekend of parades. Protestants are preparing to parade and Roman Catholics to

protest in two flash point areas of Northern Ireland Saturday, stirring painful memories of riots 30 years ago. The weekend is all the more emotionally charged, because the first anniversary of a car bombed in the town of Omagh was killed 29 people and wounded hundreds more on August 15, 1998. Catholic activists have organized protests against the marches they regard as triumphalist. They intended to march from Free Derry Corner in the Bogside area to a point called the Diamond, where they planned a sit-down protest to try to block the Protestant parade.

On August 14, 1969, the year which marks the starts of the province's "Troubles," more than 300 soldiers from Britain's Prince of Wales regiment were ordered into the Bogside, after three nights of clashes between police and Catholic residents. Police fired tear gas and nearly 1100 plastic bullets, and the Catholics retaliated with petrol bombs and stones. Between July and September that year, 1505 Catholic families and 315 Protestant ones were forced from their homes. The number of British troops hit a peak of 30,000 in the early 1970s and now

stands at about 15,000 in the province of 1.6 million people. Ironically, the biggest death toll in any one attack of the conflict came four months after the landmark Good Friday peace deal was signed. And the bomb planted in Omagh by a splinter group known as the Real I.R.A.

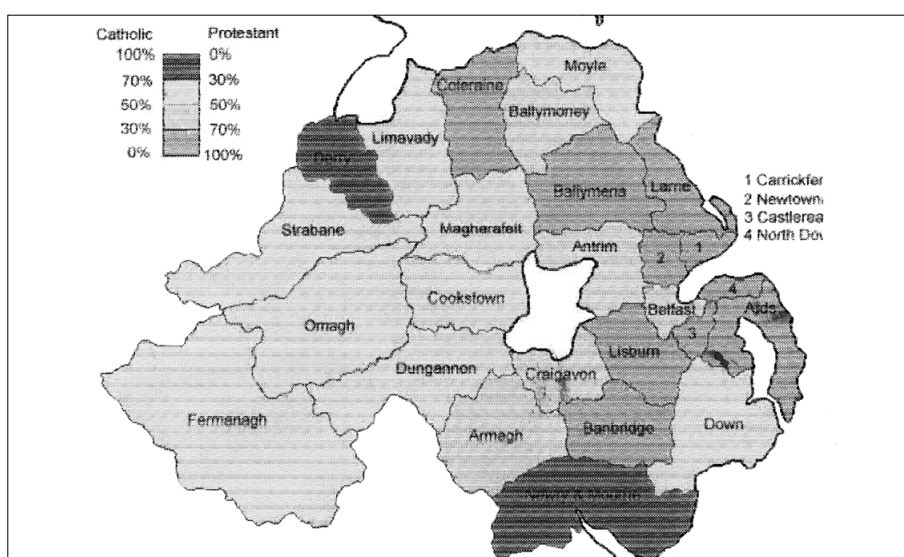
Some politicians praised Prime Minister Blair's move as a brave step forward in the bumpy road to Irish peace. But it was immediately denounced by Protestant groups, who see Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the I.R.A., as a terrorist, plain and simple, and who are furious that the I.R.A. has so far refused to lay its arms. The group has called a ceasefire, allowing Sinn Fein to take part in the peace talks, but has not given up its weapons. Ken Maginnis, the security spokesman for the Ulster Unionist Party, the main Protestant group in Northern Ireland, said it was "demanding for the prime minister of the United Kingdom to be meeting unreconstructed terrorists like Gerry Adams." Nevertheless, Gerry Adams said that he remained adamantly in favor of a

united Ireland, independent of British rule.

As a consequence, the entire Northern Irish Peace process is in doubt, and the hopes that gave accelerations to that process are listless. The I.R.A. has maintained its ceasefire for years, despite of the provocations of Protestant paramilitaries. That demonstration of good will should have been adequate to convince the Ulster Unionist Party to form a government. United States President Bill Clinton and the prime ministers of Britain and Ireland are correct. And then The Good Friday peace accord remains the best way forward. Wish Tony Blair to be the prime minister that helps bring unity and peace, and to be the last British prime minister with jurisdiction in Ireland. Wish all the people of Northern Ireland realize how fundamentally important the accord is to a peaceful and democratic future.

<History of Disputes>

- 1997-98 : Prime Minister Tony Blair meets the Sinn Fein president before the Good Friday Agreement is signed.
- 1993-94 : The Downing Street Declaration marks a breakthrough and the I.R.A. calls off military actions.
- 1985-87 : The Anglo-Irish Agreement gives Dublin a role in the north.
- 1976-80 : Marches organised by the Peace People are attended by thousands.
- 1972-75 : The Sunningdale Agreement on power sharing is brought down by unionist strikes.
- 1970-72 : Sinn Fein splits and 13 Catholics are killed during Bloody Sunday.
- 1968-69 : British troops are sent to protect Catholics and the Provisional I.R.A. is founded.
- 1923-38 : The U.K. gives up its last possessions in the south.
- 1917-20 : The rise of Sinn Fein and the partition of Ireland.
- 1910-16 : Home Rule Bill to the Easter Rebellion passed World War I breaks out.
- 1695-1850 : The Great Famine scars the Irish consciousness.
- 1170-1691 : Ulster is conquered by the Anglo-Normans.



Map of Northern Ireland

By Kim Jeong-eun
Reporter of International Section

Necessity of corporate restructuring and its outlook

Corporate Restructuring: a New Beginning?



Hwang Jin-woo

The corporate sector has played a major role in the rapid economic growth of Korea. In particular, large conglomerates, or chaebols, were instrumental in export-led growth. While the economy was booming, confidence in the competitiveness and efficiency of Korean companies remained high, in spite of a few signs of strain such as declining profitability.

However, the economic crisis of 1997 changed everything. The crisis has exposed and magnified weaknesses of Korean companies. Many businesses have been plagued with low profitability since the early 1990s. In addition, they were highly leveraged. Deep recession and a credit crunch brought on by the crisis left many companies unable to service debt. Furthermore, financial institutions that extended loans to them were stuck with an enormous amount of non-performing loans. This debt burden threatened to pull down the entire economy as well as the companies themselves.

It soon became clear that the economy can not be expected to recover from the crisis and return to its past growth path unless its deep-rooted structural problems are solved. Therefore, corporate restructuring was placed at the center of current reform efforts.

The origin of the problem

The most urgent problem of the Korean corporate sector is its debt burden.

The average debt-equity ratio of the top 30 chaebols was whopping 519% at the end of 1997, with their total debt amounting to 357.4 trillion won. While chaebol firms are usually more indebted than an average firm,

the debt-equity ratio for the manufacturing sector as a whole was also quite high at 396%.

While such a high debt ratio partially reflects the effect of the crisis, the debt ratios of Korean companies have been high historically.

Even in the relative boom years of 1994 and 1995, the average debt-equity ratio for top 30 chaebols was still around 350%. Even in an international comparison, the debt-equity ratio of Korean firms is much higher than that of firms in many countries.

While some may consider this evidence of reckless management, it was partially by design. The corporate debt ratio is a product of specific economic and institutional circumstances. While the average debt-equity ratio in the UK is about 80%, it is close to 200% in Japan. At similar stages of economic growth, the debt ratios in Japan and Germany were also high.

Korea wanted to become an industrial powerhouse and achieve rapid economic growth. One way of catching up to industrialized countries in a short period of time was through economies of scale, which required massive investment. This could only be financed through borrowing, since, in developing countries, start-up companies do not usually have large retained earnings and the equity market tends to be undersized.

As long as the economy grew robustly and the companies cash flow held up, there was no problem with debt financing. However, high leverage makes a company vulnerable to economic downturns and shocks. Therefore, the banks and the government buffered those shocks through implicit guarantees. A high risk-high return system it was, but it was a system that turned Korea into an industrialized nation.

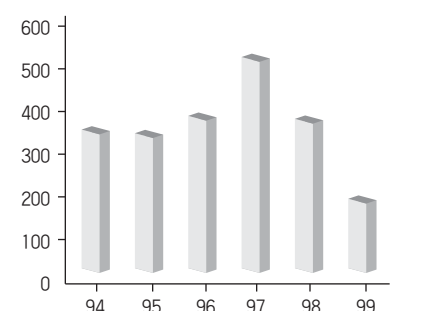
However, there were several developments, which turned this strategy into an Achilles heel of the Korean economy. First, the profitability of Korean manufacturing companies has gradually declined since the early 1990s.

The problem was internal as well as external in origin. Domestically, heavy debt service costs, rising wage, excess capacity, too much regulation, and too little technological innovation sapped the competitive strength of Korean companies. In the world

markets, intensifying competition began to take a toll. Moreover, this system was prone to the problem of moral hazard. In this system, companies began to bet on grand but dubious projects, feeling safe in the knowledge that they are too big to fail. That is, banks and the government will bail them out in the end.

Another factor that drove up the debt ratio is chaebol owners preference for debt financing over equity issues. They were afraid new equity issues might dilute their

Figure 1. Debt-equity Ratio of Top 30 Chaebols (%)



Note: The percentage for 1999 is the year-end target suggested by the government.

Source: Korea Fair Trade Commission

tight equity control.

Eventually, many chaebols amassed excessive debt for huge projects and began to fail one by one. This helped to trigger the economic crisis, and the crisis in turn pushed the debt level even higher. Now the government wants the average debt ratio reduced to 200% by the end of 1999.

Reasons for restructuring

Now, the first reason why there should be corporate restructuring is quite obvious. The current economic situation is forcing companies to restructure. Most companies were in dire straits during the crisis. They had to reduce their debt burden to survive.

Second, corporate restructuring is one of the conditions of the IMF bailout loan.

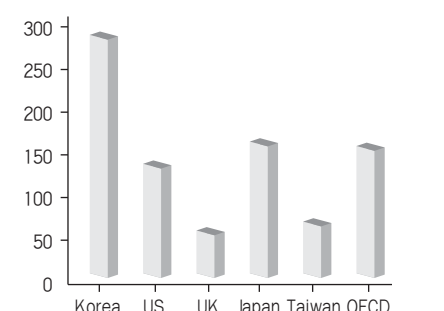
The IMF believes one of the root causes of the Korean economic crisis is the problems in the corporate sector. In particular, they

blame lack of transparency, poor accountability, and weak financial structures. Thus, the primary focus of the IMF corporate reform program is enhancing transparency and improving financial soundness.

The third reason is the governments chaebol reform agenda. There has been a long-standing public call for chaebol reform. The ratio of the top 30 chaebols sales to GDP is close to 95%.

For the top 5 chaebols, the ratio is 67%. Since chaebols have been wielding

Figure 2. Debt-equity Ratio: International Comparison (%)



Source: Bank of Korea, OECD

enormous power and increasing the concentration of wealth in Korea, there have been many efforts in the past to curb their power, but to no avail.

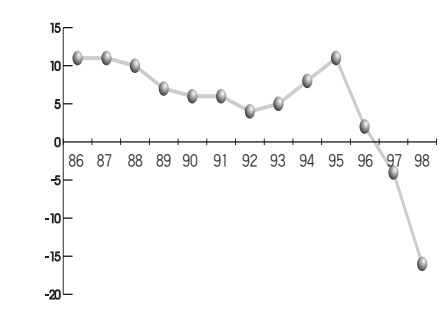
Chaebols were able to dodge these attempts by arguing that, while it was true that they have a disproportionate share of economic power, they are efficient, competitive, and provide stability to the Korean economy. However, since they are now being blamed for the crisis, such a defense no longer works. Furthermore, the current administration is reform-minded and considers this a golden opportunity to end the chaebols domination of the Korean economy.

Lastly, the restructuring of the Korean corporate sector is needed not only to cope with the current crisis but also to lay firm foundations for the future of Korea. In the past, certain lack of the sense of urgency as

well as opposition from powerful interest groups prevented restructuring from going forward. However, the circumstances have changed. This reform, properly done, could restore lost competitiveness of Korean companies. Furthermore, restoring corporate health is essential for the stability of the economy.

Widespread corporate failures could touch off a systemic collapse of the banking sector and raise unemployment to levels that could undermine social cohesion.

Figure 3. Declining Corporate Profitability



Source: Bank of Korea

Developments and an outlook

Corporate restructuring in Korea has shown several unique characteristics. First, while it is being called corporate restructuring, the government is playing a decidedly leading role. The idea of Big Deals originated from the government and was virtually forced upon chaebols. The Financial Supervisory Commission, created to be a regulatory watchdog for the financial sector, is overseeing restructuring efforts. There are several reasons why the government is leading restructuring: urgency in restoring international confidence; an obvious need for institutional and legal support; an urge to show rapid progress; a tradition of government intervention; and the current reformist administration.

However, while government-led efforts might be inevitable at this stage of corporate restructuring, true reform is possible only

when its subject undertakes it of its own volition.

The second characteristic is that restructuring occurred mostly at the industry and business group level so far. There has not been much corporate-level restructuring yet. Industry- and group-level restructuring are mostly concerned with reforming the system and institutions and realigning the industrial structure. While these are important, restoring competitiveness of individual companies requires extensive reengineering and reorganization at the company level.

Third, while smaller chaebols were quick to restructure, the top 5 chaebols have been dragging their feet. Their belief that they are still too big to fail made them relatively complacent. They also have deep pockets and political clout that enable them to hold out. This has proved to be a major stumbling block to reform since the share of the top 5 in the economy is huge.

However, the recent breakup of Daewoo, the second-largest chaebol, shattered the prevailing myth. Even though the success of its restructuring is still very much uncertain, this might prove to be a watershed event that will push the reform to the point of no return.

Last, restructuring so far has been mostly financial restructuring in the sense that it focused mainly on restoring financial health. However, reducing debt and improving liquidity are only the first few steps in making companies efficient, competitive, and, eventually, successful.

What is needed beyond the first step is operational restructuring, an improvement in the way which business is organized and conducted. Corporate restructuring will be deemed a success only when companies regain competitiveness through voluntary reform of their operation and management. Only then can Korean companies be counted on to become the engine of growth once again.

The writer is an economics Ph.D. and research fellow at Hanwha Economic Research Institute

Mr. Headline / Abdelaziz Bouteflika

Small but Potential Country

When I was in secondary school, I had a chance to live in foreign country called Luxembourg for 3 years and half. Luxembourg is situated right at the center of Europe, and it's so small that it is even smaller than Cheju island. Despite of its size, Luxembourg is a prosperous country with an unemployment rate under two percent and even provides an effective social security system: medical insurance, unemployment benefits, retirement pensions and etc. For example, my parents got quite sum of money from government for my brother and I's child care eventhough we are foreigners for short period of time. Luxembourg takes important role in Europe as well for being one of the capitals of the European Community(E.C.), an important railroad center, the site of an important steel industry, and a major banking center after Swiss. It is just amazing to see how this small country could live in such prosperity.

Living in the heart of Europe, I had the chance to travel to various locations, all of which are filled with beauty and historical significance. More I visited, more was I surprised to see how these various locations gathered so much tourists from all of the world every year and profited so much from it. What is more amazing is that, Luxembourg gathered that much of tourists too despite of its size or being surrounded by such big and historically and culturally famous cities and countries. In fact, major sources of Luxembourg's prosperity besides the steel industry, banking, farming is tourism. There are enough interesting sites, picturesque scenery, comfortable and low-cost facilities and its own cultural places in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg to attract and occupy tourists. To name few places to visit, there would be "The Bock(the sites of the castle built by Sigefroi in 963)", "The Grand Ducal Palace", "The Place Guillaume" and "The Cathedral of Notre-Dame". Luxembourg is particularly attractive to hikers. A network of trails throughout Luxembourg and comfortable youth hotels(one of them is the medieval castle!) is one of the reason.

It was not until after World War II that Luxembourg truly had independence.

During these period, many town such as Wiltz in the west and Echternach in the east were almost destroyed. Of course, great part of nature was in the damage as well.

However, Luxembourg has managed to rebuild this cities they were before and still projected and developed its nature. The houses were somehow different from neighboring European countries. And, it was difficult for me to find big buildings and apartments. Most of houses were three or four stories. This is very different situation



Global Sketch

Luxembourg

from Korea. It is because we're more interested in destroying old cultural houses and rebuilding new and big buildings. However, Luxembourg has found its own way to keep their own style of surrounding. Travelers could sense and feel 'Luxembourg' not just by visiting historical places.

One of the advantage Luxembourg has from other countries is its people being fluent in foreign languages. Not they speak only their native language, Letzebuergesch, they are fluent with French, German, and even English for some people. Letzebuergesch is the first language of almost all children, who learned it at home, in the family. German is taught in the first year of elementary school, and French during the second year. By the time they finish elementary school, children learn half the subject in French and the other half in German. In addition, most secondary school students begin the study of a forth or even a fifth foreign language, frequently English. So you can say that most people is at least

trilingual. This makes it easier for tourists to communicate and get informations during their travel in Luxembourg. It is pretty simple what travelers choose between the places that they can easily communicate or not.

However, there aren't still many people who is fluent with other languages than English in Korea. It is such a shame. Because, many travelers don't get a chance to really know Korea and how nice Koreans can be because of language barriers. To give better impression to travelers in Korea, they need to communicate well with the regional people first of all. In order to that they could at least ask where 'Namdaemun' or 'Kyongbokkung' is.

Throughout years living in Luxembourg and traveling other countries, I was surprised to see how people know so little about Korea. Not many people know Seoul is the capital of Korea. It was difficult to find a person who really know our beautiful 'Hankuk'. When I met a person for a first time, I was often asked if I was 'Japanese'.

I think it was because my black hair, black eyes and yellow skin. I was very mad every time this happened, because Korea is still a beautiful country with plenty of things to see eventhough many things are gone. There are so many healthy and delicious cuisines to show them like 'Bulgogi' or 'Kimchi' for instance. However, most of people just know that Korea is a country divided into north and south and often meets conflicts with nuclear bomb.

Finally, what I hope is that, oneday some foreign students visiting Korea or living in Korea tell their friends how wonderful country Korea is and that so many things have to be learned from Korea like Luxembourg. I hopes this comes soon, and I believe it can with continuous work and effort.

By Cha Kyung-jin
The writer is a freshman in French Dept.

Negotiator of Peace for 30 Years

Does the peace come into Middle East? Now, a light of hope approaches to the place of civil war. The begging is to end the conflicts between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The conflict erupted in May 1998 in the Badme region of northern Ethiopia and western Eritrea, and spread to other points along the 1,000 kilometers border that was not formally demarcated after Eritrea gained independence from Ethiopia in 1993 after the 30 year independence war.

Both Ethiopia and Eritrea accepted the framework agreement made by Organization of African Unity and the United Nation. People saw an end to the 14-month border conflict through the agreement between Algerian and American experts.

Besides, there was a peace talk about the peace of Middle East between the prime minister of Israel Barake and the President of Algeria Bouteflika. They agreed that the process of peace might have many difficulties, but they know that the conflict must struggle for peace. So they made up documents for the peace.

The President of Algeria Abdelaziz Boteflika worked for the peace of Middle East for the last 30 years, he is not only a negotiator in our world, but also a leader trying to govern his suffered nation. Bouteflika was born in Uziadzi around Morocco in 1937. He studied in England for 10 years.

After Algeria became independent from France, he was named the minister of the Department of Athletics by the former president Houari Boumedienne in 1962. He went through important positions in the 1970's, such as Foreign Minister and Tourist Minister. And he was expelled from the Algerian political circle when Houari Boumedienne died in 1979. However, he stayed in some Arab Nations, trying to recover his political power.

As well, Bouteflika worked as a consultant for Gulf Arab leaders, including the president of United Arab Emirates Sheikh



Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayan. He came back to Algeria in 1995, as the president of a party, the National Liberation Front (FLN). Ablodelaziz Bouteflika had the support of Algeria's army and FLN. He finally became the president of Algeria in April 1999. Also, he was the first civilian president.

After its independence from France in 1962, political instability and violence beat Algeria for 30 years. Since early 1992, when the authorities cancelled a general election because radical Islamists took a commanding lead, more than 65,000 people have been killed during the past seven years of strife, according to Western statistics.

"All nations have their own army, but Algeria's military has the nation", this is a joke in Algerian. Bouteflika has tried to keep the balance between the authorities and Islamic.

As a result, under the June deal, Islamic Salvation Army (AIS) ended its guerrilla war against the state and offered to fight

alongside the government security forces against radical rebels still bent on violence.

Bouteflika responded to the peace move by pardoning thousands of Moslem militant prisoners early in July.

Algeria will hold a referendum on a peace plan on September 16. The plan, 'civil concord,' was a step-by-step proposal for national reconciliation that includes a large amnesty and reduction of prison terms for militants not guilty of murder, rape or planting a bomb.

Though Algeria was hostile to France for a long time, Bouteflika visited France and had peace talks in July. At last, the meeting between the two heads of the states signified a fresh start in the relation between Algeria and France.

French Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine told about Algeria, "The climate has changed. A spirit of freedom has returned to Algeria." Moreover, Algerians evaluated Bouteflika as possessing the experience required to run the country's affair and the flexibility to manage the nation.

He is still dependent on the military, although he has changed Algeria from the conflict and is a revolutionized person. He still respects the dictator Boumedienne, and supports the military gover-nment. Though the army intends to manipulate him, he has the power to keep what he thought. He always say 70,000 have died during the 7-year insurgency, which should not happen again. Now, keep attention to Boutflika. He is trying to be a negotiator wherever there exist conflicts and he will respond to their peace.

By Kim Yoo-nie
Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Criticism of paganism

Choice of People Who Face Crisis

I. What is the religion?

Economic crisis after panic, continuous wars, collapse of family and abnormal weather was happening. So "Decadent anxiety" spreading on earth. Ominous predictions hold people's weak mind down, bringing about enormous heretical groups as well. Their power gets stronger, which means more confusion for the society.

At this time, what is role of religion?

Religion is defined as spiritual culture. It means that people tend to get comfort and happiness through the existence of God. They believe in God under regular rule. According to the New Testament, the word of Deisidaimonia means religion. Therefore, it indicates religion, superstition, heathenish, devotion to God as well as religious belief. This religion should get rid of people's anxiety. By the way, paganism has different inside and outside. Outside looks normal but inside is illogical. Solving fear is role of religion. But paganism made tragic eschatology using eternal life. The master of paganism emphasizes that world soon will go to ruin and persists to comply with him. Followers isolated from society and give everything of them to master.

What makes paganism? There are many reasons of them. The first, when established religion doesn't do their duties it appears. Religion is supposed to take care of neglected people. For example people estranged from church, they rely on paganism. And bewildering follower's mind is problems. They are more greed than common people. They want to live

more comfort and easy. Moreover the ignorance of human is another cause. Because when people did not understand they are absorbed in paganism easily. Another factor is social rottenness. There are economic, politic, social confusion. And the last cause is head of religion. He abuses people's freedom of religion by cause of fanatic heroism.

II. Cases of paganism

Many paganism occurred on Earth. Guiana in south America, 914 followers killed themselves using toxic chemicals. The same case shocked Koreans, leaving 32 victims in 1987. America was shaken by "David affair". The armed master and 87 followers suicided and murdered countering against police. Americans remember "Heaven Gate" accident when 39 people in a heretical group suicided together last March. They just couldn't accept the truth that nothing happened between the earth and a comet contrary to the prediction. Seven hundreds heretical groups exist in America and about one thirds of them is said to be fanatic. Eschatologists, who feel nervous because of unstable social situation in Russia, are more than 1.5 million.

Toxic gas accident put Japanese Island in severe disorder. Asahara made the religious organization in 1984. It is peculiar that he and his followers are very contrastive. The leader set on money and authority, but others felt disgusting with social confliction. He acted as if he had the ability to predict and supernatural power. Asahara used illusion and brainwashing to separate them from



Followers of Falun Gong in Paris

their families and to force them donation. He said that "Come to me now. Absolute freedom, happiness and delight are waiting for you."

Those people who felt limitation from Science sought after the way to separate material and spirit. They devoted themselves to sermons saying spirit and science can be accord and so made toxic gas. Asahara also sold electric hats and water to his followers. So he earned ¥ ten billions.

Nowadays, Falun Gong is a big issue in China. It combines meditation with transmiration. Li Hong Zhi said his people to pursue sincere personality. He believed that it is a way to improve virtue and keep them strong. Falun Gong expanded the power by soothing neglected people by the sermon. It has 39 organizations and 1,900 branches which have 10

million believers. Their power is so mighty that the Chinese government felt nervous and expelled the leader. A teenager, trainer of Falun Gong, murdered his parents thinking they are devils. Another example is a retiree cuted his sexual organ. Because it is interfered when he take into electric waves from the external world.

Then, what are these characters of paganism? There are many remarkable features. First it has doubled faced. The master speak to public and real truth are different. And they emphasize experience centered. Followers regard mysterious experience as revelation of God. One of common character is emphasis and irrationality of money. So, they get economic support and induce follower's blind dilation by they do so. Wrong prediction also is a reason.

Paganism was used to eschatology for mystify people. Heretical group was isolated from society and have narrow antisocial viewpoint. And it is lacked historical creation and social participation.

A creator of religion said he could lighten all of anxieties and poverty. As a result, followers addict their religion and lose reasonable thought. So they maybe throw out value of humanity. Paganism's goal is like as following. They want to control people's thought and emotion. Thus the heretical group make a organization, which was consist of control and subjugation. So tamed victims became leader's toy. In addition to, followers keep on watching on each other in order not to take place bolters. They assist a leader by making perfect structure of authority under unconsciousness with him. The

strongest effect is a suggestion in group. The depths of consciousness was captured excitement dominate by the people. Incantatory power cover logic thought and believers are esthetics.

And there is Pseudo-paganism. In that Christianity meaning, religion is acting, that Lord and human being unit spiritually. The Christian religion has a doctrine and an organization which was extracted by Bible. However, Pseudo-paganism came from Christianity. This means its inside and outside are differ. When we faced to outside, Pseudo-paganism looks like the Christianity, but it does not become Christianity. It doesn't always judge paganism. However, it makes a pretext of Christianity, so it seem to indicate something wrong. It emphasizes mysticism, experience which was centered at special gathering and revivals. Pseudo-paganism makes a doctrine that compromised tradition of other religion, such as ideology and reveal.

III. Conclusion

Paganism gives serious problems to society. Above all, it makes social confusion and people was uncomfortable to spreading several groundless rumors. And Paganism induced unrealistic, antisocial, antinational hostility. People of this religion regard established religion as Satan. Next, that is the soil with crime, such as, violence, murder, assassination, fraud, evade a tax, forcing labor, and so on. Also they check national consensus by attacking other religion.

Besides Paganism made breaking sex-ethnic. And master and the leading

arouse criticism on abroad. So it brings about a hindrance of national diplomacy. Like this pseudo-paganism's power is great.

To solve these problems, we have to consider it's several causes. Assaying factors in detail, we should find the best solution. The most important thing, we have to separate with Paganism and contend against it. This is, prevention is the best way. Always we need to have precautions about this.

Nowadays, most countries permit people's freedom of religion, but government should establish religion law for prohibiting paganism. For instance, religion and church law was made in Japan, Belgium, German. In Russia, religion law was made three years ago. The law is freedom of conscience and religious association. This law prevents infiltration of paganism and protects Russia's traditional religion. Besides, the government will permit just religion registered more than fifty years. Other religion didn't have the right of property, but also restricted worship in public place.

Next, the established religion should do their duties and need to active services, missionary work. A broad view important thing takes social stability. Pseudo-paganism occurs when people feel uncertainty. Therefore, the society is stable, it never appears. The most important thing is prevention. If we get addicted it once, can't be released easily.

By Park Eun-ji

Reporter of
Theory & Critique Section

Applied Linguistics as a new study

Applied Linguistics Used for Language Education



Lee Byung-min, Ph.D

What is English to us?

Before getting into the definition and history of applied linguistics, it might be necessary to talk a little bit about where we should place English in Korean society. Some of you may wonder why I raise the question; it is closely related to what applied linguistics is and why we study it. English is not our first language. In other words, it is not a mother tongue which we start to learn as soon as we are born. Neither is it a second language which we use in a daily communication in Korea. In other words, English is a foreign language that we have been learning-mostly in the language classroom- since middle school or elementary school. In addition, it is rarely used in a daily communication outside the classroom. Despite these facts, it has been claimed that English is necessary and even more important than anything else in our lives. So many students are spending a huge amount of time learning English, even if most of them, as we see, fail to learn it adequately. Sometimes many people have a dream or delusion that they can master English and become a native-like speaker of English. As an applied linguist, my view is that this belief is practically unattainable and more correctly unnecessary while we live in Korea. The questions why it is impossible and why it is unnecessary have partly something to do with applied linguistic questions. In addition, such following questions are also deeply relevant to applied linguistics: when should we start to learn English? Is it possible to learn English as accurately well as a native speaker? What is the place of English in Korean society? If we teach English to students, how or what might be the most

appropriate ways of teaching? and so on.

What is Applied Linguistics?

Nowadays people are interested in applied linguistics as a field of research and study. It is not easy, however, to define what applied linguistics is, because it covers many different areas of linguistic study. For example, language learning and teaching is one of the most frequently mentioned areas in applied linguistics. In addition, it is also related to such linguistic studies as psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, second language acquisition, language testing/assessment, interpretation/translation, computer-assisted instruction, sociolinguistics, first/second language policy, second language literacy, and so on. The term 'applied linguistics' refers to a broad range of activities which involve solving some language-related problem or addressing some language-related concern. Applied Linguistics is concerned with practical issues involving language in the life of the community. The most important of these, however, is the learning of second or foreign languages.

History of Applied Linguistics

Applied linguistics, at least in North America, was first officially recognized as an independent course at the University of Michigan in 1946. In those early days, the term was used both in the United States and in Great Britain to refer to the application of a so-called 'scientific approach' to teaching foreign languages, including English for non-native speakers. Early work to improve the quality of foreign language teaching by Professors Charles Fries (University of Michigan) and Robert Lado (University of Michigan, then Georgetown University) helped to bring definition to the field as did the 1948 publication of a new journal, *Language Learning: A Quarterly Journal of Applied Linguistics*.

During the late 1950s and the early 1960s, the use of the term was gradually broadened to include what was then referred to as 'automatic translation'. In 1964 following two years of preparatory work financed by the Council of Europe, the Association Internationale de Linguistique Appliquée (the International Association of Applied Linguistics usually referred to by the French

acronym AILA) was founded and its first international congress was held in Nancy, France. Papers for the congress were solicited in two distinct strands-foreign language teaching and automatic translation.

Applied Linguistics today

Over the intervening years, the focus of attention has continued to broaden. Today the governing board of AILA describes applied linguistics "as a means to help solve specific problems in society.... applied linguistics focuses on the numerous and complex areas in society in which language plays a role." There appears to be a consensus that the goal is to apply the findings and the techniques from research in linguistics and related disciplines to solve practical problems. The most notable change in applied linguistics has been its rapid growth as an interdisciplinary field. In addition to foreign language teaching and machine translation, a partial sampling of issues considered central to the field of applied linguistics today includes topics such as language for special purposes (e.g. language and communication problems related to aviation, language disorders, law, medicine, science), language policy and planning, and language and literacy issues. For example, following the adoption of English as the working language for all international flight communication by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), some applied linguists concerned themselves with understanding the kinds of linguistic problems that occur when pilots or flight engineers from varying backgrounds communicate using a non-native language and how to better train them to communicate in English more effectively.

Some applied linguists are concerned with helping planners and legislators in countries develop and implement a language policy (e.g. planners are working in South Africa to specify and to further develop roles in education and government not only for English and Afrikaans but also for the other nine indigenous languages) or in helping groups develop scripts, materials, and literacy programs for previously unwritten languages (e.g. for many of the 850+ indigenous languages of Papua New Guinea).

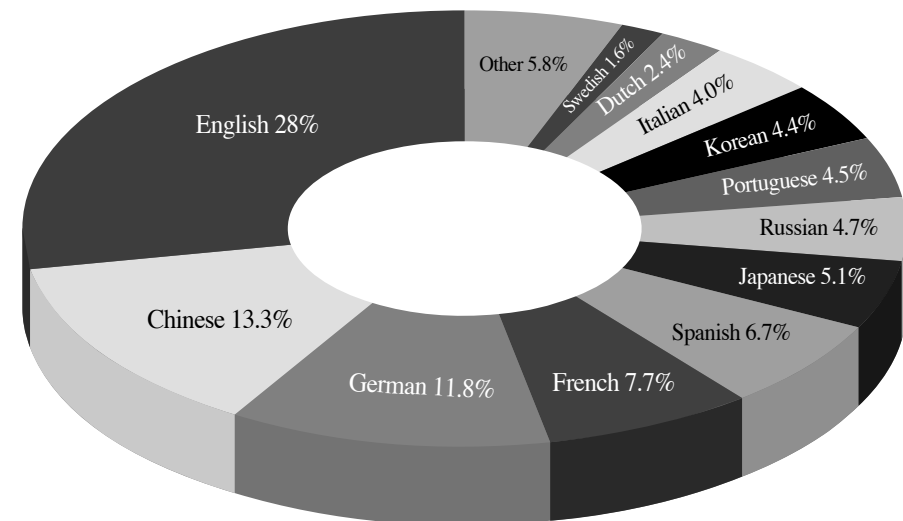
Other applied linguists have been

concerned with developing the most effective programs possible to help adult newcomers to the United States or other countries, many of whom have limited, if any, prior education. They are also concerned with developing literacy in the languages which they will need for survival and for occupational purposes. Other topics currently of interest to applied linguists are the broad issue of the optimal role of the mother tongue in the education of culturally and linguistically diverse students, the language of persuasion and politics, developing effective tools and programs for interpretation and translation, and language testing and evaluation.

Currently, applied linguistics in Korea have been mostly concerned with language testing and teaching focusing on communication and proficiency. Even further, they have been involved in developing a national curriculum in elementary English language programs. The field of applied linguistics is now turning toward integrating computer or the Internet into the language classroom. Applied Linguistics is inherently a multi-disciplinary study, drawing on methodologies and theories from many fields, including linguistics, psychology, anthropology, literature, philosophy, sociology, social theory, education, and computer science. Thus, it has contributions to make to a range of studies and professional practice areas.

What about TESOL/TEFL/TEFL and Applied Linguistics?

As I explained, the field of applied linguistics, covers many different areas of study and has in essence multidisciplinary characteristics. Thus, it is not unnatural to discover many different terminologies referring to the area of applied linguistics in many academic institutions. For example, it could be said that such diverse terms as TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages), Foreign Language Education, TESL (Teaching English as a Second Language), TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language), ESOL (English as a Second Language), Second Language Acquisition, and Applied Linguistics have at least something to do with applied linguistics focusing language teaching and language learning. Except for applied linguistics, as



The proportion of the world's books annually published, by language

you can see, most of the names are relevant to language teaching or learning so that we can say again that language learning or teaching is one of the most conspicuous areas of study in applied linguistics.

Why is Applied Linguistics important as a field of science?

We Korean are sometimes haunted by the learning of English. Since the advent of globalization policy under Kim Youngsam's government, English seems to be a 'must' for many Koreans irrespective of their social and personal requirement. Previously, only middle and high school students were concerned with learning English, but it has gone down to elementary students and even further down to kindergarten students. Let us think about the number of hours spending studying English since entering the world of English learning. Whenever you look around, you may find at least a list of English books and even college campuses are inundated with English books and turn out to be places where learning of English is a priority. The money and time we spend on learning English in a year would be almost incalculable. It is not only a big business, but also a very important social, cultural, and educational issue. Even the writer, Pock Kull, raised the issue of Korean-English bilingualism in Korea last year. Considering all these aspects, we cannot help but attacking the issue of how to teach and learn English in Korea. Especially, when we

define a professor in a college or university as a knowledge-producer; this question should be kept in mind by English professors and teachers. A university should at least play a certain role and provide a solution or alternatives in terms of how to study, learn, or teach English in Korea. That seems to be a part of our identity as English professors in Korean colleges and universities. Thus, the field of applied linguistics seems to be no less important than any other disciplines practically and intellectually.

Career opportunities

Graduates with a background in Applied linguistics gain an enhanced understanding of how people learn first, second and foreign languages and how language is used in the community. These skills will be relevant to students interested in preparing for careers as language teachers, language education and assessment experts, speech pathologists, interpreters and translators, and a variety of jobs in industry where language and communication are issues of concern. This background is also relevant preparation for postgraduate study in Applied Linguistics, Education, Linguistics, and Languages Other Than English.

The writer is a professor of
English Education Dept.
in Sookmyung Women's University

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION / Friedrich August von Hayek's 100th birthday

Economics of Liberty Remembering Hayek

I. 100th anniversary

These days, the 100th birthday of the economist and political philosopher Friedrich August von Hayek (1889-1992) focusses the attention again one of the most influential intellectual figures of the 20th century.

II. Life

Hayek was born in Austria from an old aristocratic family. Several members of his family were natural scientists and in growing up he was from early times aware of the chances and limits of natural science. This was later determining for his relation to economics as a social science as apart from natural sciences. While the early classical economists like David Hume and Adam Smith were originally social philosophers, in the 19th century the neoclassical reformulation of economics resulted in a system of mathematical formulas similar to natural sciences.

Mathematical elegance of more and more complicated models with little regards to application until now dominates mainstream economics. The problem of these models is twofold: The restrictiveness of their assumptions necessary to come to a single result cannot adequately model the complexity of social phenomena. Furthermore, the deterministic development even of so-called dynamic models negates the possibility of innovations, i.e. ex ante unknown (technological or organizational) knowledge.

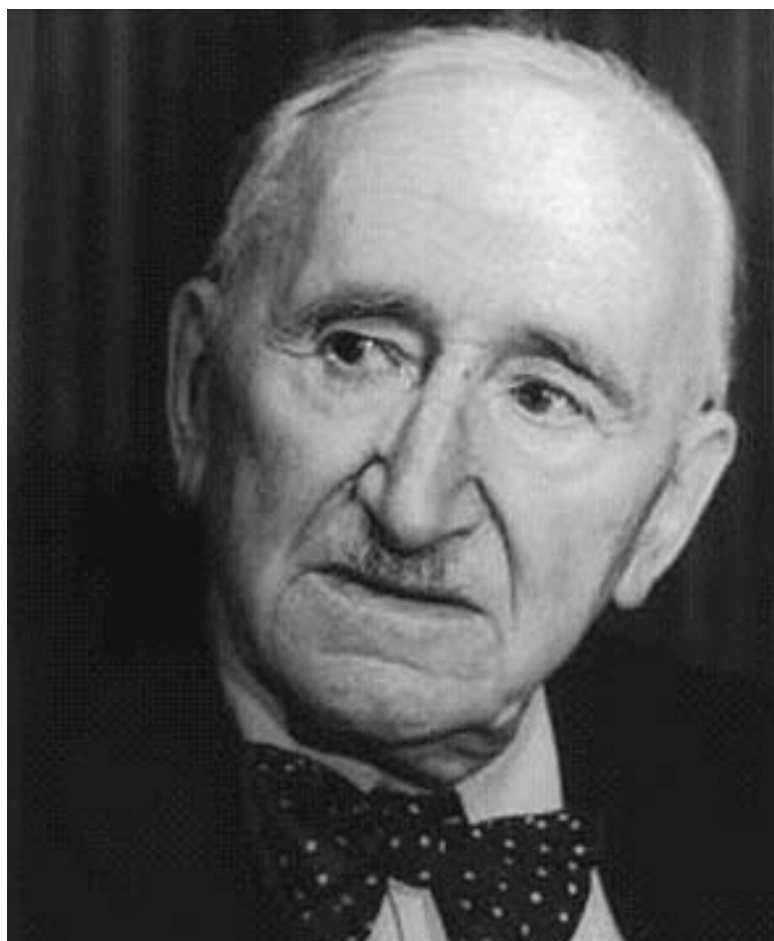
Major innovations cannot be included in such models without that they lose any predictive power. Contrary to that Hayek after the first world war studied economics in Vienna, a center of a school focussing on economic institutions. This institutional analysis in the so-called Austrian school of economics let him

discover the necessity of liberty (namely the liberty to innovate linked with the individual responsibility for the possible negative results of such innovations) for economic and social advancement.

Together with his teacher, Ludwig von Mises, Hayek became one of the most stringent defenders of the principle of individual liberty against the spreading ideas of central planning in economics. The possibility of rational central planning was after the victory of communism in Russia in 1917 an important debate. But also in the Western European states, between the world wars state interventions into the economy and protectionism became widespread. This was partly caused by the new economic models. More and more economists found in their formal models justifications for state intervention.

In the mathematical world of perfect knowledge enlightened economists like A.C. Pigou prescribed those interventions to cure so-called market failure. In 1936 John Maynard Keynes, the eternal rival of Hayek, published his General theory of employment, interest and money. With this influential book the idea of government intervention became the dominant ideology.

Even if Keynes' theory was different in policy prescriptions from that of his neo-classical predecessors, it nevertheless was based on the same theoretical foundation, namely a quasi-mechanistic working of the economy which made the prediction of concrete results of policy actions possible. However, in practice neither the economists were able to identify market failure nor to find the right cure for alleged market failure. Hayek was the first to point out the general problem of government intervention: To decide optimally, the government



Hayek was not only excellent economist but also prominent political scientist.

has to centralize all that knowledge, which in a market system is put together by the individual action of millions of consumers and thousands of producers.

These informations, incorporated in market prices as signals to consumers and producers, are not reproducible by the state. Even the most sophisticated systems (like computerized equations later used in the Soviet Union to calculate the central plan) worked poorly compared to the spontaneous order created by markets. In three articles on socialist calculation and especially a famous

article on economics and knowledge in 1937 Hayek developed this theory. In the so-called socialist calculation debate, he defended these ideas against as well neo-classical economists (like Abba Lerner) and socialist economists (like the market-socialist Oskar Lange). While his intellectual achievements could not be refuted, the success in policies was less visible.

In the 1930s the widespread believe in government made people neglect the problems of planning. While planning in the Western democracies emerged gradually (and was seen as

inevitable), communist and fascist or national-socialist states were much more advanced in making the state a new idol, controlling every sphere of life, being totalitarian.

The liberal Austrian scholars centered in Vienna university were exiled date. Hayek went first to the London School of Economics, later to the United States, where he stayed at the University of Chicago. Having stated the problems of central planning, he now focussed on the problems created for individual liberty by government intervention. In 1944 he published *The Road to Serfdom*, an analysis of the restrictions of liberty caused by the socialists in all parties, to whom he dedicated his work.

This book, probably the best account of the common features of national socialist, communist and fascist types of intervention, provoked an uproar in the intellectual scene of Great Britain and the United States. Most intellectuals and even economists rather predicted the inevitability of planning and admired the cool rationality of Soviet type planning without seeing its victims.

But the admiration for Soviet style planning declined, the more in the times of cold war the atrocities of communist rule in Russia became known and the more Western states experienced the problems of economic policy a la Keynes. 1974, when Friedrich August von Hayek became Nobel prize of economics, is the turning point in the reception of his ideas. Before seen as one of the last remainings of classical liberal thinkers, who long lost any influence, now his ideas as well of the practical advantages of the market economy and the moral value of individual liberty became modern again. Hayek tried to state the order necessary to

preserve individual liberty more clear in his book on the *Constitution of Liberty* (1971).

Central to such a constitution is the formulation of rules in a negative and universal, abstract way. Negative rules (instead of positive rules) restrict the action of man to do some thing (e.g. murder), but they do not prescribe specific action. Universal rules are rules not designed for a specific case (for example rules for only one group of people or one party) but rules applicable to a indetermined number of cases ex ante unknown.

Universal and abstract rules (instead of concrete rules) therefore have no discriminatory character. If a constitution would only consist of such universal, negative rules, then the actions of people were restricted in form of a golden rule (people can act as long as their acts do not restrict the acts of other people).

But such a constitution does not allow the prescription of concrete results: So income policies of the state guaranteeing some groups of the population a specific income (e.g. the farmers) are not universal. Other rules of the state like affirmative action rules (prescribing the state or firms to employ at least a specific percentage of a specific group of population) are not negative, but positive rules (they prescribe a specific action rather than just ruling out discrimination of a group).

Modern welfare states tend to focus on these concrete, positive rules (namely on specific results) and by that restrict sometimes gravely individual liberty and with that in the long run also social innovation: they become ossified. Margaret Thatcher in Great Britain was the first in her reform attempts - as futile as some of them have been - who had read Hayek and often referred to him in justifying her reforms. Real triumph-

ant became the reception of Hayek in the formerly socialist states.

III. Achievement

Vaclav Klaus as prime minister of the Czech Republic and Lennart Meri, president of Estonia, both are deeply influenced by the liberal ideas of Hayek. Ironically, Klaus first read Hayek in Soviet times in an institute to study the decline of bourgeois ideology. In their radical approach to introduce markets, both the Czech Republic and Estonia were rewarded, being in the front line of states trying to become member states of the European Union.

As Friedrich August von Hayek died in 1992, his influence was still growing. Liberal organizations like the Mont Pelerin Society, a liberal think tank cofounded by him, spread his ideas. On the other hand, even if today central planning is a word rather not used by governments, interventions still have their supporters.

While the anonymous forces of the markets are not really understood by people, the aims of government interventions to help the people, to alleviate poverty, to restrict speculators are as well easily understood as popular. The price for such intervention is not only economic inefficiency, but - more important - the restriction of liberty. Hayek's 100th birthday these days is a good opportunity to discuss the relevance of his ideas for the formation of a modern society again.

Dr. Bernhard Seliger
Graduate School of
International Area Studies

Neo-file

Portal Site, Market for Consumers

I. Definition

If the Americans are required to recall the name of online book store, almost people think up 'Amazon'. This fact lets us know portal sites play a great important part. Portal is a new term, generally synonymous with gateway, for a World Wide Web site that is or proposes to be a major starting site for users when they get connected to the Web or that users tend to visit as an anchor site. In other words, it is an Internet 'gateway' or 'portal' site that customers can select to be their entry point for exploring the World Wide Web.

Typical services offered by portal sites include a directory of Web sites, a facility to search for other sites, news, weather information, e-mail, message boards, stock quotes, phone and map information, and sometimes a community forum. Excite is among the first portals to offer users the ability to create a site that is personalized for individual interests.

II. Examples

Leading portals included Yahoo, Excite, Netscape, Lycos, CNet, and Microsoft Network. A number of large access providers offer portals to the Web for their own users. Most portals have adopted the Yahoo style of content categories with a text-intensive, faster loading page that visitors will find easy to use and to return to. Companies with portal sites have attracted much stock market investor interest because portals are viewed as able to command large audiences and numbers of advertising viewers.

It seems to have been Netscape which first started to apply this word to a Web site that is the first point of access on the World Wide Web, usually the site associated with the Home button on the user's browser. As the Web has become not only more complex and harder to

navigate, but has also turned into a commercial battleground, whoever controls the portal sites can gain substantial financial advantage from advertising and other services. Such sites also become honeypots, attracting all sorts of other facilities and becoming a focus around which online communities can form. They act not only as gateways to other sites, as several search engines such as 'Yahoo!' already do, but provide an experience in themselves. So it is not surprising that users are being targeted heavily by a number of the big firms in the online business, including Netscape and Microsoft, which are developing or buying into such sites.

Microsoft and Netscape hold an advantage over other portal competitors: Their sites are the default home pages for their respective browsers. Still, neither Microsoft's Internet Start nor Netscape's Netcenter is a standout in its present incarnation. Oddly, Microsoft spreads elements of the portal concept across several different sites. It plans to consolidate them by the year's end and add Inktomi's search engine, which Yahoo and Snap also use.

III. Future

Often referred to as portals, since they serve as entryways to the Internet, most of the sites aren't all that new. In their earlier incarnations, they functioned strictly as search sites-hot spots such as AltaVista, Excite, Lycos, and Yahoo-that brought organization to the Web's chaos. But now all the search engines, and a few other ambitious sites, are piling on new features at breakneck speed. They're jockeying to be the site you set as your browser's default home page, use as an entry point to other Web destinations, and return to day after day. That's the best way to catch Web denizens' eyeballs, and attracting hordes is what any site must do

to sell a lot of advertising banners.

The previous goal of portal service was to gather customers and cause traffics in order to make profits on advertisement and shopping. But current aim of that is to enhance its leadership in economic, social and cultural aspects.

The form of portal service was also large size portal including every function and contents such as search engine (Yahoo, Excite, Naver etc.), ISP, broadcasting, press, large enterprise and so on. Nowadays lots of companies pursue specialized portals with concrete target, for example, women, music, game, finance and health targeted portals.

Portals have had an influence on not only the Internet market but also the whole information and communication business, let alone national industry. We have to recognize the fact that abundant sources in portal service don't guarantee frequent customers' access to site. Not contents itself but communication methods attract customers.

Companies with portal sites should be concerned about long-term relationships with customers and winning Neturens' confidence. Companies are required to harmonize basic components of 4C (Contents, Community, Cooperation, Commerce). It's the most important thing in portal service how to provide customers with what they want timely and attract the interest of many people. I bet that portal sites will become as important for the corporate market as they have for consumers.

Lee Jin-sung
The president of J&I media

Seminar

Nationalism Revaluated for 21 Century

The year 1999 has a significant meaning for historical studies. Because it has eightieth anniversary of the 3·1 independence movement and the provisional government. However, the most important thing is not to hold a great ceremony, but to settle and remember the meaning of our racial spirit and history. The seminar of the day contained the meaning that we must remember our historical consciousness and prospect racial movement for the next century.

The seminar was held from August 12 to 13 at Great Convention Hall of Sejong Cultural Center. Its theme was "the history and future of Korean racial movements." This seminar was under the joint auspices of the Racial Movement History Studies of Korea and Hankook Ilbo. It was also supported by Patriot and Veteran Administrative Agency of Korea.

On the first day of the seminar, the program was conducted by Choi chang-hee, a professor of Hallym University. The main subject was that the academic world hasn't settled a generalized concept of nationalism for a long time throughout the 20th century. Hong seung-ki, a professor of Sugang University, criticized the current historical theory for adhering to Western methodologies. He concluded that we need to set up a new concept of nationalism that is adaptable to our historical reality. Choi young-ho, a professor of Youngsan University, said that the range of nationalism is from academic theories to wide-spread ideologies. It includes not only simple nationalism but also liberalism, communism, capitalism, socialism and conservatism.

The next day, the progress of forum was different from that of the first day and the program was chaired by Cho kyu-tai, a member of Patriot and Veteran Administrative Agency. Progressive and conservative professors and researchers of historical institutions compared their opinions on nationalism movement with those of the inside and outside of the country.

Hwang Sun-hee, a professor of Sangmyung University, put a high value on nationalism because it was concerned with independence movement and reformative



Kim Yoo-nie/The Argus

activities for modern society. In particular, Lee Jun-sik, a research assistant of The Academy of Korean Studies, read a new paper on a pending problem about the relation between nationalism and socialism. He was opposed to the existing theory which has the exception of socialism's affirmative influence and connection. So, he reached another conclusion that the early socialism movement also had the characteristics of nationalism without giving up for a united nation.

The atmosphere of the seminar was very serious and the round-shaped hall helped them pay attention to the audience's interest. Also, in various programs and panel discussions, famous scholars and historical researchers delivered profitable instructions. Nevertheless, here were no programs in which the audience could participate and most of the audience were old people. It needed more concern and participation of the people.

The seminar was not just for historical studies and researches. Since nationalism developed for the first time, many historians and researchers have made efforts to define it in different ways. Nevertheless, it is obvious that nationalism is an absolute power which has supported our ancestors throughout our history. Therefore it should be estimated more than its value and essence. It deserves

that. Nowadays, the academic world has started to discuss a new theory, "Open Nationalism." The theory is different from the existing one, criticizing the desire of Korean nationalism. It says that if we have open minds on the nationalism, Koreans will accomplish what they really want. Otherwise, they will see a collapsed nation. Nevertheless, it even contains significant points to realize it, emphasizing its right methods. Although this seminar stressed this point, it still lacks enough countermeasures.

Scholars define nationalism as "the desire for and the attempt to achieve political independence for your country or nation" and "a great or too great love of your own country." It suggests many things to us in the current situation. Koreans have suffered for years from economic hardships and distrusted politics. It's a long road to overcome the situation. Koreans forgot the ultimate truth based on it. Needless to say, it's national solidarity and unification of two Koreas.

By Choi Yu-mi
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Reviewing book : 'Tuesdays with Morrie'

Looking Back on Life with Morrie



I. Preface

Maybe it was a grandparent, a teacher, a colleague, or someone older, patient and wise, who understood that you were young and searching and helped you see the world as a more profound place, who gave you sound advice to help you make your way through it. For Mitch Albom that person was Morrie Schwartz, his college professor from nearly twenty years ago.

When he rediscovered Morrie in the last months of the older man's life, Mitch visited Morrie every Tuesday, just like the old days. 'Tuesdays with Morrie' is a chronicle of their magical time together in which Mitch shares Morrie's lasting gift to the world. 'Tuesdays with Morrie' is a report of the lectures on life by a counsellor, Morrie Schwartz.

II. Introduction of the character

The main character in this essay is Morrie Schwartz. He was a sociology professor in Brandeis University for 30

years. (Mitch was one of his students.)

Unfortunately, he caught the incurable 'Lou Gehrig's' disease. Its symptom begins with legs and eventually the whole body becomes stiff. Though the mind is alive, the body is like a dead man. When professor Morrie knew of his disease, his doctor told him he had only two years to live. He thought seriously of how he should live his remaining life. So, he decided to do his best just as he did before he caught Lou Gehrig's disease. Instead of being depressed, he wanted to think that death was a part of life.

Morrie observed that everyone died and death is important as well as life.

He rejected despair. Morrie wrote short phrases about fighting against the disease. For instance, 'Accept the fact that there are things you are able to do and not able to do.'

When he had over 50 phrases, they were sent to the magazine <Boston Globe> by his friend. A reporter wrote an article about Morrie. Its headline was 'Some Professor's Last Lecture.' This article caught the attention of the producer of the 'Night line' talk show. Taking this opportunity, he appeared on 'Night Line.' This moment was a chance for Mitch to meet Morrie. That was how the author first learned of Morrie. Mitch went to visit Morrie and called his weekly visits to his teacher his last class.

III. Contents of the book

Mitch, the writer of the book is a successful sports writer who was

at the top of his career as an APSE (Associated Press Sports Writer). However, he was struggling with his dissatisfaction with his own life and career. On the other hand, Morrie lived a rich life filled with friends, family, teaching, and music. Although he was dying of Lou Gehrig's disease — a crippling illness that diminished his activities — his spirits were the same. Mitch was one of the hundreds of former students and acquaintances who traveled great distances to visit Morrie in the final months of his life.

The subject of each lecture is about life. The topics in the book cover the world, self-pity, regret, death, family, sense, the fear of passing time, money, culture, love, marriage, culture, forgiveness, perfect day, and sharing farewell.

All through out the book, Morrie states that the most important thing in life is love. He indicated that we manage to overlook the people around us only to concentrate on our work. But realizing the way of sharing and getting love from human relationships makes our lives rich, he said. He emphasized that by quoting the Bible, 'love each other, or perish', he warned.

Mitch learned that 'death ends a life, not a relationship' from Morrie. He admired Morrie's activities. Even though he had an incurable disease, he never gave up on his life.

IV. Review

This volume is composed of Morrie Schwartz's 14 lectures and



Morrie and Mitch in conversation

14 episodes of Morrie in Mitch Albom's university life. The book is written in an easy to follow style with the first part on how they meet each other, middle part on recollection of Morrie's life, and the end part on the death of Morrie and the epilogue of the writer, Mitch Albom. The writer's effort to avoid monotonous composition of book is seen. But, on the other hand, crossing composition of book seems vague, the readers can feel the confusion.

Although essays are usually written in free style, this writer's style is temperate.

Mitch minimized his personal emotions, thus conveying Morrie's life experiences objectively to the readers. The focus of this book is not the writer but Morrie, the central figure. Although Mitch is a popular writer, he managed to write a book in a literary style successfully. Morrie's instructions summariz-

ed two things. One is that death is just one part of life, which we should therefore value. The other is that love is the greatest thing in our lives. So, thorough out this book, we can approach his philosophy of life easily.

Moreover, this book makes us to look back on our relationships with our teachers, too.

Whoever reads this, they should think about this point, 'Do I have a teacher guiding my life?' Although we manage to overlook the basic values in our modern society, 'Tuesdays with Morrie' makes us reflect on our lives, which states that the most important thing in our lives is the people around us. That's why this book is a guide to life.

By Kim Ji-yoon

Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Other Sides of Korean Festivals

Last August, '99 Triport Rock Festival' was held at Songdo Park in Incheon. It was the first festival that gathered the most famous rock groups and it was also the first overnight concert series featuring the best international lineup ever in Korea. Many people were interested in the first international rock festival. The second day of the festival was canceled due to heavy rain. The planning committee couldn't help but reduce the twenty groups to five. Not having enough backup plan, they were reluctant to refund the admission. Those who waited for the performance in tents were deeply disappointed.

This gives us a chance to think twice about the real meaning of the festival. These days, there are so many events called 'festival' in Korea. Koreans are enjoying thirty or forty festivals a month across the nation. It has not been long since the beginning of festival events. Cultural industry developed along. At that time, the meaning of festival was introduced to our society. In the era of IMF, as economic condition went bad, cultural events also experienced hard times. People started thinking about each festival as a method of earning money with the economic revival. Comparing with the older days, we are seeing various festivals grow like mushrooms after rain. Many festivals are springing up everywhere. People are getting confused experiencing all those festivals. There is still a lack of public relations to provide people with sufficient information. The problem, however, is that it is losing its original meaning.

Festival has the meaning of a place where people enjoy themselves, expressing their own ideas. The scope is so diverse. It contains almost all of cultural spheres like music, movies and so on. Opening festival has many merits: establishing affinities and developing their passions. But now, the festivals are ill-used to support some local governments' financial profit and also to recreate their images.

Expressing its special products or local color, of course, is important. It is also desirable to encourage each region's specific characteristics and value added businesses. Sometimes, the essential meaning of the festival, however, fades away because of pursuing their commercial benefits. It will never achieve cultural development if it is too focused on personal gain or merit.

In advanced countries like the U.S. or Japan, festivals have somewhat different meaning compared to Korea. Woodstock festival is the most famous festival in the U.S. as the world knows. People who love and enjoy music not only meet together in a place, but also express the progressive message against the society. This kind of powerful motive brought the U.S. to the development of rock. Numerous numbers of film festivals held abroad is not limited to only appreciating film. It is no more than a movie screening if it ends with an awarding of a prize.

Korean society is under cultural transition. Festivals are everywhere in our neighborhood, appealing to more and more people. It is regretful that we are not using the most of our opportunity. If it brings the real meaning of festival and attracts people's participation, our culture industry can see the light of glory.

By Kim Yun-jung

Associated Editor of Culture section

Interview with Kim Jong-whi, the representative of an Independent Record Company 'Indie'

Culture Shock from Australia



I would like to talk about the culture shock that people experience when they meet other cultures. An old Korean proverb says, "The frog in a well does not know the ocean." It was so with me. It was a great shock when I, who had lived in a small city in Korea for 21 years, crossed the wide Pacific Ocean and arrived in Australia. At first, during my Australian home-stay of about 2 months, the Australian culture seemed so strange to me.

The first culture shock was the matter of size. "Is it OK if there is a dog in the house?" an agent asked me when I applied for a home-stay. I answered, "Of course, I don't care about that." However, at that time, I didn't know my answer would be the cause of the first culture shock. When I pushed the door of the host house, a very big dog, like a tiger, welcomed me wagging its tail. How couldn't I be surprised? After that moment, I wasn't frightened so much, not even when I met bigger dogs, like adult bears, on the street.

The second culture shock was the

friendly relationship between children and their parents. Occasionally, children called their parents by their first names. At first, I thought they were so rude, but that was just because I was looking at things from my cultural point of view. As time passed by, I discovered that they obeyed their parents very well. For example, children kept their bedtime exactly, and they tried not to do things that their parents want them not to do. That is, parents taught their children that they could do anything they wanted as long as they strictly followed a set of principles.

The last culture shock was the matter of washing dishes and vegetables. When people washed dishes, they first filled up the sink with water and put some liquid soap into the sink. After the bubbles arose, they put the dishes in the sink and washed them, but they never rinsed

them even though some bubbles still remained on them. In addition, people rarely washed the vegetables they bought at the supermarket. In my view, those acts looked unsanitary. However, when I rinsed the dishes and washed the vegetables several times, my host family looked at me strangely. After that time, I followed their way of doing these things. That was quite convenient, except for the matter of hygiene.

People meet many differences when they visit other places, especially, other countries, and they may feel that those differences are very strange. They may even look down on them. At first, I was like that. I thought the Australian way of living was strange and sometimes curious. However, when I started to see those differences without prejudice, I was able to see the world in a different way. Thus, it is absolutely necessary to view differences in culture with open minds. If we do that, overcoming culture shock will not be difficult.

By Au Kyung-hee

The writer is a junior of Spanish Dept.

Venue of Experimental Spirits

The Independence Art Festival will be held at the open theater and the Liberty Little Theater of Seoul Art Center from September, 17 to 26. The main theme of this festival is 'Same saying of each mind', which is represented of the performance, 'Rage and singing loudly' in the music festival and 'Internal Construction' composed of the visual art. Moreover, there are the products of movies and videos in the festival.

In the last year, The Indepen-

dence Art Festival was held in the Daehakro for the first time in Korea. 11 genres had been (play, dance, music, movie, etc.), 84 art groups and 120 independence movies had volunteered for the festival. It was finished successfully, with attract 5thousand spectators.

This festival is called the 'Fringe festival'. Fringe festival was begun at the fringe of Edinburgh in England. The small theater groups which were not invited at the

Edinburgh festival, made their own stage for themselves. And fringe festival had the popularity in France and Canada, too. At last, fringe festival was held in Korea, that is named The Independence Art Festival.

The fringe act as 'Indi', but they had the great popularity of the general people.

So, this event is expected of the counter cultural festival.

Underground Art Can Be Mainstream Art

Kwangwhamun is the center of culture in Seoul: Sejong cultural center, galleries, great historical churches and temples are around there. Although there is no room for any underground culture, a special festival was held last August, from the 13th to the 15th — the Youth Festival 1999.

The most special feature of this festival was on the underground artists who also took charge of planning and operating with sponsorship from the government. However, it was regarded as an 'accident' in the view of cultural administration. The reporter met Kim, Jong-whi, the director of the festival.

Kim, Jong-whi is a representative of an independent record company 'Indie' and a publisher of a magazine 'Fandomgong.' He is a pioneer of underground culture and the creator of underground rock and culture. With the publishing of a new wave magazine on culture, he attracted many readers. One can feel the appropriateness of his nickname 'culture fighter' by his black sunglasses and his bold hair style.

Reporter : Last August, 'Youth Festival 1999' was held. Would you tell us about the festival?

Kim : This festival was very different from other festivals. There wasn't any support from large companies. Young people planned and operated all events.

During the three days, there were many concerts, teenage fashion shows, and exhibitions of artwork in the streets. It was a new kind of an art festival. It gave people a chance to exhibit their artwork in the streets. People also enjoyed amateur music bands as well as looking and buying crafts made by young artists in an open-air market.

It was the festival of new art, bringing an opportunity to all citizens, especially to the youth. Most importantly, underground art was given main focus.



Kim Jong-whi / The Argus

R: How was the planning for this festival? Were there any problems?

K : Korea has a committee called 'Culture Vision 2000', which plans events for every national millenium festival. With different types of people working together on a project, you get a very different kind of festival. They really wanted to hold a festival for the youth right in Kwangwhamun, the metropolis of culture. I feel that it was successful. If this festival turns out well, we are going to plan a bigger festival, the 'Young Asia 2000 Cross Over', for Asian youngsters.

There were some problems with the administration. It is true that the Ministry of Culture supported the festival. However, the press made it seem as if the administration did everything. The money they sponsored was not enough that we suffered from urgent situations all the time.

R: People are talking about the non-mainstream culture nowadays. Would you give us your definition of non-mainstream?

K : I don't like such expressions. It's like saying 'I'm a man but you're

not a man. It's only natural that underground culture exists and I also don't think we should distinguish between mainstream culture and underground culture because underground culture can become mainstream culture.

I think we get this kind of talk because underground culture is pretty weak in our country. Mainstream culture in our country is systematized and stereotyped. In order for culture to develop, we need new ideas and perspectives that may seem strange at first. We will open up to them in time.

R: You concentrate your efforts on independent recordings. What are you doing now and what is the present situation of Korea's music industry?

K : It has been long time since I first made an independent album. The situation is getting much better than former days. My works may have helped but I think we still have a long way to go. The magazine I publish puts much priority on independent bands. It is still hard to hear those songs on public broadcasting stations. Everyone knows broadcasting's power is enormous.

The development of underground culture is not easy as long as the show business of television doesn't improve.

The major buyers of independent labels are university students and it is due to the active role of university broadcasting center. The reason why independent labels proliferated in the U.S. is because the residents of nearby universities were able to tune into the university stations. Korean university culture is no different than high school.

Broadcasting is responsible for that. They only broadcast based on popularity. I think radio broadcasting in the 80's was better than now.

R: How about your magazine?

K : You can find 'Fandomgong' in any record shop. It was made for underground culture. With severe criticism against show businesses, the magazine introduces underground culture. The first issues were sold out. It now has regular readers.

It added a unknown bend's song in a magazine together.

This thing can aid to that people understand underground band's music.

R: What plans do you have for the future? What can we, young students, do for new Korean culture?

K : I'm planning to make a web site about underground culture and write critiques in the daily newspapers and magazines. I will continue to support independent rock groups. I believe underground culture will be loved by all people some day.

University is the center of culture. I want university students to be interested in underground culture and try to find new tides by themselves.

By Kim Yun-jung

Associated Editor of Culture section

Problems of Korean Mystery Stories

Korean Mystery Stories Face Deadlock

I. Preface

Have you ever read a mystery story? Mystery stories have had many labels attached to them over the course of history and there have been many attempts to classify them as thrillers, crime stories, hard boiled, horrors, detective stories, etc. All of these are used to describe the same thing basically. They are all referring to the crime in the mystery. And the theme of some kinds of mystery is the crime.

This type of mystery has attracted readers for 150 years. Since Edgar Allan Poe's 'Murder in the Rue Morgue' was put out in 1841, mystery novels have gained public favour up to the present. For example, half of the best-sellers on the best-seller list are mystery novels in England, Japan and the U.S.

However, in Korea, unlike those nations, mystery stories did not gain such a popularity. From 1960's, foreign mystery translations and Korean mystery novels published gradually. And, Korean mysteries enjoyed the prosperity for a while due to the emergence of the two writers, Kim Seong-jong and Lee Sang-woo from the latter half of 1970's to the early half of 1980's. Nowadays, in 1990's, Korean mystery publication is decreasing and foreign mystery best-sellers like Ring and Hannibal are receiving more attention from the readers and publishers.

II. The values of Korean mysteries

First, the value of a mystery is its logical trait. Most of science is written by inference skills. To solve a plot of a mystery, we try to work out logically from the start. Therefore, we can acquire thinking skills with an intellectual interest in mysteries.

Also, mystery exhibits the real situation of a society. Most of the literature genre reflects reality, but mystery is different. A mystery may show justice, social problems or lifestyles. So, we are able to know the situation easily. For example, Kim Seong-jong's novel, 'The mystery, 'A Yell to the Koreans' is a good instance. In this book, a terrorist group sends warnings to Koreans. They commit a terror if their demands are not carried out in Korea. Eventually we find out that the terrorist group worshipped nature. And, from this point, the plot is unravelled. In solving the mystery, author of



Jeon Kyo-man / The Argus

Most of Korean mysteries are Kim Seong-jong's products. It shows the absence of Korean mysteries.

this book indicates the paradox of Korean society.

The third value of a mystery is its democratic trait. There are many scenes of criminal and immoral acts in a mystery story. The writer solves the problem with reasoning and legal methods. Following the story, readers are reminded of the essential theme, rewarding the good and punishing the wicked. We can approach ethics easily through a mystery story.

III. The present situation of Korean mystery stories and their problems

The situation of Korean mystery story has many problems. Firstly, it is the readers' misperception of mysteries. It is due to its excessive violence and sex, thus reducing all mysteries into third-rate category. Therefore, mysteries have a tendency to be regarded as low grade. For example, there is Lee In-hwa's full length novel, 'Eternal empire'. This book uses the inference skill well.

But, it is regarded as the pure literature made use of the inference skill well replace to the mystery in the announcement paper. Surely, it is for the taste of the readers, the feeling of the Korean mysteries business is bitterish.

Second problem is with the writers. Mystery writers should have expert knowledge of crimes and possess professionalism because the important thing to a writer is the plot of the story. But, Korean mystery writers don't have the plain style making a plot. English mystery stories usually have a detective solve the plot in a limited time. Compared to an English novel, American mystery has the detective and the crime as a central element. Japanese mysteries, on the other hand, sublimate the mental interest, handling social abuses. Each culture has its own style. Korean style has the mystery solved too quickly.

The third problem is the lack of public awareness. There are no magazines devoted to mysteries now, whereas in the past we had <Excalibur> and <Mystery magazine>. They have closed down due to financial difficulties. Local literature magazines seldom report any mystery novels. It is only natural that the development is hindered since the introductions and the criticisms of mysteries do not exist.

The next problem is the market. The Korean mystery publication market is small. Kim Seong-jong, who has the most readers of Korean mystery, published 20000 books at one time. The quantity is only one-third in contrast to local best-seller writers. Most of them publish 60000 books at once. Moreover, new mystery writers publish 3000 books at the start, since it is difficult to even sell two-thirds of them.

The fifth problem is the limited content. The freedom of expression is suppressed, especially in political aspect. In America, the president may be able to commit the crime in a mystery. However, if a statesman appears as the evil character in Korea, this fact would be a serious problem. So, writers practice censorship before publication. Japanese book called 'Mystery sociology' said that since Korea lacks democracy, the development of mystery genre is hard. Also, the 'investigation' of the Korean police has

not developed as much as it has in the U.S. and England. To write a plot skillfully, a writer must utilize his tricks well to bring about the interest of the readers. But Korean mystery doesn't use the tricks well.

IV. The establishment of the Korean mystery genre

To establish Korean mystery genre, readers' perception of mystery has to change.

Therefore, it is recommended that the readers begin with reading the mystery classics.

Then, readers will be able to realize the essence of a mystery. After reading the classics, readers should choose the kinds of mysteries they prefer (suspense, horror, psycho thriller, hard boiled). Furthermore, to enlarge the base of Korean mystery, it is good to use cyber literature. Fantasy is a good example of utilizing the two-way communication of the cyber world. Moreover, the publishing world should change the way they only cater to the reader's taste. Publishers have the duty to introduce books which have good qualities. But, our publishing companies have a tendency to overlook that point. So, not only literary books but mystery books should be published as well. Reviews in papers and magazines should also be increased to inform the readers.

To accomplish the settlement said before, able mystery writers should appear at first. The way of the fresh writer's appearing should increase not only the sports news paper. And as John Grisham and Robin Cook, The writers who have the professional jobs appearing is needed. Because, they have the expert knowledge of their own field.

V. Conclusion

However, the prospect of Korean mystery is not bad. The digital book file is going to make a revolution in the publishing industry, especially mystery. A mystery book does not really need covers. So, making use of the digital file makes the mystery publication actively. Exporting of mystery novels will also expand. Korean mystery writers association's acting consultant said that interchange with the Japanese mystery was acting briskly, so the exporting would expand our mystery market. They will plan the internet site, too, which will let Korean mysteries known to the world.

Although the prospect exists, the situation of Korean mystery market is difficult, nowadays. So, all the spheres (readers, writers, market, experts, etc) should help develop one another. Because each sphere is related, expansion of one sphere will bring about development of the others. Gradual development of all spheres will make the prospect of mysteries lighten.

By Kim Ji-yoon

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday



Kim Jeong-ran (F-72)

Kim Yoo-nie / The Argus

"My Poetry Breathes with People"

You have done your best throughout your life time, but many people did not only admit your efforts but also they criticize your honest way and good intention. After it passed for a long time, your efforts have accomplished and you were acknowledged as yourself. Won't you be happy?

Kim Jeong-Ran, the heroin of this month is so, 1976, since she went to platform as a poet in the 'modern literature', she had various bitter and sweet experiences. But this year, she has awarded a prize "Sowall Literary Award" and now, she is acknowledged as a poet just like she wanted from the people. The reporter met her in drawing room at her home. Though her first impression seemed more youthful-looking than her years, she started to tell her story of current severe situation furiously. "I hope to participate in progressive literature and keep my consistency. I'll never deceive the people." And also she criticized poets who subordinated themselves to the press and the power. It was sufficient to know her passions of liberty and affection of her work.

However, when she had grown up, she perceived that the literary gift has come from her mother's, and reconciled with her mother. The period of attendance at Hankuk University of Foreign Study, she was a active student who studied her major actively and read many kinds of books and publications. At that time, even though she was anxious for the deeper learning, she did not only studied knowledge but also participated in the special activities. It was, to my surprise, performing a play and a mono-drama on the stage. She acted in the 'April The Stage' (It was HUFs Drama Club in those days), and then blew off her emotion and mental anguish about oppression. ('April The Stage' was symbolic of 4.19 revolution) Nevertheless, she didn't satisfied and decided to go abroad in France for the study. And there she realized the limitation of Korean's education method. So she learned the method that improve her potential talent. It became a strong strength that could support all her life.

About her husband, she described that they are the best friend and a well-matched couple. As she brought up her children, she felt eternal loving and received her restriction into her happiness. Showing good examples of herself to kids are her education method. She is popular professor among students of Sangji University. Her unique way of lecturing is, to my surprise, is making students confused. She wants them to comprehend a large outline by themselves. For example, after watching the movie she demands students to analyze its image and symbols. Recently, she mainly works for the popularization of poetry which so called "multimedia poetry". She is inspired by the fact that the audio moves people more than publication. It consist of song and the poetry recital with a music. She hope that this operation would approach to the people gradually. As she recited a poetry turning on a tape of "multimedia poetry", she was very happy and proud of it. At the end, she advised her junior in HUFs that they should be sincere until destiny tells you "I can't win you."

During taking her pictures, the reporter surprised that her pose for a photograph was active and very natural just like the young or the model. She said shyly that it was her hidden courage." Her timid face showed her brave mind and strong will that would never abandon her work for the popularization of her poetry as well as the truth.

Interviewing her, the reporter could felt her strong passion and firm belief. It is not easy to cope with the press and the authority, but she choose the tough way to go with the people. Her straight forward and enthusiasm heart gave a lesson about upright life way.

After the interview, the reporter, 'staccato my soul (1999, her a collection of poems)' in hand, was pleased and fruitful.

By Choi Yu-mi

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

ARTICLES WANTED

The Argus is now waiting for articles from readers on any subjects on-and-off campus.

The Argus gives designated contribution fee to the articles.

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

The 18th Argus Prize



The Argus has held the contest, Argus Prize, for 18 years.

The Argus prize was found to promote the academic activities in the campus.

The Argus welcomes articles from not only HUFs but also the students of other Universities.

The deadline for submitting articles is set on the beginning of November 1999. (More exact date follows later)

For more information contact the office of The Argus in Student Hall.

Tel ; 961-4153 / 0335-330-4113

Section	Contents	Volume	Prize
Treatise	Humanities & Social Sciences	10~12 Sheets Typed Double Spaced	Prize 500,000 Won
Review	Cinema, drama, musical, book and performance	2~3 Sheets Typed Double Spaced	Prize 300,000 Won
Essay	Philosophical & Critical Theme	2~3 Sheets Typed Double Spaced	Prize 200,000 Won