



HUFS Kicks off Second Semester

Imun Campus

The second semester Regular General Students Meeting (RGSM) was held on September 28 at playground in Imun campus. However, because the meeting which began 6 p.m., two hours late had to be cancelled for it was lack of quorum. Namely, only 400 students of small number participated in the meeting out of 700 students, which is the one tenth of the total students. Accordingly, the bills that HUFSSans presented weren't able to be passed nor discussed.

So the RGSM had to go on without formal meetings and discussions yet had shown only events. The events, apart from discussion was composed of speeches of four representatives of General Students Council (GSC).

In the speeches, Kwon Yong-duk (L-93), president of the College of Law explained about victorious succession of school autonomy struggle in the first semester, reports on present situation of HUFSS development and requiring articles to the school authorities in second semester.

Oh Seung-hoon (BA-92), president of GSC promised that he would continue to struggle at the second semester which will be based on the first semester's struggle.

Also, Kang Seong-sam (IC-94), vice president of GSC said that the GSC changed 9:30 boycott to 9:30 general indignation. He emphasized, in addition, that he would struggle in the second semester with the strength and wisdom of HUFSSans.

Meanwhile, the *Yuldongpae* (dancing group), audio-visual material and performance were shown in the middle of speeches.

Wangsan Campus

RGSM was held at great auditorium in Wangsan campus at 4:00 p.m. on September 30. The GSC estimated that the enrollment will come at total 5,300 students because many students don't enroll in this second semester by the International Monetary Fund(IMF) cold wave and studying abroad. So GSC set up 530 students as a quorum, but this RGSM got to be successful keeping a regular quorum with the 538 participants.

Especially, in this RGSM, it became all students' solidarity ground with being prepared diversified events that have ever differentiated from existing event led by the GSC.

This RGSM was progressed under the slogan of 'Building Campus Administration Committee' and 'Obtaining the living right of the peoples'. Also, through reporting of the school business in first semester, participants evaluated all the whole business. And they passed the budget of second semester and discussed the plan of school business.

GSC's announcement with initiating the business project of the second semester made a keynote that GSC will strengthen



Yoon Se-kyong/The Argus

The second semester RGSM was held at auditorium in Wangsan campus. They are singing in an amateur singing contest, one of the various events of the RGSM.

their ability and should perfectly overcome mistrust and trouble at the last of the semester.

Also, they assured that GSC should propel the build of School Management Committee which has the right of voting. And GSC should establish the development plan by mutual consent.

GSC is propelling the conversation with

the HUFSS president and they said that it will be held on October 15th and the following day. And they should discuss the long term development of HUFSS through Monthly public hearing.

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WFFASC Showing Another Phase of HUFSS

'98 World Folk Festival of Arts, Science and Culture (WFFASC) was held under the sponsor of 19th Wangsan GSC at the from the 5th to 20th of September in some places. The subject of this festival is 'Chongyon-Madang' (the field for the youth students) of the challenge and reconciliation. The festival was composed of three parts.

First part of WFFASC is the world people's lifestyle nature and food festival. Because many students, citizens and foreigners participated and enjoyed in this festival, it progressed favorably and succeeded. The participants tasted the food that is the peculiarity refreshment to the each nation in the world and saw the performance of many departments which introduced to their department's characteristic traditional dance or songs in the origi-

nal languages.

Also, the display of person who had an effect on the world, attracted public gaze. Large audience were interested in these events that show photographs which are included the youth life of people. But, unfortunately, this event was rained out. So participants and students who prepared for the this festival were disappointed with the weather.

On September 12, the World Folk Performance was held in the Korean broadcasting System (KBS) Hall. This performance opened two times and showed the world culture. About 4,000 audiences viewed these events and many media informed substance of this performance.

(Continued on page 11)

Mutual Conversation Opened GSC, School Authorities

The students representatives had the interview with the pres. Cho Kyu-chul and the dean of each section of HUFSS on last month. In this place, pres. Cho made clear his position about HUFSS development, and that is: (1) The development of Imun campus centering foreign languages and the development of Wangsan campus of centering foreign studies (2) After propel the removal to Ja-Gok-dong to the beginning of next year, if that is impossible, after then, we will promote the Imun-dong development plan (3) school administration as centering the student (4) re-equip of new media network and so on.

The contact between GSC and school authority process lively at present. At the last 14th of September, 'the build of School Management Committee' reach an agreement. GSC suggests that 'the School Management Committee' should be designated for solving the school problem and reforming HUFSS through democratic discussion and clear operator as an alternative plan. But there is a existing problem because Cho Kyu-chul, the president of HUFSS prescribe that 'the School Management Committee' cannot have the decision making. Also, GSC proposed 'conversation with the president' but that was failed.

And at the last 17th of September, there is an interview which participated 4 members of school authorities include the dean

of student affairs. In this interview, traffic problem in Wangsan campus, trouble of dormitory, etc. were discussed and grope for a clue.

At this, they agreed to the solution about problems. But there is no certain answer that by what time should carry out. So, students need to be continuous concerned about school's administrative plans.

It is desirable for GSC and school authority to have mutual interchange. But if there is no certain result of carrying out plans, such as these plans are no use.

In Imun campus, GSC has suggested the interview with president and deans, and so GSC met them at office of president on September 23. Oh Seung-hoon(BA-92), the president of Imun GSC made known the student's demand first. The main matters are as following. The punishment of responsible people about foundation absurdities, organizing the Standing Committee that the members of campus have rights and role in campus management, prompt to revoke the Greenbelt in Ja-Gok-dong, the library problems and the place matters and preparing the unemployment counterplan and so on. In that day, school authorities promised that they will examine the matters affirmatively. And, continually, GSC is preparing the meeting with school authorities including the Planning and Coordination Section.

Farmers Stand Finally



Oh Dong-chun/The Argus

The organization of farmers held a nationwide agriculturists protesting rally with participating in approximately 30000 farmers on September 15, in Park, Borame, Dae-bang district in Seoul. In that rally, all the nationwide farmers required to have a guarantee of the price on 'the agricultural and fishing goods' and intended to solve the

problem of farmhouses debts. The very day that the rally held was already blocked by the armed police in the name of keeping an order and putting down unexpected violent happening in spite of this rally's righteousness under the slogan of peaceful negotiation with the government.

(Continued on page 6)

GSRM Assembled at Last But not Successfully

The 2nd General Students Representative Meeting (GSRM) took place in Imun Campus on Sept 24th and 29 for two days, directed by the 32nd General Students Council (GSC). Expected to be finished on September 24, whole night, the representative meeting was continued on the second session, due to the insufficient number of participants - the representative meeting was divided into two parts.

In the first session on Sept 24th, representatives only discussed the regulations of the council - GSC had to halt the meeting because there were not enough members to vote. Out of 171 representatives, half of the members should be attended in order to assemble the meeting. The regulations were amended for reorganization and renovating the agenda of GSC. The 32nd GSC promised to operate the organization well under the slogan, "Like the General Students Council and like the masses", not to mention, operating the GSC in a democratic way.

The second session started early around 6:00 pm place in the same place as the first one in graduate school, room 311, compared to the first session which started three hours later to gather the members. The session was progressed satisfactorily without any disruption. The matter of Performance Council and Media Council for acceptance as a central managing committee were dismissed for the reason that two thirds of the members did not approve the matter.

And only the matter of Employment Countermeasure Students Council was accepted as most of the members were aware of the serious undergraduate employment problem.

There were also financial reports of the 32nd GSC in first term and oath statement of starting the second term. Although there was not much discussion and there were fewer people than expected, the 32nd GSC finally managed to hold the 2nd GSRM.

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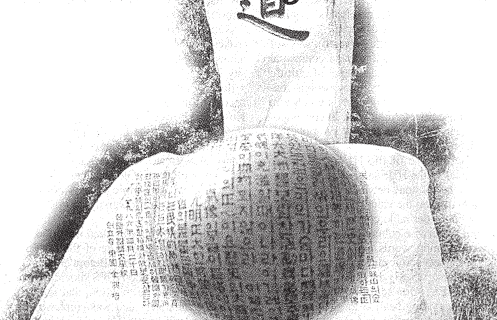
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The 17th Argus Prize

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The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism and academicism. The Argus has held the contest, Argus Prize, for 17 years. The Argus prize was found to promote the academic activities in the campus.

The Argus welcomes articles from not only HUFSSans but also the students of other universities. The deadline for submitting articles is set on November 11, 1998.

For more information contact the office of the Argus in 2nd floor of Student Hall.

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Editorial

To Take Drastic Measure For Unemployment

When Uruguay Round was going on early 1990, farmers who had struggled hard against an overall open-market pressure warned laborers of their passive fight. "You will pay dearly sooner or later if you keep silent."

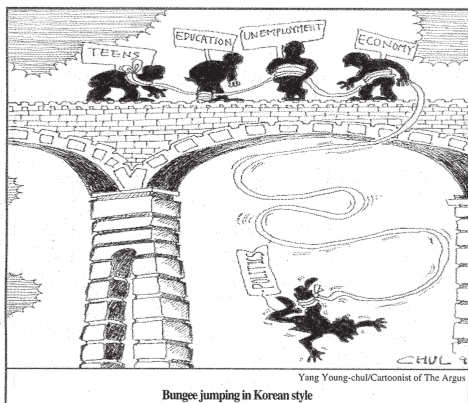
This is actualized as their warning. International Monetary Fund (IMF) bail-out made mass layoffs. The National Statistical Office said that there are 1.58 million people without work and according to an unofficial statistics, the number of the jobless reaches two million. This enormous unemployment is the first since the nation had started economic development. As statistics of the government, about six thousand people starved to death and the number of people who make a living by selling their blood and the bowls are on the increase of 67% over that of last year. No more can be the problem just for 'losing job', they are being threatened their right to live.

On this situation, how about university students? About 180 thousand students will graduate from 150 four-year universities over the country next February, adding to the 230,000 to 250,000 college graduates already out on the job market. According to a recent report, only about 20 percent of graduates this year were successful in finding job. Over 400 thousand college graduates are the unemployed and the number will increase rapidly. Actually it is no exaggeration to say that all nationwide university students is "the preliminary jobless". The unemployment is not up to personal capacity any more. Also even great credit, best academic clique and good marks in TOEIC (Test Of English for International Communication) is useless. It is tragic that students are unable to put their ability into society. Now, the word "a social beginner" is unaccustomed.

Facing an ever-worsening condition, university students councils including HUFs are now moving the focus of their struggle to the pressing issue of unemployment among college graduates. The Sogang University Student Council established a special committee on joblessness early last month and is waging a signature-collecting campaign for a special law on employment stabilization. Yonsei and Korea universities waged same campaign demanding government compensation for unemployed graduates during its joint festival and screened movies featuring the problem of joblessness like "Full Monty". On September 30, Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) had the joint strike under the slogan of "the youth-students unemployment counterplan security" and many universities took part in the strike.

Unemployment of college graduates is social, politician problem. It is not only personal problem but also our university's one. So struggle to call for unemployment measures is not just students' problem. Current situation connected with mass unemployment came from the dismissal system applied to workers, basically this is the result of humiliating IMF negotiation.

However, the government never consider countermeasures for the unemployed college graduates and mainly concentrates on short-term support for small income earners. It does not take drastic measure for unemployment. To solve the problem of huge joblessness, firstly IMF negotiation which has a basic contradiction should be reconsidered. It needs to build basic counter-measure urgently looking an intrinsic problem straight.



Bungee jumping in Korean style

Visit to Heo Ung, the chief director of Hangulhakhoi

"Before Studying Foreign Language, We Should Be Based on Our Language"

On the 18th of September, the reporter entered the *Hangul* Assembly Hall. The entrance is covered on every side with *Hangul* characters fashioned long ago. Here, many ancient writings set in frames show the history of *Hangul*.

About 550 years ago, *Hangul* was created by Sejong a King of the Chosun dynasty and scholars. Thanks to their invention, people who did not know Chinese characters were given a way to express their thoughts in writing. But when Korea lost its sovereignty by the aggression of Japan, and under the rule of Japanese imperialism, the people were forced to use Japanese, and Japanese culture began to filter into people's minds. Even after the nation regained its sovereignty, many vestiges of Japanese imperialism remained in Koreans' lives.

Today there is a man who is at the head of efforts to eliminate remaining vestiges of Japanese domination. That man is Mr. Heo Ung, the chief director of *Hangulhakhoi*, the Korean Language Society for Research, Standardization and Development of Korean, and Emeritus Professor at Seoul National University.

The Argus visited the chief director of *Hangulhakhoi*. Mr. Heo Ung to hear about his life as a scholar along with his belief in and love for *Hangul*.

Mr. Heo was born in Kimhae, Kyungnam province in the year 1918. He began his career in the Department of Liberal Arts at Yuhui Junior College, and has worked as a professor at Seoul National University for about 27 years. He became the chief director of *Hangulhakhoi* in 1970.

The reporter asked him what he thinks about what *Hangulhakhoi* has accomplished in its 90 year history. Mr. Heo replied that he thinks *Hangulhakhoi* has contributed to the reconstruction of national education. And he said in this connection that when Korea was under the rule of Japan, the national culture and spirit were broken down by Japanese. "The language and word are the foundation of education. So, if we want the preservation of our national culture and spirit, we must teach our people," he calmly answered.

The reporter wanted to hear what made Mr. Heo get involved in the movement for the development and preservation of *Hangul*. His answer was like an epic



Yoon Se-kyung/The Argus

poem. He said that the middle school which he attended was a peculiar school. That means that school strikes were practically and annual occurrences in this school. Students would make demands upon the Japanese sovereign for dismissal of Japanese teachers, and for the teaching national history and language, etc. In this atmosphere of resistance to Japanese domination of education, Mr. Heo began to feel something like deep nostalgia for Korean history, and after only one or two years he developed a high interest in the Korean writing system and language. When he was seventeen, he read a book about Korean grammar written by Choi Yon-bae who was one of the founders of *Hangulhakhoi*. After he read this book, he thought he must protect *Hangul* from foreign influence. And he became a member of *Hangulhakhoi* after liberation.

The reporter asked him his opinion about *Hangul*. "As you know, *Hangul* and its alphabet are excellent, but there's a considerable difference between *Hangul* and other alphabets," he explained. According to Heo, *Hangul* connects a character with a sound, but the other alphabets do not. He also said that most languages in the world developed of themselves, but *Hangul* has been revised according to regular principle by the scholars.

Since the time he has taken part in the *Hangul* movement, he has seen books, magazines, and newspapers do away with their use of Chinese characters. Now, there are no Chinese characters in newspapers, books, and magazines, a fact Heo sees as the fruit of this movement. Also, he feels much accomplished of the fact that horizontal writing has come to be popular, a pride which showed in the soft smiling of his face. "There is a subtle connection between *Hangul* and horizontal writing. The more horizontal writing has come to be used widely, the more the utilization of *Hangul* has increased," he explained. Moreover, he said, the present exclusive use of *Hangul* is due to the wide use of horizontal writing.

The Argus asked Heo to say more about his experience during Japanese rule. Were these hard times for him? "In the times of the Japanese domination, to study *Hangul* was a very dangerous thing. In fact, there were many people who studied *Hangul* then, and were incarcerated in jails as a result," he recalled. He said that to study *Hangul* in the Japanese era was at the very heart of the independence movement. He recalls that he had been fortunate not to have been put into jail himself, despite many dangers.

The Argus reporter asked him, "What

obstructs the development of *Hangul* today?" He replied that one obstacle is the "deep stickiness" with which the use of Chinese characters has attached itself. "The communicational function of *Hangul* has absolute superiority over that of the Chinese character. China has striven to simplify its mother language 'Hanmun'. Nevertheless, some people persist using Chinese characters. That is a reversal for the development of *Hangul*," he said with a deep sigh.

The reporter can recognize Heo's deep devotion toward *Hangul* after having interviewed him.

Looking back on his life, he has walked only along the path of the development of *Hangul*. His firm belief and faithfulness to his duties have carried him over adversity. Though many words of foreign origin have begun to filter into the lives of people as a consequence of globalization, and though there is a lot of difficulty facing the operation of *Hangulhakhoi*, the reporter believes that Mr. Heo shall overcome these adversities, too.

Finally the reporter asked him if he had anything to say to HUFs. What Mr. Heo said was this: "There is something wrong about this globalization that the students are now pursuing."

That is to say, it is a kind of short-sight globalization. Foreign language is to study after the students grow up as fully figured Koreans. The knowledge of foreign languages will cut in a fine figure only on condition that one have a firm root in the cultural and mental foundations of one's mother nation. There will be no problem to make oneself understood in a foreign language as long as there is the prerequisite of a firm comprehension and composing ability in the Korean language." As a humble request towards HUFs, he asked that "All HUFs had better keep in mind this point I have just indicated."

Before leaving the *Hangul* Assembly Hall, the reporter thought deeply about this sincere request.

The foremost thing we should do before studying foreign languages is to love our culture and to take pride in our mother language.

By Oh Dong-chun
Reporter of News Section

Here & Beyond

Building a Desirable Culture of HUFs

By Kim Si-hong

The writer is a professor of Italian Dept.



Last month we had many cultural events on our campus: World Folk Festival of Arts, Science and Culture, Model United Nations General Assembly, World Film Festival, and so on. With these occasions, it would be appropriate to think about the meaning of culture to extend the scope of our understanding.

Culture is traditionally defined by a complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, moral, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. Culture is also ways of life (modus vivendi), ways of thinking (weltanschauung), and contextual set of patterns. But concepts of culture have been used differently by various contexts. So far we do not have any coherent and consensual terminology. In contemporary sense it means largely symbols that society creates.

The culture of the HUFs might be lifestyles of the HUFs. Here, what matters is the harmony between the institutional identity and the values of the HUFs. Building a desirable culture asks this harmony, otherwise culture of the HUFs may result in empty words.

We need some clarifications for this issue. First, what is the cultural identity of the HUFs? Our school song properly denotes; 'young heart with global sense... navigating cultural waves and to the sea of different nations... HUFs who guides the whole world...'. In fact over 55,000 graduates of the HUFs up to now had esteem for their contribution to the international-

ization of our country, which extended to diplomacy, trade etc. Can we still say that our university culture does exactly as the song writes? Probably, most of us can not say so. This is partly because our identity as university of foreign studies is losing its quality from the early 1980s and on. Our language laboratory is old-fashioned and educational facilities are becoming worse. During the past 15 years the HUFs has lost its prestige without any fundamental reform. This is a real crisis indeed.

Second, social change in our time makes us adapt ourselves to turbulent situations. It is self-evident that cultural diversity is mostly needed in the era of global village. Cultural diversity demands the recognition of others as such. But we, Koreans, showed imprudent attitudes in front of others in the last decade through the liberalization of trip abroad. Negative image of us creates negative impression to our export products. Globalization process after the 1988 Olympic Games did not accompany cultural diversity in this true sense.

Third, what would be then the contingency between the culture of the HUFs and the globalization era? Before anything else, the culture of the HUFs should be in accordance with the tradition, that is, the global orientation which was emphasized since its establishment. Our mission in the globalization era is bridging cultures and nations with a view to maximizing justice and peace for the human being. The culture of the HUFs should find the right way

through the renewal of international and global spirit, applying high level of foreign language skills, adapting to changing situations of the world with updated information, doing a pioneer role through socioeconomic and politico-cultural exchanges.

Mankind at the turning point of Rome in the early 1970s. At that time Nobel laureate scholars gathered to present doomsday prospect that the earth will be destroyed if the mankind continued to live without proper environmental consideration. Today we are anticipating the advent of the 21st century and the Third Millennium. From the industrial point of view information society is imminent. In fact globalism is ways of life in our present time.

What will be the future vision of the desirable culture of the HUFs? The answer is that our concept of culture must

mirror both cultural identity and diversity. Cultural identification is what the HUFs is and should be. As mentioned above, specialization of our university is foreign studies. Foreign studies are interdisciplinary studies, therefore they contain not only language and literature, but also politics, economy, society, culture, history, law, etc., if we borrow lexicon of emerging areas studies.

Cultural diversification means to accept the different colors of various cultures. HUFs are expected to synthesize those differences in the spirit of cultural mission. Overcoming cultural obstacles demands us high sense of globalization. Only with those qualities we can be a bridge among cultures. Building a desirable culture of the HUFs is to go through long and winding path indeed.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus received enthusiastic and efficient eub-reporters through the interview for recruitment on September 26.

They are : Kim Hye-mi (J-1), Kim Hyun-gi (J-1), Park Jung-young (E-1) from Imun campus, Kim Jin-young (E-1), Kim Yun-jung (HUM-1), Lee Anna (PI-1) from Wangsan campus. The eub-reporters will greet you on paper from next semester.

And Park Jeong-woon, the professor of English Department is in charge of English Advisor for this month. The Argus thanks Yoon Hye-joon the former English Advisor for his efforts.

Search out Graduation Preparatory Committee

Pre-graduates Wonder Actions of GPC

Are students persons who only want to provoke fights? Or, is campus the place where the members of a university hate and speak ill of each other? HUFSSans who felt things tough on campus in the atmosphere of the foundation struggle, opened their new semester in the expectation that school would be quieting down. But, as soon as the new semester started, the matter popped up again.

The College of European and American Studies Students Council (SC) hung up placards demanding that authorities 'examine the injustice of the matriculation absurdity of President Cho Kyu-chul's children', while meanwhile Park Joon-seok put up wall-posters in opposition to appointing Prof. Cho as president.

In response, the staff of the Student Affairs Section (SAS) flew into a rage over these facts and tore down the placards and the wall-posters without any comment. The reason given for the fact that the campus atmosphere which had been getting stable at long last is now growing dim again is because the content of the placards and posters is impure. But is that enough reason for the SAS's action?

Isn't the university represented as a name pseudonymous with freedom? If so, naturally, persons on campus have the freedom of speaking regardless of any contents. Therefore, the staff of SAS shouldn't deprive students of their freedom by tearing down placards and posters as they please. So, the students and the staff of SAS fought for this inappropriate reason.

SAS promised the students there would be no recurrence, but they never expressed an apology officially. SAS's fault is not only this matter. A similar case occurred in 1996. When Prof. Hong Seon-nam had charge as the dean of SAS, a serious altercation also occurred among the students. The staff of SAS did damage to banners the stated reason that the content was impure. And, as everybody may remember, last year the struggle for the 'security of student autonomy rights' developed in response to the matter of a *Kyoji* (campus magazine) price increase. To find examples like these is not difficult. So, why are there perpetual frictions between SAS and students? It's the eternal truth that the disagreement among human beings originates from the wall which human beings lay between each other. The students have branded

the staff as 'the opposition toward everything which we do', and the staff has branded the student as 'the nuisance or problem child'. There is never any serious dialogue. Though they don't know it, they are laying the blocks of which they only see a piece. Before long, it will be difficult for them to get acquainted with each other at all. They won't be able to see over the wall they've built.

This situation is growing worse and more incomprehensible by the moment. The staff of SAS insist that they should be the organization which should control the student autonomy organizations, and so SAS is justified in tearing down the wall-posters. Indeed, it is true that student autonomy organizations such as GSC or College SC are organizations controlled by SAS? So, why are these organizations called 'student autonomy organizations'? The real meaning of 'autonomy' is 'the control of a group by itself rather than by others' or 'the ability to make your own decision about

Pandora's Box

Tear This Too!

what to do'. That an organization which should control its own matters by itself must be controlled by another organization is illogical. After all, that means that SAS doesn't approve of the autonomy of students actually. That a word named

'control' was used by SAS was enough to make despondent the students who had been fought for the security of student autonomy rights for a long time.

Since the students' autonomy struggle one year has passed by. Still, the traces which make propaganda for the struggle of those days remain at red stage in the Imun campus. Today, HUFSSans step and walk on the short words, 'Student Autonomy Rights Security' on the campus pavement. Have they forgotten the overflowing feeling of those days, when HUFSSans hoped the students' autonomy rights would be secure forever?

After one year, SAS still tears down wall-posters under the name of control, in the name of the reason that it didn't agree with their thoughts. If so, hey, you! If you are not in the humor for this article, will you tear this too?

By Yoon Se-kyong
Editor of The Argus

I. Introduction

After the graduation of the summer semester was held on 28th of August, now there are only several months left before the graduation of winter semester. But many seniors who are bound to graduate, look gloomy because most seniors do not find any work. Especially, after International Monetary Fund (IMF) incident, the job-finding becomes more difficult. At this juncture of economic difficulties, seniors need the help to find a job. Now many seniors are studying for getting a work in the library but, the only thing that remains before them is unstable future. The very graduation that ought to be blessed by many people has taken for granted as a reluctant procedure as for them.

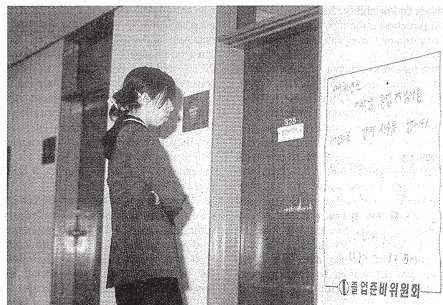
There is an autonomous organization for the graduate in HUFSS. The pre-graduates know that the Graduation Preparatory Committee (GPC) exists in our school but they don't well know about what GPC has been doing. They could only think that GPC is an agency for just taking a graduation photograph and making an album. Consequently, they have doubts about what GPC has been doing.

II. The problem of GPC

GPC consists of each college representative of Imun and Wangan campus. This committee is made up of thirteen members, seven in Imun and six members in Wangan. The budget of GPC is supported from the tuition fee. The students who will graduate, should pay 41,000 won per semester for the graduation preparatory fee. The main project of GPC is: (1) When senior graduate HUFSS, GPC provides a graduation album and souvenir. (2) GPC invites the public relations officer of company to make working representation for senior. (3) They published 'Gift' that is the explanation book for employment. But this

The first thing that the process of committee election is not definiteness. There is no public selection process. Until now, new committee member had been appointed by former committee member in secret. There are much possibilities that they have selected their friendly people. At this time, private personnel management would interfere with the developing of GPC.

The second problem is a negative motion as compared to large budget. The senior pay 82,000 won every year and GPC has been supported 10,000 won to govern themselves from sum of money. Considering nearly reaching 3,000 stu-



A student standing angry in front of locked office of GPC.

dents who graduate every year, the budget of GPC is about 30million per year. In spite of huge appropriation, the school occupation which is ran by GPC is not a large scale. Also, GPC has been the estimated cost to open to the public. And they doesn't inform students of the statement of accounts. Most School Autonomy Organization announced their budget at last year and the statement of accounts at this year.

Third, GPC has not any gate which collect the opinions of seniors. Of course, GPC has been published job-information magazine 'Gift'. Also they have been made souvenirs and album which is presented through the survey by GPC. But, the number of research student was very low. And there are few time that is survey frequency. GPC has a great problem which they couldn't listen and collect student's opinion.

Finally, that is the insufficiency of helpful information which can lead students who will graduate to get a job. The present GPC doesn't have any program of working information of itself but have only connect with working information center. They held the job explanation and exhibition. However there are few participants who will graduate. GPC also does not work any kinds of advertisement which notifies all the information.

III. Solution

The most serious problem is in the structure of the present GPC. The member of GPC have not been able to act positively because they are the senior who should study themselves rather than the

activity of GPC. This problem can be solved not by choosing only senior member as a committee member of GPC but by taking practical activity with a qualification level as a junior or sophomore member. The senior's role should be regulated only supervising whole activities. And GPC should build the selecting standard of the GPC members then as a basis of that choose members in public.

Relatively, small scale and poor qualitative activities considering the budget is soluble for the GPC to make it clear the one-year schedule above all. As foundation of that, they carry out all the business and publicize its budget. And they should make effort to make students who will graduate participate in because the business should not become for minority with more self-notification of the GPC.

Also significant is that they should reflect all the opinion occurred by HUFSSans. This is not limited to the students who will graduate but getting together all HUFSSans' opinion. Through regular survey, GPC should know what students want to and pave the way of hearing the HUFSSans' opinions directly.

GPC should change all the program

referring to find a job. They should not limited to the job expo and job-information magazine. This is a hard time to find a job. Many student want to new information about finding employment and certificate of qualifications. So, GPC should always make arrangements for HUFSSans.

Finally GPC tried to offer the employment opportunity to students in cooperation with the National Graduation Preparatory Union (NGPU). The NGPU could open many events which are National Employment position and mediation of job-seeking that the GPC is not capable of dealing with this field on abroad. So, GPC should offer many help to students through continuously cooperation with NGPU.

IV. Conclusion

School Autonomy Organization should consider students foremostly and should optimize to reflect students benefit. So, lest GPC should be disappointed students and they should faithfully do their duty. In the meaning time, the role of GPC has to change too. GPC should not tend to be absorbed in making only the graduation assignment as past years. They should provide for future in information society at present. Ajou University records the database which is personal information of senior. And if a student wants to his record, GPC of Ajou University always provide it to a student who demanded data. Also Kwangwoon University now provides its students with many possible opportunities in cooperation with NGPU.

The graduation is first stepping into society. Many students want to have a self-confidence that is the success of their own life. GPC should inculcate students with self-reliance of success. And they always need to effort together with students. Through the reform and restructure of GPC, the proper policy and practical support influence on HUFSSans directly.

By Oh Dong-chun
Reporter of News section

CAMPUS BRIEFS

2nd World Film Festival Held

The 2nd World Film Festival, which was held in the Imun campus for 5 days from Sept 14th to 18th, has finished with success. Under the theme, "The Right to Kill and the Right to Live", various films from many countries around the world were shown at the big auditorium, the small theater and the open theater by the students from the College of Oriental Languages and the College of Oriental Languages. There were also a series of lectures about the films by the famous movie star Moon Sung-gun, the movie director Lee Meung-sae and some other people, which were sponsored by the GSC of the Imun campus.

The films shown at the open theater at night were greatly enjoyed by the audience because most of them were unavailable in general theaters: the film authorities have banned them. The talks on films by the director Kim Ki-duk also attracted much attention of the audience. However, there were some problems with the place arrangement because of the lack of space and the school's little support to the film committee. According to the chairman of the film committee, Park Joo-yeon (S-96), the aim of the world film festival was to give an opportunity to the audience to think about the theme, "The Right to Kill and the Right to Live" and to reveal another part of the life through films.

Each College Launch through RGSM

College kick off RGSM of Second Semester. In Imun campus, on the 16th of September, the Regular General Student Meeting (RGSM) of the College of Law in Imun campus, was held at the open theater with around 200 students participating. The meeting was continued with the proclamation of the 30th of the College of Law establishment. Most of all, the meeting has meaning of 'the second leap' to students of College of Law.

Also, on the 21st, College of Oriental Languages kicked off the RGSM at the open theater under the theme of 'development of HUFSS, strength of the Students Council (SC) of the College of Oriental Languages. However, despite the College of Oriental Languages have been ready for the RGSM, a small number of students attended the meeting. As for the College of Social Science (SSC)'s RGSM, it was held at the open theater under the slogan "In the general public" on September 23. The ceremony was conducted with hopes of insuring the abolition of the united three departments of SSC in 1998.

In Wangan campus, the RGSM of each college was held last September. The RGSM of College of Natural Science was held at September 16 but this RGSM cancelled for being lack of quorum. And, in next day, College of Humanities kicked off the RGSM. In last day of 30th, College of Eastern & European Language's RGSM was opened in great auditorium at 2 p.m.

The rest of College's RGSMs aren't scheduled yet.

'98 Model Interview for Pre-graduates

'98 Model Interview was held under the auspices of the Students Employment Information Center at the building of great auditorium in Imun campus on 29th of September. It was held to make the place which the pre-graduation could experience the interview because of serious employment disturbance. The Model Interview was processed as the method of the personal interview, group interview, group discussion interview and English interview, and the participation enterprises are 4 including Lotte and Anam.

College of Law Grets 30th Anniversary



The symposium which was supervised by Social Science Association was opened as one event of the College of Law academic festival.

With the proclamation of 30th since the College of Law has been established, the College of Law was made various events from 16 to 26 on September. The symposium as a part of academic festival was held for three days, 17, 18, 24 at the small auditorium. The symposium are composed at the social science association, international law association and laborious law association square. Also, the model trials were held from 21 to 23 at the auditorium. The civil law was held at 5 p.m. on September 21, on the subject of 'internet transactions and

responsibility of contract'. The criminal law trial was held at 5 p.m. on September 22, on the problem of 'the death from leaving hospital against medical advice'. The constitutional law trial was held at 5 p.m. on September 23, under the theme of 'judgement on the constitutionality of a law about preventive measure of AIDS, 8 provision, 14 provision'. At last, the seminar of law was held on September 25, athletic meeting & the night for the College of Law students of HUFSS was held on September 26.

Continued from page 1

Also they said that they should try to become GSC which go hand in hand with the general people. GSC prescribed that the struggle which breathe with the citizen is the fundamental duty of youth students' as well as the demand of the people who suffer from strenuous life, so they should practice loving general people.

Ko Hee-chul (Lg-98), a president of 19th GSC said, "First of all, although the preparation of RGSM was insufficient, I am very happy because it succeeded by

the generous understanding of students and enthusiastic participation." he added "Also thanks to students who attended until RGSM ended."

In this RGSM despite the rainy weather, many students participated and it became a place to resolve for new start second semester. But the business which is suggested by GSC should be continuously kept in the right way. And above all, HUFSSans should be interested in the business of GSC.

9·30 General Indignation Processed All over Country

The 9.30 general indignation was succeeded in each place of nationwide on September 30. Han-chongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) determined the joint strike under the slogan of 'the youth-students unemployment counterplan strike' and they demanded to take part in strike at each university.

In Seoul, Seochongnyon (Seoul Federation of General Students Councils) and Nationwide Students Joint Committee spreaded out the street campaign from Chongdo at 5:30 p.m. They went to Shin-dong but they could not held scattering because the riot police blocked all streets. After then, Seochongnyon tried to enter the

Hanyang university but it was failed too. When they went to Konkuk university, the riot police attacked them and so, many students got wounded or took arrest by the police.

In that day, 11 universities in Seoul was blocked, so they processed the 9.30 rally hard. Though this hard situation, the reflection of citizens was good because the citizen asked why they came out and sympathize with students. HUFSS also participated in the rally with 75 students and spreaded out the street campaign under the contents of 'making the counterplan about unemployment and withdrawal of layoff system'.



Representatives of Imun GSC shouting under the slogan of 'HUFSS development and school autonomy struggle for 2nd semester' in RGSM of Imun campus.

Survey on Practical Foreign Language

Is Practical Foreign Language Really Practical ?

- 86.5% of the respondents say PFL is not practical in their lives -

I. Introduction

HUFS established the Practical Foreign Languages (PFL) Program for realization of an alive foreign languages education. Originally, the PFL program started as Practical English. It now offers a variety of courses: Practical English, Practical Russian, Practical German, Practical Chinese and Practical Japanese. Most of the students, however, take Practical English and other courses have a few students compared with Practical English. Because the PFL courses are required ones, more than half of the students are attending PFL classes.

Nowadays, many students are complaining about PFL classes. They say that only the name is 'Practical' but PFL class are not practical at all. Thus, The Argus conducted a survey to hear about HUF-Sans' thoughts on the PFL program and to see the problems they feel.

II. HUF-Sans' thoughts on classes

When asked about whether the respondents are generally satisfied with PFL classes, 26.5% said yes, 52.4% said no and 21.2% said they don't know. And when questioned about what is the most complicated part in PFL classes, 41.8% replied the contents and quality of the classes, 18.8% said the textbook, also 18.8% said the number of the students in a class and 12.9% said the instructor.

On the question about the reasons why they feel problems in the contents and quality of the classes, 45.9% replied the PFL classes did not consider different levels of foreign language ability among the students. And 21.8% said they were not suitable for the original purposes of the PFL classes, 17.1% said the curriculum was not systematic and 8.8% said there were too many assignments. As the reasons of complication about the textbooks, 25.9% said that the textbooks were expensive, but their use frequency was low, 25.6% replied they could not digest the whole textbooks because they were too voluminous, 23.0% replied that content-wise they were not practical though they were the textbooks of the PFL classes and 20.0% said the contents or subjects were old-fashioned and trite. Of course, there were some respondents who said the textbook had no problems but the number of such respondents were less than 5%. The Argus asked what was the major number of the students per a class: 10 people or so by 41.8%, 20 people or so by 50.0%, 30 people or so by 7.1% and over 40 people by 1.2%.

As for the problems of the instructors, 36.5% of the respondents pointed out the instructors could not induce the students' participation. And 31.8% mentioned dif-

ferences of the instructors in the teaching methods and/or ability, 24.1% replied they could not choose the instructor they want, the respondents who said the instructors didn't.

prepare the class or didn't study the textbooks were only 3.52%. The Argus asked how HUF-Sans think about the distribution of the instructors: Korean instructors teach freshmen and native speaker instructors sophomores. 34.1% said the present system were good: the respondents said, as their reason, that it is suitable for the graduation lesson method. 33.5% replied they wanted native speaker instructors for both the classes, and the reason was that they could have more chances to interact with native speakers, 5.9% said they wanted Korean instructors in both the classes and the reason was that present PFL classes were difficult. 25.9% said

take the class and students should obligatorily complete 8 credits. Thus The Argus asked whether to change this program or not. Among the respondents, 36.5% said it must be changed, 28.2% replied no and 27.1% said they don't know. As the reasons why they said yes, 41.4% replied that once they selected one language, they couldn't change to other languages, 31.0% mentioned the limitation of choice, i.e., they have to select only one language. 14.9% said the 8 credits is too much. On the other hand, 12.6% replied the 8 credits is not enough.

The Argus asked whether there is a continuity between the two consecutive semesters. Only 29.4% of the respondents said yes, 54.8% replied no and 16.5% replied they didn't know. As one reason for 'no', 59.4% replied the teaching methods differed from each other because the instructors were changed every semester. As other reasons for 'no', 21.8% said the relative difficulty was not changed between the two semesters and 11.9% said there were many repetitions in the contents.

As for the audio-visual part of this program, school authorities say that they have invested much to that part in the foreign languages education. When asked

'Do you think the systems and facilities are used well in the PFL classes?', 76.5% said no and only 10.6% said yes. And many students replied that they wanted to use language laboratories, new video tapes, more new multi-media materials and so on. The reason why most of the students wanted to use laboratories was to listen and correct their pronunciation by themselves. And also, respondents said that more video tapes of new contents must be equipped for them to learn recent foreign cultures better.

And the respondents who are taking PFL classes other than Practical English are 55 people, which is 32.4% of all the respondents. When asked what they felt was complications, 49.0% pointed out the classes seemed like basic courses of the relevant majors rather than 'Practical' foreign language ones. And 23.6% said the languages they could choose were limited, 21.8% replied the investment of the school authorities invested less to those courses than to Practical English.

The Argus asked whether the respon-

dents thought the PFL classes would be practically useful in their future life. The answers show how many problems the PFL program has. As many as 86.5% of the respondents said 'no' and only 10.9% replied yes. Finally when asked what was the most urgent problem in the PFL program, 46.5% demanded that the general curriculum of PFL had to be changed in a more useful and practical way. And 19.4% mentioned reduction of the class size, 14.7% wanted the school authorities to take consideration of the balance of the instructors' quality among classes. And 12.4% said the selection of more practical textbooks.

IV. Conclusion

The analysis of the survey shows that there are so many demands of the students about the PFL program. Especially, with regard to the problems of the instructors and the relative difficulty, the students think that the right to select classes should be given to them. The efficiency might not be obtained if the students should take a class by the instructor they don't want. Given the fact that students are not equal in their abilities, the standardized education, i.e., the relative difficulty set uniformly, would not be effective. And also the situation where too many students choose a specific language, i.e. English, should be overcome as soon as possible. The reason is that it is quite possible that the school authorities would invest only in a specific language because other languages might relatively getting less important. Of course, this situation is already found in the result of the survey.

With regard to the question of the practical usefulness of the PFL education, the fact that the answer of 'no' is 86.5% is shocking. After all, it means that the true purpose of PFL is not well carried out. It is not the way for HUF-Sans, if the PFL program, which HUF-Sans established to strengthen HUF-Sans' own characteristics be the target of criticism that the students are 'obliged' to attend this class. Nowadays, when the characterization of college is demanded, though HUF-Sans could be in an advantageous position, it would be distressing that HUF-Sans couldn't benefit from the advantage. The PFL program can be the very 'advantage'. If there is no reform, there would be no response of students. And if so, the university may give up this 'advantage' someday. The school authorities should never forget what the students want is the university to always change.

By Yoon Se-kyong

Editor of The Argus



What does HUF-Sans learn in PFL? In this survey, many students have complications about PFL. Above is a certain class of PFL.

they didn't know. Amongst respondents, there were some people who suggested another opinion to overcome the problems: all the students should be given the right to choose their instructors who they want and are suitable to their ability.

When asked about the number of PFL class hours, which is presently 3 hours a week, 47.0% preferred the present system, 24.1% 4 hours a week, 19.1% 2 hours a week, and 9.41% over 4 hours a week.

The Argus asked about the relative difficulty of the class, the majority (52.9%) replied average, 20.0% easy, 9.4% very easy, 12.9% difficult, and 5.2% very difficult. In the survey, many students replied it was average, but there were also many students who thought the classes were unsuitable for themselves in the relative difficulty.

III. How to HUF-Sans evaluate the PFL program

The present PFL program is: HUF-Sans have to select one foreign language and

OPINION

New Suggestions Of PFL Instructor

I was pleased to be approached to comment on the Practical Foreign Language classes at HUFS. I believe that an open dialogue regarding the classes is a necessary and vital part to ensuring that the foreign language programs are as effective as they can be. As a member of the Practical English Department, I can lend some insight from an educator's point of view about the classes I am most familiar with.

First, I believe that practical foreign language classes serve two purposes: to demonstrate to students some practical utilities of the language they have been studying; and to give students the much-needed opportunity to express themselves in their adopted foreign language.

This being said, it is the role of the educator both to instruct the students on how to practically apply their knowledge, and to facilitate opportunities for the students to actively speak, listen, read and write. These tasks are complementary, and require a degree of innovation on the part of the educator, as well as texts and subject matter that are both interesting and stimulating for the students, which brings me to my second point.

In my experience, students participate actively, perform more effectively, and show greater interest in class when the texts and other instruction materials such as video and cassette tapes are recent, relevant to students' needs and interests; and stimulating, provoking, amusing and / or interesting.

Educators must take great care when selecting appropriate course materials, and there does exist a vast array of constantly changing and updated material that should be considered each year.

With this begin said, the course materials are only secondary to the educator's role in presenting the materials. When practical language educators over-rely on course materials and content-based learning to lead (rather than guide) students, the result can be an uninteresting class, or students may focus incorrectly on the subject matter rather than the skills being taught. Course materials are a TOOL to be used by the educator in order to impart the four language acquisition skills to the students.

As mentioned above, course materials must also be up-to-date, relevant and stimulating in order for the students to feel the desire to participate and thus apply the skills that they are learning.

Finally, I believe that classes are most beneficial to students when the environment is conducive to their active participation. In my view, this includes: small classes where students are comfortable speaking in front of their peers; educator who act as both instructors of language and facilitators of student discussion; classes where skills application is the focus; and ideally, classes which are segregated by language ability, where students of identical fluency are not held back by students whose skills are not yet so refined, and where the needs of less

advanced students are not overlooked in favour of the needs of students who are more advanced.

Language acquisition is not a simple task-it requires the effort of dedicated educators and students alike. In practical foreign language classes should be tailored to meet and exceed those needs. Practical foreign language classes, at their most effective, provide a wonderful

opportunity for students to express themselves in another language, and this must be the purpose and goal of these classes.

By Saskia Van Viegen

The Instructor of Practical English

No Change, No Development

I am taking a course in Practical Japanese for three hours every week. This class consists of one-hour conversation and two-hour reading. I think Practical Foreign Languages (PFL) courses of our university is a good system when the world is becoming one and changing every moment. However, there are many problems awaiting solutions in these courses.

First, we have only a few options of PFL. We can learn and study the most kinds of foreign languages in Korea, because we are HUF-Sans. But, the options of PFL are limited to only seven which we learned as second foreign languages in our high school days. Of course, we can choose the other languages as liberal arts courses, but it is very difficult for us to reach the level as high as we are able to have conversations with foreigners unless we don't choose as minors or second majors.

Second, there are too many students in a class. The number limit should be decreased and instead the number of classes be increased. I think the number limit is very important to the students who want to obtain good results in their

studying foreign languages. For example, you know that there are only ten or so in private schools of foreign languages.

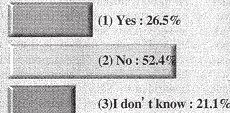
The way of teaching is the third. PFL is for practical use, I guess. The classes consist of two-hour reading and one-hour conversation on the surface. I can't find any difference between reading class and conversation class. If I insist on finding a difference, I will say the books they use. But, I think the class of conversation is similar to reading. They look like classes of high school.

In addition, it includes the insufficiency of audio-visual aids and the lack of efforts of professors and students. However, all of these problems are due to the lack of supports by school authorities. The officials should have more affection and concern for the development of HUF-Sans, if they want to make HUF-Sans one of the world-wide universities. As one of HUF-Sans who love HUF-Sans, I hope HUF-Sans will make a radical reform with new trustees and president.

By Heo Nam-un

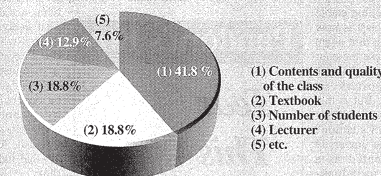
The Freshman of African Department

Are you generally satisfied with class?

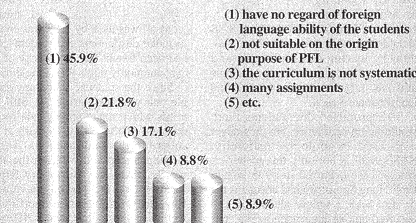


* The respondents are total 170 HUF-Sans who have ever experienced to take the PFL. The number is 2% of all school students.

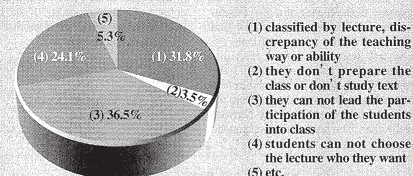
What is the most complicative part?



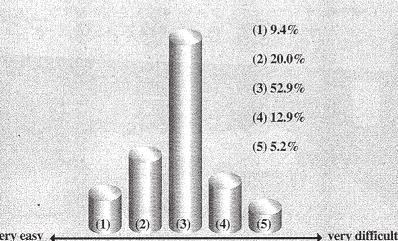
What is the problem in the contents and quality of the class?



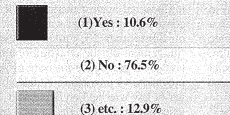
What is the most serious problem of the lecture?



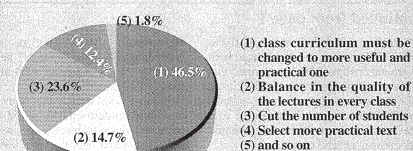
How about the relative difficulty of the PFL class?



Do you think the audio-visual systems and facilities are used well in PFL class actually?



What is the most urgent condition to reform in the PFL class?



Visit to People's Solidarity for Media Reform

Civilian
Watch

Media Reform Is Not Only Voice For Minority Groups

-People ought to strengthen the monitoring activity in pursuit of their right to know-

Since the media was born many internal problems have broken out. These problems include misuse of power by newspaper proprietors, plumpness of capital, egoism of companies connected with the purpose of acquisition of money only, and numerous cases of incorrect reporting. Also, competition among organs of public opinion has changed for the worse since 1990. In particular, the influence on viewing rates has been very extreme owing to the appearance of commercial broadcasting. The Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS) is an example of this. In light of this situation, the latest change of regime which was achieved fifty years after the foundation of the Republic has presented people with expectations of media reform.

On August 27, People's Solidarity for Media Reform (PSMR) which consists of thirty-five media and social groups was launched in the Press Center in Seoul. The PSMR which made a contract under the strong solidarity of citizens, society, and media organizations is giving notice to Korea about the importance and value of revising media's future model for next century. In addition, in contrast to the past, important meanings can be found in the fact that the formation of the PSMR represents the first large scale organization since 1945, whose foundation is the positive participation of people breaking out of passive attitudes. Accordingly, the PSMR is considered an example of how people perceive the necessity of media reform.

The Argus met Kim Joo-eun, director of PSMR, who is responsible for analyzing public opinion regarding the media, and asked him about the significance of media reform.

Reporter: What kind of activity is PSMR doing now?

Director Kim: We have plans for three project activities. Namely, we insist on

improvement in laws governing the media, we are working on the movement for media reform focused on the general public, and we are pushing for construction of democratic established and owned by the people.

R: I know that PSMR has made many plans in these areas. Could you tell us about more concretely?

Kim: First of all, we promote the movement to establish democratically a Unity Broadcasting Law (a combination of the existing broadcasting law and closed-circuit broadcasting law) for realizing the independence of broadcasting. Especially, chaebol's interference in satellite broadcasting and cable broadcasting will need to be addressed by legislative measures. Also, we propose the prohibition of monopolies through the reform of the newspaper system. That is, through revising periodical publications law, editorial rights should be rescued from monopoly ownership.

Secondly, we aim to promote fair reporting and the controlling of one-sided reporting, with the view of satisfying the right to know, as the legitimate monitoring activity of citizen's organizations. Moreover, it is essential to support through the law those who receive great damage through to incorrect reporting, defamation, etc. Also, we are going to include media education as a regular subject course. In the long run, the points of

argument are linked together with the project of empowering the general public.

Thirdly, we are going to establish broadcasting by the ownership of people after collecting the money which is given out by people. With this, we can listen to men and women of every social standing.

R: How is PSMR going to lead the solidarity and participation of the media movement for democratization and citizens' power?

Kim: I think that progress will be founded on the sharing of autonomous business with each other. However, most

start with the help of many people's participation. But new problems may be anticipated. What are they and how will you overcome them?

Kim: I think that internal capability, the intensity of the media movement for democratization within media companies themselves, has withered. After all, company egoism in media labor unions and bubbly economics, including borrowed management, have taken place in the competition between newspapers. The formation of bubble economics is linked to the restructuring of the media company.

Reporters who are forced to restructure in the media company have felt employment unrest. The employment unrest is associated with democratization for media system.

To put it concretely, if the reporter felt fear of about losing his or her job, the reporter would shrink from reform activity for the media democratization.

However, we insist that influence for the media reform should remain felt in the media company. That is, by bringing people having willingness for media reform into PSMR, we will proceed with the project on the ground of solidarity with citizen's organizations.

R: Though groups promoting media reform were made up several times in the past, they came to dwindle away to nothing after an initial display of greatness. Why did their tracks cover up

with ease? Which way will PSMR assume not to follow precedent?

Kim: I don't think that past movements have vanished completely. They have maintained their slender existence. For example, the practical movement for freedom of the media in the 1970's and the citizens' movement for democratic media which centered on the dismissal reporters, as well as the movement of people who turned down the subscription fee against Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) in the 1980's, all had impact in their day. Nevertheless, we can't get the effect for media reform. One of the grounds is an absence of reform willingness by reporters and citizens. Besides, because each group performed independently at that time, influence for media reform was weak. Accordingly, we are going to make up for such weak points in the center of solidarity of media and citizens' organizations.

R: Is PSMR preparing any plans for the future?

Kim: We'll put together ten urgent works which are based on the three project activities. For example, realization of public hearings on broadcasting, activation of viewer committees, adoption of democratic procedures for the purpose of electing

the presidents of KBS and the Munhwa Broadcasting Center (MBC), reflection of citizens' opinions through personal computer communications, and so on.

The appearance of PSMR has made people take a step forward in pursuit of their right to know. Also, it has been made a beginning of in the reform of corrupted media. In the past, the media policy that former government supposed was transformed whenever the regime was changed. But this was not fundamental media reform, but only a smattering of superficial changes. Most of all, PSMR by including all media and citizens' organizations has valued practice and activity rather than merely the appearance of change, since the onset of Kim Dae-jung's regime. In particular, media activity without the interference of politics is now expected.

By Kim Kyeong-pyo
Reporter of National Section



The PSMR which came out on August 27, in the Press Center in Seoul made contract with citizens, society, and media organizations.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Obstacle of Change,
The Conservative

After admitted the sightseeing of Mt. Keumkang, those who came from N.K. regions got happy for seeing their home. Other people also hoped the relation between S.K. and N.K. will be advanced through this project. But, as closing the time that tour is going to start, information about N.K. was increased, aggravating fear in our society that N.K. tries to attack S.K. It, like the news that N.K. organized special forces which make a suicidal attack to major establishment of S.K., makes people become tension and the government prescribed them as our main enemy again after 5 years passed.

Whether such news are true is not so important. Someone said that there is hardly concrete information about N.K. because it is very closed society. In the case of launching an earth satellite of N.K. was reported wrongly as launching a missile at first. Nevertheless, lots of rumor which is impossible to confirm is announced continuously. Then, why does such news increase suddenly? It is nearly sure that the conservative camp of our society is behind such situation.

The sightseeing tour of Mt. Keumkang is regarded not only as the start-line of economical interchange between S.K. and N.K. but as the small fruit of Sunshine Policy. The conservative, however, has stood against the exchange with N.K. insisting that we must not believe them so easily yet. They have persisted anti-Communism and shown lots of information that N.K. still tries to conquer S.K. Their consistent insistence gathered agreement of people at most time. Also in this case, even those who were born in N.K. regions proposed with members of United Liberal Democrats that the start of Mt. Keumkang tour should be postponed.

But, in spite of such agreement, their real intention was always distrustful. The conservative camp has spoken for those who have much vested rights in our society, so they dislike social changes or reform. They often showed anxiety about sunshine policy in the name of anti-Communism, but it is said that they are afraid of losing their own privileges.

Some people indicates another reason. Recently, President Kim Dae-jung announced that he will reform the political world certainly and started the audit and inspection with no hesitation. Its main object is the class which have privileges and vested rights. So, it is said that they need to weaken the power of the regime for blocking reform and they denounce another keynote of government, sunshine policy.

As said before, their conservative insistence gathered lots of approval especially from people in the prime of life, so the government cannot just ignore them. It is heard that a section of political circle even proposed that Chun Doo-hwan, pre-president who is regarded as the head of conservative, sent to the N.K. The method was not mentioned publicly, but it shows how much the government take pains to win the conservative camp over.

Though it is important to conciliate the conservative, however, the government must not forget what keynotes of this regime are. Such people who adhere to conservatism to maintain their vested rights always have exist in any society. If government grant requests of conservative once, the foundation of reform might not be established finally.

The problem of sunshine policy is not different. The conservative regards N.K. as our enemy, not the same nation. But it is wrong definition and it is basic difference from sunshine policy. Unless correct the gap of view point about N.K., the concession could not exist.

The next 21st century, S.K. and N.K. must be unified and the sunshine policy could be footstone of it. And the reform of our political world is also necessary to correct wrong structure of our society. The reason the conservative resist is only to protect their privileges. Although the conservative camp is in great reaction against the policies of the government, the principle should be preserved.

By Kim Yoon
Planning Director of The Argus

Open
Box

Debates on SNU Abolition

Pro

SNU Has to Be Disbanded

There are many high school students in Korea who aspire to become students of SNU, and the parents and teachers of those high school students. In the course of preparation for the entrance exam that is more reminiscent of battlefield they would use any and all possible means to get into SNU. They think that upon entrance into "the temple of SNU" they will be able to enjoy higher social status with minimal effort. To gifted students this appears as the one opportunity to make it big.

However, it has to be realized that the odd authority of SNU was built on the ruins of the potentials of other universities. SNU has always had a monopoly on talent. This fact has given other universities and their students a feeling of inferiority and has suppressed their potentials. The government budget on university education also leans too much toward SNU. Other private universities that account for 80% of the total university enrollment are driven into the shade of SNU and are forced into a hierarchy that is unfair from the beginning. No school can compete with SNU. No, how closely they resemble SNU is a competition among other schools.

SNU comes out number 1 just by sitting there doing nothing. It does not need to advertise itself to attract the top students, and it needs to spare no effort to compete with other schools. And yet the educational conditions at SNU, where the top talents go to are poor. SNU's professor to student ratio, the number of dissertations cited in international scientific journals, and the ratio of undergraduate students to graduate students rank very low according to international standards. SNU, which has a monopoly of talent and the federal budget, has fallen to 800th place in world rankings. Also, SNU, the best university in Korea, has created academic sectarianism and factionalism and distorted not only the educational structure but also the social structure. Academic research through

Con

SNU's Reform in the Rough Road

In these days, Korea tries to survive in economic crisis. Korean universities shouldn't be out of this trend. Seoul National University (SNU) is at the hub of reform. For several decades the government has supported SNU and outstanding students entered SNU. Despite all, it's a fact that they have only emphasized the cultivation of national elites. For that reason, there is no famed scholar from SNU and its rank has fallen to the 800th university in the world and the 10th university in the Asia.

Discussion is being progressed on inefficient construction of our university education system. How can we reform

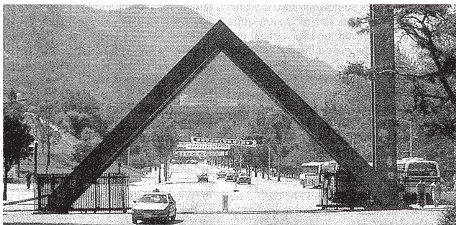
open. Such a direction of reform could be a transfiguration of the true foundation of education. SNU has to give up the position of training for national elites.

First of all, SNU should bring up a scholar or an investigator. Just the students who want to be scholars in the future should be allowed admission to SNU. So every student who wants to study for a masters and doctor will be an investigator or a professor of each part in college or a research institute. In such a case, SNU's status will fall because practical divisions will go to other colleges. Of course, a scientific monopoly might be formed in such a case. But this problem will be solved by the top level of the other colleges; with dispersion to the other college elite training functions. Such discussions are now active with a reformatory professor at SNU. This case has a similar model in France.

Another issue is to unify of National University (NU) and Public University (PU). The point of this plan is to dissolve the problem about entering university by unifying the country's universities. Each campus would have competitive power. It is actually closed SNU, even though the name will be remained. SNU will exceed to another NU with the exception of one part. For this reason, a course or a guidance professor will have more effect on the decision to support a university. It will help on the locality, character and decentralization.

Korea is turning there form construction on all parts by mass requests. This idea is just a way of seeking our honor. People sometimes made several efforts for SNU reform. Now this effort for college education reform must be a fast decision by the government.

SNU? The one plan is SNU close-on essay. They say that college ranking lost its competitive power in Korean colleges because competition has become impossible. Such a stiff order seems to cause serious discontentment. They think that there will be a better result of ranking - by character of each college - if colleges compete without SNU. But such SNU close-on essay is an alternative plan of low realization possibility in a word, pretty extreme, and not considering actuality. I believe that Korean college education is sufficient on normalization with SNU



In the shouting of education reform, the discussion on the SNU abolition comes to.

tributing the federal education budget to various universities that have a need and dispersing the gifted individuals to various regions, regional society will experience growth.

By Jeong Jai-ho
First Year Medical Dept.
In Kyung Hee University

By Jin Yoon-sang
Junior of Trade Dept.

On the collapse of the middle class

Unbalance of Social Class Manifests Instability of Society

I. Introduction

In the age of IMF subordination regime with the slim possibility to overcome the economic difficulties, final destination for the Korean has not been seen yet. Moreover, by the one-sided restructuring following the mass layoff, higher rate of the price of goods, the middle class now nearly become a severity of their life without any help and support plan made by the government. In actuality, in any society, what the most important is the very middle class with the reason of maintaining nation's basic structure and safety. This abnormal tendency which is the demolition of the middle class may be accelerated by the IMF and high class's privilege consciousness in Korea.

II. The reality of the middle class

Unbelievable accident occurred lately. That has the name call 'cutting son's finger by his father' was at a twinkling by the mass-media. Each press has its own peculiar headlines which are Father who cut his son's finger for getting a insurance, how on earth happen this case with violating 'parental entitle' or nationwide people had a great impact on this immoral case with being a rare. Let alone this case, there have occurred various immoral cases what we call 'crime of IMF type'. Such as are the cases that a paralyzed child was murdered by his mother and step father in Seoul and jobless son hit to death his 70 year-old mother in Anyang, what is worse that there was a tragic murder by dint of

Now, the Korean economy growth rate expectation will come at -6% in the year of 1998, over the number of 1650000 jobless workers, if be another prospect of the two million unemployment era at the last of the year. The rising rate of the price of goods will be a 7-8%. These gloomy statistics represent the present Korea society as a instability.

On the recent survey results which reflect the whole situation of Korea people's life level and quality can be a verification of demolition of the middle class after the IMF cold-wave. The results are said to be as follows:- What do you think of your current economic situation among the high, middle, poor class?

In this question, about 33.1% told that they are now poor class from the middle class comparing to last year's 21.3%. And there occupied about 63.1% of the income rate on the decrease sharply from two-million won to one million won. On the other hand, despite tragic situation of the middle class's response, by the increasing disbelief toward the whole society, the affirmative answer about the present pain sharing equally comes at 8.5%. Moreover, consecutively responses which are 90.1% prospect that there will be a wide economic disparity even if the economy recovers and 94.3% expectation that the rich continuously will have the higher consumption aptitude as much as before the IMF.

III. The cause of this reality and its meanings



Hankook21

With the Korea economy being aggravated, there are many people who lost their job and have no minimum life guaranty.

giving a Youkrut with a poisonous materials to his son for getting a insurance.

These immoral cases which break traditional social rules, moral value and illustrate family demolition-type include the survival problem such as bitterness of life and strenuous life.

tioned situations mean that the Korea government has the inevitable limit of overcoming social's unstable factors for the social security network.

In the premise of bolstering the economy recovery, reviving the economy and minimizing the social cost through the

upcoming restructuring program nationwide. The adaptability of economic policy has not been flexible on account of the wrong structure in political economy field. As a result of that, the worst phenomena, deflation has come to be made, as its after-effect. There will be a insufficient currency fluctuation in the bank of Korea as well as in the real economy sectors. So, these tendencies reflected in the field of



MBC Magazine

Because of mass lay off as following the restructuring, the middle class has no place to stand in our society.

real estate, naturally, the real estate market become frozen by the inflexibilities of the money liquidity. Consequently, total sum of productivity of economy market come to overwhelm the demand. That is, over-productivity has made the Korea economy be down and degrade. At a raw, huge mass layoff was occurred. The core of the society, the middle class has no choice but to be demolished.

The richer in this society, the poorer remained as a middle and low class. Actually, this situation has been formed from the initiation of the Republic of Korea to the present regime of President Kim Dae-jung by the fundamental power mechanism. The stronger has had the edge of the poor by means of ignoring the poor's opinion and disintegrating the weak's centered power. Since Korea's IMF from December, 1997, the disparity between the rich and poor has been grown wider by the absurd social networks which are the financial legal system that has put to the every national field that utilized various social facilities under named by the political privilege. The social stability which reasonably well distributes the definite goods and sources with all the member's affirmative(this is the national safety network) should be led by the modern nation. And the nation should be systemized this mechanism efficiently and get the order and balance of social standard. Then, the nation will get much favors from the national people.

Above unbiased mechanism which is

the key to the social stability, if ever, has not well function because Korea society has included many irrational factors, especially decayed bureaucrats and particular class which has been benefited absurdly by the manipulation of the administrative and financial system.

Unlike other nations in the world, Korea has got through tough geo-political unbalance of power monopoly and strongly flexible ideology's changing. Consequently, until now, there has been many notoriety made by the privilege class which have controlled Korea society. To be specific in this point, recently occurred IMF type crime can be a by-products of these high class's overwhelmingly hypocrisy. In spite of the poor's poverty, economically, mentally by mass lay-off, unilateral restructuring plan, their extravagant consumption aptitude will not shrink, even if destitute neighbor who have no money to keep their life are suffering from the high interest-rate, definite goods, little savings, dilapidated living condition

on account of losing jobs. On the other hand, the rich come to be a beneficiary of the economic crisis by getting a account-interest and illegal speculations, manipulating stock market, taking advantage of taxes legal system. And, they politicians and bureaucrats got the block of economic turmoil by the privilege. In this no-wind zone of IMF, as for the high class, just enjoy their life and avoid any kinds of national difficulties which need a little bit of sacrifice for the poor. Final injuries of this power gambling which is controlled by the high class are the middle class and low class.

VI. Conclusion

At this critical juncture of the economic difficulties, the Korea government should make great effort to introduce various 'newly considered system for the poor and to support and activate social welfare organizations which have been formerly operated in formal and have not been sufficient for reflecting the poor's living condition. These social welfare organizations should make these nationwide networks be more active and mutual cooperative.

Second, the government should develop and invent 'the program on social politic welfare of the whole society values sharing with equal'.

Another crucial is that all the civilian and private groups which struggle towards the high class should make the united movement of society reformation.

From all the analysis about the middle

class's reality, one fact remains distinctively clear that the rich class of itself should cultivate its magnanimous character and have the mutual consciousness which is the heart of sharing all the pain cooperatively. Then, Korea will be a bright and

sustainably robust nation in the world.

By Lee Chang-nam

Reporter of National Section

Media Reading

Self-Contradiction of The Press

If the press doesn't give incorrect report, that is not the press any more', President Kim Dae-jung said on June 24th in the reporter talk for congratulating six months after inauguration. This is the actuality of Korean media. But, at this moment, the founding declaration of People's Campaign For Media Reform (PCMR) departed on August 27th. PCMR started to display 'Korean press's incorrect report, fifty news' at the city hall station.

Of course, untrue report of Korean media is not only today problems. However, in the situation of shouting media reform, to be false report is most serious problem yet. In reality, there are many incorrect reports within a week in some newspaper after the launch of PCMR.

On August 26th to 28th, the news that underground construction of North Korea's Yongbyon region is presumed to nuclear weapons-related facilities is written in first pages headline of the Chosun Ilbo. Kim's government answered to this hastily, 'We don't know it's use because North Korea dig only the ground for a few years. And there are no proofs to presume to nuclear weapons-related facilities.' Though the government's denial, this newspaper threw doubt upon this incident for four days. What was worse, this newspaper insisted on stopping discussion on supporting the construction of light water reactors to Pyongyang in their editorial.

Then, Foreign Affairs-Trade Minister Hong Soon-young got furious at this newspaper's remark by saying, 'You believe only foreign report. Do not you believe the remarks of their own country minister'. After all, this incident remained dumb when North Korea announced that investigation on the facilities will be permitted.

On August 27th, the news that the ruling National Congress for New Politics(NCNP) proposed to adopt forty two people including former president Kim Young-sam as witness in the upcoming parliamentary hearing on the economic failures of the previous administration is written in first page of the Chosun Ilbo. But it is surely incorrect report. These content is already announced to some economic newspapers the day before. At that time, NCNP clarify the statement, 'We only write down those who is possible to be the witness of parliamentary hearing. But we are making planned to lay only some important witnesses'. Then, this newspaper shrinks by saying, 'The number of witness will be decreased and former president Kim Young-sam will be excepted with quoting the information from the ruling party'.

Also, the Chosun Ilbo carry an article in his first page that the one official of NCNP said to 'The next candidate for presidency of the ruling party will be a man who not come from honam region'. Then this news made right now disputes on next successor and the cabinet system. Most serious problem of this article is exaggeration. That official said to reporter that it is my opinion and doesn't contain contents of my opinion. But the reporter announced it very exaggeratedly as like as the official's opinion is opinion of the ruling party. It is also nonsense that the candidate for presidency becomes elect in six months since Kim's government starts.

In Korea, Korean society, media's untrue report is continued without cease. So, PCMR started to launch, under the slogan 'Media Reform'. And at lately, some broadcasting system televised their false history on TV. But in the situation of shouting media reform and broadcasting reform, to be false report yet is surely a kind of self-contradiction. Of course, we can say incorrect report is a very trivial matter.

However, most disappointment to ours is not that the number of untrue report is many but that most media doesn't introspect their acting. In reality, one of PCMR said, 'After PCMR started to display 'Korean's press's incorrect report, fifty news' at the city hall station, most media doesn't announce it'.

'Better late than never', as the saying goes. Media should introspect their acting and reborn. They also should change the surrounding which cannot but announce untrue report. In the future, incorrect report must not to be made. False report that is already to be made must be rewritten

By Kang Yon-so

Editor of The Argus

VIEW MARKET

Controversy between restructuring and economy stimulation

For Whom and for What?



Kim Ju-lie

December of last year, IMF declared that as if Korea implement the IMF's policies, then they can overcome the economic crisis. But is it true? After 10 months of restructuring and adhering to the IMF's policies, instead of improving, it appears as though Korea's economic situation has gotten even worse. In this view point, it had argued the priority of restructuring and economic stimulus. However, keep in mind that economic situation of Korea is too serious to decide the priority of these. These days in Korea, it needs not one of them but both of them.

Korea's Fiscal outlook for 1998 is very grim indeed. According to the Korea Development Institution (KDI), Korea's forecasted economic growth for this year is -4.2%. But most of research institutions are forecasting more pessimistically. Financial and industrial restructuring measures have resulted in increasing numbers of unemployed workers, and a sharp decline in consumer demand. These factors combined have resulted in negative

sales growth rates and profit losses for Korean companies. Funds that corporations would normally spend on investment are now being used to cover rising debts. The major causes for these alarming deteriorating economic indicators come from an unforeseen turn for the worst of three key sectors of the Korean economy: consumption, investment, and exports.

Korea's objective for restructuring has been to strengthen weak companies and

economic structure, and the elementary flaws in Korea internal economic structure will inhibit Korea from rising from the slump it is mired in if current economic policy is not changed.

Through the current processes of restructuring, even sound companies are going bust. If the spring of the economy dries up, every economic entities, corporate, government, private, will deteriorate into worse state than they are facing now.

	Consumption(%)	Investment(%)	Export(%)
1997, 4/4	-0.2	-9.8	3.6
1998, 1/4	-9.7	-23.0	8.5
1998, 2/4	-12.2	-29.8	-1.8

increase Korea's overall competitiveness. Of course for this to happen it was realized that there would be some unavoidable negative consequences, such as rising unemployment and figures and the closing of many non-profitable banks and companies. However, it now appears that the strict mandates given to Korea from the IMF has had a deeper negative impact than initially predicted. It seems that measures designed to lift Korea into prosperity, has in actuality pushed Korea deeper into economic recession. This economic slump is not because of economic cycle but because

If this happens who will benefit from this type of restructuring?

It should now be apparent that concentrating on restructuring alone is pushing Korea closer to the brink of all out economic collapse. Fortunately this has been recognized, and Korea has now changed the focus of its current strategy to one that combines restructuring with economic stimulus. The emergency economic stimulus package, announced by the government on September 2nd, is aimed at providing additional liquidity to reinvigorate domestic consumption and investment. It

will expand money supply, provide earlier government financial support for banking restructuring, and boost domestic demand. Although it was somewhat late, it seems that IMF also takes the recession quite seriously. As a result the IMF official recommended to the government take strong economic measures.

However, it is incorrect to assume that the distribution of public funds or other simple economic pump-priming practices can pull Korea from its current situation. Japan, faced a similar situation of economic slump as Korea, had issued USD 650 billion in public funds from April '93 until now with no positive effect on the Japanese economy. Korea should be careful not to make the same mistakes that lead more fatal blow to Korea.

The economic stimulus package is necessary to help Korea regain its economy, but there is no doubt that the core solution to Korea's economic problems is quick and sound restructuring of industry and financial systems. The economic stimulus package should be used to reinforce restructuring efforts, and should in no way be used to hinder the restructuring process.

The writer is a consultant of Korea Corporate Restructuring Center in Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Continued from page 1

The organization of farmers urged the government to take measures for the delay of debt repayment and the interest exemption with the announcement that 'the government has not been able to set up the innovative and considerable solution plan about the President Kim Dae-jung's presidential engagement which was the solution of farmhouses debt's nevertheless nearly coming at 2800 billion won of debt of farm houses.'

The organization of farmers also insisted that the Kim Young-sam regime has devastated agricultural village with the wrong policy of the agricultural sectors in spite of the supporting 1300 billion won in the name of agricultural politic plan. Also they insisted upon having a whole scrutiny for the purpose of acknowledging three stipulations which are firm resolution on the cause of agricultural policy's failure, transparent course of supporting of the policy capital and the utilization trend's investigation.

In the course of agriculturist protesting rally, there happened the violence cases which are absurd arrestment of the university students who meant to take part in this rally and farmers had a resistance toward the riot police who block their righteous activity and make this rally disturb.

Many farmers were arrested by the riot police with the reason of having a illegal surge that made general people and university students participate in this rally near the entrance of the Borame park. And about 40 university students who protest

near the Borame park were arrested because they yelled for the farmers' 'withdraw of the illegal police and guarantee the peaceful rally and certain solution, position toward the agricultural village debt, detraction of the national military cost.'

In the park, there were many old and weak people who came from the rural area with protesting for their demands. Also there were a crowd of 'Hanchongryon' (Korea university student council) including Seoul national university, Hanyang, A-Joo, Hong-ik, Kwang-woon university, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

They insisted 'The Kim Dae-jung government should withdraw their absurd suppression on the verification of disturbing the agricultural rally and suppressing the union for the agricultural movement. That is the deception of the government that try to put down the righteous demand and rally. It is that the second national building movement which block the farmer's demand and the freedom of the rally?'

The agriculturist rally was continued until 6 o'clock. At the end of the rally, a bus truck which gather and ride many old people who came from the rustic area were passed in front of the riot police crowd under the slogan of being reflected their demand toward President Kim Dae-jung. Even if this rally was blocked by the government and the TV and newspaper companies will not make a report in detail, this rally was another solidarity between the farmers and university students.

Disarray in world food markets and world food crisis

Abusing Power of the Strong Even in World Food Market

-Food supply matter; not just the problem of shortage but national security -

I. Introduction

Faced with massive calamity of unusual changes of weather, the world is suffering from unexpected weather conditions such as droughts and floods. These unusual weather conditions have swept away agricultural products in many places all over the world and only left damage which takes ages to be recovered. Much of this has something to do with an uninvited guest, El Nino.

El Nino is a phenomenon of the tropical Pacific in which the westward-blowing trade wind weakens, adding moisture and energy to the atmosphere that fuels worldwide climate disturbances. It has devastated parts of Peru, Ecuador and other regions of South America with torrential rain, caused droughts and fires in Indonesia and Mexico and dried up swaths of central and southern Africa. Due to this weather catastrophe in the world, the misfortune is expected to be more than \$20 billion only in Asia-Pacific regions.

It is concerned that world food crisis might occur because of the enormous decrease in the amount of harvested crops, affected by weird weather all over the world.

II. The possibility of occurring world food crisis

The possibility of occurring world food crisis may be evident if we consider that many cultivated land areas are affected by El Nino. According to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 41 countries have experienced damage of floods and 22 countries had droughts since April, 1997. It also emphasized the world might go through food crisis one day. World Watch, global center for observing world economy, population and food, etc., has published recent reports stating the amount of world reserved food has left only for 48

days, which is the lowest figure in history. The messages broadcasting world food crisis warning are dispatched from many places throughout the world.

There are several reasons why world

or they want to buyers, which leaves another matter of security - food security.

The world food problem is, therefore, not synonymous with the world hunger and food insecurity problem. Achieving longer-term food security is inextricably linked to overcoming other world crises of population, unemployment, debt, energy, environment and political security, all problems with a significant national and local component that breed negatively on each other.

It is tremendously difficult to predict the world food markets as there are many unexpected causes. The nature of the markets is that it fluctuates in a high interval by many other factors so as the prices of food and agricultural products. For instance, recent floods in China, the largest food supplier in the world is expected to affect the world food market greatly. Many areas in Yangtze river have been subsided by the rough waters. Experts in the world food markets analyzed that it would remarkably influence the supply and demand in the markets.

Because of this market characteristic, instability caused by failure of crops may lead to ups and downs of food prices. A 1% decrease in production gives an impact to at least 17% of trade influence and food prices will fluctuate to at least 47%

IV. The strong and the weak

Inequality and unfairness of food trade between the developed countries and developing countries can not be ignored. Another inconsistency lies in the technical matters. Developed countries have already dominated the market with new technology and developing countries have no other ways of accessing it but just to face the reality. Three major food suppliers are Thailand, Vietnam and America taking 51% of the world food markets and others are European Union, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and China. Furthermore, major food suppliers from developed countries like America and Japan are dominating the market so the weak can not fight against the strong because food is the everyday needs. It is also needless to say these developed countries form an oligopoly in the world food market.

In the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, signed at Marrakesh in April, 1994, a large majority of countries agreed on a set of rules to harmonize national and international agricultural policies. They also agreed on adjustments to trade rules and practices through various trade agreements and decisions. However, not all countries are equally placed to benefit from the regime. Developing countries in particular may face difficulties before they are able

world who suffer most, those who are least able to protect themselves. It is the poor, too, who have least choice about where they live, even when they know that their home or livelihood may be endangered. However, the fundamental problem of the disarray in food market can not be solved. The reason for that is certain countries are only able to produce crops due to the geographical situation. Not all the countries have the ideal climate for cultivating crops. No matter how better science improve, geographical and meteorological conditions can not be adjusted by human interference.

Nevertheless, some problems can be solved if developed countries and food supplying countries agree not to control the market nor form an oligopoly. Global trade liberalization should be promised for trade expansion and economic growth. Considering the current situation, global leadership is earnestly needed at this juncture. Moreover, the role of the international organization like FAO is also important for regulating national and international agricultural policies and controlling disorders in world food markets.

The quest for food security, the avoidance of hunger and famine is as old as civil society itself. Adequate nutrition and food security are important outcomes of development; conversely, they are vital contributors to the development process. Ensuring production of adequate food supplies and maximizing stability in the flow are essential to solve the problems in world food markets. That view led to a focus on international measures to reduce price variability and finance additional costs of exceptional imports and to self-efficiency strategies at a national level.

The anxiety of world food markets is not others' problems, it is our problems, too. Our country is also relying on the world market as 70% of the national demand is supported by imports. The farm can only supply 30% of the total amount needed so instability in world food market will directly affect the supply in our market. Besides, floods in August have swollen the farmlands in Korea so there are not much hopes for good harvest this year. We can not assure that world food crisis will not occur. However, we can prepare for the possibility and Korean government should try to keep the ups and downs of food prices to stabilize the food markets and improve the food supplying system. From now on, it is a matter of national security, not just a matter of food supplying problem.

By Jeong Jee-won
Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING ARGUS

Fearing Satellite Test, Japan Readies Military

With the world scrambling to confirm whether North Korea launched a missile or a satellite on August 31, the South Korean government said that, either way, Pyongyang's actions pose a grave threat to peace and security in Northeast Asia. Though it is proved to be satellite in the end, the impact of it is very deep and wide. In particular, Japan was most shocked and humiliated.

The satellite with using Taepodong missile that was reconfigured into a three-stage rocket flew over its territory but Tokyo was completely unaware of the launch. After Pyongyang's satellite firing, an outraged Tokyo reacted rather hastily and sternly. Japanese authorities decided to halt food aid to North Korea and freeze the \$1 billion it had committed to the lightwater reactors project for North Korea as a member of the Korean Energy Development Organization (KEDO). The North Korean commentary, monitored here, observed that "many countries around Japan possess or have deployed missiles," but it did not point to and country.

On the other hand, South Korea's response is as outraged as Japan. Defense Minister Chun Yong-tae of South Korea visited to Tokyo to talk about Pyongyang's test firing. Korea and Japan agreed last September 1 to jointly deal with the increasing threat posed by North Korea's missile in the first contact between senior officials of the two countries since the test-firing of Taepodong ballistic missile on August 31. They called the North's test firing of the medium-range ballistic missile an "irresponsible" act. They reached agreement to make joint efforts to counter the North's missile development. The two ministers also shared common view on the significance of a site in the North which is thought to be related to the North's suspected nuclear weapons development program.

However, amid all the clamors, most worrisome is the possibility that the test-firing of a single long-range ballistic missile could precipitate an arms race in this region. In particular, Japan takes advantage of North Korea's test-firing to bolster its military. Tokyo insisted that this firing poses a serious threat to peace and security in their own country by saying, "It is targeted at Japan and Pyongyang already has the capability of producing and launching that can reach the Pacific Ocean beyond Japan." According to these, Japanese government makes a push hastily to induce military equipment for security and to secure budget.

Most significantly, the North Korean satellite launch could accelerate work on the proposed plan to jointly develop an anti-missile system with the United States. There would still be debates on the need for the Theater Missile Defense (TMD) system within the Japanese government and civil sectors, but the rightist proponents of the project can now expect stronger support from the public who are no aware that they live within the range of a North Korean missile.

Also, Japan is ready to launch a reconnaissance satellite. The Liberal Democratic Party decided to make a project team, 'Satellite for searching data'. The Foreign Office and the State for Defense lay 60 million yen and 160 million yen in next year budget. Many analysts said that it is needed 210 billion yen at least to work out a reconnaissance satellite system. Japanese government named this only as satellite for gaining data. As this project itself becomes to discuss with North's satellite launch, this satellite is surely reconnaissance satellite for the purpose of military. Lately, Washington showed signs of worry about Japan's satellite project. But it is possible to change their attitude if Tokyo agreed to share expense of TMD and to make joint efforts for security.

It has been widely speculated that Pyongyang's intentions in test-firing its newly-developed medium-range Taepodong missile are multi-pronged. Many analysts said, one motivation is thought to be the incidents potential use as a bargaining chip at the U.S.-NK high-level talks that opened in Washington on September 1. It also was viewed as a display of the power of the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-il, as he prepares to assume the presidency on Sept. 9, a half-century after the creation of the North Korean government headed by his father, Kim Il-sung. But raising our primary concern is the possibility that Japanese government takes advantage of Pyongyang's test-firing to bolster their military.

On October 7, President Kim Dae-jung's planned visit to Japan. In this visiting, Kim should ask for Japan stop to reinforce the military. The international community should also continue its patient efforts to persuade the North to join the Missile Technology Control Regime using the major leverage of food and economic aid.

By Kang Yon-sob
Editor of The Argus



The symposium about food security in the Korean Peninsula was held in Christian Hall on May 21, 98.

food crisis might occur. First, unexpected weather conditions have led to reduce cultivated lands so it is clear that the amount of food supply will be greatly decreased. The weather is not only making impossible to cultivate but also sweeping away the food products which were to be supplied. Second, world population is steadily increasing, but there are not enough food to support the increased population. There must be more lands or facilities to produce crops but unfortunately arable lands are generally decreasing by human activities such as constructing infrastructure in the farm area. The third point which has to be emphasized is that there is a certain disarray in world food markets, counting the most important factor of occurring world food crisis.

III. Disarray in world food markets

Disarray in world food markets has been a long problem in world food distribution. There are systematic limitations which should be pointed out in order to reform the current situation. At this point, one thing for sure is that world food markets and international agricultural policies do not benefit all countries and some countries do not have greater access to world markets. Besides, past practices have distorted both production and trade. If the total production decreases, the crops price will enormously go up due to the nature of the food market. What's more, oligopoly is formed in the food market. Thus, in the worst case, if supplying countries stop exporting crops, buyers will not get the amount of foods even if they pay the soaring prices. Then suppliers can do whatever



The poor getting food subsidies from the rich as food market is unstable due to various factors.

increase. Moreover, speculating in world food markets may control the food price, which can shake the food stability and food security.

For example, George Soros, gold hands in international finance has already invested 27% of the Argentine company's stocks to control some of the prices. It means food market is a profitable business as it is related to the essential needs that humans can not live without.

V. Conclusion

Natural disasters do not discriminate. They strike rich and poor countries alike. But, it is the rural poor in the developing

Mr. Headline

Asia's Rising Star, Anwar Ibrahim Will Never Fade Away

"My loyalty is intact," said Anwar Ibrahim in a letter sent to Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. But Anwar was removed from Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister last month. He was one of Asia's rising stars, so many countries were surprised at Mahathir's decision. The causes of this decision are the alleged sexual misconduct, treason, corruption and other crimes by Anwar.

In an interview with CNN Anwar has denied the allegations and insisted he is a victim of political frame-up. Anwar was nominated his successor by Mahathir Mohamad but problems started with the distribution of the book 'Fifty Reasons Why Anwar Cannot Become Prime Minister.' Mahathir criticizes Anwar's ideology and policy in the book. It means that they have different ideas about economic policy.

Anwar said success without freedom was meaningless in a conference in Hong Kong. He emphasized the necessity of political reform and guarantee of fundamental liberty. He wanted to lower the growth rate, but his suggestion wasn't accepted, because Mahathir thinks the Asia's crisis was due to a conspiracy of Western financial capitalists. So Mahathir doesn't want to follow the rules of the IMF. And he lost credit from international society and felt uncomfortable to Anwar.

When Anwar was sacked, thousands of

his supporters converged nightly on his house shouting "reformism" and revolted against the government. As seen in this occasion, Anwar's power-base has traditionally come from a variety of sources including muslim youth groups and urban intellectuals.

Anwar was born on August 10, 1947 as a son of a poor hospital worker from a rural village in the northwestern state of Penang in a house without any electricity and running water, a domestic condition fairly common in postwar Malaysia. He was studious and dedicated himself to Islam and never missed his pray. He was sent to a British-styled Malay college in Perak at twelve, where his education was broadened to the Western philosophy and literature. At Malay University in Kuala Lumpur, he was involved in several student organizations. As the president of a Malay language society, he agitated for changing road signs from English to Bahasa (an official language of Malaysia). His initial attraction was the ideology of Malay nationalism, which eventually brought him to a widely known Malay chauvinist

named Mahathir Mohamad. Anwar made a trip to Kedah to visit Mahathir in 1970. And it was a great meeting and he had an opportunity to join hands with Mahathir.

After graduating from the University of Malaya in 1971, he set up a private educational institution for poor Malay students. He founded pro-Islamic Malaysian Muslim Youth Movement (ABIM) in 1974 and led a mass student protest in northern Kedah state against the government over reports of starvation deaths on plantations as rubber prices crashed. So Anwar was arrested under the country's severe Internal Security Act and imprisoned for 22 months. He passed that time studying and educating other prisoners.

After he was released from prison, Anwar returned to run a private school. When he was invited to visit Iran in 1979 as the first foreigner, he insisted on the necessity of democratic government and consciousness of nationalism in Iran. Also, Anwar met his future wife, Wan Azizah, who is Mahathir's sister-in-law and an ophthalmologist. Three years later when he joined Malaysia's main opposi-

tion party, Mahathir preemptively inducted him into umno in 1982. Anwar moved through the top jobs in the Ministries of Culture, Youth and Sports, Agriculture, Education and finally Finance. In 1995, he engineered candidacy for the position of umno deputy president and acted deputy president until last month.

These reasons made him respect Mahathir till now. But Anwar's austerity program raised a crash of view with Mahathir's plan, and demanded a reform of umno's corruption. Anwar's speaking is essential to revive Malay economy though he was dismissed from Prime Minister.

Now, Anwar will act only in Malay Muslim Youth Movement and out of office. He started an anti-government movement. Especially the reason of his downfall is a sexual problem. It is not only a rational decision but also only a political conspiracy. Even if he was sacked from Deputy Prime Minister, he is supported from the public and starts a movement to bring to destruction Mahathir's dictatorship for 17 years. Malaysians believe in his reformism and the Asia's star will never fade away.

By Park Hyo-joo
Reporter of International Section



TIME

Great disorder of global financial system

Current Global Financial Crisis Could Translate into a Great Depression



Chang Eui-tae

Many economic analysts said that worldwide slump would soon come. So The Argus wants to carry the contents about the current global economic crisis from this month.Ed.

The table of contents

1. Causes and situation of the current global economic crisis
2. Solution on the current economic crisis

The economic and financial crisis in East Asia, which started in the mid-1997, has now developed into a global financial trouble. Russia is in an economic emergency and a continuous decline in the value of the ruble could spread to Eastern Europe such as Ukraine, Belarus, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia. A crisis in Eastern Europe would affect Western Europe where the economic recovery is strong but not very rapid.

The crisis in Russia has already had an adverse impact on Latin America. Venezuela's and Brazil's currencies are under the pressure of devaluation and stock markets throughout the region are significantly down. While Latin American economies are structurally stronger than Russia, investors are increasingly averse to risk. International investors tend to prefer safe haven assets to emerging markets and liquidity to stocks.

Even advanced industrial nations have

not been safe. The decline in commodity prices has resulted in currency devaluation in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The latter two countries are already in economic recession due to their close trade links with East Asia. In South America, the drop in oil prices has hit Mexico and Venezuela, the fall in copper prices is hurting Chile and Peru while the decline in agricultural prices is affecting Argentina. Globally, all commodity exporters are suffering.

One of the puzzles is what was wrong with East Asian countries whose economies had grown most rapidly in the world several years ago and then tumbled suddenly into economic and financial crisis. The Asian crisis manifests that while the new global system is efficient and makes a substantial contribution to standards of living worldwide, that same efficiency exposes and punishes underlying economic imprudence swiftly and decisively. The global financial markets, which are brought about by the rapid expansion of cross-border financial flows and products, have developed a capability of transmitting mistakes at a far faster pace throughout the financial system in ways that were unknown a generation ago. Today's international financial system is sufficiently different from its predecessors.

The 1997-98 Asian crisis was due to a number of country-specific and global factors. First, the long period of stagnation of the Japanese economy in the 1990s had

contributed to the deterioration of the trade balances of the Asian countries. In 1996, the share of the current account deficit in GDP was 9.1% in Thailand, 5.9% in Malaysia, 5.8% in the Philippines, 4.9% in Korea, and 3.4% in Indonesia. Second, the sharp appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Japanese yen and the European currencies since the second half of 1995 had led to declining cost-competitiveness in most Asian countries whose currencies were effectively pegged to the dollar.

Most notably, the current account deficits of the Asian countries were driven by high rates of investment. However, the evidence indicates that the profitability of new investment in this region was low in the mid-1990s.

For instance, in Thailand, Indonesia, Korea and Malaysia the share of non-performing loans before the crisis was above 15%. In Korea, 20 of the largest 30 conglomerates displayed in 1996 a rate of return on investment capital below the cost of capital. Why did investment rates and capital inflows in Asia remain high even after the negative signals sent by the indicators of profitability? A reason is because the fall of interest rates in industrial countries, especially in Japan, lowered the cost of capital for firms and motivated large financial flows into the Asian countries. But at the very root of the rapid capital accumulation was the so-called 'moral hazard' problem.

In the Asian countries, political pressures to maintain high rates of economic

growth had led to a long tradition of public guarantees to private projects. Some of them were effectively undertaken under government direction, directly subsidized, or supported by policies of directed credit to favored firms and/or industries. With a widespread business network of personal and political favoritism, and with government intervention in favor of troubled firms, markets operated under the influence that the return on investment was 'insured' against adverse shocks.

In the financial side, the 'moral hazard' problem in investment was the strong tendency for national banks to borrow excessively at home. During the 1990s, the Asian countries pursued the rapid process of capital account liberalization and financial market deregulation, which resulted in enhancing the distortions inherent in their financial systems. One target to liberalize capital markets was to provide a large supply of low-cost funds to national financial institutions and the domestic corporate sector. The same goal motivated exchange rate policies aimed at reducing the volatility of the domestic currency in terms of the U.S. dollar, which guaranteed low risk premiums on dollar denominated debt.

Over the period leading to the crisis, the international banks had lent large amount of funds to the regions' domestic intermediaries, with apparent neglect of the standards for sound risk assessment. Underlying such overvalued syndrome may have been the presumption that short-term interbank cross-border liabilities would be effectively guaranteed by either a direct government intervention in favor of the financial debtors, or by an indirect bail-out through IMF support programs in the event of a crisis.

A question is whether the current global financial crisis could translate into a worldwide slump, maybe even a new Great Depression. The experiences of the Great Depression in the 1930s may provide a clue to answer this question. What explains the Great Depression? Recent research shows that the spread of the Great Depression was caused mainly by the dogged determination of many nations to remain on the gold standard at all costs.



At the Forward Business Exchange of Chicago in U.S., the fluctuation of commodity trade comes to worse.

For instance, in 1925 Britain returned to the gold standard by pegging the pound to gold at the prewar price. Winston Churchill argued that any deviation from the prewar price would undermine world confidence in the stability of Britain's financial institutions, which had played the leading role in international finance during the gold standard era. To return the pound price of gold to its prewar level, however, the Bank of England was forced to follow tight monetary policies that contributed to

severe unemployment. Moreover, the return to an exchange rate made obsolete by wartime price level increases amounted to a revaluation of the pound against foreign currencies, which shifted world demand away from British products.

The gold standard is the past history. But rigid ideologies still remain. One of those ideologies is the belief that a strong currency means a strong economy, that stable prices insure prosperity. Actually, Japan raised interest rates in a recession in order to defend the yen, and Germany refused to cut rates for the stability of prices. The real risk to the world economy comes from such rigid ideologies.

During the Great Depression in the 1930s, each country pursued its own national interests rather than international cooperation. The outcome was disastrous. This is an important lesson from the past experiences. In the face of rapid globalization and technical change, the G7 nations try to strengthen the architecture of the global financial system. Focus is on such key areas as enhanced transparency, strengthening national financial system, enhancing the role of the International Financial Institutions and cooperation between them.

The writer is a professor of Economics Dept. of Kyung Hee university

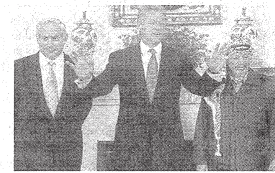
INTERNATIONAL BRIEFS

Palestinian independent state in 1999

Palestinian National Authority (PNA) said that Palestinian state will be born on May 4, 1999 though Israel's warning. According to the Palestinian interpretation, it means expiration of Oslo agreement which was made to progress peaceful relation and enlargement of economic trade between Israel and Palestinian. Because Palestinians have been killed by Israel's force of arms and terrorism in spite of this agreement. After all, PNA proclaimed independent state to resolve this situation. This Palestinian independent state will have a place in Gaza and western of the Jordan, east Jerusalem.

The PNA said that independent state will follow international agreement and U.N.'s resolution. Also, the PNA will have a conference with Israel's Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu to try to break the 18-month Israel-Palestinian deadlock.

It is clear that, the birth of Palestinian state has an influence on relation with Israel and mid-east peace.



CNN

150 million unemployed in world

The number of unemployed and underemployed workers around the world is growing as a result of the financial crisis in Asia and other parts of the world, says the International Labour Office (ILO). ILO estimates that about 150 million workers among them are actually unemployed or seeking for a work. And around 10 million unemployed among them have been generated this year due to the financial crisis in Asia.

Director general of ILO said that many countries will suffer from long-term employment problems. He added that, it can be solved only through the cooperation between government, trade union and employer organization. ILO also warned that this situation will be more serious because of employment policy by IMF. IMF asked for a retrenchment in finance with policy which is unsuitable in Asia. So, many

KOREA TIMES

workers in the whole world is suffering from dismissal. Above all, important things are to set up the welfare system and rehiring system for the unemployed.

Khatami visit to U.S. after 12 years

Mohammad Khatami, President of Iran, visited to New York last September 21, to attend the U. N. General Assembly. Iran had broken off the diplomatic relations the U.S. since the Islamic revolution in 1979. So it was the first visit since Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. Therefore his public visit is considered to have a good influence upon the relationship between Iran and the U.S.

Khatami gave speech on Iran's international relations, problems with Afghanistan and foreign policy. He insisted on liberty of speech and political reform. Also he promised to put his effort in promoting cultural and political exchange between Iran and western countries. Especially, it provided the opportunity to find the key to the solution of Afghanistan's incident.

Nationalism and Islamic Resurgence in Central Asia

During the summer vacation, as a member of the LG 21st Century Global Challenger program I had a chance to follow the silk road - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkey. It was an inquiry program for university student sponsored by LG. So the members who were selected as a LG 21st Century Global Challenger had to research one nation with their own subject. I with my subject 'Researching the development of the Pan-Turk economic block', made inquiries around these three countries. Well some people might ask what Turks have to do with Central Asia. That's what most people think. I myself as studying Turkology since 1993 felt too sorry that we were looking at Central Asia only with Russian point of views. I think we should also consider the Turkish civilization which was formed at least 2000 years ago in Central Asia. And to understand one country as their own cultural view, we mustn't miss this point. So, Considering the Central Asia's common denominators - the Turkish language, Turk people, Muslim - and historical background I would like to make it clear about these countries. Well this was the motive of my journey. It was only an 18 day tour, 5 days in Kazakhstan, another 5 in Uzbekistan and others at Turkey, so it might be short to understand ones country but I would like to tell you what I saw and heard and felt about these countries during my journey.

Especially at this article I would like to focus on Nationalism and Islamic resurgence in Central Asia. I hope this could be an instructive article to understand Central Asia for HUFans.

Entrance to unknown new world
Kazakhstan was our first destination. Kazakhstan is a multiracial country. It is consisted of about 150 races. It was quite similar to Istanbul, I mean, I could see all kinds of races, Asians, Europeans etc. Almaty was the city I visited. It is the biggest city in Kazakhstan but not the capital of Kazakhstan. They have moved their capital to Astana (former name of Astana is Akmol) which is located in the center of Kazakhstan. According to political and diplomatic reason they have moved their capital to a new place but Almaty still plays an important role in Kazakhstan. It was a quite interesting thing that all of

the TV news are broadcasted in two different languages. Their major language Kazak and Russian. We could see in this example that this country is still in a term of change from the Soviet Union and their minds have not yet changed as much. Ofcourse there were lots of changes in lifestyle under the course of switching from socialism to the capitalism but their soviet life style remained the same. But going to a private market is quite different. It's just like our market. You could find lots of Capitalism's elements at there but unfortunately Capitalism had many evils also. After switching from socialism to the capitalism people started to crave for the taste of money and put their value on money too much. Just like the 1940's in Korea - a period of anarchy - According to a Korean businessman at Kazakhstan, in some ways it is easier to do business compared to other ordered countries.

I could find many Kareisaki at the private market. Kareisaki are Koreans who were forcefully removed to the MiddleAsian Area from Manchuria and Sakhalin by Stalin in 1937. They are very similar in physical appearance to us but their minds were changed into those of Russians. We call them in Korean 'Koryo-in'. I was quite curious about their life style and when the word 'Koryo-in' came from. Fortunately I had a chance to meet Koryo-in professor who teaches linguistics at Kazakhstan University of Foreign Studies and asked her where the word 'Koryo-in' came from. She explained that word 'Koryo-in' has nothing to do with Koryo Dynasty and that it had come from the word 'Kare' which means Korea in Russian. So 'Kare-in' became 'Koryo-in'. Anyway there were about one hundred thousand Kareisaki at Kazakhstan and five hundred thousand at Uzbekistan. I was very glad to hear from them that they are living quite an upper grade life in each country. I think it is true that we Korean people are great and diligent people who are able to live anywhere. Although Central Asia is a desolate area and Kareisaki

are few in number but there are lots of doctors and successful men.

It was 11:30 when I landed at Tashkent. Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan which was the 4th biggest city during the regime of the Soviet Union, so you can imagine how big this city is Uzbekistan is one of the leading countries in Central Asia economically and politically. Since Tashkent was developed as the biggest city in Central Asia the city was really well planned. All the roads are so big and planned that it's hard to find curved roads, and between the roads there is a tramway trail which takes you to major places, so public transportation is that not too bad. There was even a subway which will take you to downtown. In my opinion, Tashkent has the best or-organization of Social Overhead Capital (S.O.C) in all of Central Asia. Tashkent Tower which is bigger than Seoul Tower can be its symbol of prosperity. That's why I regard Tashkent as the Paris of central Asia.

Uzbekistan is also a multiracial country but since 80% of population is Uzbek-Turks it was quite different from Kazakhstan. For example, the Uzbek language is more widely spoken and I could find elements of Uzbek nationalism on the street. Since Uzbek language is more closer to Turkish than Kazak words I could communicate easier in Uzbekistan. It makes me comfortable to fool around on the street. City was quite safe and clean that it was not too hard to walk along the streets of downtown by myself. Along the street I could find their traditional food 'Shashlik' which is very similar to Turkish Kebap. There were lots of similar cuisine between Turkey and Central Asia but the difference is that Turkish cuisine is more complicated and various. I think that's because Turkey has settled down while Central Asians were moving around, so Anatolian Turkish had more time to develop their food.

Interesting thing that I heard from local friends was that Uzbekistan can be called Daewooistan. Well, speaking frankly I felt good when I heard this. Uzbekistan could

be the successfully localized country of Daewoo. From the manufacturing industry to Banking services, Daewoo's business sphere was very wide in Uzbekistan.

Nationalism and Islamic resurgence in Central Asia

I think Nationalism is quite based on the local culture and religion. Which means it could be reflection of ones culture and religion's superiority. The central Asia became an integral part of the Islamic religious and cultural world in the century of the Prophet Muhammad. Until the second half of the 19th century, when Russia finally conquered the region, Central Asia was sheltered from the currents of European colonialism that affected much of the Muslim world. It was thus cut off from modern scientific and technical progress, but to many Muslims this enhanced the purity and sanctity of the Islamic doctrine. Preached in its mosques and madrassahs. Ofcourse during the Soviet regime it was oppressed but after the Perestroika Islam began to revive slowly just like before. Especially at Uzbekistan I could find their Nationalism and Islamism easily. As I told you before Uzbek language is more spread than Russian and their belief of Islam is stronger than Kazakhstan.

Islam leader (Mufti) of Tashkent act as an official Islam leader at CIS. But it doesn't mean that Uzbekistan is Islamic Republics.

What I want to say is that Islam affects that much at the Uzbekistan's society and this leads to Nationalism. Kazakhstan is little bit different. Since local native Kazaks are few in numbers Nationalism and Islamism is weak ofcourse but still Islam is wide spread and some day this could be the important element of Nationalism.

Anyway this floodgates of the Islamic revival opened in 1989 was a cultural, social and religious phenomenon, as people publicly wanted to demonstrate their separatism from the communist system and Slavic culture. Most of all I think long-term national security will depend on how these states tackle the two main political movements in Central Asia: ethnic nationalism and Islam

By Oh Jong-jin

The writer is a junior of Turkey Dept.



T&C
Tower

Gaia Theory ; Earth Is a Living Being

- Earth constantly creates suitable condition to maintain itself -

I. Introduction

The weather is being irregular. The place where it should rain is getting dry, and the opposite phenomenon occurs. Every year the temperature of earth's surface is increasing and accordingly the face of sea water is rising. Especially this summer there were many damage around the world by fluid and drought. Not only environmental activists but politicians and scientists are anxious about environmental damage. However, they only concern about human being's injuries not also the nature and earth.

If you view from the distance of the moon, you could catch that the earth only exuberant thing in this part of the cosmos. The earth has maintained homeostasis ever since the earth was born. The earth has been destroyed because human ruined the earth excessively and the disaster is now coming back to human. This is what the Gaia theory is saying; Human should give up being the center of earth for nature's homeostasis.

People who attended the Rio Environmental Conference held in 1992 recognized that Gaia is the one of the most important theory in modern scientific world. It is obvious that message of Gaia theory promotes viewpoint to look again today's position of human and helps us correct the way of unbalanced modern science.

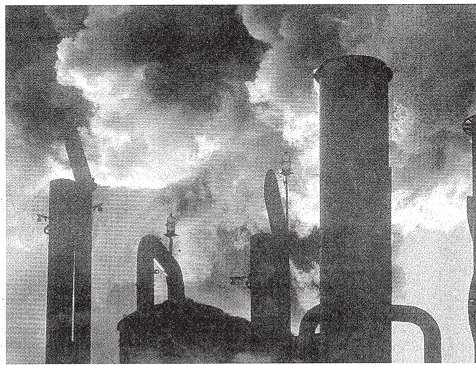
II. Gaia theory

1. What is Gaia theory?
Before 2000, Greek called the earth to Gaia which means goddess of the earth. With the start of Abraham who is a professor of USA university, the world has been shifted aspect, occupying one of Chaos, Gaia and Eros. Chaos means basic of all form and Gaia means that a living thing create suitable condition for themselves constantly and maintains the condition. Lastly Eros is offered as an intermediary which connects Chaos and Gaia.

It was the speech from James Hueten in 1978 that brought the first belief to the light that the earth is a living being. Nevertheless, the scientists kept on treating the earth as only lifeless thing, just as a mixture of rock, water and atmosphere. At last, in 1979 James Lovelock's Gaia hypothesis was issued. It said that the earth is not a simple lifeless thing but a living being which can control the circumstances actively and maintain homeostasis. He saw human as not the lord of creation but bacillus that injures the earth. Also he warned if human continued to destroy the environment, someday the nature will revenge back everything due to the anger of Gaia.

Afterward, Lovelock's theory became the subject of sprightly scientific debates. One of Gaia's important attribute is that Gaia lets surrounding condition to change so it could be suitable to all living things. Another attribute is that when Gaia grasp something wrong and tries to deal with that, Gaia already cannot get the gist of situation of affairs. If we look at the world from the viewpoint of Gaia, and it intends to justify the theory that urges to care the creatures and take the responsibilities of

them. But can he justify such as favored colonialism? Gaia theory emphasizes that mankind must keep stability state as small part of Gaia within democratic subject. Gaia theory is valued as the most



Smokes are coming out from the factory. If human beings continue to pollute the nature of Gaia, it could bring the collapse of the earth.

epochal discernment in 20th century. Gaia theory is not included in ecology because ecology deals human importantly but Gaia theory treat human as only a small part of Gaia.

2. Proof using the Daisy world

When Gaia theory came out, there were many critiques from professionals. First, they argued that the earth doesn't have predicted power and clairvoyant power which is required in order for the Gaia to have self control ability. Second, there was evo-

lutionist's criticism that living things which effort to select is not pursued as global purpose.

Against criticism, Lovelock refute using Daisy world. Computer model Daisy world is planet like our sun. Creature on planet in only light, dark and gray daisy. Afterward it was thrived in order, dark, gray and light daisy. On this process, though energy of sun increased continually, temperature of the planet was kept beyond the limits of daisy's growth. Finally, energy from sun was too much that it cannot prevent the surface of the planet from heating in only with the power of daisy. Then the system of earth had destruct and the Daisy world collapsed.

Through Daisy world model, Lovelock proved that each daisy which didn't have predicting power and clairvoyant power was able to control the given circumstances.

III. Industry society and environmental protection

To preserve life, we need about 25 elements which rotates ceaselessly. Unfortunately, modern industry society destroys and disturbs the circle process of Gaia. It is based on wrong hypothesis. It convinces and insists against life and the law of nature. It doesn't consider the existence of Gaia and cybernetics mechanism. Also, it ignores the fact that we depend on Gaia. Above all, the society is neglecting the

most important thing, that Gaia can live without human, but human can't live without Gaia.

For example, Gaia abstracts CO₂ from atmosphere and stores it in underground forming fossil deposits like coal and natural gas so as maintain its temperature stability. However, today human returns CO₂ to atmosphere. The reason why Gaia cannot keep homeostasis is that human peels off the skin of Gaia (forest demolition) by covering with greenhouse effect gas. Recently the order of global danger evidences are shown as following. First in relation to nucleus, it is the power station and waste disposition spot. Second it is O₃ exhaustion problem and third, it is wastes of chemistry industry.

Modern industry society have some character which destroys Gaia. First, human thinks that we are the most important living thing, which is a human central viewpoint. In relation to this, one Buddhism philosopher said, "I don't understand modern culture that sex is regarded as evil and human destroying 500 years old tree is not evil." We see ourselves and he rest look upon as a sort of resources. Secondly, human thinks looks the nature from one-sided, though human and nature is operating in one system mutually. Human believes that resources are limitless and dispose of dump are endless. Thirdly, technique bureaucrat of industry society credit eternal economy growth. They see only figures in books and don't see the real limit. The more belief of economic growth, the more preparation for descendant is neglected. No matter how human achieve science techniques, human is only the part of Gaia.

To get out of predicament, we need perfectly new economic model. We need a model based on ecological thought, instead of technical way of thinking. First of all, we must use organic farming method and carry out forestation work. Increasing the use of insecticide and weed killer enor-

mously intimidates the Gaia. The species which have accumulated of evolution are destroyed by selfish human. Also, we must control the population. We can't live in increased population without damaging Gaia. Bacterium breed rapidly at first, but on some spot everything extinct. This is today's situation of mankind.

There were time when Easter Island in South America was regarded as a paradise where was a good place to live. However people had cut down trees ruthless for the purpose of making 'Moai' which is a giant stone image. As a result people could not live any more. Namely, Easter island was destroyed because of the destruction that indiscriminates environment. The future of the earth can never be far from the destroy of Easter Island.

IV. Conclusion

Modern industry society disturbs the control exquisite mechanism of Gaia. Not only we interfere in CO₂ balance, but also we derange O₃ balance. Also we throw dusts into the atmosphere and damages the forest. In fact Gaia theory is somewhat absurd and ideal. Human can't live without machine and fuel. Gaia theory is an unfeasible and addict self-contradiction though it is sensible and fanciful.

However it is certain that we are not in the place of controlling the earth, but only a small part of Gaia. We don't have any law and standard in leading a life in Gaia. Nonetheless, we must not forget following the results according to our act. We have to perceive our responsibilities for our planet. We have to make our ways in living a temperate one. And above all, we have to aim for our healthy and beautiful world to remain adequate for our partners in Gaia.

By Jeong Min-hee

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Special Contribution

Technology and Labor in the Shaping of America



Asif Siddiqui

The most powerful economy in the world today is that of America. Although this fact is well-known, the role that technology and labor played in its evolution is rarely discussed. This essay briefly examines the growth and change of the American economy from the end of the 18th century to the early 20th century. The dramatic growth during this period is underscored by the fact that manufacturing activity was still quite primitive in 1790. By the eve of World War I, however, American industrial output was nearly as great as that of all of Europe combined. Yet, if industrial progress during the period had been equal, American output should not have been greater than 28% of Europe's. What was the reason for this pattern of development? Much of the following discussion is based on American Economic History by Jonathan Hughes and Louis P. Cain and The End of Work by Jeremy Rifkin.

There were no great differences in human resources between America and Western Europe at the start of the 19th century. At that time, Americans were no more literate than their counterparts in Western Europe. Nor were Americans any more numerate. A rough equality existed in terms of schooling, the art of commerce, and the application of technology. The only difference was that America lacked factories.

America's economic growth was greatly aided by the spread of the industrial revolution. Britain did attempt to hoard its scientific knowledge in order to achieve a technological monopoly over the rest of the world. Parliament passed laws in 1774 and 1781 prohibiting the export of new industrial machinery. In 1782, a law was passed which provided penalties for those attempting to lure skilled British machine-

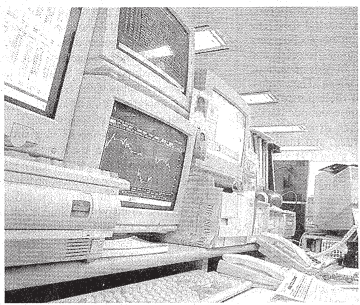
technology diffused to the rest of Europe and across the Atlantic to North America. Britons with technical know-how left for foreign shores because of the money they could earn. In the early 1790's, the Schofield brothers arrived in America from Yorkshire. They built wool-carding machinery which was driven by water-power. The Scottish engineer, Henry Burden, was responsible for crucial innovations at the Springfield, Massachusetts armory which was known as the "cradle of American technology." Just over three decades later, in 1840, another Scot, Andrew Carnegie, launched the industrial revolution in steel in America. Others, far too numerous to mention, followed in their footsteps.

Although America borrowed as much as it could from Europe, there were some unique elements to American economic development. Unlike Europe, America was "short" on labor and "long" on raw materials. American labor could always take cheap land in the West. So, American business had to pay high remuneration or

in Britain. For British workers, there was no easy access to a frontier. Thus, British labor accepted lower wages for greater skill. This, in turn, made labor into an abundant resource in Britain. Over time, British industry would become a labor-using industry with low-wages.

In keeping with the practice of good economics, American business conserved what was scarce and freely used what was plentiful. This meant that capital would be used not only to pay higher wages but also to develop technology which would allow for a superior use of land as well as a minimization of labor. By the 1830's, American industry was using standardization, interchangeability, and division of labor in lengthy production processes. By the mid-19th century, the "American System of Manufacturing" had taken over in light consumer goods. Later on, it would take its way into heavy industry and the rest of the economy. By the end of the 19th century, productivity was dramatically higher in the U.S. than in Europe. What this would eventually mean is that unskilled American assembly line "hands" might earn more than European bookkeepers and even school teachers.

This increase in productivity had colossal implications for the work week. During the nineteenth century, as steam power came to be more greatly used around the world, the work week was shortened from 80 to 60 hours. As electricity became more widespread in the first half of the twentieth century, the work week was again cut - this time, from 60 to 40 hours. Today, with American computer technology leading the way, there is again talk of the work



Increase in productivity had colossal implication for the work week. Computer technology, above, has cut the work week down to 30 or 25 hours.

risk losing labor. It is this history which has shaped America into a place of high wages, traditionally high interest rates, high profits, rapid growth, and, most of all, high productivity.

This can be contrasted with the situation

week having to be cut to 30 or 25 hours.

An interesting thought experiment would be to consider what likely would have happened if America was not deficient in labor as a factor of production. One wonders if labor in the United States would have become as strong as it did in parts of Western Europe. If indeed labor had become organized, technological advancement might not have progressed nearly as rapidly in America. The impact of this on the world economy is not clear but perhaps the cutting of the work week might not have occurred at as quick a pace.

Yet, for all its success, there are elements within America which recognize that the future of labor is uncertain. This stands in stark contrast to other bits of good news that have come out over the last few months. Unemployment is among its lowest levels in 25 years. More Americans, 130 million strong, are working than ever before. The movement of women into the labor force must be considered a success at least insofar as the fact that nearly as many women work as do men (although there clearly needs to be more progress to harmonize wages between the genders). A greater percentage, a whopping 66%, of American families own their homes than ever before. Although the manufacturing industry has declined in America, the service sector has picked up much of the slack. Today, more people work in dental offices than do in automaking plants. Yet, it must not be forgotten that each of the strikes in the last few months at UPS, General Motors, and Northwestern Airlines was motivated in part from the fear of automation.

Storm clouds are already brewing on the horizon. The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) has fallen nearly 15% since its high earlier this year. If the profits of American companies are lowered due to the global economic downturn, this overall trend of decline on the DJIA is likely to continue. It is not out of the realm possibility that global problems could pull America into a recession or depression.

What should not be forgotten in all of this is that we are still architects of our own destiny. Democracy is slowly but surely becoming the preferred political system in much of the world. So, more and more people are having a say in their own futures. The world could indeed become a technological purgatory or hell if we

choose to let it. This stands in sharp contrast to the vision of a techno-paradise that some futurologists posit for humanity where people are freed from work and can spend their time pursuing other matters of personal or global interest. The latter vision is still possible and certainly preferable. However, this would mean that labor, management, banks, and governments would have to work together. This sounds

very much like 'Asian Values.' Whether or not such values can be implemented with little or no corruption is not clear. What is becoming clearer, however, is that 'American Values' have their own fault lines.

The writer is a professor of Practical English department.

ARTICLES WANTED

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

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

Artist of 20th Century, Francis Bacon

Influenced by Lonely Life, Bacon Creates His Own Style

I. Introduction

The art circle, especially the fine art circle, has exclusionary tendencies. There was a man who didn't have any proper education, even though he had high ability that the fine art circle did not realize. He has written his name in the history of fine arts in the 20th century, though many of his ideas are crushed. That man was Francis Bacon.

Though Francis Bacon couldn't even finish elementary school, he taught himself and eventually, became one of the best who stand out in the fine arts of the 20th century.

In his pictures, he shows his thought, and it can be seen that he was far from the commercialism of the fine arts lately. The tendency of today's fine art scene is to lose its own characteristics, only to fill empty space with too much of fancy skills. Even though his name is well known, he hasn't been introduced to Koreans so much, unlike Picasso who also happened to have had a great influence in fine art.

II. Life

Francis Bacon was born on October, 18, 1909 to an English family in Dublin. His father was a horse trainer who raised and trained racing horses. Francis was the second child of the trainer, among three sons and two daughters.

When the First World War broke out in 1914, his family immigrated to London. After that, he moved from England to Ireland continually. So he couldn't live a secure life, and the income of the family wasn't enough.

As there had not been any artist in his family, they didn't understand why he would want to be an artist.

His relationships with his brothers and sisters in particular were not smooth. All of his brothers died. The first elder brother died in the middle of travel, and the younger brother died of the pneumonia. His father loved only the youngest brother. So when his younger brother died, his father had a hard time overcoming his deep sorrow. But his father was indifferent to Francis Bacon. His father couldn't understand Francis even until his death.

In his school life, Francis couldn't get along. Because his parents moved many

times, he fell into disorder, and finally he began to hate school itself. He became lonely and to keep himself company he educated himself by reading books which were recommended by other people or which he found himself.

He left his family at age 16. After that, he traveled to London, Paris, and to many other places, and worked as a cook, an interior decorator, etc. to earn money. When he worked as an interior decorator, he abhorred the job and the commercialism of the fine arts.

He craved the lost purity of artists. So when he first saw Picasso's exhibition at the end of 1920, he believed that Picasso had a natural talent, and he was strongly stimulated by the ability of Picasso to show new things whenever he open an exhibition. He was overwhelmed by the ways of Picasso's thinking and behavior.

Especially, his favorite picture painted by Picasso was the drawing of a beach in the Northern area of France from 1926 to 1932.

He was also influenced by the self-portraits from the late period of Rembrandt. When one looks at one of Francis Bacon's pictures, one can find that it is based more on the self-portrait rather than landscape pictures or still life. Therefore, it could be said that his painting was influenced both by Picasso and Rembrandt.

But on the other hand, his thought was influenced by Shakespeare.

His father asserted his consanguinity with Shakespeare. Though the elder Bacon didn't know about Shakespeare well, he tried to tell Francis that maybe Shakespeare was politician and scientists, a philosopher or inventor, all at once.

Bacon came close to this story, and he learned more about the freedom of mind. He was influenced by this thinking and started to draw. From this point of view, he was a person with the spirit of the great figures of the Renaissance age.

He was supported financially by Eric Hall who had much interest in Francis Bacon's pictures, and supported him for nearly fifteen years.

Hall was also one of the persons that influenced Bacon. Hall was the only friend who encouraged him, when it was

common for artists to give up their dreams due to financial problems. Eric Hall made Bacon's dream come true. Due to the help

of Hall, the painting of Bacon was exhibited in galleries several times.

Especially, the work 'Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion' caused a storm in painting society. The paintings of Francis Bacon gave birth to a new current.

He liked working alone, disliked moving, and liked working in the morning; after that, eventually, he would stop by a bar. He was shy about talking to people, and he missed their companionship. He died of heart attack in 1992.

And since there wasn't anybody who understood him, he never married.

III. The World of Bacon's Paintings

Francis Bacon thought that life is violent. In fact, because he had experienced World War I and II, he felt an agony of guilt for the acts which mankind had committed during these wars, and for the infringement of human rights.

His paintings represent images of human beings that are broken, degenerated, and corrupted. The images are in blood, in pain, and exhausted, over and over again. For example, 'Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion' compares the crucifixion of Jesus to an animal's pain being dragged to the slaughterhouse.

When he painted a picture, he didn't have any master plan. He liked coincidence in his painting, acting, performance, improvisation, etc. His 'self portrait' expresses the shape of varied human faces simultaneously.

He told about double characters about fear and beauty, obscenity and nobleness by varied and beautiful colors. He tried to

escape from consistent attitudes, and upset classicism's techniques of portraiture and self-portraiture.

He was solitary from his youth and till he died from a heart attack.

His painting didn't resemble any existing in the world. He created his own world. And he criticized human beings' acts of barbarity.

Now, we can feel his loneliness and his humane side, which is twisted and cruel,

through his paintings.

By Kim Yoo-nie

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

SEMINAR

Unification Through Realistic Politics

A seminar about 'The change of politics and economics in South Korea and North Korea and their relationship' and 'Cooperation of the private inter-change and relative improvement of North and South Korea' was held on 18th of September at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. The seminar was led by Prof. Oh Ki-pyoung of Sokang University, an consisted of presentation and discussion.



Choi Yun-jin/The Argus

The first presentation was made by Prof. Park Myoung-ilm of Korea University, who presents the theme of 'North Korea's choice and South Korea's innovation'. He asserted that North Korea is now in a very difficult situation in the areas of military system, military strength, market ability, and that if the North Korean regime should fail, unification will come early. He reached the conclusion that the U. S. should focus on politics, and the military system, while South Korea should solve the economic problems.

In the discussion, Bae Jong-lyou of the Export Bank of Korea indicated the internal element of Park's thesis, emphasizing the mechanical structure of the Han peninsula. Also Prof. Nam Kung-yong of Hufs refuted Park's thesis about the failure of the North's authoritative economic development, since successful examples existed early. He agreed with Park's conclusion but he also concluded that hostility and reality factors should be combined together.

In the second part, Prof. Kim Jung-gi of Hufs brought up the subject of 'An ideal of North and South Korea's reconciliation and the divided nation's reality'. Here he proposed that the structure of the political communication system had degenerated gradually. By contrast, he gave an example of Germany. While it was divided, the West German media introduced East German media. Conservative and progressive media maintained their tone. The former West Germany not only reported socialism's ideology without any interference but also understood East German itself.

But our media is stuck in an all-or-nothing logic. So S. K. blaming N. K. is seen as an indication that we can't escape from the frame of the Cold War press. These elements made direct interchange impossible and therefore our nation leans too heavily on the mediations of consultation of S. K. by Japan, and N. K. by China.

In the second discussion on Prof. Kim's words, Prof. Yoo Jae-chon of Hanlim University evaluated that the political system has subordinated the talks. So the system of law improved and the distributive structure had diversified. As for this example, Yoo explained the broadcasting of the unification must be telecast obligatorily. And Prof. Kang Young-goo of Seoul National University indicated that the mass media and the press should not argue about the unification. Since there is no possibility of powerful democracy, he asserted many talks on the civil level are needed.

The third presentation was made by Kim Un-keun of the Korea Rural Economics Institute, who presented the theme of 'South Korea's food situation'. He said, before the sunshine policy, Seoul had helped Pyongyang indirectly through the United Nations, but now the South must help on the civil level to utilize resources of N. K. for importing food from S. K. So unconditional helping should be substituted by the that attachment of conditions.

In discussion Seo Kyung-suk of the Korea Sharing Movement emphasized the private dimension in advanced reference and asserted that it isn't different essentially, and criticized the government's idleness. He reached the conclusion that if we help N. K. it would be representing our own will.

The sharp criticism of the government and the problem was shown exactly. But because of the limited time, a full opinion announcement of panel couldn't be made up. After the conference ended, one of the attendants spoke for the government's situation but the insistence was weak, so it didn't appeal to the other people.

The audiences were mostly elders. But they left their seats before the end of the conference. So even though the panels and the theme were good the audiences' attitude was disappointing. Since the time was limited the chairman had to cut the conference in the middle. Also for this seminar was held on a weekday. The participation of the students and the young people were low.

By Kim Yoo-nie

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

ECONOMIC FILE

Mutual Funds, Give Efficiency To Capital Market

Over the past decade, mutual funds have grown rapidly in response to their advantages to individual and institutional investors.

In spite of their popularity in the financial markets of developed countries, mutual funds are not established in the form of financial institutions in Korea. Because mutual funds are now planned to be introduced in the Korean financial markets, this article provides an overview on mutual funds.

Mutual funds are corporations which accept money from savers and then use these funds to buy stocks, long-term bonds or short-term debt instruments issued by businesses or government. Small investors who purchase securities individually are often unable to diversify because of their limited amount of investment. Mutual funds offer a way by which these investors can diversify. Moreover, the mutual fund uses experienced portfolio managers, so investors do not have to manage the portfolio themselves. Also, Mutual funds offer the investor liquidity, through their willingness to repurchase the investor's shares upon request.

Different funds are designed to meet the objectives of different types of savers. The more popular types include growth funds, income funds, high-yield (junk bond) funds, international funds and specialty funds.

For investors who desire a high return and are willing to accept a moderate degree of risk, growth funds are appropriate. The primary objective of a growth fund is to generate an increase in investment value, with less concern about the generation of steady income. For investors who are mainly concerned with stability of income rather than capital appreciation, income funds are appropriate. These funds are usually composed of bonds that offer periodic coupon payments. Bond portfolio composed of the bonds with low credit rating are available for investors desiring high return and willing to incur high risk. These portfolios are

referred to as high-yield (junk bonds) funds. International mutual funds are designed to fully benefit from a diversification into foreign securities. The return on international stock mutual funds are affected not only by foreign companies'

Mutual funds will attract attention from many investors due to their advantages in investment strategy.

stock prices but also by the movements of currencies that dominate these stocks. Some mutual funds, called specialty funds, represent a group of companies sharing a particular characteristic. For example, there are industry-specific funds such as energy, banking, and high-tech funds.

Mutual funds are managed by experienced portfolio managers, whose primary responsibility is to invest in a portfolio of securities that satisfies the desire of investors.

To cover managerial expenses, mutual funds charge management fees of typically less than one percent of the total assets per year. Besides the compensa-

tion to portfolio managers, management expenses of a mutual fund include record-keeping and clerical fees. The managers if mutual funds analyze economic and industry trends forecasts and assess the potential impact of various conditions on companies. They adjust the composition of their portfolio in response to changing economic conditions. Because of their diversification, management expertise, and liquidity, mutual funds have grown at a rapid pace.

In our country, mutual funds will attract attention from many investors due to their advantages in investment strategy. As a result, we will observe that individual-investor-oriented investment pattern switches to institutional-investor-dominant one. These changes will contribute to the efficiency of our capital markets.

By Park Jin-woo

Professor of Trade dept.

Expo
Review'98 Kyongju World Culture EXPO,
To Expect More Next Time

I. Introduction

Kyongju World Culture EXPO which is the first world culture EXPO to be held opened in Pomun Lake resort complex, Kyongju, on September 11th. Organized by the '98 Kyongju World Culture EXPO Organizing Committee this culture EXPO is expected to be run for two months and will have its finale on November 10. Forty-eight countries, including China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Thailand, Bulgaria, etc. are participating. This EXPO is hosted by Kyongsangbuk-do (Kyongju city) and supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Government, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Office for Public Information of UNESCO and International Council of Folklore Festival Arts Organizations etc.

This EXPO is being held for the purpose of contributing to the new renaissance of world culture through the integration of culture diversity and through this event the organizers are planning to make Korean culture known to the global community, while providing an impetus to assimilate world culture into Korea. Meanwhile Kyongju is emerging as a culture center which will contribute to the enrichment and diversity of world culture. Under the theme, 'The New Millennium Smile' and sub-theme, 'Inheritance, Harmony, Creation', the EXPO aims for the preservation and transmission of world cultures, devastated by materialistic developments, on the basis of traditional cultures. Through preservation and transmission, this EXPO is expected to provide a momentum for grand assimilation and renewal on the Twenty-first Century.

II. Events- This EXPO can be divided into mainly three big events- exhibition, film-viewing and performances.

1. Exhibition

Exhibition includes, the Civilization Hall, the International Custom and Manners Area, and the House of Friendship. The Civilization Hall was designed to exhibit the history of civilizations of the world and of Korea, while the International Custom and Manners Area and the House of Friendship were designed to show the experience living cultures.

The Civilization Hall is made up of six civilization in all, Mesopotamian, Inca and Maya, Yellow River, Indus, Egyptian and Korean civilization. The committee explains that this hall was designed, under the theme of 'the great exploration of civilization', to reflect the past and to revive it as a 'new millennium smile.' Almost half of the 704 exhibits are genuine, and even though the rest of the exhibits are replicas they have been verified by the museums of the corresponding countries. In this hall the most fascinating civilization hall is the Egyptian civilization hall which presents totally 130 exhibits. It shows the things we are mostly familiar with, like the Puseum's gold mask, Anubis lineaments and of course the pyramids-which are represented by models. Like other civilization halls the Egyptian hall is exhibited without any discernible order. It is a bit confusing to understand why the exhibits are placed with another for there seems to be no logical relation between them. Most of the other civilization are exhibited in the same way, except for the Yellow River civilization hall. The Yellow River civilization hall is organized according to eras and dynasty. Because of this, it is easy to see the differences in culture and the trends of each dynasty. The model of a general from the tomb of Qin Shihuang which was brought from China attracts many spectators.

Meanwhile, the Mesopotamian, Inca and Maya and Indus civilization hall don't have much to show. The case of Indus civilization, hall mostly shows exhibits concerning Buddhism. So though it has a high proportion of genuine displays (115 were genuine out of 122 exhibits) there isn't any surprising things to see relatively. The case of the Inca and Maya, and Mesopotamian civilization halls isn't any different. Especially when the Inca and Maya civilization hall exhibits only genuine except for models.

Pre-Korean civilization hall is some what disappointing too. Even though it is

the civilization hall of the sponsoring country, even the numbers of the exhibits are less than for the Yellow River civilization, which has 165 exhibits. And most of the Korean exhibits focus on the Shilla era.

In spite of these problems, the exhibition is recommendable, for the informations explained are easy for any spectator to understand, from kids to elders. And even though there isn't much to expect, the fact that it provides the chance to see genuine artefacts of other civilization is one reason to recommend it.

One of the highlights of this EXPO is the House of Friendship. This house was planned according to the sub theme of this event. The House of Friendship includes the space for Inheritance (the Shilla Hall and the North Korea Hall showing the coexistence of the past and the present), the space for Harmony (the Sister-States Pavilion representing the coexistence of our nation and other nations), and lastly the space for Creation (the Solgeo Room

2. Film-viewing

The film-viewing which was presented at the New Millennium Smile Hall is one of the most popular activities. It is so popular that it normally takes more than 40 minutes to just get inside. This hall visitors can see the International Multi-media Art Show and watch a film called 'The New Millennium Smile'. EXPO organizers explain that this hall was created to represent the meaning of the EXPO, and to offer an experience of the future.

The International Multi-media Art Show is presented by 14 Korean and foreign artists, including Paik Nam-jun, under the theme of 'Beyond the smile.' The highlight of this show is a work done by Paik, 108 TV Matrix, which is made up of 108 monitors to show a matrix and to express the creative energy going forward to the new century. The rest of the works represent the agony of people in the present. The one which attracts interest is a work by Moon Joo which expresses the

manace, and World Puppet Dream Fete.

The purpose of the Grand Music Concert for Reconciliation of Mankind is to create a new performance genre by the assimilation of various ethnic performing arts centering around Korean traditional culture which has been the nub of Asian cultures under the theme of 'assimilation.' This event is held everyday till the end of EXPO at the *Paekeyeol* Performance Ground. Its programs are designed as prologue-the dances showing prehistoric days, Warfare and Conflict of Mankind, Harmony of Mankind and epilogue, when all the various dances combine together and dance to show the harmony.

Among the performances, the World Folk Performance attracts the most audience of all. This performance is programmed to present 48 groups from 26 countries' traditional folk dance and music. The days and times are divided so that there are only two performances in a day. The performances are great since the dancing and singing groups participate in this event as the representatives of their country. But without any explanation or information about the performances, the audiences just watch them without knowing what the dance or the music means. Information about the performances is required badly.

Finally, the World Puppet Dream Fete is an event especially planned for the children, to give them dreams and hopes. Even though many of the dramas are put on by other countries, the stories are so intelligible that anyone can enjoy them without any verbal interpreter. These performances provides the chance to see the fairy tales of other countries, not to mention our own. It gives grown-ups the chance to recall their own childhood days, too.

There are many other performances, small or large, but the events mentioned above are the main ones.

III. Overall Review

To open this EXPO there were many hidden efforts. The advertising manager says, "The most difficult time was when borrowing the exhibits. And after this had been accomplished, we found out that our efforts were just beginning. There were still problems in transporting, safety and even in the temperature." But in spite of these efforts to put the EXPO together, there have been many problems in managing the event.

First, the construction was not yet finished when the EXPO opened. The halls and buildings were built in a clumsy way, and the roads for the spectators weren't completed, and as a result people had to walk on pebble grounds. The organizing committee confessed that in spite of the scale of this event, it had taken only three years from planning to the grand opening. It was obvious from the start that the EXPO would have many problems.

Second, the exhibition site needs more resting areas. There were many stands to eat, gift corners and rest rooms. But there aren't any places for walkers to sit. People who had brought their lunches had to sit on the plain ground without any picnic area. And the elders and children also have to sit on ground, for there are no benches nearby. Even though there are some benches, they were mostly placed in the sun so it isn't useful to anyone.

Finally, the management is poorly done. People from all around the country are coming to see the EXPO. There are too many times that one has to wait at least thirty minutes to get inside the hall. Once inside, he can't see the exhibitions well since there are too many people and not after, another group of people swells in. (since there are too many people, the hall managers divide the spectators into groups and let them in by several minutes). And also information and explanations especially of the artistic works, are insufficient. The committee had said that they expect all ages of people, but in some cases, this expectation has not resulted in enough planning.

Seeing that the EXPO, however, is the first ever world culture expo, and that the committee is planning to open the event every other year, it has its hopes. And since this event was opened to introduce the culture of Korea to the world and at the same time to experience the cultures of other countries, it can be more improved next time, the year cannot be regarded as a failure. It can be the beginning.

By Choi Yun-jin
Editor of The Argus

OVERVIEW

Ever-Forgetting
Ever-Neglecting Disease

Kyongju World Culture EXPO was controversial even before its opening. For it was the first culture EXPO to be held with a large number of countries participating (though it turned out that only 48 countries participated in the EXPO). The writer had a chance to explore the EXPO which had been long planned with great expectation. Its scale and the contents were far well known along with its financial details. But there were plenty of things in its appearance revealing that it was built without much caution mainly due to the lack of time. The buildings of the exhibitions and performances were poorly constructed with rustic colors and rough appearance, not to mention the inflammable material and the doubtful structure.

While the writer was wondering what could possibly happen to this sand castle, it was reported that an explosion accident of an oil-carrying truck had occurred in Bongshun-dong. This accident, which brought about 73 injured people and a damage worth of 2.2 billion won, wasn't a simple accident. But when this accident happened, most of the people blamed the safety fridity spread widely throughout the country.

This fridity has been an almost incurable disease in Korean society. The crashes of Sungsoo bridge and Sampoong department store proved the fact, not to mention the explosion in a subway constructing area in Taegu not long ago. Koreans are overly confident in safety, which sometimes makes one wonder how people can easily believe something without a doubt. This disease has been a fatal one for more than 20 years. How come this disease has been left untouched?

The scholars and intellectuals only sigh at the accidents saying, without any countermeasures being sought, that the causes of all the accidents come from the safety fridity and only urging the people to be more cautious. Can we really say that it is only a safety fridity matter? The writer disagrees. We had so many lessons learned from other accidents that our safety fridity has reached its limit. The lessons, which cannot be experienced without much sacrifice, are priceless and we cannot bear to go over with it again.

We had many lessons before but where have they gone? And why are such fatal accidents happening again? Basically, it is our ever-neglecting disease, so to speak, that keeps them happening. The writer once heard that Koreans are good in forgetting bad memories. Whether this saying is just a rumor or not, Koreans are ever forgetting the mistakes and making them happen again. When the explosion happened in Taegu not long ago, the press suggested that in handling inflammable materials, we all should be careful and articles of this kind had also appeared in the opinion section from the readers. It's the same with the IMF crisis. Last year when the government announced that we were going to ask for the help of IMF, people began the world wide movement 'A-na-ba-da' and all said that they would tie up their belts tight. Several months later, it seems the same as before. There are just words of IMF in consuming. Also on the road, the situation is same. People stopped driving their cars to work. They instead used public transpirations to save gas. But now we have gone back to the old days when the cars couldn't move at the rush hours owing to the heavy traffics.

Our ever-neglecting diseases should be cured in order to preventing fatal accidents from happening again. Making a social atmosphere where nothing can be thought roughly and where we remember our pasts as our mirror of the future and try not to make the same mistakes again can lead to the ways to cure this disease.

While walking out the EXPO, the writer thought about our ancestors of the Shilla period. How could they build Chumsungdae, Pulguksa and other relics strong enough for people to enjoy them even today? We too should have some legacies for our descendants to inherit with pride.

By Choi Yun-jin
Editor of The Argus

Continued from page 1



Students of Yugoslavian department performing in Ssangyong hall.

Especially, this performance was the event is 'reconciliation' and was progressed three parts which composed 'opening new reunification', 'meeting of the world citizen' and 'promise of human prosperity'. Many departments showed their department's unique traditional dance and song. Especially, department of Russian and department of Arab received a hearty cheer from the audience. Each departments tried to show to their departments traditional culture and lifestyle in this event. A person interested estimated that this WFFASC's success is the result of hard training during the summer vacation.

Finally, the World Movie Festival was held at 4th floor of the library in Wangsan campus and Ssangyong hall. Yoido from 17th to 20th september. Total 18 movies were shown in this movie festival. They expressed to contain the thought of youth director to advance. Because the preparatory committee of WFFASC does not explain enough to the students and laid emphasis on the World people's lifestyle nature and food festival and the World Folk Performance, only a few students took part in the World Movie Festival.

After WFFASC was over, Lim Sung-jin (C-92), the chief committee of WFFASC said, "The preparatory committee tried to continue the fruit in pains

and to solve the problem." In addition, he said that we will establish the write book for development of next WFFASC.

WFFASC led many citizen to join. And this event was successfully held through systematic management of preparation. Especially the contents of WFFASC was preferable with an effort of 2000 HUFans who participate in this festival. Also helping of the embassies and foreign organizations come to contribute to this festival. This festival was affirmatively evaluated on the ground that WFFASC informed general people of the fact that HUFAS study not only the foreign language but also foreign culture and lifestyle.

But WFFASC has many problems. First, it has consisted of mainly foreign language departments' performance. This problem has been problematic but there is no solution, yet. Although College of Economics and Trade students participated this festival for the information of Korean nature lifestyle, the departments of Natural Science does not participate in this WFFASC, yet. Second, the academic contents are also insufficient.

Of course, the folk festival is important but we should not overlook the academic part. We should strengthen academic activity in the next WFFASC.

On new sound media MP3

MP3 To Change the Condition of Listening Music in the Future

I. Introduction

Computer sound data file, MP3 (MPEG layer 3) is now attracting public popular-cassette tape for forties, Compact Disc (CD) for thirties, and MP3 for twenties and teenagers. Recently, Yahoo Korea brought 'MP3' to light in internet word search ranking. And last year internal PC networks have erased MP3s. This is the evidence that many netizens are concerned about MP3 which already settled as a typical audio file.

Many netizens are now downloading many kinds of MP3s and its player programs on internet and PC network through computer. They trade their own MP3 for something else through the E-mail and Bulletin Board System, etc. Addition to this, the portable MP3 player has been released recently. The user listens to the music from the size of palm instrument like a typical portable player. It is worked as a digital audio of new form which appears on the stage and replaces the existing CD and Mini Disc (MD). MP3 coerces that supersede established sound hardware and software.

But there are little people who welcome MP3 and makes use of his or her knowledge in real life. But this also has many problems as much as its attention.

II. The definition of MP3 and its raised problems

MP3 is called audio data file as exe is an execution file and hwp is a hangul file. Audio files are WAV, RA, RM and SVQ except MP3. In plain words, MP3 and WAV has a CD tone quality but RA only has radio tone quality. MP3 is 12 times smaller than that of WAV in size. As a matter of fact, MP3 is not better than the CD in tone quality. MP3 sounds like CD through masking effect which deletes the sound data of deaf part. Accordingly MP3 is preferred to download in the volume of data which is so small. In this case, in one CD can include 100 and more pieces of music and exchange a tune rapidly on



Winamp, a typical MP3 player on computer, its functions are better than general audios.

internet and PC network. When we consider the limits of hard disk and transmission velocity, the preference of MP3 is natural. In addition, MP3 has a merit of choice. Using MP3 encoder, everyone can duplicate CD easily. So many program protection agencies are making strong protests that MP3 may infringe copyrights.

Korea Original Music Copyright Association (KOMCA) had prepared the Standard of Using Music Copyright in Communication for them and began the charging service since last year. But the opposite disagrees with not copyright rate but low quality service. Everybody can exchange CD and cassette if they have certain problem in purchasing. But MP3's problem is that it can't have any other After-sales Service.

Another problem is the expense of MP3 and its use. When downloading 3MB MP3, we have to pay the fees for communication, telephone and information rates which are about one thousand won. The downloading is expensive when we compare with general records. Lately some body sold CD-ROM which can record

not for a related copyright holder, music suppliers, Information Provider (IP) companies and 4 PC networks complain about the related copyright, demanding unification of collection and administration about copyright rate. Among them IP companies argues that the royalties to record companies, KOMCA and PC networks takes up the 60 percent of total sellings. Even though import is poor, they grumble about the payment of the related copyright rates, so they cannot sell off the rent. Still, they do gain their own profits.

On the other hand, record companies think what to be damaged by reduce of sales and lack of related copyright rate and so. Especially, record companies say that the import of a billion won disappears, if one CD is worth ₩10,000. They consider whether they can take sanctions against MP3. Besides, it insists that if commercialization of MP3 progresses continuously without 'a indemnity policy for private duplication' which get in copyright law to something kinds of copier, will not only save copyright but also discourage creative power. That is the reason the network users upload many WAVs and L3s and so, not MP3 itself but only its function. Although, they can also get away with the copyrights, owing to the simple regulation of MP3, music files are dealt negatively in network.

The agony of audio companies is the trickiness of semiconductor-based production. Because semiconductor which is needed to store the MP3 files decides the price of the product, and the price of semiconductor depends strongly on the market price.

III. The prospects of MP3 in the future

MP3 is a audio data compression technology with the highest quality, and is expected that the products or services adapting MP3 will increase greatly. And also its rules are certain to be more important in the coming digital broadcasting era. But because MP3 has a lot of possibility in producing a new need of digital audio companies are showing interests in MP3 files. Therefore it is thought that the research and fix about law and system of MP3 are needed as well as others. As long as PC network companies and IPs do not

improve the quality of services in the MP3 downloading of today, the preference of netizens who leads the distribution of MP3 will decrease as time goes by. In other words, it is necessary for the betterment of the file.

The musicians who cannot produce their records because of the difficulty of distribution or of finding record company can consider a music career through MP3. For example, the homepage of *Aurumara*, a cyber culture-art planner could be named. It introduces the music of underground musicians such as Sung Ki-wan, Yellow Kitchen, Ridian, etc. As CD has got over the vinyl record market rapidly, MP3 could be an alternative after the information infra forms. Since MP3 files provide a brand-new concept of hardware and software compared to the existing audio, the activation of MP3 file distribution could shrink the audio market. But audio companies are sensitive about the distribution of MP3 files because they can even make a new market like digital audio if they utilize the benefit of MP3 files efficiently. Some of record companies regard MP3 music files as a new record media and even have plans to make MP3 files. If this trend of record companies increases, the base of present MP3 may collapse. It seems that even the MP3 file labels appear. So to say, MP3 is changing its place from a simple computer file to a new record media.

At last the economical value of copyright related with the utilization of MP3 is required to be set as soon as possible. Professionals think that record companies should approach the PC network market as a beginning of this change. The market related to MP3 player has already increased in U. S., Europe and Japan. It is estimated that the domestic demand will also reach 300,000 at least next year. As the price of semiconductor is falling down and the digitalization in every aspects of life is progressing rapidly, it is judged that the domestic and international market relating MP3 files will grow at a great extent within 2 to 3 years.

IV. Conclusion

Mr. Ahn Jin-hyuk, the manager of Public Domain Software of Nowuri prospecting that a pager-sized player which plays two 500-won coin-sized CD that contains about 10 MP3 files will come into market in one or two years, and in that case the copyrights will settle down not per records like present but per songs. It will be fluctuating record market. As we give our mind to MP3 syndrome, we have to recognize that MP3 is a new record medium with far-sightedness. Some artists are already making MP3 a record. After next year, whether network market open or not, copyright problems will be on the rise acutely. It needs not to focus on music but any broadcast and education.

By Kook Soo-yl

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday



Kim Myung-ja (R-85)

Lee Chang-nam/The Argus

"Challenge is necessary for achievement."

One night in September, the reporter had a conversation with a female in a mid-thirties at a small club in front of Marooner Park where held the world people's life style nature and food festival. When the young passed by the club, she have a sigh of relief about with blow pony tail away. She had finished her own task with a smile. She started to drink a beer and inhale deeply on the cigarette as she prepared for the interview with the reporter.

Her name is Kim Myung-ja, a member of play group *Airang* which is a famous national play party. Now she is an assistant director of the play, *Song of Vagabond* that is playing in Seoul International Theatre Festival (SITF) officially with Kim Myung-Kon, a well-known actor.

First, the reporter wondered how she had entered the play. She started out by saying that when she was a junior during her campus life, she directed a play group of Russian department once. After graduation, her friends recommended the play to her. She remarked "When I saw a ground play, my breath was taken away with tears in Daehakno" Though she decided to suicide for a time, since she braced herself up for a play. She demanded her entrance to *Airang* with risk her life. Also she struggled for the play with her family for 5 years. She even had her long hair been cut away by her sister. Nevertheless she overcame her obstacles. Now her family is helping her in both materially and morally.

While listening to her words, the reporter thought that she must have been an uncommon girl in her youth. She was interested in singing and dancing. When she went to high school, she insisted on singing "Bohemian Rhapsody"-prohibited song of those day-in class day. She behaved like a man. She remarked that she resembles in her mother in this point of view.

After saying that, she talked about her campus life. She entered the Russian department of Wangan campus in 1985. Primarily, she wanted to enter the psychology department but she couldn't. But she soon became attracted to Russian. She confessed that she failed in some respect. She felt a vague expectation. She said "I wanted to learn true life at that time. But I learned only Russian dance" And she was prepossessed by complex of the 2nd campus, which are changed now. She recalled the old days in her mind that she was too attached to only the title. She regretted that she didn't participated in student movements. She said, that was the reason she had chose the national play party.

In the play party, she wanted to make up for her school days. She has written, directed and acted on stage with many subjects concerning labors, tradition, unification, juvenile problems, Kwang-Ju incident, and so on. Among them, she is specialized in tradition. She loves the traditional Korean folk songs. So now she is making her effort to sing 'a Chunhyang's song' completely. We know from it one of reason of entrance to a Korean play. And she emphasized that a play has to reflect society, criticize the fact of IMF. She continues to study variously from TV, books or seminars, etc.

She laid bare her heart that 'Song of vagabond' is most difficult play which is a large scale and complex. But she expected that 'Song of vagabond' would succeed in SITF. She worried about retrogression of the Korean plays in this SITF. She thought Korean plays are only a mixture of songs, dances and acts. And it performs together with audience like a ground play. She persisted in settlement of not Western style but style native to Korea.

The reporter felt that she had clear-cut professionalism. She concentrates on her job above all and enjoys challenge in spite of burdens coming from her tasks. She has faith which can be found in the identity of human. She doesn't any longer have a dream, because she now lives in dream that she had wished.

By Kook Soo-yl

Reporter of Culture Section

The Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation is accepting applications for 1999 in master's degree. The recruiting departments are Korean-English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and Arabic for two-year courses. And for three-language departments, which is also a two-year course, Korean-English-French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic.

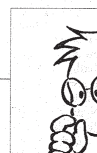
The examination consists first, written tests and second, written and oral test which will be conducted on the 7th of November for the first, November 14, 15 for the second exam. Here are the contents of the entrance examination :

	2-year program (A-B Translation & Interpretation)	2-year program (A-B-C Translation & Interpretation)
1st Exam (written tests)	1. General English 2. B Language (Foreign Language)	1. General Language 2. B Language (Foreign Language) 3. C Language (2nd Foreign Language)
2nd Exam (written and oral tests)	1. A Language (Korean) 2. B Language (Foreign Language) 3. B Language (Foreign Language) Oral Interview * Only those applicants who have passed the first exam may sit for the second exam	1. A Language (Korean) 2. B Language (1st Foreign Language) 3. B Language (1st Foreign Language) Oral Interview 4. C Language (2nd Foreign Language) 5. C Language (2nd Foreign Language) Oral Interview

* Applications can be picked up from :
October 12 ~ October 28

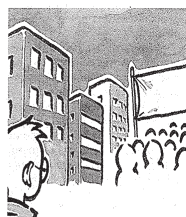
* Deadline for submitting applications :
October 28

© For more information, contact the administrative office at 961-4406, 961-4113, or 963-0558

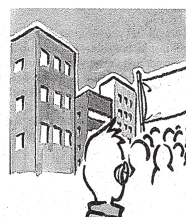


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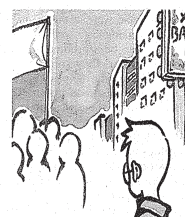
Park Sung-jin/ Cartoonist of The Argus



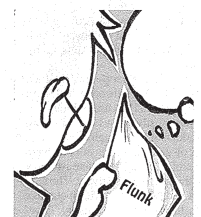
'Solve'



'Solve'



'Unemployment'



'Guess it's too early for me to think about that.'