



Freshmen's First Steps in HUFSS

Imun Campus

Some disorders Appeared

An orientation workshop for a smooth university life of freshmen of Imun campus was held by the General Students Council (GSC) at Preya hotel in Yangyang, Kangwon Province on February 23-25. About 1,500 freshmen and 650 seniors of Imun campus participated in the event. It took six hours for them to reach the place from the departure at 12 p.m. After they arrived, the students checked in and unpacked.

On the first day of the orientation workshop, each college and department prepared their programs for the freshmen. Colleges of Occidental Studies showed a folk dance of Spain as the first event. Colleges of Law, Trade & Economics, Social Sciences also performed the events on their own.

On the second day, Oriental Studies, and Education Colleges had programs for the freshmen but the outdoor program of Colleges of Law was rained out. The central event was held at Yangyang Gymnasium. Then, Kang Sung-sam (IC-94), Kim Min-a (Th-98), the masters of ceremony, led the events without any problem for five hours.

Under the motto of "Let's leap toward the new millennium bearing a hope for victory in our hearts. Freshmen are just new leaders.", various songs and dances, etc. decorated the show. As Cho Kyu-Chul, the president of HUFSS, attended the



Kim Kyeong-pyo/The Argus

The freshmen are laughing in excited actions of the students the orientation workshop by GSC.

performance by himself, students were much impressed. In a greeting celebration for the freshmen, he said, "I wish you a satisfactory and useful workshop.", emphasizing the superiority of HUFSS in global age.

As a part of the invitation performances, Blue Island of Hyehwadong (a singing group) and Kumkang (an opera company) upgraded the level of this event. Then, a congratulatory addresses of famous graduates like Oh Sung-sik (P-79), Jung Eun-a (KE-84), Kim Jong-jin (D-80) etc. were prepared for the freshmen on the screen.

At the end of the workshop, the inauguration of the new representatives of the six colleges, including the GSC president and vice-president, was carried on by showing their talents on merrymaking, which made the ceremony friendly.

In spite of long time, the programs had a specific character. The high mood by participated freshmen was one of that. Nevertheless, this event still made students feel uneasy. The place of workshop was a long way off and each event took so a long time. Moreover, the event progressed in disorder because the staffs had hard time in controlling the students.



Oh Dong-chun/The Argus

Three clubs in Wangsan campus performed a dance for cutting the tuition fee in the main event.

Wangsan Campus

Orientation well Prepared

An orientation workshop for freshmen of the Wangsan campus was held from February 22 to 24 at Bugok Hawaii, Kyungnam province. About 2,300 students including freshmen and undergraduates of Wangsan campus participated in this workshop.

In first day, all students had a introducing

time in each department. And each college had their time which was made up of celebration performances and plays of each departments' speciality. Kim June-hee (S-99), a freshman who participated an orientation workshop said "I enjoyed the college time and was surprised because all programs for freshmen were made and performed by the students. I felt that the freedom and autonomy are the real life of a university this time."

On February 23, the culture school consists of fourteen classes was opened.

Continued on page 3

Punishment on Professors Invalid

On February 7th, the Ministry of Education announced that the disciplinary measure on Seo Jae Myung and 17 professors of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies become invalid for the procedural problem. The Instructor Disciplinary Review Committee said, "The juridical foundation of HUFSS didn't send an explanation about the requisition of disciplinary punishment and guarantee the right for self-justification of the professors. Although, the law guarantee for the professors to defend themselves for a week, this principle was completely ignored."

Concerning this decision, Lee Sang Joon who is the chief of a disciplinary committee said the disciplinary committee expressed their approval for the decision. In addition, he announced the disciplinary committee will be composed and make a thorough investigation by existing procedure. If the professors who are punished for delinquency shows a better attitude, the committee will apply the punishment intact.

He also said, "Some of students raised an objection to the punishment, for example, the students offered a supplication to the Ministry of Education about the professors of the department of philosophy and the department of computer science engineering who were expected to be punished."

Continued on page 4

Architect Kim Swoo-geun



This year is 'The year of Architecture'. When we think Korean construction, we cannot help but think of Kim Swoo-geun who was part of the first

generation of Korea construction. Above is Chamsil Olympic main stadium, he designed.

Related story on page 9

Human Rights Rally For Abolishment of NSL Opens

People took the initiative for the first human right rally for abolishing National Security Law (NSL) and setting free the prisoner of conscience on the 6th of February at 1 o'clock in the Jong-myong park in Seoul.

With armed riot police surrounding, approximately 3,000 people had taken part in. There were various people who works for the social movements and are known for scapegoats of the NSL.

A woman made a speech about the NSL's side-effects for sharing her anxiety and bitterness. She said "National Intelligence Service (NIS) has infringed on my personal life by detecting my house illegally without my consent. After I was released, I was under constant surveillance. The police kept

eyes on me, even though I didn't do any harm".

At a row, Hong Keun-soo, president of Minkwon-kongdaewee (The committee of People's right and liberalization for prisoner of conscience) made a public speech saying that President Kim Dae-jung had forgotten his bitter days, when he was the one who had suffered from the NSL's suppression. And that he is on the verge of losing his fame as a reformer.

Students from about 20 universities, including Korea Univ., Ajou Univ., Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, under the name of Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) took part in this rally. The students gave people papers written 'Withdraw the NSL and set the

prisoner of conscience free.'

In spite of the grave atmosphere stemming from the police, many people had participated, which showed the importance of this rally. Street rally also was continued to the Myungdong Catholic Cathedral while informing the messages to the people, 'withdraw the NSL and emancipate the prisoner of conscience'. The riot police tried to block all the way to the Cathedral.

This rally actually showed people's power toward the current regime. This movement means the first step for withdrawing the NSL in this year. Hence, it is possible that Korea's human rights' condition will improve.

INDEX

3 Interview with Chung Kang-ja, Co-representative of Womenlink

5 Reportage about Reality of NSL

8 20th anniversary of Islamic revolution

10 The concept of Network Marketing

11 Picasso, Donnyon, Doobo

Cub-Reporters Wanted!

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The Argus is the oldest campus English newspaper, established in 1954. It pursues the highest standard of campus journalism and academism. The Argus welcomes enthusiastic freshmen of HUFSS.

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

Tel. Imun campus : 961-4153

Wangsan campus : (0335) 330-4113



CAMPUS

Movement for reduction of tuition fee

Voice to Relieve Students' Burdens

I. Difficult life of the university in present

An inflexible rally of the youth student asking for 'reduce the tuition fee and ensure the right to live of the people' was held at Korea University by a head office of the youth student movement on the 6th of February. There were wills of students to go through their aims in the rally. After the IMF era, students of temporary absence and giving up from school caused by no money stood in a line of 450 thousand odd men. The students leaving school reached 4.79%, two times higher than 1995. Also the transient absence rate had increased to 37% comparing to last year. On abandoning the pursuit of learning and the right of education, the case of temporary absence, leaving school and joining the army appears in succession because of a high tuition fee, boarding charge and text cost.

According to the announcement of National Statistical Office, only 50.3% of a four year university graduate earned jobs by April, 1998. The figure has decreased result of over 11% compared with last year. The whole university society was conversed into the war footing of getting a job. The liberal pursuit of learning disappeared long ago and an extracurricular study for TOEIC, TOEFL and a certificate of qualifications took its position, the student taking lectures of an institute in addition to lectures of a college goes on increasing gradually.

Like this, the IMF era let university society fall into disorder. The guarantee of an education budget, a drop of a burden of education expenses and reduction of the tuition fee will take back university of the lost 'an ivory tower of truth' from this confusion.

II. A movement of the protest

At this point of time universities of the Kyungin district showed a movement of burden reliever for the people under the flag of 'tuition fee reduction and the right to live of the people winning'. They organized 'the head office of the youth student movement' last on January 5th. Among them Wangsan campus of our HUFSS taking the lead of that activity and the people begin to answer such their movement.



A student is showing a placard to the people on the way to Myungdong Catholic Cathedral on February 6th.

Wangsan General Students Council (GSC) insists that 'dues for school supporting association' is not a donation but a compulsive payment fee. The dues must have appropriated and executed by a school supporting association but it was carried out by the President and authorities of university. So they say that students can give the tuition fee except dues for school supporting association with a letter of attorney to GSC and then they deposits this money in a court. After that, it was decided whether it is proper or not.

Wangsan GSC which put up an election pledge had agreements of students for the progress of the future with visiting by calls, sending letters in February. And they will come up to reduction of substantial tuition fee through a legal carry-over reserve fund protests.

Moreover they had and having plans to writing the post of 200 leaders to the President, signature-collecting campaign, putting newspaper advertisements, a coverage demanding to daily papers as a propaganda activities for the people protest activities.

As clear bases of the protest, they say dues for school supporting association and a carry-over reserve funds. A registration fee

payment paper is consisted of schooling fee and dues for school supporting association. But what the dues is a donation of voluntary payment that members of a school supporting association which voluntary parents of students pay. Nevertheless if students not pay this donation which reach to 600,000-800,000, the private-foundation let the students don't register their school.

It was revealed that the most private universities reserving 2000 billion on an inspection data of the National Assembly. While a carry-over reserve funds were restricted legally, such a monstrous fund can not be justified. The university must not have the profits because it is not a company that pursues profits.

III. Against Wangsan GSC

However Imun GSC have a different position from Wangsan GSC about a way of tuition fee reduction. They say that first we must remove unnecessary clauses of a draft budget before such a hard activities and they point out opacity of the estimates and settlement of accounts in appropriation. As the alternative plan, they look up to a Campus Council. A university conference is a organization which have a aim of democratic management to deliberate a

reasonable way of school development and an important policy finally. They say that they can demand an inspection through the conference if suspicion raised about university management.

Against this movement for the dues and carry-over reserve funds, the school side said that Wangsan GSC is wrong. Dues for school supporting association is not a voluntary donation but a part of the tuition fee. Thus it is an expense included when they appropriate the estimates. It was made externally following the system of the national and public university.

IV. For better HUFSS

All of the three sides are in self-assertion. It seems that they do not know other parties. The problem of tuition fee is probably a important concern for students. Nevertheless, Imun GSC did not began to have a concern about tuition fee problems until Wangsan GSC made the public opinion. Also their insistence, and we don't know when their purpose was effected.

Meanwhile, the school side also has problems. If the insister of the school side is right, it is a self-contradiction because the school supporting association was provided on a provision collection. Moreover the association is in name but not in deed.

First the school authorities must give out a public notice for their position clearly if the point of themselves is right. And then they have to ensure the clearness of the estimate and settlement of accounts plan. They also have to extend a scholarship and financing of school expenses, present the plan of the division payment for the students.

In the 2000's March, the prominent foreign colleges will step to this country as our nation had promised to open even in the education field, and then universities of Korea to be damaged is just our university, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies to manage foreign languages and studies. If this current continues, it will egg HUFSS on to collapse

By Lee Sang-yun
Reporter of News Section

Everyone knows that college students are not kids. In Korean, however, it seems as if there are still so many parents who regard the students as children. If they are married or not, the fact that college students are adults never changes who can act according to their thoughts and free wills.

In the early this year, all freshmen in Korea got a mail from Lee Hae-chan, the Minister of Education. The letter says, "Look before you participate in student movement because it may do harm and bring about social confusion". It is hard to understand how the government official can compel the students to follow the policy.

Moreover, the Minister Lee made the students have a prejudices about the student movement. That is to say, he blocked the thoughts of freshmen before they pass careful judgment about the movement by themselves.

After this case happened, each college and mass-media has criticized about his mail. They also said that it was rather a nonsense. In particularly, the General Students Council of Seoul National University expressed their dissatisfaction by holding a rally which blames his behavior on February 21.

In is not a simple accident considering what he had done before he became the Minister of Education. He was known for a activist for the student movement. Looking his brief history, he was put in jail for the case of *Minchonghaknyon* (Youth Student Association for Democracy) for 11 months in 1994. After then, he acted as the president of publishing company Dolbege. In 1980, he was consigned to prison again because of Kim Dae-jung conspiracy of a rebellion case for 2 years and 6 months. He had elected as a member of National Assembly in 1988.

After he entered a political circles, he also conducted the movement. Moreover, Lee was ranked as the first of the members of National Assembly men by

Sisa Journal in both 1989, 1994.

When he was appointed the Minister of Education on March, 1998, people estimated that he is very fresh and excellent statesmen and expected his activity as the Minister of Education. And then, the Minister Lee tried to reform the education, but he doesn't have much succession until now.

Anyway, the fact about 'The reason he turned his back against the student movement and what made him changed' is on the issue. First of all, it is important in that our thoughts are forced by the government. Even the Minister Lee was proved to have a conservative way of thinking.

What freshmen will do in college after they entered depend upon the choice of the students. The Ministry of Education has the duty to support them, making a good education environment. But, in fact,

the Ministry still don't know how to solve the problem about increasing the education budget until now. In this situation that even the essential role has not played well, his behavior has no persuasive power.

Students think that the Ministry should have saved the postage and exert itself to promote education environment. The Ministry and the Minister Lee must know that the college is not in possession of the government. Students, faculties and staffs have the rights which can not be infringed on. If the college is under the Minister Lee, students would rather leave the campus.

The authoritative thought which the government tried to keep off the student movement with nothing but a piece of paper should disappear in 21century at least. And the student hope that the Minister Lee turn back his conviction he had thought in the past and so, he could regain his trust from the students.

By Yoon Se-kyong
Planning Director of The Argus

Pandora's Box

Come Back Home

CAMPUS BRIEFS

The 45th Commencement Ceremony of 2,699 Graduates Opens



Lee Chang-nam / The Argus

The 1998 Commencement Ceremony was held on the parking lot in front of the College of Education building at Imun campus on February 26.

A total of 2,699 graduates (1,514 students from Imun campus and 1,085 from Wangsan campus) received their bachelor's degree, while 357 graduates earned their master's degree and 21 graduates got doctorates.

Physical Examination for Freshmen

There was a physical examination for sanitarness of the freshmen on February 10-12 from 9 p.m. by the Office of Students Affairs.

The freshmen of Imun campus underwent a physical examination at Seoul Sanitary Hospital. The freshmen of Wangsan campus were checked up at Inha Hospital in Sungnam. Seniors in each department prepared the first meeting with freshmen and talked about the life of new campus. The students also presented an application form for the student's identification card. But the students who attended were not many.

Entrance Ceremony to be Held

An entrance ceremony for freshmen in 1999 will be held on March 2.

As that of last year, the ceremony of Imun campus will be in the morning and that of Wangsan campus will be in the afternoon. In the Wangsan campus, the entrance ceremony will be held at the open theater.

'99 Registration, Lower Competition

The 1999 registration of freshmen was completed on February 26. The competition rate of admission was the lowest in the past three years.

In registration, a total of 11,459 students (5,495 students to Imun campus and 5,964 to Wangsan campus) applied. Department of English has the highest competition rate, 7.97% in Imun and division of Electronic & Control Engineering's rate showed record figure of 7.02% in Wangsan.

Especially, the rate of Law department deaws higher than ever. A school official said this rate reflected the successful applicants in the test of administration of justice of the college of Law.

In admission, The competition rate of the sophomore of English department ranked the first in Imun, 35.66%. And the College of Economics & Trade in Wangsan campus was put on the highest, 12.33% because 148 students desired.

In the part which drafted students who have ability in foreign language, the rate marked record low 0.34% including Imun and Wangsan. It is rather unsatisfactory result on HUFSS.

Imun Campus	General(%)	Sophomore	Junior	Wangsan Campus	General(%)	Sophomore	Junior
English	7.97	35.66	26.48	English	3.16	5.50	6.50
French	3.84	12.46	6.04	French	2.37	6.00	4.50
German	3.87	12.81	6.00	German	2.08	10.00	4.13
Russian	4.94	12.33	6.24	Russian	2.49	6.00	4.83
Spanish	4.63	14.30	5.38	Spanish	2.39		4.80
Italian	3.66	13.0		Protuguese	2.68		5.50
Portuguese	3.34			Italian	3.06		3.00
Dutch	2.92			Polish	2.77		
Scandinavian Language	2.96			Romanian	4.17		
Chinese	4.37	18.57	15.00	Czech	3.17		
Japanese	5.44	23.60	15.18	Hungarian	2.82		2.50
Malay-Indonesian	3.84			Yugoslavian	2.92		
Arabic	2.83			Chinese	4.20	9.00	
Thai	3.24			Japanese	4.87		5.00
Vietnamese	2.69			Arabic	3.00		
Hindi	3.03			Malay-Indonesian	3.07		4.50
Turkish	3.82			Thai	2.77		
Persian	5.03			African Language	2.35		
College of Social Sciences	4.32	24.25		Hindi	2.36		
Law	5.94	20.91	15.22	College of Humanities	3.73		
College of Trade & Economics	3.39			College of Economics & Trade	3.25	12.33	
English Education	4.36			Division of Math. & Statistics	3.43		
French Education	3.37			Division of Physics & Chemistry	4.57	6.54	
German Education	4.50			Division of Envir. & Micro Biology	7.02	9.50	
Korean Education	4.52			Division of Computer & Info. Comm.	4.30	8.43	
				Division of Electronic & Control Eng.	3.96	6.35	
				Industrial Engineering	4.50		7.41

Continued from page 1

It was held under the auspices of many clubs of Wangsan campus. Because there were not enough advertisements, freshmen mostly attended to well known classes. After considering three classes, the participants had to attend only one class, for the GSC intended to prevent them from flocking to a specific class. There, however, was not enough time to learn and some freshmen could not participate the class they wanted.

The main event which was prepared by the GSC was held on the second day of the program, February 23, at the Grand Auditorium of Bugok Hawaii hotel. All participants attended the performance till the following day. In the opening stage, a movie for the reduction of tuition fee was screened by the GSC. After watching the movie, the main event was presided over by Park Ae-ri (Th-96), the president of the College of

Asian and African student council.

The highlight of main event was songs and dance by Saejundan (A choregraphy group consists of who prepared the orientation workshop by themselves). They expressed their pleasure that they are now a part of HUFSS through performances. Also there were many performances by cheering party, Outsider (rock band group in HUFSS), *Halteo* (Korea traditional fencing group), *Haemuri* (singing group) and so on.

The main event ended with introducing the new heads of the 7 colleges, General Coed Council, Living Cooperation Union, the Club Union and Press Council.

Shin Dong-hun (Hu-93), the president of GSC said "We tried to implant the mater consciousness to freshmen in this workshop and we will solve a problem of tuition cut with freshmen. This orientation is the start of struggle."

In this orientation, there were some

problems about the kind of meals and long distance. Also, many participants indicated that there was waste of long time between programs.

-CORRECTIONS-

There were some mistakes in last month's issue. The Argus wants to correct them. In International Section, last issue of 'Indepth' made some mistakes. In head, the words 'failure' was misspelled as 'faliure'.

And, there is mistake in by-line. The name of the writer is 'Bernhard Selliger', not 'Bernhard Seliger'.

In Theory & Critique Section, the caption of was also misspelled. The Argus corrects 'faiulre' as 'faiure'.

The Argus feels sorry for the misreport and apologizes to the readers.

HUFSS Won Bid

European Union (EU) looked for an education organization which can teach "Executive Training Program (ETP) for EU enterprises, who want to open a business in Korea, to adapt themselves to new circumstances."

Making a new consortium, HUFSS participated in the bid, winning the contract. In this project, the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the European Chamber of Commerce in Korea went along with HUFSS, but some local colleges such as Seoul National University, Korea University and Ewha Womans University failed the bid.

In addition to increasing financial profits and setting a new position, winning ETP has its value in that HUFSS achieved a solid foundation as an especial education body for teaching Korean and Korean studies.



"A little more patience and everything will be over!"
— President Kim Dae-jung at meeting broadcast on Korean national television.

Kim Kyeong-pyo/The Argus

Campus Scope / Kyungwon Univ.

Struggle to Be Continued



Kim Su-ji

The university plays various roles in the society. It provides a place to research and creates an unique college culture. It also contributes to the society in many ways. Like this, the university takes a very important position in the society. But it also has irrationalities and corruptions like the society.

Our school is not an exception. Since July 3 when Choi Won-young, former director of the school board, embezzled 21.8 billion won out of whole school has suffered consecutive complications, putting aside regular curriculums.

But finally, as the Ministry of Education admitted the reshuffle of the school board members on December 7, the two school, Kyungwon University and Kyungwon

Junior College, have been sold to Gachon Juridical Foundation, which will compensate for usurped 21.8 billion won and take over about 70 billion won debt. And as a result, Gil ya lee, director of the Gil Medical Foundation and Ga-chon Juridical Foundation, will be inaugurated as the 5th director of Kyungwon School Foundation.

In the meantime, 'Inchon Gachon Foundation wanted Kyungwon. However, fellow students have fighting against Gachon Juridical Foundation because they thought it made Kyungwon through none manifest contract with Choi and therefore it made qualified for making Kyungwon a democratic school.

At first, students were not very concerned with this case. But now things are changed. Students show much interests and anxieties about it because it was known that Gachon Juridical Foundation wanted Kyungwon.

Emergency counter-plan committee made a protest visit to the National Assembly, Ministry of Education, Prosecutors Office, Songnam City Hall, and Gil Hospital in addition to the mass rally within the campus and two times of lesson strikes.

And Songnam citizen, professors, staffs of school, and Kyungwon

Alumni Association also aroused Kyungwon problem into public opinion though newspaper advertisement. Long time has been passed since Kyungwon problem occurred but students are still fighting for democratic trustee council election and management.

Kyungwon made the inspection of the National Assembly as well as of the Ministry of Education available through the fight for the last four months and formed tuition managing agency in which students were permitted to participate.

It is the result of this fight that the transfer of Kyungwon to Gachon Juridical Foundation is put into dilemma because our problem was perceived as a big trouble through the inspection of the National Assembly of October 31.

Yang Jung-dong, the vice-president of General Students Council (GSC) said "It is students' power that achieved all of this." However, there are many difficulties and problems in the fight for the democratic operation of Kyungwon and the realization of Public education.

First, in some college, department representatives of students showed negative attitudes and also there were some conflicts of opinions among students. Students did not take part in

the fight systematically and there were a lot of students who were ignorant about the reason of opposition to Gachon Juridical Foundation and Kyungwon situation. Two times of strikes proceeded in spite of students low fight situation were also unreasonable. All this comes from hazardous plan and irresponsible attitude of GSC and emergency counter-plan committee.

In the end, Gachon Juridical Foundation became our new one despite anti-Gachon Juridical Foundation struggle. It is anticipated that a lot of things will continue and democratization of the Kyungwon will be going on.

Anyhow, school corruption and irrationalities should be gotten rid of from the school and the new foundation should make efforts with the main leading parts of the school - the students, faculty and administrative staffs of the school - to make the Kyungwon prepared for the 21st century.

The writer is a sophomore of Industrial Design Dept. of Kyungwon Univ.

Translation Center to Be Launched

International Translation Center (tentatively named) will be inaugurated this month. The council of juridical foundation passed the plan to establish the center last December. The center will be constructed at Jagok-dong where the foundation of HUFs is being subsidized by the government.

And it will also take a subsidy for

management of the center from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture. The budget will be prepared through cooperating with The Korean Culture and Art Foundation. The center will work and research on translation which will especially focus on translating Korean literature into English.

The center takes aim at challenging

to the Nobel prize for literature through translating the Korean classics and contemporary literatures into foreign languages. Reverse, it will translate foreign cultural science, social science and natural science books into Korean. The center is expected to promote active exchanges with many countries in the academic sphere.

Reporter's Note

Whom Do Staffs Work for?

"Can I get some materials for the article?" "No, I am not the responsible person in charge of the affair." or "It is lunch time, call on me later."

While gathering news, most staffs in the school reacted like this. Moreover, some officials talked impolitely to students who asked something on education.

Most public officials try to show kindness to the citizens nowadays. Forced execution of regulations controlled their act. If any citizen feels unpleasant, the official shall be punished severely. In the newspapers, this kind of news often made an issue. The officers, however, in the university still do not follow the social tendency. The visitors meet the officials for the first time in school.

In other words, the action of officers in school easily exert a bad or good influence upon impression of the school.

Although the way the officials treat the visitors affects the image of the campus, those attitude are hard to change. Moreover the university is one of the most important place which has brought the cultural

exchanges between the East and the West. Foreign students who visit Korea for the first time will be impressed about Korea with the officers' action. But, in this situation, the visiting of foreign students on Korea will remain as a displeased remembrance.

To give a good impression of the school, first of all, it needs upgrading the quality of services in school. We should know even a kind act means an ability. Thus, concrete educations and lectures is responsible to develop officers' abilities. Regulations which have compelling force on education also could be arranged and the concrete provision for punishment has to be formulated in school regulations as soon as possible.

In addition, speaking knowledge of foreign languages can excite a good influence upon impression of the university. Officials in university need to prove their faculty of speaking, reading and writing of foreign language as a nongovernmental diplomat.

It is required for students to keep watching over officers' behaviors.

What is important is for them to aware of their deficiencies. Constant efforts to keep an eye on the officials' behaviors bring improvement on campus life.

By Kim Jin-young
Reporter of News Section

Continued from page 1

The committee, however, expressed their opinions that the movement of the students will never be reflected in the disciplinary action because the punishment is based on truth.

On the contrary, General Student Council of Wangsan shows an opposite attitude.

They said that there were victims in the course of taking a disciplinary measure, adding that this judgment is a compensation for them. The chief of GSC said, the disciplinary committee of HUFs should examine the fault of the professors and be careful of harmful results toward professors of good faith.

Reunification Flower Blooms Again

The government announced to reinstate Im Soo-kyong (F-89) to her lost privileges by the measure of a special amnesty and reinstatement of rights. She was rehabilitated with seventeen long-term prisoners.

She was arrested after going to Pyongyang to attend the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, as a representative of *Chondaehyop* (National Council of Student Representative) last August 15, 1989, when she was a senior.

After returning home through Panmunjom, Im was taken by the police for violating the National Security Law. She has been in prison for three years and four months.

At present, Im is concentrating in her studies and now preparing for the doctor's degree after graduating Graduate School of Sogang University in peace. But she has not been accepted by any university yet.

Bulletin Board

1. Personnel appointments

The name of appointment	Name
· The chief of Graduate School of Global Management	Lee Chong-yoon
· The chief of Graduate School of Management Information Science	Chung Yoon
· The chief of Graduate School of Policy Science	Roh Myung-joon
· The chief of Graduate School of International Area Studies	Kim Sung-jin
· The president of College of Humanities	Lee Ki-sang
· The president of College of Natural Science	Lee Sook-ja
· Other 24 professors has been appointed.	

2. The revision of school regulations

- The opportunity to present of graduation thesis and graduation examination is escalated.
-During the last semester before graduation and a semester before the last semester, it is possible to present graduation thesis and take a graduation exam.
- Public service activities are admitted as credits.
-Since the first semester of 1999
- The top limit credit of retaking course is B+
-Since the first semester of 1999
- Plural majors system is modified.
- The second major system is modified.
-Since the first semester of 1999
- Rate of the closed lecture is modified.
- Fee of popular lecture fixed.

3. Retirement under the age limit

- The professor of College of Education: Lim Jin-kwon
- The professor of Political Science and Diplomacy Dept.: Ryu Jung-ryul
- The professor of Arabic Dept.: Kim young-sun

Here, there are people who received the Noble Peace Prize

We seek people who keep human's freedom with Amnesty International

1. What is Amnesty International?

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

2. What does Amnesty do?

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Reporting the life of Youngnam Committee

Political Prisoners Suffering from NSL

I. The infringement of human rights
 The sixth day of February, some families of Youngnam Committee have struggled for the release of the prisoners of conscience in Myungdong Catholic Cathedral since they came up to Seoul on the 4th. The name Youngnam Committee was intentionally made by the police, that is, the police made up to oppress the laborers (who participated in the labor movement) of Pusan and Ulsan. At night, they were talking about the truth of Youngnam Committee with the director of National Federation. They discussed with him how we could inform the people of the truth of this case. He emphasized that they need to obtain various kinds of evidence to contradict the statements of the police. Moreover, they said that Kim's regime is infringing on personal rights as ever.

When Kim Dae-jung was in the opposition party, he made a fight to gain a real democracy. In the end, he couldn't throw off the yoke of political prisoners. Though he had insisted that he would abolish National Security Law (NSL), when he was elected President in 1997, he denied having said so. He held the same idea with the former President Kim Young-sam. The former President Kim Young-sam insisted that he need to maintain NSL after he won President in 1992. That is to say, Kim's regime was repeating such a conduct like the former regime.

Until now, the present government has arrested more than 300 people for NSL. It

increased 4.6 times in arresting political prisoners compared with the early years of the former regime. Moreover, the present regime seized labor leaders for NSL to oppress labor movement. A typical example is the case of Youngnam Committee. This event happened because the police made up to suppress labor movement intentionally. Accordingly, they claimed their innocence and then asserted injustice of NSL. The police, however, are making every effort to restrain labor leaders.

In this situation, The Argus met some families of Youngnam Committee in Myungdong Catholic Cathedral, which intended to message reality of political prisoners.

II. The reality of political prisoners

The father of Lee Eun-mi was suffering from diabetes mellitus for 13 years. To make matters worse, he has been drinking heavily since the occurrence happened. He said that he couldn't sleep without drinking. Three members of his family were arrested for violating NSL in accordance with this case. At present, his daughter, Lee Eun-mi is ill with hernia of an intervertebral disk of waist. However, it is difficult for her to overcome this sickness because she cannot undergo a cure easily. It is natural that her father is worrying over her health every day.

Another anxiety is that her four-year-old daughter is under the charge of Children's House of Sunshine for she cannot take care of her daughter. Her father said with bitter grief, "In our society, immoral behaviors are still committed. How on earth can the police do such a thing? We have no choice but to think of this case as the police made up to repress labor movements intentionally. It is sure unjust of this police to arrest labor leaders without obvious evidence." Also, her father is worrying whether the young child will know her mother afterwards or not.

This is not the only case. Park Kyung-soon, who worked as a representative at 'Evergreen Bookstore,' and Kim Yi-kyung, his wife, come under the matter. They are placed under restraint in jail, which made their ten-year-old son raised by other people. These children are living day by day without knowing why they are separated from their families. Park Kyung-soon (41) is suffering from cirrhosis of the liver. However, he is slightly better. It is because a herb doctor treats him with acupuncture twice a week. Some families of Youngnam Committee are yet worrying about his sudden health danger. In Myungdong Catholic Cathedral, however, they always don't lose their smile in spite of this hard situation. All of them said that they don't have a hard trouble if they think of the circumstance of those who are confined in prison.



Students asking for 'abolition of NSL and release of political prisoners' at Seoul Station on February 21.

III. Contradictions of NSL

Kim Sam-seok, who was imprisoned from 1993 to 1997 under the suspicion of being a spy, argued for abolishing NSL. Now, Kim Sam-seok serves as a member of the permanent committee at the committee of People's right and liberalization for prisoner conscience. He said that guarantee of human rights couldn't exist without guarantee of unification movement of people. The NSL has four contradictions.

First, the present unification policy is incompatible with NSL. In 1998, Jeong Joo-young, the honorary president of Hyundai Group, visited North Korea with herd of cattle by way of P'anmunjon. In addition, he made a project of pleasure boat for Kungangsan sightseeing. He recognized North Korea as a main body of unification and the project had the support of the people. Nevertheless, if the things apply to NSL, they can't escape from the 7th Article of the law.

Secondly, liberty-democracy rights of Chapter 2 of Constitution of the Republic of Korea cannot meet with NSL. It proves through 'All people have the liberty of conscience', its 19th Article of Chapter 2. Recently, the lawyers said that they need to require the basic argument for knowledge whether the NSL can match with the principle of liberty-democracy or not.

Thirdly, the arrested person according to the 3rd Article of NSL, 'spy crime', is only 1.2% of all after 1987. In addition, most of spy events were made up on political purpose. The so-called Youngnam Committee case proves this. Families

Movement Council for Practice of Democracy announced that about 100 people out of 200 spies were made up for NSL, in December, 1989.

Last, we need to observe domestic and international public opinions. A few years ago, America recommended our government to revise or abolish of the NSL. International organizations concerned with human rights, including U.N. Human Rights Committee, also advised our government to abolish the NSL. The judiciary lately turned down the petition of victims against NSL because of insufficiency of evidence, which brought about the problem of this law again. Moreover, some opinion poll institutes proved that people wanted NSL to be abolished.

The NSL with these contradictions is losing its raison d'etre value. In less than one year, 21C comes in our lives. In this situation, we need to understand what the NSL does as a means to suppress the liberty of labor movements, and that of organizing labor unions. It was proved by the speech of the present regime. In September, 1998, Kim's regime announced that we need the NSL because of the economic crisis. This speech implies that the NSL exists to suppress labor movement.

Accordingly, we hope that the present regime will not infringe the freedom of expression and conscience any more.

By Kim Kyeong-pyo
 Associate Editor of National Section

Interview with Kim Sam-seok

Reporter : Would you please tell us about the life after the release from prison?

Kim : I am suffering from Security Inspection Law (SIL) for public security. It is an obvious infringement of human rights. At present, about 6,100 political prisoners are troubled with SIL.

R : What do you think about human rights of the present regime?

K : I think that the Kim's regime cannot gain high scores in relation to the policy of human rights. It was proved owing to the oppression of student movements. Since the launching of Kim Dae-jung's government, three or four students have been arrested almost everyday. Now, the number of arrested students is over 300.

The President would know the woes of social movement for people because he had experienced the case of the opposition party in the past. Unfortunately, he misused them. He is applying a theory of mutuality, which is that if government requires the written promises abided by the rules and regulations of Korea, political prisoners can escape from prison.

R : What kind of activity are you doing now?

K : I am always working for the guarantee of natural rights of people. Last



Kim Kyeong-pyo/The Argus

year, the government required political prisoners to write the written promises abided by the rules and regulations of Korea. It is only another infringement of freedom of consciences. Accordingly, I insisted the injustice of the new system. Nowadays, I make a concrete project like movements for abolishing NSL. I will also make an educational plan sooner or later to establish a human rights school.

R : What do you expect about the hope for human rights policy?

K : Most of all, a unification movement for people is most necessary. Sooner or later, the present regime will substitute a new act on the 'defense of the democratic order' for NSL. We must make efforts to obstruct the substitutional legislation. Before this, we need to understand the essence of the new act.



Kim Kyeong-pyo/The Argus

The father of Lee Eun-mi, with families of Youngnam Committee, protesting against the riot police at the first human rights rally on February 6. He said that the street rally should not be blocked by the police.

Media Reading

Power Mirrored in Local Media

Journalism, generally known for its unique role and particularity, is a western concept that American and European journalists have become accustomed specializing in; but this is not true of the Korean journalist because of the press's short history and immaturity. Accordingly, Korean journalists haven't been able to report on the nation's situation in as fair and unbiased a manner as they should. For instance, there was a lot of absurd reporting during the military regime of Chen Doo-hwan. In those days, the Kwang-ju democratic defiance actually became distorted by most of the press lest they should lose their power to manage the press itself.

In light of this, the press has been dominated by power politics heavily influencing its determination of what legitimate and just reporting is. This also has come into effect through subordination financially and politically to both capitalists and senseless politicians.

What do you think of this reality? People want to spot their daily lives, but as people acknowledge, seeing our political and economic condition, neither the real nor our ideal future actually shows any possibility of being enhanced. As likely as not, people day by day watch TV, and read magazines and newspapers. Among these, what now attracts personal insight towards social and economic points of view is the newspaper, specifically the local newspaper, that has existed as a region-oriented spokesman to make known each local region's situation in detail.

Local newspapers should have a grave duty to freeze out Korea's primary regionalism which has been used as a toy and ideological tool by the super-class. Disappointed by our expectation, as likely as not, this principle hasn't been well observed according to an analysis of the recent political terrain led by the coalition party.

As an example of this, during a speech by Park Ji-won, a spokesman of the President, expressing a tough stance toward the Yeung-nam region's newspapers, Park angrily said, "Why does the Yeung-nam province press get on the wrong side of all the current government's policies?" A moment later, an unexpected happening came about in the press conference room. A reporter from Yeung-nam Il-bo asked, "Who would say, are you able to prove it to be true, what you are saying?"

After receiving this unexpected question, spokesman Park, quits his public speech. Although this came to a halt as an episode, through this, we can see how deeply regionalism is rooted into people's consciousness, even down to the politicians who should keep justice.

Moreover, and more seriously, regionalism is mirrored in local headlines—such as "Ho-nam region active, Yeung-nam dying", "Yeung-nam remains paralyzed and undeveloped," and "We made a mistake in the 15th president election"—which have appeared in the Taegu Ilbo and Yeung-nam Ilbo.

Furthermore, in opposition to these criticisms, the Ho-nam region's newspapers stood against those of Mu-deung and Kwang-ju Ilbo. That is, they presented an outraged and revengeful response to the Yeung-nam region newspapers' speaking ill of them in headlines such as, "Who can say Ho-nam is in progress?" and "Economy hearing should under no circumstances be a kind of event," and adding to this headline, "Just making excuses for relieving the victims' trouble and momentarily repenting those accused on the alleged of economic failure." In response to this, the Yeung-nam press mainly indicates cynically: "Parliamentary hearings are not a perfect one by half," attaching the comment: "The unstable situation the coalition party gets through now draws dark an unpromising prospect whether spontaneous compromise can make it possible to adopt the parliamentary cabinet system or not."

As you see, the local press has its own part and duty that the central press can't fulfill; however, the reality is that local presses seem to forget something: the press should keep a fair eye on various social issues regardless of political contending and regional discrimination. Now, suffering the reality that local presses must get through their financial and economic difficulties, the local press may well carry its weight by being more fair and putting itself in the position of the Watch Dog. Local reporters also must have sharp insight to get the jump on the other reporters about good items, plus they must have a nationwide sight in seeing some issues. This is good advice also for central press reporters and university press reporters alike.

By Lee Chang-nam
 Associate Editor of National Section

Using Hangeul with Chinese Character

Pros. Use its Supporting Means

Why we should use Korean and Chinese together?

Because of government's new policy, people are interested in using Korean and Chinese Character together. First of all, I think this debate is very useful and I confirm that such a benefit is large, if some problems are solved. Why should we use Korean and Chinese character together?

First, Korean language has lots of words from Chinese letters. But because those kind of words have Characters, same sound but other meaning, some people who don't have knowledge about Chinese Characters may misunderstand the content. So new government's policy is the solution of this problem.

Second, including Korea, East Asia is dominated by Confucianism. And nowadays the world leans toward economic and culture block. So, to use Korean and Chinese Character together and to expand Chinese-letter education is useful to bind East Asia and to promote joint benefits. Therefore we can move on to the center of the world. We can realize the necessity of its education seeing that even North Korea-they used only Korean has begun to educate Chinese Character again.

Third, it will be economically helpful to use Chinese Character together on the road signals. Three fourths of foreign tourists are the people who live in the Confucianism culture area. Until now all of our road signals used Korean and English only for less than one fourth of foreign tourists. If we use Chinese Character on the road signals, they can easily remember our country and more people will come to Korea.

Last, the most important reason is to

improve Korean itself. We should have a correct understanding that Chinese-Character education is not only to teach foreign language but to educate Korean as a mother language. If according to our needs we could use Chinese Character with excellent Korean, we will be able to realize our idea of using letters. And it will be a great part of prosperity of our own culture.

As mentioned above, it doesn't harm us to use Chinese Character with Korean, if we solve the problems very well, it will be beneficial to our life. Chinese Character is not a foreign language but a supporting means.

By Jin Yoon-sang
 Junior of Trade Dept.



Cons. Hangeul Represents Our Culture

Pros and cons about the usage in combination with Hangeul and Chinese is the nowadays headache in not only academic world but also administrative affairs. Is it truly right to give equal treatment for two languages, Hangeul and Chinese?

The Hangeul has a long history. But since invented in 1445, the Hangeul has been treated contemptuously by just us. And except a minority of linguistics, we haven't developed the superiority of it. After all the pace of cultural growth is very slow, so Korea still falls behind the advanced countries in some respects. The end of the 20th century, we don't get out of machine civilization, either.

With Chinese conventional methods, our culture steps backward as time goes by. So

far we can't understand vertical newspapers and name cards which are full of the Chinese language. Due to thoughtless use of the Chinese and foreign words, the Hangeul has been gradually shriveled. Though we have native, nice and great our alphabet, our language, the reason that people overissue or mix the Chinese language is the result that they don't free them from the toadyism.

For example, a long time ago, the word "Karam" disappeared and the word "Kang (River)" was widely used, or acted as a host. Besides technically scientific words are used as they stand, instead of being refined in the Korean language.

On account of the upper reasons, there is no choice but to have the stratum of language. The conquerable process of the stratum subject is to use our native language, Hangeul as much as possible.

The situation of the world changes into, what is called, "cultural age" after the third wave, information age. So to speak, a nation that has strong culture survives and dominates the world. By the way, a language mostly represents a culture. To hold the language is to protect the culture, to defend the country. The exclusive use of Hangeul is a shortcut for Millennium.

A fact that we Koreans don't know the superiority of the Korean language all the world envies makes my heart hurt.

By Kim Kyung-hoi
 Sophomore of Korean Education Dept.

With regard to youth unemployment

Move for Survival Takes Pains to Graduate

Interview with Cho Young-kwen, official head of the movement on youth unemployment



the working hour needs to be reduced for giving more working opportunities to the graduates.

R : What's the purpose of the special law?

C : In our side, we need an organization to support our activities legally, so the nationwide student special committee made it for getting a certain guarantee for the graduates.

R : What do you think about some negative rumors that the student field may manipulate this jobless movement as a demagogue toward the people?

C : Actually, I couldn't understand such rumors but in the process of the movement we should have reflected more opinions from various channels.

R : Would you give a message to the whole university students?

C : This youth unemployment is a problem of ourselves. Please think about this once more and you will find out what we should do and prepare for the near future.

Reporter : What makes you initiate the movement on youth unemployment?

Cho : Above all, we are well aware of the recent situation of Korea. The number of jobless workers is increasing enormously. On the basis of this, we came to find what we should do for ourselves as to the youth unemployment.

R : What's the solution about the youth unemployment?

C : An outstanding point is that the government must increase various flexible resolutions. Among them, for example,

I. Introduction

University students may spend their times on studying, commuting between home and school, doing cultural life and amusement for cooling stress. This usual life cycle sometimes makes it hard for them to recognize what the social reality wants from them. There is an example which illustrates their situations more realistically. A woman who is to graduate a few weeks later was taking every step for getting a job. However, she has been in deep agony because she couldn't get a job even if she has a good command of English (her TOEIC score is 950). Moreover, she is good at surfing the net—exploring creatively in the cyber space, making web-sites very skillfully and designing with the graphic program, Photoshop.

Do you find out what Korea does to the youth unemployment? Someday, you might find yourself to be homeless or socially useless beings who cannot produce but consume. It is probable that the case of the above mentioned woman applies to most of the university students after finishing university days. Many people who make great efforts for getting a job might face the same experience.

Considering the current social aspect, many university graduates and laborers might be put in the jeopardy of being jobless by the government's reckless restructuring and unprepared policies.

II. Main Body

What the government is doing to prevent many university graduates from being jobless as soon as they finish school is just to announce several temporary alternatives such as increasing intern workers and public working businesses by supplying the grant endorsed by the government. These two systems aren't suitable for the highly-educated intelligent class.

There is no guarantee of their being regular workers when university graduates apply for company because the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) is processing with reviving steps so that about 30 conglomerates will shut their doors for cutting the ineffectiveness and other uselessly invested subsidiaries to survive in the age of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In this situation, the government says: "We are doing our best for invigorating graduates' distressing reality. We take every possible measures to relieve it to some extent. Why do they amplify their voice strikingly and belligerently making other fields unstable? We urge them to take it easy and follow the government's guideline." Logically, the government's position is understandable in some respect. Their logic, however, seems to be weak for persuading many graduates to put up with this severe reality and wait for some good days without any due date of economic difficulties.

The student field now needs to raise their voice requesting their survival right from the government that has to protect people and

help them make a good living.

The student field has made the 'Chen-hak-tuk-wu', implying a nationwide student special committee where they control and deal with the ad hoc law that contains core contents on employment guarantee by doing various campaigns. They propose that many universities hold public culture ceremonies for the effect of feeling the gravity of the youth's unemployment. On the street, they are doing a signature collecting campaign for obtaining consent to this movement against the youth unemployment from the public.

Let's compare the Korean policies with those of other nations. In England, France and Spain, there are many good aspects. The Korean government should change and strengthen its current policies and strategies for drawing a promising future of Korea by adopting these nations' future-oriented policies.

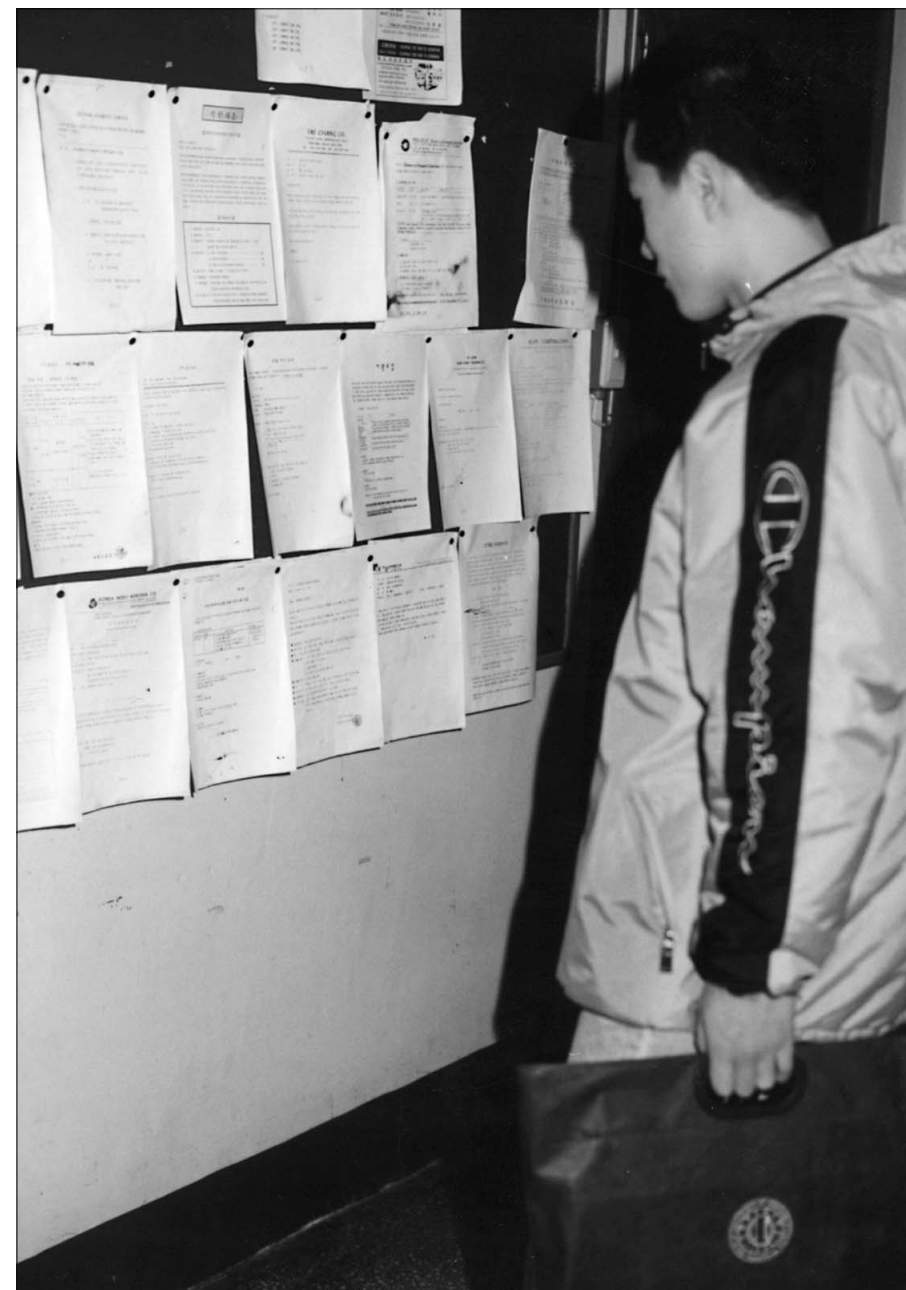
First of all, England has adopted a new paradigm on the unemployment, so this throws many good aspects to the Korea's youth unemployment problems. In England, the ministries of Education and Labor are joining together for getting high proficiency with local communities, enterprises and universities. This system got to give birth to the Training and Enterprise Council (TEC). TEC has special programs for poor students and under-educated students as meeting society's demanding. Another noteworthy part is to operate on making a one-stop system, a system of synthesizing services, called "Job-Center." Job-Centers have 1,150 offices and 40,000 workers. This man-to-man organization deals with the job-seeking information between people and enterprises. Furthermore, the Toni-Blair regime is on the point of establishing a life-long education system at home and abroad. In relation to the youth unemployment, most of the European countries tend to put great emphasis on part time jobs and public working services.

The dual system also properly operates to advise job seeking students and direct their studying courses for the sake of lowering the unemployment rate of the youth. More crucial is that France and Spain have a relatively high unemployment rate (over 40%), but they get started on the contract, part time and non-regular work because the welfare system of these nations has the power over the legislature to guarantee the graduates jobs. These nations endorse the youth's life safety-net in the name of the federal or governmental law and other publicized policies.

There are various aspects which Korea can learn from these nations' policies with regard to the youth unemployment.

First of all, it is necessary for Korea to increase part time and irregular job opportunities for drawing more working place. This is in some sense naturally connected with increasing government's intern workers. Correspondingly, it is in contrast with Korea's reality where there is no safety for the graduates to have the job education process.

Second, in European countries, the policy



A graduate is looking at the bulletin board of job information.

Lee Chang-nam / The Argus

for unemployment is particularly concerned with the middle or high school problem students and there is no policy for the university graduates. This differs from Korea's current system fundamentally.

Third, the alternatives for the youth's unemployment that centered on the graduates should start from enlarging the public working business. These works are developing the guide book for the culture tour, environmental movement by NGO's business and social welfare business.

Fourth, it is probable to encourage early retirement while increasing work places for the unemployed.

Fifth, the government has to begin upgrading the job safety-net for the graduates. Finally, deriving from lowering the rising level of salary towards the youth's class, so the government should enlighten this problem's seriousness and increase job-seeking opportunity.

III. Conclusion

The word 'youth unemployment', though it doesn't affect us seriously for the time being, might disturb us someday in near

future. This is not a personal problem but the one that all university students should worry about and makes them united in demanding guarantee of employment. In a clear sense, this concludes that the youth unemployment is inevitable and socially a structural limit that has made the capitalistic society paralyze and malfunction in all the ways of production and consumption. So the ultimate victims are general people and students who are deprived of their jobs.

In light of this, the students should fight against the power to achieve their goal for the better society and life. The university students should not look over any absurd reality in our society. In this nutshell, the students field can take a momentous and equilibrium position when they deal with the government concerning welfare and life guarantee. The youth unemployment is not a personal issue but one concerned with the whole people.

By Lee Chang-nam

Associate Editor of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Lawsuit, Sound Way for Progress

The judges are busy nowadays. A daughter files a suit against her father for physical abuse, students accuse teachers of assault, and aged women want to get a divorce. Since the law on Domestic Violence went into effect last year, the physical offender, though a head of the family, can be subjected to probation and separated from the victims.

The police, while they are on their duties, may as well be extra careful before they check up on passers-by. Feeling uncomfortable with the random check, a student who majored in law won a lawsuit against the authoritative regime of the state.

The series of above-mentioned social changes reflect the current situation in Korean society and give rise to various voices. Some, including leading daily newspapers, say that these changes are the side-effect of self-consciousness and the collapse of the family. Others criticize student litigants for being negligent in their studies and the daughter who accused her father for having bad drinking habits. After years of hard struggle, the court dismissed the woman's divorce petition on the grounds that she must follow the principles she agreed to keep when she married. At this juncture, many people shout about the importance of home education and the family system.

A Confucian-oriented society, Korea has valued the role of kings, fathers and teachers above anything else. They were the only determiners, making a ruling ideology. Regardless of public offices, private companies and schools, Korean patriarchy was so mighty a principle that just imaging different thoughts was next to impossible. In the Chosun dynasty, the king had the right to kill the whole family even for a trivial reason, but those criminals bowed on their knees even before they took the poison. Fathers chose who would marry their offspring, and the punishments dealt by teachers were defined as love by their students. No one dared to challenge the system. Domestic violence was natural and considered rather a private matter.

The "IMF era" has changed many things. Asian value, for example, represented by Confucian ideology and old practices are losing their ground as democratic minds prevail. Those who once possessed economic well-being have lost their bread, which makes the suffering open their mouths in protest. Winds of change blow straight, just as when spring comes, the ice melts away.

In fact, the changes that many criticize are not a crisis but an opportunity. They also can be a chance to correct the ancient regime, opening a new chapter for talks. After the domestic violence law was strengthened, Professor Kim Jae-young, Department of Social Welfare in Yonsei University, conducted an interesting survey. The report shows 65 percent of adults who experienced parental punishments pass the habit to their children and take it for granted. Moreover, one third of the group was found to practice violence with their friends. Is it going to far to interpret these results as meaning that domestic force is magnified when more power for these abused children means more violence?

Both the 70-year-old lady who wanted a divorce and the 8-year-old boy known for accusing his father of habitual violence, didn't mean to confuse the society. She only cherished her remaining life which the court made light of, and he couldn't bear seeing his mother beaten in front of his face. However it is unusual that an old man and his wife get divorced after decades of marriage, no one can teach them how. If anyone doesn't want to marry whom he/she hates, ordering the irreconcilable two to live together infringes on their right to be happy. This, as the Constitution of the Republic of Korea stipulates, is also a form of violence.

Perhaps the above-mentioned victims will have a hard time in their lives. But, what has been the result? Though angry, people started to talk about the "twilight divorce" and have had the chance to think before using ultimate methods.

As no one calls the silence in the jail peace, a low divorce rate can't be proof of a happy family. Let's encourage lawsuits. If the various rulers make light of people, the majority is supposed to express their power. No matter what kind of violence the authorities practice, if the victims don't complain about their sins and what harm they do, nobody can put an end to it. These processes, if not the best way, are bringing true peace to our social system and are already ongoing.

Chances are higher than ever for the issue to be discussed by the people. Celebrating "The 50th Anniversary of the Universal Human Rights Declaration", the president ordered the strengthening of human rights, and is preparing an additional special amnesty for March 1. (The history of giving amnesty by the president, or the king, goes back to the feudal age.) We, however, should know it's no less vital to observe what's happening in our neighborhood, listening to these low voices. Real progress defies rosy promises, but needs the struggle of the weak. This is the way real democracy goes.

By Yoon Young-nam

Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Criticizing President Kim



U.S. and Japan flags are burning by the members of Hanchongnyon.

Hanchongnyon (Korea Federation of General Students Councils) made the rally under the motto, 'Judge President, Kim Dae-jung' on 25th Feb in Myungdong Catholic Cathedral. As soon as the rally began, the riot police who intended to block this rally threatened many students with the defense tools such as hard stick and shield.

Students shouted strongly to reconsider politicians' absurd deeds that make our people jeopardized into a harsh condition. And that the Kim Dae-jung regime should be out.

The rally was filled with students' voices which actually triggers the regime's suppression. Then, several students burned flags of U.S. and Japan for the purpose of expressing their strong will against the current regime. After the rally, students tried to gather to continue their struggle with uniting each other to the Jong-myo park.

No matter how this rally showed a little chance to enlarge their struggle to other fields, it had its importance in that the student field gave a timing warning toward the current regime.

People's Rally Holds

The committee of people's right and liberalization for the prisoners of conscience held a rally represented by the co-presidents, Hong Keun-soo and Oh Se-chul, at Seoul Station. The rally also was co-processed with Panminnyon (Pan-Korean Alliance for Reunification) and Hanchongnyon.

In the rally, Noh Soo-hee, the head of National Federation (NF), made a declaration. In the declaration surrounded by 700 participants, he announced several stipulations. Those are as follows, "People should struggle for the peace of our nation. The U.S. must bring an end to war-occurring act what we called '5027 plan' towards

North Korea. And South Korea should withdraw IMF's policy and their prescriptions. Also needed is for the current regime to get rid of both NSL and suppression on the prisoners of conscience."

After the rally was finished, all participants tried to campaign the street rally. However, the armed riot police estimated about 1,000 blocked the rally's march to the Dae-hak-ro (a street located in Hyeonhadong). So, there were physical collisions between students and the riot police.

Although this rally's message was not reported by the press, this rally got another breakthrough in notifying the human rights' condition in Korea.

People, Police Face Showdown

On 27th day of last February, there was a resolution rally for the security of people's rights and impeachment of Pres. Kim Dae-jung's cabinet management with about 1,000 people participating in the square of Government complex building in SeJongro, Seoul. In this rally, many participants shouted the message as follows—Withdrawal of NSL, shackling off the present prisoner of conscience who has been jailed by NSL, objection of the reckless restructuring and mass lay-off that requires an unilateral sacrifice not the politicians but only people who has lived innocently, Anti-U.S.'s war occurring intention and refusal of

IMF-treaty. Then, they had various events that can raise their voices toward the current regime. After this rally, most of participants were scheduled to hold a Jong-myo rally led by Korea Federation of Metal Industry and Nationwide Metal Industry Union.

Consecutively, they campaigned the street rally to the Seoul Station with 15,000 people including students of Hanchongnyon.

Meanwhile, in the procedure of this street rally, there were frequently fightings between armed riot police and participants. This caused many participants to make complains of riot police's suppression commensurating with many injuries.

Casualties of trade war ; imposing punitive sanctions

No Exception Over Trade Disputes

I. Introduction

The United States (U.S.) and the European Union (E.U.) have continued to trade accusations as the war of words over the banana trade continues to escalate. Although the World Trade Organization (WTO) has effectively postponed a showdown in the row between the U.S. and the E.U. over bananas, the impact of the trade war does not seem to be halted at the moment.

In fact, it seems it will add the issue of beef as a follow-up to the banana war. A dispute over artificial growth hormones used to boost beef production in the U.S. could set the stage for a second round of retaliation against the E.U.. The banana trade war between the U.S. and the E.U. has pressed the tension of world markets as the impact of the banana war might also cause trade barriers in other countries as well, apart from the U.S. and the E.U..

II. Disputes over bananas

The banana war started when the E.U. refused to comply with the ruling of the WTO over the preferential import of bananas from the Eastern Caribbean. As a result, the U.S. is threatening to impose punitive sanctions worth more than half-a-billion dollars by the beginning of March on a range of European goods from cashmere sweaters to lead-acid batteries unless the dispute over commerce in bananas was resolved. Therefore, these sanctions are certainly expected to be a negative factor in the growth of European markets.

A series of meetings held in January at the WTO in Geneva failed to resolve the issue after procedural moves blocked progress. The U.S. has now threatened to use its tough trade legislation, Section 301, to invoke automatic trade sanctions against countries judged to operate unfair trade practices.



U.S. Deputy Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers, left, briefs China is making stronger push to reach agreement with the U.S. on opening its markets and entering the WTO.

According to the E.U., it has made changes but refused the threats from the U.S. The row threatens not just to start a trade war, but to undermine the legitimacy of the WTO itself.

While the arguments still go on, both sides have different explanations. The U.S. claims that Europe gives an unfair advantage to banana imports from its former colonies and wants to see the market opened up to Latin American producers. However, according to the E.U., the U.K. and France have agreements with their former African and Caribbean colonies which give their banana producers preferential access to the common European market.

Washington also says this is justified

because a new E.U. regime for the import and marketing of bananas which went into force on January 1 is no better than its predecessor which a WTO panel said in 1977 broke global trade accords and had to be changed. Nevertheless, the E.U., now gathering support for its view from Japan and several developing countries including Korea, says the U.S. is acting unilaterally because the original panel has yet to rule on the latest banana regime.

Meanwhile, according to the news media, many neutral trade envoys fear the quarrel, in which the two powers have been swathing increasingly bitter charges of bad faith, could undermine the authority of the WTO and its vital role as an arbiter in trade

disputes among its 133 members.

III. Trade war looms

The U.S. is promoting open markets one minute and retaliating the next because it has a rising trade deficit. The gap reached \$169.2 billion last year and could go as high as \$300 billion in 1999, the highest in this century. Political pressures are mounting in the U.S. to bypass international trade organizations and take action independently. The Clinton administration is threatening to implement legislation that will automatically trigger unilateral action on trade disputes within 90 days. The U.S. law, called 'Super 301', was re-activated because of the trade disputes and deficits. And we can not ignore that this 'Super 301' law has great impact on the Korean economy as well.

Following up to the banana war, the E.U. started to offer options in the escalating beef row with the U.S.. The WTO ruled in February last year that the E.U.'s decade-old import ban on hormone-treated beef was illegal and gave the E.U. 15 months to act. The U.S. maintains the E.U. must lift its ban by May 13, whereas Brussels has argued it only has to submit a scientific assessment on the risks involved in importing beef reared using hormones by that time.

The E.U. has, since 1989, argued that hormone-treated beef may cause cancer and other diseases in humans and has refused to import it from the U.S. or anywhere else. Those duties would probably be less than in the banana case. But the domestic political impact of the beef hormone dispute could be far greater because it affects the livelihood of approximately 1 million U.S. cattle producers.

Washington plans to revive the U.S.'s 'Super 301' trade law provision, which has been used in the past to place trade sanctions on Korea, Japan and other states. The 'buy

American' title VII of 'Super 301', allows Washington to consider discriminatory procurement practices by other governments. Since our market is not safe enough to prevent the pressure of 'Super 301', we can not just sit back and see how the trade war between the E.U. and the U.S. goes. It is not just the matter of neighbors quarrelling, but it might occur to us as well, which means we can not take it easy.

Besides, American steel and other sectors like semi-conductors do not fit the stereotype of flaccid, old-line manufacturing forced to demand government help just to survive. U.S. steel makers are currently among the world's most competitive but they are losing out to competitors from Korea and others.

Thus, adding to the trade deficits, the U.S. might threaten the market of ours at any time, which means we can not relax. These trade wars will be great burdens to our economy which is struggling hard to overcome the economic crisis. Especially, the sign that the U.S. has mentioned 'Super 301' might have a negative influence in emerging our trade markets.

At the moment, the law 'Super 301' will not directly affect our markets but we can still be casualties of the trade wars. For instance, Scottish textile workers were hit by the threat of U.S. trade sanctions, laying off workers in production plant. As a result, the loss of Scottish cashmere sweaters might be greater than expected.

Furthermore, we should not forget the fact that last year our markets gained \$22 billion from trading with the U.S. for the first time since 1993. Seen from the case of bananas, the issue has become more than bananas, leaving the credibility of the WTO

unanswered.

IV. Viewpoint

Trade disputes and a growing deficit have brought the U.S. to impose sanctions, supported by the law 'Super 301'. Because of this act by the U.S., Korea, Japan and other developing countries have been intense to protect their markets from the bully. The case of the banana trade war between the U.S. and the E.U. already has had an influence on the atmosphere of world-markets and has led to another trade war, the beef row. Washington already appears to be preparing to draw up a sanctions list in the beef row that centers on a long-standing E.U. ban on the import of meat treated with growth hormones.

Although negotiating the trade disputes is the first priority, inappropriate requests should not be accepted. Attracting foreign investments is important for our economy to revive; however, we can not always step back and be in a disadvantageous position. Whenever we have had trade wars with the strong, especially the U.S., our government has not had much power against the bully in trade negotiations. We were always bullied by the strong and had to take the actions preferable to the strong. However, this kind of trade negotiation has to be stopped. In order to do that, the best way for not becoming the victim of trade war is to be strongly competitive.

By Jeong Jee-won

Associate Editor of International Section

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

NGO in Center of World Progress

In 1990s, the most remarkable condition in international society is increasing influence of citizen's organization on the globe.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as a non profit organization, are at the center of civil activities along with The Amnesty International and Greenpeace. They had 'millennium forum' in January this year with UN and gathered public opinion on the global issues including human rights, environment, child abuse, poverty and so on. They have been cooperating with UN under the 71th UN Charter since 1947. NGOs had only 41 country members in 1948 but the number of members are 1350 now.

Among NGOs activities, it is worth noting that International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) won the Nobel Peace Prize in October, 1997. The ICBL is a coalition between governments and non-governmental organizations and has worked since 1991. The number of NGOs was 500 from 30 countries at that time. There are now over 1,000 organizations in more than 60 countries. Presently, NGOs are specially concerned about starvation and human rights in North Korea.

It is undeniable that worldwide problems like human rights, environment and poverty mostly center on developing countries. Developing countries have yet to resolve the problems.

However, it doesn't seem that developing countries stand a chance to find the key to the problems in the near future. In this situation, NGO can be the most reliable backer because they don't have any red-tapery which is the hurdle for immediate action.

The inception of NGO's activity has begun with international Red Cross since 1863 in Swiss. The role of NGOs is so important as to be called the third part after nation, private organization and NGOs have treated the wounded from war, regardless of nationality.

NGOs have gone through their part even though most countries showed indifference to their activities. Thus it is more desirable for NGOs to look for a new way that has democratic procedure to effectively complete the ideals for the world.

It appears that UN acknowledges the weight of NGOs as its partner in dealing with worldwide problems. Accordingly, NGOs have held world conferences in an effort to achieve their goal. The conferences were World Child Welfare Conference in New York in 1990, Earth Environment Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, World Human Right Conference in Vienna in 1993, UN Population Development Conference in Cairo in 1994, World Women's Conference in Beijing in 1995, 2nd UN Conference of Residence problem in Istanbul in 1996 and World Food crisis Conference in Rome 1996. As shown in the above, there is no denying that NGOs have spearheaded and accelerated the campaigns to improve conditions for the world.

Meanwhile, mounting criticism is overshadowing NGOs' future. An official from U.S. government says that NGOs' delegates are not elected by the people, so they don't take any responsibility for their policy.

According to him, Europe's NGO prosecuted a Bangladesh firm for child abuse. Saved from the exploitation, children seemed to back to their parents without any problem. But they had to prostitute themselves to make a living. And Doctors' organization dubbed 'Medicins Sans Frontiers (MSF)', stopped their activities in Africa after they had witnessed the scene of Hutu tribes' slaughter. It defended that there was no alternative but to remain still to be neutral. Criticism converged on unthoughtful decision by Doctors' organization.

People are fully aware that international societies are getting complicated and any organizations cannot watchdog every illegalities or immoralities in the whole world. In this reason, the role of NGOs is more essential to this international atmosphere. Characterized by voluntarism, transparency, collegiality, ethics and accountability, NGOs necessitate citizens' enthusiastic support and continuous international solidarity. Even if the problems cannot be completely cleared up, NGOs still need to seek every means possible to reach their goal of world progress, minimizing trial and error. Finally, NGOs should never forget their obligation of being responsible for both decision-making and action.

By Park Hyo-joo

Associate Editor of International Section

The Fate of East Timor

Indonesia, bowing to the world pressure, recently said it might consider independence of East Timor, the impoverished territory where 800,000 people have been fighting for independence. This announcement by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas surprised the world by giving amazement mingled with some scepticism because the international community has been blaming Indonesia for not giving freedom to East Timorese.

According to Mr Alatas, the issue of East Timor's leaving Indonesia could be put before the new People's Consultative Assembly to be elected in June. The sign of raising the prospect of self-rule for the former Portuguese territory for the first time since 1976 means there is at least a hope for independence.

Indonesia has resisted the pressure to grant independence since its troops invaded in 1975 and has fought a small-scale guerrilla force despite the heavy international pressure. It is reported that about 200,000 people, one third of the population, are estimated to have died of violence and famine in East Timor during the second half of 1970s.

The U.N. initiated talks between Jakarta and Lisbon in 1983. East Timor came under the international spotlight again in 1991 when Indonesian soldiers fired into a crowd of peaceful pro-independence demonstrators at a Dili cemetery, killing up to 200 people. After the self-exiled independence activist

Jose Ramos Horta got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1996, the recognition rose higher.

Indonesia's pronounced willingness to 'let go' of East Timor has a significant meaning to East Timorese who have been long for independence. The independence of East Timor not only means separation from Indonesia, but also freedom from human rights violations and gaining an autonomy itself. Especially, Indonesian troops are also being blamed for human rights abuses in East Timor. The territory has experienced a marked increase in human rights violations, particularly extra-judicial executions, arbitrary arrests, detention, systematic torture and ill-treatment of prisoners.

Thus, independence implies the end to these human rights abuses and East Timorese no longer have to suffer. While the former colonist, Portugal wants Indonesian proposals for the autonomy of East Timor put to a local referendum, Indonesia's powerful opposition leaders have rejected a proposal to make East Timor independent, dampening the hope that after the general elections in June the territory might win freedom. "The integration of East Timor was politically and constitutionally legal," said Ms Megawati, the daughter of the first president Sukarno. Nonetheless, it is now time for Indonesia to let East Timor go.

For almost a quarter of a century the international community has repeatedly called on Indonesia to withdraw from East Timor. However, after 23 years of

occupation, Jakarta cannot simply pack its bags and leave overnight. Politicians in Jakarta admit Indonesia can easily live without East Timor but East Timor cannot live without Indonesia. The prolonged period of military rule has also created a large class of collaborators whose jobs, social status and even personal safety depend on the Indonesian presence. Under such circumstances, any abrupt withdrawal risks provoking a civil war, especially as some are already demanding that Jakarta give them weapons to defend themselves. East Timor has been plundered of their rich natural resources by the military occupiers while the trade is dependent upon Indonesia, so ensuring Jakarta would continue to exercise a powerful economic influence.

Meanwhile, progress has been made in U.N. sponsored talks between Indonesia and Portugal, which is a positive sign. However, pro-Indonesian activists warn that civil war could break out if Indonesia leaves East Timor immediately while pro-independence rebels accuse Jakarta of fomenting unrest by arming civilians. Such civil war must be avoided and the movement toward independence should be launched peacefully. Moreover, the international community should pay continuous attention to the matter of East Timor. While independence is the right path to follow, Jakarta will owe a continuing obligation to those whose rights it has trampled on for so long, long after its forces have departed from East Timor.

East Timor's Historical Background

The Portuguese arrived in Timor in the 16th century and the Dutch seized the west of the island in the 17th century. The island was eventually carried into the Dutch West Timor and the Portuguese East Timor. The Dutch transferred their territory to Indonesia in 1949. When Portugal gave up East Timor in 1975, Indonesian troops invaded and annexed it as Indonesia's 27th province a year later, despite international condemnation. A Timorese resistance movement has been actively fighting Indonesian troops since the invasion.

Indonesian troops invaded on December 5, 1975, after the new government in Lisbon pledged self-rule for East Timor by 1978. This was a month after the Portuguese administrators had pulled out and leftist party Fretilin had declared independence on July 17, 1976. Indonesia unilaterally declared East Timor as its 27th province. The annexation has never been accepted by the United Nations and UN-sponsored talks over the territory continue.

By Jeong Jee-won

Associate Editor of International Section

Map of Indonesia ; break-up of the Indonesian state



The spread of Islamic nationalism throughout whole Islam

20 Years After Islamic Revolution



Shin Yang-sup

I. Introduction

20 years have passed since Islamic Revolution of Iran broke out and Islamic Republic of Iran was established. Iranians have undergone a great change during last 20 years. After the great change, they are now on the horns of dilemma and standing at the turning point of foreign policy. Through this paper, therefore, I would like to retrospect the last 20 years of Iran and prospect her future.

II. The beginning of revolution

The Tehran international airport was veiled in a great tension on February 1, 1979, for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was on his way home by Air France after 15 years' life in exile. He was a great leader of the resistance against Reza Shah Pahlavi's dictatorship and suppression. During his exile in France, he gave messages which inspired the oppressed Iranians with a great courage and hope. At last, Pahlavi's dynasty couldn't help submitting to the Iranian's blazing eager for freedom and democracy and Reza Shah Pahlavi sought refuge in a foreign country two weeks ago.

On that day, Shapur Babhtiyar, the last prime minister of Pahlavi Dynasty, commanded to fire so that he might hold off the anti-Shah demonstration. But, his attempt was proved to be reckless. When Ayatollah Khomeini traped down, Iranians greeted him with hearty cheers and shouted: "Allah Akbar! (Allah is great) La Shargiyah, la gharbiyah, Islamiyah, Islamiyah! (Not the East, nor the West, only Islam, Islam!)" Thanks to the great support of demonstrators, Khomeini arrived in safety at the city of Qum, the hometown of Shia Islam. There was no firing on that day.

III. The revolution and the effects

The Revolution was started in this

way. But it made Iranians pay dear for the freedom and democracy. The Shah's army fired on demonstrators and 60 thousands among them were killed during 10 days. The eager for the freedom, however, gained the final victory over the dictatorship of Shah. On February 11, "The Voice of Revolution" through national radio broadcasting cried out "Shah raft! (The King went)" and announced the foundation of theocratic state, the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Islamic Revolution of Iran was the landmark of world history as well as Middle East history. From the viewpoint of 'the popular revolution from the lower classes', it can be compared with the French Revolution in Europe. In those dark days when the westernized paradigm dominated the world and standardized value was demanded, the Islamic Revolution gave a great hope and courage to the suppressed races.

In spite of successful revolution, however, the future of Iran was not in favorable circumstances. The leaders of Revolutionary Committee headed by Ayatollah Khomeini indicated America as a protector of Pahlavi's dictatorship and called America "the great Satan". With the forcible occupation of American embassy in Tehran in November, 1979, the diplomatic relations of Iran with the western countries were cut off. America revenged with the economic blockade against Iran, which remains until now on.

The revolutionary spirit of Iran was gradually spreaded to the neighbouring Arab countries, in particular, to Iraq where Shia Muslims are larger in number. Finally Iran-Iraq war broke out in September, 1980. It was a war of attrition. As a result of eight years' war, both countries couldn't gain anything and were faced with many difficulties.

In this way, new-born Islamic Republic of Iran was isolated from not only western countries but moderate Islamic countries in the Middle East. The Iranian Revolution started with great idealism and expectation and it promised many things to Iranians. Millions of Iranians who had participated in the Revolution were hoping to create a better society based on justice, equality and prosperity.

The isolation of Iran from the world, however, drove Iran into a corner. The economic blockade by

America made the life standard of Iranians steadily declined. Corruption, crime, drug addiction and other social problems were widespread. Iranians got disappointed at the policy of hardliners including revolutionary Ulemas and their disappointment extended to complaints against the hardliner's government. Their complaints and displeasures came up to the surface since Ayatollah Khomeini louder.

The result of the presidential election in 1987 shows well Iranians' hope and will for reformation. Hoping for change, more than 20 millions of Iranians-many of them woman and young people-voted for Mohammad Khatami who advocated reformation and he was elected as the 7th president of Islamic Republic of Iran. After his accession to the president, Iranian society is on the move. Many things which was prohibited before according to Shariah (Islamic law), are permitted again and women are more active than before.

IV. Relation with the U.S.

Foreign policy of Iran was changed much after his election. Through the interview with CNN in early 1998,

president Khatami said that he favoured a dialogue with America and president Bill Clinton welcomed the gesture. In February, 1998, American wrestlers visited Iran to take part in a prestigious tournament and Iranian crowds cheered them in the stadium. In September, 1998, president Khatami visited America and delivered a speech at the U.N. General Assembly after Clinton.

Due to these facts, America and western countries expect that Iran will open her door and walk on the same way with them. But it is a great mistake. In Iran hardliners retain their grip on much of the real power, despite Khatami's massive popularity. There is little prospect for an early breakthrough in political relations with America and western countries. It depends completely on the attitude of America, as Khatami said: "Relation between American and us depends on the attitude change of America against Iran. Unfortunately I feel no change. The key to solve the problem belong to America, not to us."

The writer is a lecturer of Persian Dept.



150 thousand Pilgrims demonstrating in the street of Mecca with the Shah's army blocking them on February 1, 1979.

Historic Background of Islamic Revolution

The 20th of Jamadi II is the "Day of Kowthar". After the children of the noble prophet of Islam (S.A.W.) passed away, the Quraish polytheists rejoiced and made taunting remarks claiming that the progeny of the Prophet will not survive. Just then, this judgement came from the Lord of creation.

That very Day the nectar (Kowthar—a river, pond or fountain in Paradise) of Guardianship and Imamate streamed on the earth and the Lady of Chastity and Faith, Her Holiness Seddiqa Tahera was born destined to be consort to our Lord Ali the eternal Imam of justice and humanism, and together to produce a generation of which the eleven stars of Imamate standing on the high road to salvation are but one sample.

A generation whose peace and war, whose prayers and silence, whose patience, knowledge, and life of constant resistance and pain and martyrdom and finally the awaited occultation, all reveal divine expedencies and prove that God's servants are not left to themselves during periods of decadence, caged in the fences of time and nature.

Furthermore, the seekers of truth and those who stride in the path of guidance always have a pathfinder and the earth is never without signs of heavenly evidence. The period of occultation began while the struggle between the good and the bad continued.

Generation after generation, the unruly, mammonists, and providers of vice, stood up in their dark weird

front, and on the opposite side, the faithful believers and the purely conducted class gathered in their lighted plane.

The lights of inspiration had been cast upon the world and Islam, with its conquest of the hearts of God's good servants, was extending its domain, advancing to the Far East on the one side and to the heart of Europe on the other.

A great, unprecedented civilization was in the offing and mankind was witnessing a wonderful leap and evolution in areas of science, culture, arts and all signs of true civilization which were based on solid foundations of faith and incentive. The approach of the awakened intuitions toward the slation message of the Prophet(saw) was so deep and widespread that the weakness and cruelty of the incompetent rulers could not even curtail the advancement of God's Religion.

Europe was aflame in the barbarianism of the materialists, ruling over the innocent servants of God had taken up position behind the holy cross to prevent the message of him, whose advent, Jesus Christ had heralded, from reaching their dark world, and perhaps, the Medieval Church-shop, devoid of the spirit of the ideology of Jesus and ridden with censorship of opinions or inquisition, which is indeed a hallmark of shame on the history of man, may not lose currency.

It is a wonder and regret that

exactly at the time they had gotten ready to do away with the religion of the last divine Prophet, the fires of friction, search for power and devastating schismatic hypocrisy were being kindled, on this side.

It was at this time that a compendium of causes and factors prepared the grounds for scientific and industrial changes in Europe and machines and technology fell into the hands of the enemy and were made use of, by governments and powers.

The spread of new sciences and techniques for the development of which Islam had a major decisive part, gave prosperity to the stagnant and primitive European community. The rulers and leaders of Muslim lands accepted the shame of negligence and retardness rather than taking appropriate steps to span the gap.

Consequently, the enemies (of Islam) became stronger each day extending their possessions, so that parts of the Islamic territories, painfully, were attached by colonialism and the bitter story of the rule of power and capital, and challenging the Almighty God as well as open and concealed interference of the colonialists in the destinies of the Islamic lands dragged out, for several centuries.

In Iran, monarchical dynasties came to power one after the other. In spite of constant pressure and oppression over the hard-working Iranian nation, that had, very early, accepted the call to monotheism,

remained for a long time the vanguard of Islamic civilization and culture.

But suppression by the monarchs and the discordant, divisionist activities of the neo-colonialists found new dimensions, especially that, the enemy had now entered the arena using new techniques disguised as development and progress.

The treason of the Qajar monarchs, their concomitant rule with the era of Anglo-Russian interference in Iran, had germinated the most painful circumstances.

Embassies of colonial powers directly involved themselves and interfered in all features of the country's affairs, even in appointment and dismissal of ministers of state, courtiers and military officers.

It was at this stage of time, filled with affliction and pain, that wide stretches of Iranian territory and Islamic homeland were ceded to foreigners by shameful agreements or treaties. Within the country, too, insecurity, injustice and governmental corruption had become the rule.

The tobacco Boycott Decree, by the great clergyman Ayatullah Shirazi, the reformistic cries and calls of Seyyed Jamaluddin Asadabadi and the uprisings of the clergy against British colonialism in Iran and Najaf, had revealed the might of the Islamic clergy.

Mr. Headline / Wim Duisenberg

New Captin of Ship 'Euro'



With the launch of the European Union's common currency, Euro in January the head of the new European Central Bank (ECB), Wim Duisenberg the former Dutch Finance Minister and former of the Netherlands' Central Bank, as the oldest Europe's Economic manager, has become one of the world's most powerful central bankers.

Duisenberg's job is to oversee the introduction of the single currency of 11 EU member states which will form big market with United states. He has been compared to Alan Greenspan the head of the U.S. Federal Reserve, in other words, some says Duisenberg will have some power and influence to move global financial market.

Duisenberg was born as Willem Federik in Heerenveen, Netherlands, on July 9, 1935. He followed John Maynard Keynes' theory and he is evaluated very prudent.

He studied economics at the University of Groningen where he focused on international economic relation and got his Ph.D. in 1965 boy writing a doctoral thesis on 'economic con-sequences of disarmament.'

The same year, he became a staff member of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. Following his return to the

Netherlands in 1969, he taught macroeconomics at the University of Amsterdam. At the age of 38, he being finance minister in the cabinet of Social Democratic by Prime Minister Joopden Uyl in 1973.

Then, the golf-playing father of three with a love of literature took up his key post as head of the Dutch Central Bank in 1982, being the top guardian of national monetary policy, holding the position until 1997. During his term in office, he won the recognition from Europeans.

In his 16 years at the helm of the institution, he turned the Netherlands into a significant economic power by strengthening the national currency, reducing interest rates and ultimately ushering in period of economic stability.

After becoming Dutch Central Bank president, Dusenber linked the Dutch currency, the guilder, tightly to the strong German deutschmark. That move helped significantly in turning the guilder into one of the strongest European currencies and transforming the 'Dutch Disease' of the early 1980s into the 'Dutch Miracle' of modern days.

He became the president of the European Monetary Institute (EMI), the precursor of the ECB. After working as EMI's president, he was elected the ECB's first leader.

Duisenberg insists on the stabilization of currency and monetary stability. His view corresponds German monetary policy. He sees the problems of employment and investment can't be solved by money rates and that each country should solve problems of labor or commercial relation. So his argument cause conflicts with Social-Democrats.

However, the most important things that he should maintain is the independence of the ECB.

Despite of the opposition of France,

his winning means that political relation between many powers in EU. Concerned with his appointment, he is criticised by other countries because he has applying policies similar to German's. 'Bundesbank clone' analysts say to his economic policy.

After resigning EMI's president, Duisenberg was widely expected to become the ECB's first leader. At that time, France proposed a rival candidate, Jean-Claude Trichet, the France central banker and a good friend of Duisenberg's. But with German's support, Duisenberg, was able to be elected as the president of ECB, has eight-years ahead in the office.

Because he is conservative and prefers stability of price to succeed with euro, his decision may bring about friction among the countries of EU.

In fact, many countries in Euro want to cut down the prices to resolve the unemployment problems. So the administrate of German and France require lowering the interest rates. But ECB has set its goal just in price stabilization. To prove this, Duisenberg had decide on 3% interest rates to all of 11 countries in Euro. From this kind of action, it seems he will keep his conservative monetary policy.

"Money is my profession." Duisenberg say. He should work for the political independence as the head of financial in Europe which alone will set monetary conditions and key interest rates in the countries participating in the euro. His activity as the first chief of ECB will be kept eye on by the world.

By Park Hyo-joo
Associate Editor of International Section

Hong Kong After the 1997 Handover

As the 21st century is just around the corner and ticking minutes will knock the door of a new millennium, it is almost time to sum up the news of this century. If asked to pick one of the most memorable and historic events in 20th century, the handover of Hong Kong can not be left off the lists. The year 1997 would fill a chapter of the history of the 20th century.

The islands and territory after being colonized for more than a hundred years were finally returned to their real owner in 1997. Hong Kong was handed over to China from Britain, and since then, a lot of changes have taken place.

Hong Kong was the place where the East and the West were harmoniously mingled. Despite its location in Asia during the time of the British colony, Hong Kong was ruled under the system of Britain, a western model, but its heritage was based on China. However, Hong Kong is now a Special Administration Region (SAR) government of China and follows the Chinese system.

Thus, it is obvious that there have been various changes since the systems of Britain and China are different. And I luckily had the chance to compare the past (the time when British ruled) and the present (Chinese ruled) since I had lived in Hong Kong for about 3 years when the British governed. During this winter vacation, I went back to experience the differences under Chinese government.

Certainly, Hong Kong has changed in various ways since the handover. There are changes which can be seen directly and others that cannot. For instance, the signs for the direction are now written or named in Chinese. Apart from the obvious changes which they have to follow in order to live under the new system, I felt people there seemed to catch up with

the changes and take them in stride. They have been keen to adapt the differences in their lives.

Before the handover, people had some doubts about Hong Kong's future. It was expected that there would be less democracy in society and that Hong Kong would get pressure in various aspects from China, so many rich people emigrated to other countries such as Canada and America. Nonetheless, according to what I saw in Hong Kong, a lot of people are coming back, as Hong Kong has not experienced drastic changes.



Although it can not be said that Hong Kong SAR government does not get any pressure from mainland, it seems the pressure has been less than expected and coming gradually in the process of change. These days Hong Kong is going through hard economic meltdown due to the Asian economic crisis and slump in tourism, which makes the lives of people harder. Because of this, the popularity of chief executive Tung Chee Hwa has gone down.

One of the clear changes is in the language spoken. During the time of British government, English and Cantonese were the official languages spoken in society; however, when I went back, I felt people tend to learn Chinese more than before and, a lot of times, I found out that speaking Chinese was preferred in many cases. For example, I went to a shopping mall and the first question asked by

the shop assistants was in Chinese rather than in English.

Also, the number of foreigners living in Hong Kong has decreased after the handover. Most of them went back to England or other home countries.

Before 1997, the life of Hong Kong was more like westernized life, but nowadays it is more easternized and Chinese in its ways of living, because Chinese influence in Hong Kong is getting stronger.

They don't celebrate western holidays any more such as Easter holidays, and there are fewer western events. Instead, Hong Kong follows Chinese holidays. For example, Chinese New Year (Lunar New Year) has become the biggest holiday throughout the whole year, just like in China.

We cannot predict Hongkong's future right now. Because it only has been a year since the handover. However, we can wait until Hongkong become part of China fully.

Although Hong Kong is gradually changing, Hong Kong itself will not lose its own characteristics as an international city.

Since Hong Kong is a SAR government of China, Hong Kong can not avoid the influence of the mainland, but to most of the people who visit Hong Kong, Hong Kong will remain an international city for the mixed culture in its heart. It will take years for Hong Kong to adapt to Chinese ways of living, but maintaining its characters as an international city will continue to attract people from around the world.

By Jeong Jee-won
Associate Editor of International Section

FOCUS / Kim Swoo-geun, Maestro of Korean construction

Designing Happiness in His Work

I. Introduction

When we look down on the city from a high place, we can see it filled with buildings. The gray buildings are dried up and cold, in addition, their structure is not solid. However, here is Kim Swoo-geun who considered human and the environment together in constructing buildings, 30 years ago.

He always said, "An architect is not a specialist but an ordinary person who has to understand human life and reflect it in construction." When we look back Korean construction history, he occurs to us at first. He efforren to build considering human and nature in the ruins of Korean War. Nowadays, architects select Space Group of Korea (Konggan-saok), one of his works completed 1967, as the best construction in 50 years of Korea history. Many architects regard themselves as being Kim's favorite pupil. Also, Kim had unco-mmon passions about culture and art. 'Time' magazine once compared him to Lorenzo de Medici who led and supported the Italian Renaissance.

II. Kim Swoo-geun's life

Kim Swoo-geun was born in Wonseodong, Chongro-gu, on February, 1931. His family was well-to-do because his father was a lawyer and a businessman. In his childhood, he was introspective and timid, moreover, he was weak. To overcome this character, he continually strived and as a result he became a positive person.

After the 1945 Liberation of Korea, he went to Dugsugung where many American soldiers passed in their spare time, in order to learn English from them. At that place, he met an American student soldier whose major was construction, and who provided Kim with a turning point in his life. When Kim asked the soldier what construction is and who an architect, is in a poor English,



Space group of Korea, Kim Swoo-geun designed in 1967, is one of the best buildings in Korea for he had designed it considering both human and nature.

the soldier told him that an architect is the most important person in the world. The soldier explained to the young boy, saying "People die someday but construction remains even after 100 years and 1000 years." and advised Kim the he should read novels, listen to music and draw pictures to become architect. After this coincidental meeting Kim started to widen his study, which came to include art and humanities, in order to become an architect.

Kim thought that a house should give warmth to humans like mother's heart. There was a happening that let him think such a thought. When he was 14 years old, he ran away from home in secret to a relative's house, in Chulwon, Kangwondo.

In the middle of the trip, he was struck by Japanese, since he took a Japanese soldier's train stealthily and crossing the 38th parallel by chance was caught by an American.

At that time, he began to miss his home and thought that home is the place where mother lives. After that, he looked upon leaving home as undutifulness to his parents.

Nevertheless, while staying in Japan, the more he missed home, the more he missed his mother. After the life in Japan he wanted to build a house which was convenient and happy to live in.

In 1950, he graduated from Kyonggi middle school and entered the department of Architecture at Seoul National University. However, he had to give up his campus life because of the Korean War. He stole a passage to Japan so as to study architecture. When he arrived in Japan, he didn't have any money. He borrowed some money from the Bank of Korea and got a part time job, teaching a student. The student's mother was very kind and she became a compass to him. She introduced another student from

department of Architecture at Waseda University to him. This man advised Kim to go to Tokyo Art Univ. rather than Waseda Univ. He entered Tokyo Art Univ. and he finished graduate school at the same University. Kim recalled that Japanese woman and the student were very important people in his life.

At Tokyo Art Univ., Kim learned many things which effected his view of construction. Also, at that place, he met his Japanese wife who helped him without showing her appearance, remaining under his shadow till he passed away.

Kim came back to Korea in 1961 when he won in the design competition for the new National Assembly Building. Then he opened Kim Swoo-geun Architecture Research Institute and built many important buildings in Korea. He made an effort to educate the younger generation as a professor at the department of Architecture, at Konkuk and Kookmin Universities. He intended that the essence of construction should conform to people so he founded 'Space', a monthly composite art paper.

Also, we can know his countenance as culture commentator through his essay, 'The more good way narrow, the better and the more bad way wide, the better.'

He took charge as chairman of the Korean Architect Association and as director of the World Architect League. In spite of the fact that he had a lot to do, he did his work carefully. For example, he planned for countless projects to be built from 1960 to 2000, indicating details in his on notebooks using dots, graphs and maps. However, he was diagnosed with liver cancer in 1985. When he was taking medical treatments in hospital one day, a friend in Korean traditional clothes paid him a visit. After seeing his clothes, Kim said, "I wish I could live as a real Korean for the short time I have

left. I want to dress in Korean clothes according to season." Unfortunately, he breathed his last on June, 14, 1986, at age fifty-six.

III. View of construction

'Design Happiness.' This is a motto that Kim thought everytime in constructing. He said that the best of construction was to provide a space for humans.

The space should be perfectly human in. He got such a thought from studying Korean traditional construction. His was a reinterpretation of Korea beauty and a chance of following the footsteps our ancestors. In fact, he built more or less in Japanese style.

Buyou Museum, one of his works represents his ideas. When he was an assistant professor of Hong-ik Univ. in 1963, he saw a flower in a pot, a style from the Chosun dynasty, at an exhibition of flower arrangements. He looked for the exhibitor and met Choi Swoon-woo, who taught Kim to relish Korean construction. Choi took Kim to temples and showed him many traditional Korean buildings. Seeing them, he felt the beauty of Korea, that is to say, the line pillars, the space of construction, and the harmony with circumstances. He said, "It is the very Choi who trained me the best to be appreciative as an architect."

Afterwards, he moved from his apartment to a Korean-style house. He regarded constructing apartments as making cattle of humans.

He made up his mind to build for the harmony between humans and the environment. This will be reflected in Space Group of Korea (60cm passage, 1.9m ceiling). In this building, people sit and talk comfortably and think freely. There are spaces like small, a theater, a space gallery and a construction office. As a result, Space

Group of Korea became a place of culture art, a place established Mecca as the of Korea construction.

Kim thought that building should be built as it is rather than building through changing nature. Everytime Kim passed in front of Liberty Center (another building he designed, he saw a pine tree. When construction was in progress, workers thought the pine tree should be cut down so as to pile masonry. However, Kim requested it not to be cut down. He wanted to preserve nature.

He emphasized that construction should be inherited for a long time. Before the National Assembly Building was built, he said to the chairman of the National Assembly that he should not wish that the building be completed quickly, adding that the thing which is finished hastily can not stand for long.

After the Korean War, artists fell into disorder according to the inflow of Western culture. Also, they were afflicted with black of concern for people caused by poverty. Especially, construction was used as a means to symbolize the growth of the country under such circumstances. But Kim Swoo-geun realized Korean traditional culture despite of the fact that he had studied in Japan, and he tried to reflect it in his construction. When he built a construction, he thought carefully of human feeling and the environment which is the essence of our traditional culture. Also, he efforred to develop culture art, by building Space Group of Korea. For all of his works Kim Swoo-geun will be remembered first, when we think Korean construction.

By Jeong Min-hee

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

GIS, Leading Technological Revolution in 21st Century

Applies to various fields for it helps efficiency in operation



Park Sung-hee

"Every map is the sum not only of the cartographer's skills, but of the many explorers who win the territory in the first place." -Stephen Hall, Mapping the Next Millennium -The Discovery of New Geographies

"A map is the greatest of all epic poems. Its lines and colors show the realization of great dreams.—Gilbert Grosvenor, Editor, National Geographic 1903-1954 After a gas pipe was exploded on April 29, 1995 at Taegu, Korea, Korean people have been interested in a Geographic Information System(GIS). They regarded GIS as the solution to preventing sudden disasters from arising again. Our government has begun the National GIS Development Project since 1994 and the project is in progress. And GIS is used to construct the New International Airport at Young-Jong Do, Korea.

Today, GIS is a multibillion-dollar industry employing hundreds of thousands of people worldwide. GIS is taught in schools, colleges, and universities throughout the world. Professionals in every field are increasingly aware of the advantages of thinking and working geographically. Many disciplines can benefit from GIS techniques.

In this article, the author will tell you about what a GIS is in which we are interested in, how a GIS works, what is special about a GIS, what are related technologies, and what a GIS can do for you.

What's GIS?

GIS is a computer-based tool for mapping and analyzing things that exist and events that happen on earth. GIS technology integrates common database operations such as query and statistical analysis with the unique visualization and geographic analysis benefits offered by maps. These abilities distinguish GIS from other information systems and make it valuable to a wide range of public and private enterprises for

explaining events, predicting outcomes, and planning strategies.

The major challenges we face in the world today—overpopulation, pollution, deforestation, natural disaster—have a critical geographic dimension. Whether siting a new business, finding the best soil for growing bananas, or figuring out the best route for an emergency vehicle, local problems also have a geographical component. GIS will give you the power to create maps, integrate information, visualize scenarios, solve complicated problems, present powerful ideas, and develop effective solutions like never before. GIS is a tool used by individuals and organizations, schools, governments, and businesses seeking innovative ways to solve their problems.

Components of a GIS

Hardware

Hardware is the computer on which a GIS operates. Today, GIS software runs on a wide range of hardware types, from centralized computer servers to desktop computers used in stand-alone or networked configurations.

Software

GIS software provides the functions and tools needed to store, analyze, and display geographic information. Key software components are tools for the input and manipulation of geographic information

1. A database management system (DBMS)
2. Tools that support geographic query, analysis, and visualization
3. A graphical user interface (GUI) for easy access to tools

Data

Possibly the most important component of a GIS is the data. Geographic data and related tabular data can be collected in-house or purchased from a commercial data provider. A GIS will integrate spatial data with other data resources and can even use a DBMS, used by most organizations to organize and maintain their data, to manage spatial data.

People

GIS technology is of limited value without the people who manage the system and develop plans for applying it to real-world problems. GIS users range from technical specialists who design and maintain the system to those who use it to help them perform their everyday work.

Methods

A successful GIS operates according to a well-designed plan and business rules, which are the models and operating practices unique to each organization. (Refer to Figure 1)

How does a GIS work?

Relating information from different sources

If you could relate information about the rainfall of your State to aerial photographs of your county, you might be able to tell which wetlands dry up at certain times of the year. A GIS, which can use information from many different sources, in many different forms, can help with such analyses. The primary requirement for the source data is that the locations for the variables are known. Location may be annotated by x, y, and z coordinates of longitude, latitude, and elevation, or by such systems as ZIP Codes or highway mile markers. Any variable that can be located spatially can be fed into a GIS. A GIS can also convert existing digital information, which may not yet be in map form, into forms it can recognize and use. For example, digital satellite images can be analyzed to produce a map-like layer of digital information about vegetative cover. Likewise, census or hydrologic tabular data can be converted to map-like form, serving as layers of thematic information in a GIS

What's special about the GIS?

The way maps and other data have been stored or filed as layers of information in a GIS makes it possible to perform complex analyses.

1. Proximity Analysis
2. How many houses lie within 100 m of this water main?
3. What is the total number of customers within 10 km of this store?
4. What proportion of the alfalfa crop is within 500 m of the well?

To answer such questions, GIS technology uses a process called buffering to determine the proximity relationship between features.

Topological modeling

In the past 35 years, were there any gas stations or factories operating next to the swamp? Any within two miles and uphill from the swamp? A GIS can recognize and analyze the spatial relationships among mapped phenomena.

Conditions of adjacency (what is next to

what), containment (what is enclosed by what), and proximity (how close something is to something else) can be determined with a GIS.

Networks

If all the factories near a wetland were accidentally to release chemicals into the river at the same time, how long would it take for a damaging amount of pollutant to enter the wetland reserve? A GIS can simulate the route of materials along a linear network. It is possible to assign values such as direction and speed to the digital stream and "move" the contaminants through the stream system.

Overlay

Using maps of wetlands, slopes, streams, land use, and soils, the GIS might produce a new map layer or overlay that ranks the wetlands according to their relative sensitivity to damage from nearby factories or homes (Refer to Figure 2).

What Can GIS Do for You?

Make Better Decisions

The old saying "better information leads to better decisions" is as true for GIS as it is for other information systems. A GIS, however, is not an automated decision making system but a tool to query, analyze, and map data in support of the decision making process. GIS technology has been used to assist in tasks such as presenting information at planning inquiries, helping resolve territorial disputes, and siting communication towers in such a way as to maximize service area.

GIS can be used to help reach a decision

about the location of a new housing development that has minimal environmental impact, is located in a low-risk area, and is close to a population center. The information can be presented simply and clearly in the form of a map and accompanying report, allowing decision makers to focus on the real issues rather than trying to understand the data. Because GIS products can be produced quickly, multiple scenarios can be evaluated efficiently and effectively.

Making Maps

Maps have a special place in GIS. The process of making maps with GIS is much more flexible than are traditional manual or automated cartography approaches. It begins with database creation. Existing paper maps can be digitized and computer-compatible information can be translated into the GIS. The GIS-based cartographic database can be both continuous and scale free. Map products can then be created centered on any location, at any scale, and showing selected information symbolized effectively to highlight specific characteristics.

The characteristics of atlases and map series can be encoded in computer programs and compared with the database at final production time. Digital products for use in other GISs can also be derived by simply copying data from the database. In a large organization, topographic databases can be used as reference frameworks by other departments.

1. Emergency response planning
2. Simulating environmental effects
3. Site selection

The future of GIS

Today, GIS is a multibillion-dollar industry employing hundreds of thousands of people worldwide. GIS is taught in schools, colleges, and universities throughout the world. Professionals in every field are increasingly aware of the advantages of thinking and working geographically.

Many disciplines can benefit from GIS techniques. An active GIS market has resulted in lower costs and continual improvements in the hardware and software components of GIS. These developments will, in turn, result in a much wider application of the technology throughout government, business, and industry.

Global change research

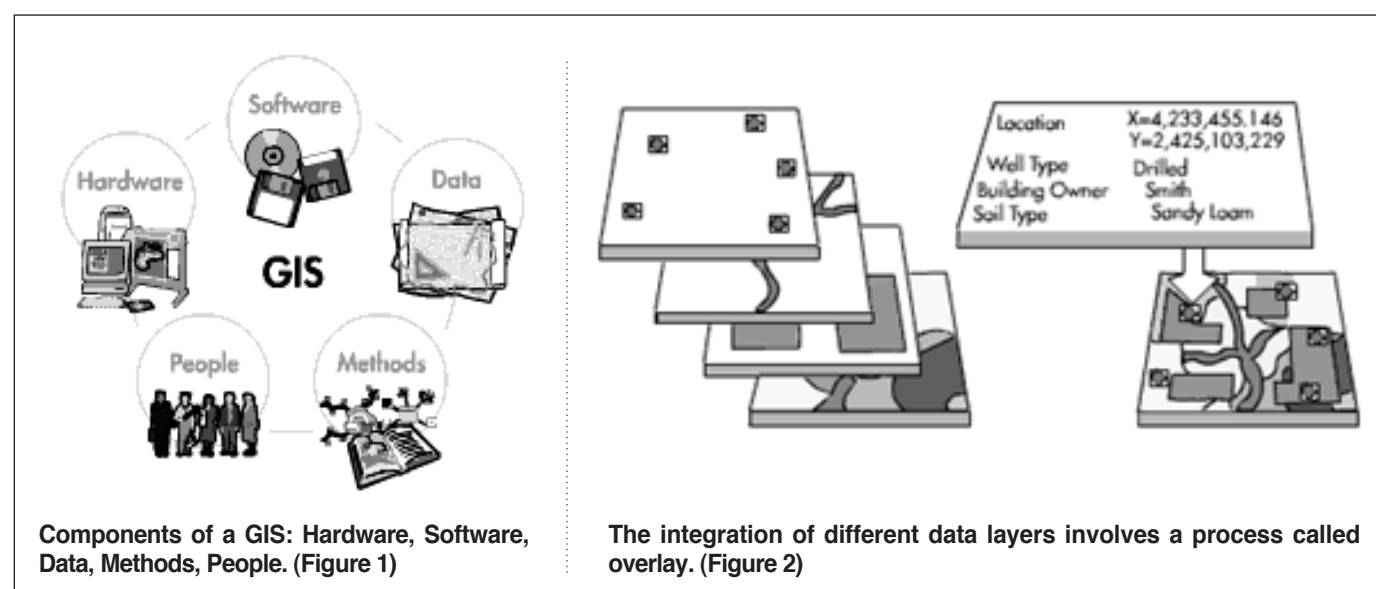
As the scientific community recognized the environmental consequences of human activity, GIS technology is becoming an essential tool in the effort to understand the process of global change. Various map and satellite information sources can be combined in models that simulate the interactions of complex natural systems.

Adding the element of time

The condition of the Earth surface, atmosphere, and subsurface can be examined by feeding satellite data into a GIS. GIS technology gives researchers the ability to examine the variations in Earth processes over days, months, and years.

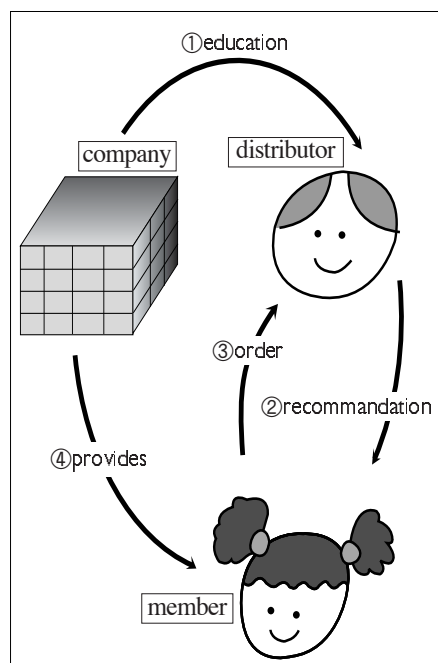
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New distribution alternative plan for intelligent society of the 21st century

Network Marketing Takes on Renovation



The progress of becoming a member

I. Growing tendency

The world is approaching the 21st century, one which will value information more than material distribution. The society is going intelligent, following new paths of information communication. Since network marketing roots itself in information communication, the expert asserts that network marketing will be a new alternative plan in the 21st century.

For example, Um Gil-chung, professor of the Economics in Hanyang University, spoke about network marketing in a seminar on economy. According to Um "If the principle of free distribution comes true, it will make possible for both the consumer and sellers to lower prices and develop the commercial structure in human networks as well as in the cyber one."

Also Bill Gates has interviewed with CNN, saying that network marketing is the most revolutionary strategy in the new global economy. If, network marketing will

be such a strong tendency in 21c, what is network marketing?

II. Meaning of Network Marketing

Network marketing function as a continuously branching network of consumes and provides relations. This is not a helpful companion. First and foremost, through network marketing, selling and purchasing products, consumers participate in sales, and become a seller themselves on network marketing. They become distributors, as well who purchases these products and sell them again to other people.

For example, if one sees a wonderful movie like 'Gone With the Wind', feeling the movie was interesting and impressive, s/he will recommend the movie to parents and friends. They can see the movie and introduce the other people, so the information gets well known. These days, many Personal Communication Service (PCS) companies make the most of this structure, urging their members to introduce would be consumers by presenting free charge callings. Yet the two is only a small part of the picture.

Credit card company providers are another example. They have effective point account systems. If the card is used to buy an object, in proportion with the cost, points are given. The point approached means that to some degrees, the company gives presents. This method has spread to the telephone company, the department store, the gas station, etc.

There are common character between network marketing and Multi-level Marketing (MLM). Companies which use MLM sell products without intermediation.

They don't need much investment or large store. Also it is a new revolution on marketing method.

However, Network marketing is different from MLM. Far from introducing objects, MLM roots in sales activity. It has no member system by organization, an indemnity and repayment system by a product.

III. Character of Network Marketing

Viewing with delicate network marketing, it pursues the man to man method. A distributor is viewed as both a manager and a consumer. First, network marketing can be started by anyone. It has nothing to do with sex, occupation, and or individual capability. A network marketing doesn't have to take an exam or pass an interview. Everyone gets opportunity and is rewarded exactly according to their efforts.

Second Network marketing depends on self-management. When someone becomes a distributor, s/he needs to have an account, and a resident card. Also if someone wants to be a distributor, s/he has to be educated by head-office and make a use of its products. The products are prepared by head-office, distributor produces an object to the other people and they became using the products. Third, it doesn't need a store. Network marketing is a called nothing-store business, for no space is needed for the business, become network markets work in their own homes or can wherever they want.

Fourth, network marketing is not burdened by high product invention. A distributor needs only a sample. When a customer orders a product, then the distributor should purchase. Fifth, No employees are needed. Like Small Office Home Office (SOHO) businesses, their own customers become business partners, by being distributors in their own right. Sixth, network marketing is free from restriction about on-duty or office hours.

Network marketing has 6 merits, but it has several problems too. One expert on network marketing says, 'Culture growth got more high, the network marketing settle down rightly.' Yet, In Korea network marketing degenerated a pyramid company and can not settle down.

Network marketing can damage sales men and consumers by pyramid company operations. A distributor's profits depends on the product's quality. So justify then product's quality. While criticizing the products of often companies without rational

reason. Network marketing has a rarely limited the good's range. It is a new distribution form, so it needs much management know-how. Also it has no successful management example in Korea. Network marketing has so much rumor and human trouble.

In Japan Life Company for example, first of all you can hear "If you want to become a worker in network marketing. You have to be a customer of the products."

Here, if you would be a distributor, you must make a use of the products. It means that the company entices the product's purchasing and self-rationalization. It's a proper pyramid company. Also the Japan Life Company gives no discount to membership selling. You have to purchase the consumer price as it is. So you pay an expensive price for a product in Japan Life Company. You must sell to another person if you want a profit, but if you can not sell the product you are not responsible. Also the company ask for joining the consumer compulsively. The company participated in explaining conference of the business without knowing the information, it ignored their opinion and used the violence and imprisonment in person.

IV. Rightly understanding

Network marketing promotes selling. So its products are good in quality, and makes use of things, which can not be bought usually on the general market.

Network marketing companies pursues the 100 % satisfaction of a customer. The satisfaction of a customer represents every process from products development to consumer complaints. Network marketing reduces the distribution structure through direct selling, diminishing the burdens on consumers and developing the quality of products.

Also network marketing companies conduct the market surveys for hearing general opinion. It has a sure the repayment policy. In Korea, a Double X Products is a representative example. Double X products

sell goods about health, it synthesizes mineral vitamins. A double X product is researched for 3 years in order to make products that are proper Koreans. Moreover, it is made one for one strategy in order to the products is filled up.

Now let's talk about the future of network marketing. The Economy was centered on producing in old days, however, it centers on consumers in these days. In the future, industry will center on a small target market.

Here, network marketing will reduce inefficient paying of advertisement and waste through the product's distribution. At the same time it communicates with the consumer faster. Network marketing companies trying to reduce the number of products while participating in social business and invests in development, these helping consumers to increase their profits. However, a distributor can not control and s/he doesn't know how to inducing sound selling and equipment.

Besides, this new marketing method has a function makes a producer and the distributor, a consumer and a sales man one. Therefore, network marketing will be scaled up new and larger through new-gathering facilities.

Now network marketing is a cultural phenomenon. This marketing roots in information individual equality, and the present business tendency of 21C. Therefore, we should know exactly that it cares to concern about their merit. And the present is an important chance.

Now our country has experienced IMF's situation. So many unemployed wander from place to place without a purpose. Though IMF's situation ended up, the unemployed would not get the job. This solution is probably network marketing. It gets no more pyramid company, need to understand rightly.

By Kim Yoo-nie

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section



The Korea Economic Business

Goods are taken out from a factory. These are delivered to the distributor. Then the customer can receive the goods one ordered through the distributor. This figures out the distributing renovation.

Neo-File

Java Makes Our Dreams Come True

The Argus is introducing 'Neo-File' from this month. 'Neo-File' is the extended version of 'Economic File' that explained new economic terms. This column is going to introduce and explain the merits, effects and prospects of the new terms. Theory & Critique Section will do its best to fulfill HUFsans' expectations. Ed.

Introducing of Java

Have you ever heard about Java? Probably, it reminds you of coffee or an island of Indonesia. However, Java is more famous in the arena of Information Technology (IT).

Java technology became the favorite of IT as soon as it was introduced by Sun Microsystems May, 1995, and is growing rapidly now.

At first, Java was known to the public by Java Applet which makes Web interesting and dynamic (Java Applet is still popular among users because it makes computer game or Web pages rich). Thereafter, Java has taken its place as programming language and the capability of java is remarkable in enterprise computing.

We can also find Java technology in the electric home appliances such as cellular phone, toaster, refrigerator.

Java, the cross-platform language

Java was created in an effort to get over the limit of C++ (it is a widely used programming language), that is, the limit of portability. The excellent portability is the one of the most important advantage of Java. In other words, it is a cross-platform language. For example, if a programmer developed word-processor using Java, the word-processor is able to be run in all the operating systems such as MS Windows, Unix Workstation, Macintosh etc. On the contrary, C++ has to develop applications separately for

each platform such as Windows, Unix, and Macintosh.

In addition, Java fits well with network age, so it could develop with the growth of internet. There are many Java development tools which let programmers program easily using Java language. For example, Sun's Java Development Kit (JDK), Microsoft's Visual J++, Siemens's Visual Cafe for Java, and IBM's VisualAge for Java are available now.

Although Java was developed by Sun, many companies are focusing on Java. The giants of IT such as IBM, Novell, Oracle, and Netscape are concentrating their energies on Java development. For example, at the Java Business Expo late last year in New York, IBM announced that Jikes, a Java byte code generator, is being moved to an open-source mode of development. IBM chose to adopt an open-source model, popularized by Linux and the Apache Web server, for Jikes as a way to push more development in Java, a critical platform for many IBM technologies.

"It's a way to drive the growth of markets that are built on open standards platforms, that then make it much easier for everybody to compete with commercial products on top of that [platform]," said Jim Russell, senior manager of Java technology for IBM. Jikes is actually a more stringent enforcer of Java than Sun Microsystems Inc.'s own compilers, IBM officials said. Jikes—a rival, yet compliant, version of Sun's Java compiler—notifies developers during compilation when source code significantly deviates from the Java specification. In fact, IBM's research lab has been aggressive in developing Java technology.

"Java platform offers a lot of business opportunities ranging from smart card, set top box, and phone to enterprise application, legacy system, and middleware," said Scott Macneaney, the president of Sun. "No doubt, Java

technology is taking its place in the mainstream. The question is time," he added.

In 21st century, we will frequently meet with Java in our daily life. Sun introduced javaOS for electric home appliances and is working to use Java for cars, phones, and so forth. In addition, you can connect home appliances, hardware, and software using Jini which recently came up to surface. One of new Java technology, Jini connects all networks together. You can use all the appliances connected to network without any setting or processing.

Rosy future of Java

Java is very popular with Korean programmers. A lot of schools is adopting Java as regular course and many companies want employees to have the ability of Java programming. Java programming is a prerequisite if you want to work in the arena of IT.

There are many Java circles in PC communication such as Hitel and Unitel, and more and more programmers are taking part in these circles.

Sun Certified Java Programmer (SCJP) is also inciting many people to study Java.

It is an international certificate of Java programming and is popular with students who study Java. It would be helpful if you are interested in programming and want to work in foreign countries.

The aroma of Java is stronger and stronger. As far as network keeps developing, more and more people will take interest in Java.

If you need more information about Java, just visit "java.sun.com" or "www.sun.co.kr" and you can get a lot of data related to Java.

Chae Ji-hyung

The writer is a reporter of PC Week

Seminar

War Is Only Product of Politics

As long as humans have lives, war has existed in society. Some people think that war exists because of hereditary human instincts.

However, the thought that war is social invention is gaining support. As the saying goes, 'War is one form of politics', war has been selected as the way to solve political loss and gains in relation to groups, acting as an important opportunity for change in every step of society. The character of war has been discussed as the essential reason for class and nation formation.

From the 11th to the 12th of February, the learning festival that is titled 'War of Korea ancient times and change of society' was held at the Han Kyung-jik pastor memorial building of Soongsil University. This learning festival was sponsored by The Korean Ancient Historical Association (0339-370-6682) and joint supported by Korea Research Foundation, Property Scholarship Foundation and Horim Museum.

The program of the learning festival which was conducted by Cho In-sung, professor of Kyunghee Univ., was divided by first and second parts and sub-divided into six subject. Here, the first subject, 'War of ancient times and nation formation' and second subject, 'Development aspect of iron weapon at the times of Korea formation.' was treated importantly.

Lee Young-sik, prof. of In-je Univ., presented the first subject. There are two model, struggle model and war model as the main reason of the formation of ancient nation. The struggle model include Engels theory and Diakonoff theory. Engels divided criterion of nation occurrence into savageness and civilization and he said struggle is a factor that a small society evolves into a nation. The nation is generated in order to strengthen organization and to promote fear of battle as following Diakonoff.

The war model includes Oppenheimer theory that members of a society obey leaders when war was executed successfully and Webster theory that a nation result from war related with ecological stress. Kwun Hak-su who is prof. of Chungbuk National



Korean Ancient Historical Association

Univ., however, said that war was utilized to form of a nation rather than nation formed as war.

The scale and aspect of war become violent according to development of weapon's destructive power. Also, they are proportioned to complex of society. A war courtesy accompanied with execution and result of war, which take charge of a role like class occurrence, strengthening of nation authority and offering unified ideology. For example, the process that a supervisor of war courtesy to a fallen soldier changed Shaman into a Buddhist temple acted as opportunity of ideological unity.

The debate about Lee's presentation did Kwun Hak-su. He retorted on Lee's opinion that the causes of war were resources security and solution of the population problem, saying that more important cause of war is trouble between leaders, means toward opponent's pressure and discord of belief system.

Lee Nam-kyu, professor of Hansin Univ. presented as to the second subject. He paid attention to changing processes and aspects of iron weapon of Chonkuk and Nakrang which definite influenced on the formation of Korean iron weapon from B.C. 300 to A.D.300. Nevertheless he didn't approach

ultimate object that is battle form and army organization of weapon research. Kim Gil-sik who is Prof. of National Central Museum asked approximately confined things about weapon and formation of ancient nationis.

This seminar was the chance that we can know new vision and research of a scholar as to the whole war and formation of Korea ancient nation. It also awaken us that liberal arts types like historical science should be studies ceaselessly.

The presenter prepared well about their presentation and the audiences were serious consistently for a long time. However, this seminar put first in importance presentation rather debate. The presenters didn't answer well, saying that he didn't prepare because he got a question from debater a little while ago. Also, seminar was progressed carelessly since presenters and debaters didn't keep time. A war is political product regardless of ancient and modern times. After war is finished, they strengthen their authority and integrate ideology or loss their power.

By Jeong Min-hee

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Reviewing drama 'Picasso, Donnyon, Doobo'

Only Through Human Love, Real Art Comes True

I. Synopsis

There are three characters. Their nicknames are Picasso, Donnyon (which means 'mad woman' in Korea) and Doobo. This is also the title of the drama. They express their minds by drawing, writing poems, and dancing, respectively. They all suffer from their experiences of the 5.18 Kwang-ju contention.

In a park where it is hard to find people's traces, a man lives alone who doesn't have any family to support. He barely maintains his livelihood by selling empty bottles and waste papers. His daily task is just drawing pictures. One day, Donnyon, who has a mental disease, and Doobo, a beggar, visit this park. Picasso keeps them away because he thinks human's love is like an aversion. Doobo asks Picasso to give love to Donnyon, who has suffered from sexual violence in Kwang-ju. But Picasso rejects the request completely.

At last, Doobo catches Picasso's shaking mind as he sees Donnyon dancing and asks her to dance. Nevertheless, Picasso despises her, instead. Doobo breaks down Picasso's picture which is like his alter ego. And he shouts, 'Not loving the human art is a stinging tongue.'

II. Characters of the heroes

Picasso is a man who wants to extinct from society. The reason why he is afraid of human's love is that he fears getting hurt from people. He is immersed in drawing only. This character is closely related to the people who are living at present. It represents the lower class in our society. People have a closed mind without any affection. And as a result, they don't care about other people and become selfish.

Doobo drinks to forget his grief and to escape from the community at the same time. However he has an open mind. He connected himself to Donnyon, who has an innocent spirit, finds his soul and relieves it. He tries to connect Picasso's closed mind to the purity of Donnyon's. However, for all



Donnyon and Doobo staring at Picasso to draw his attention who is trying to neglect them.

that there is nothing changed.

Donnyon has suffered from a mental disease since she was raped in Kwang-ju. But she has a pure mind than any others. She shows her wounded soul from society by dancing. And by loving Picasso, they associate an intertwined social composition.

III. Theme of the drama

The audience have time to think over themselves in seeing the last crying dialogue by Doobo that the art without the spirit of loving human is the same thing with a fatal poison.

As we know the span of Picasso's life is working itself to devote himself to making art through his whole life, he is only indulged in creating art setting aside other peoples concerns. In a sense, Picasso is one of unhappy men who know only their work and don't know how to love their friends or neighbors.

We have lots of painful history. 5.18

Kwang-ju resistance is one of the most sorrowful tragedies. Through the history, we should know there are still many people who are living in pain and hence we must learn to feel their pains as ours. In the drama, Picasso refuses to accept Donnyon's love. However, he is eventually tearing out to embrace her articles. If the dance by Donnyon can let Picasso open his mind, Doobo's humanistic effort might also be the core of love. The warm love exits in the life we breathe. Whether it is art or something else, the art lacking in love cannot be titled as the real highest art.

IV. A whole review

It was performed by a dramatic company 'Mossinun Salamdul'. Picasso was acted by Cho Jun-hyung, Doobo by Ko Young-ha and Donnyon by Kim Young-hee. The big difference of this drama was its type, a performance drama. This new type was very sensational, for, unlike other dramas, it

expressed with dance, poems, and paintings. Every scene was exciting with recorded live music and the audiences understand the meaning of the drama well. The lighting facilities were very effective to promote the play of all actors.

There are many newly initiated points in this drama. But the core of its content was not smoothly melted by viewers. The drama was likely to lose its main focus owing to placing its importance in the characteristic aspects of the drama. But it was possible to get a strong impression even with the dance and unique poems.

This drama is designed to call for three different points of art, love, and history but they are not harmoniously linked with each other. In the meantime, the background of Kwang-ju and the characters of the actors could not give us a fresh feeling. It gave us more old fashioned moods. It doesn't meet current needs, considering that it is the end of nineties. Nevertheless, the audience have no objection to absorb its theme raised by the drama and can applaud the play of Picasso and Doobo. These were the factors which made the audience see the drama to the end.

This drama focuses on both art and love. In the last scene of the drama, many people regret that Picasso couldn't come to open his mind. But when people think of him again, they would recognize that he is not willing to open his mind but his life's pattern has changed. Both Donnyon and Doobo have to walk on their own ways but they have influence on Picasso's life.

The poet shows his pitiful sorrow by reciting a poem: they are not holding their pains together. Past is connected with present and it became the future. This drama gives out the message of love and understanding.

By Kim Yun-Jung
Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Take Off the Sunglass

As individuals, we meet many people in the course of our lives. Both as a reporter and a college student, the writer also has made many contacts in society. And as the communication networks have developed, the ways to meet people have changed day by day.

Meeting various people in cyber space, the reporter thought about the kind of processes that occur when any two persons meet another. At first, they are supposed to talk to each other politely not knowing who they are. Then, as a rule, they introduce themselves by their scholarship, jobs, ages, and names. They determine who is elder, feeling it's not natural to talk to youngsters respectfully.

There would not be many disputes about the fact that for Korean values the virtue of devotion to parents is connected to the priority of age. In a small village, age meant farming experiences and was respected. This psychological structure helped Koreans to develop a unique system of honorific expressions.

As Korea developed into a modernized nation, education was considered both as a way to become an advanced nation and as a measure for individuals to join the upper class. Because they knew well the agony of poverty, parents did their utmost to help their children succeed. Koreans realized that scholarship really means not a knowledge for society but a easy way to wealth. Even when he/she was very young, a child was accustomed to this thought, which had passed for decades from their ancestors.

Experiencing military regimes, the society was restructured, expanding the discrimination between the superiors and inferiors all over the schools, civil organizations and enterprises. As the organizations to which a person belonged executed a mighty power, people were proud of what they worked for, and this pride was reflected in their styles of speech.

Now let's return to the PC communication which many people think of for its anonymity. In this free space, youngsters have achieved many things that the former generation couldn't in so a short time. Though one's ability and speciality affects most, there are still many people who want to tell others what to do just because they are older. While honorific words contribute to filial piety, at the same time there are many possible side-effects of not listening to youngsters.

Having graduated decades ago, an aged Korean would still like to meet another alumnus whom he/she never knew while in college, because it's good for his/her personal contacts. But in case of those who didn't or couldn't enter a university, the psychological loss would grow. Korean youth culture, including cyber space, also exists only for college students, however, these are not open to teenagers.

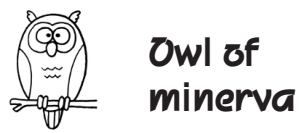
If a person has lived in other regions so long, it sure is a happy thing to meet another from the same hometown, however, it's no more a happy matter when people are excluded because in a certain context they come from the wrong part of the country.

Personal behavior and speech acts differently according to the cultural circumstances. A plain word may do harm according to a group's interpretation. It's not easy for us to admit the possibility of having deep prejudices in our hearts, but it cannot be ignored. What is important is the fact that progress starts from defining the reality.

This reporter isn't asking for too much when he stresses that we are to try to see a person as he/she is, and this is most necessary for our society. When you meet people next time, how about introducing yourself by saying who you are, what you like and what you want to be?

By Yoon Young-nam
Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Some Philosophical Stories of India



India is a country of philosophy with a rich ocean of deep and original thoughts on life and the world. There are a number of works on this literature all over the world and still the research is going on. Equal to the written literature, India has a lot of small philosophical anecdotes commonly prevalent among ordinary people. While serious treatises sometimes may be beyond the comprehension of the common people small stories are easy to understand, but are at the same time no less effective than a big book on philosophy. I would like to share just a few of them with readers.

This is a story from the Southern part of India. Once a sage called Pattinattar was living in South India. He had renounced all worldly things but for a loin cloth to hide his nudity. He used to only eat those things which were given by the people with love. He did not even have a bowl or a plate to receive their offerings. Receiving them with his hands only, he used to eat.

One day he was walking in the fields. After a while he became tired and felt sleepy. Being a monk he did not care for a bed or a pillow. So he lay down on the field using the ridge at the edge of the field as a pillow. He closed his eyes and tried to sleep. Just before he fell into a deep sleep, a group of village women, on their way fetch water from a nearby well, reached the spot. They saw the sage sleeping on the coarse field with the mound for a pillow and began commenting among themselves upon this. One woman said, "Look. How great he is!" Yet another said, "Of course. He has renounced everything. He sleeps just on the coarse fields."

One among them was a hardened critic. She walked ahead saying, "Nothing of the sort. He is still using the mound for a pillow. How can you all say that he has renounced worldly things and their pleasures?" Others could not answer her and fell silent. Pattinattar heard this conversation. The criticism pierced his heart deeply. He left the ridge and laid his head down on the flat field so that now he had no mound for a pillow.

The group of village women soon returned from the well carrying water. They saw the sage sleeping without even the mound for a pillow. One of the women said to the critic lady, "Look. He does not even have the mound for a pillow. Now at least, you must agree that he is a great ascetic." The critic was undeterred. "Not at all" she said. "He has not renounced yet the desire to listen to others' comments. This is the greatest worldly bondage." Pattinattar got up and fell at her feet. "You are really my teacher," he said.

It is well known that India has a caste system with many negative repercussions. There have been many reformers in Indian history who struggled hard against the evils of the caste system of India. Here is one very old story from Mahabharath, one of the oldest epics of India.

Once upon a time there was a saint called Uddalaka. He was doing severe penance in the forests for a long time. As a result he became proud and thought that he was very great and he is above all worldly things. Lord Krishna, one of the incarnations of God according to Hinduism, wanted to teach him a lesson.

One day he appeared before Uddalaka, and after praising him a lot for the sincere penance and holy life he was leading he said to him, "Oh great saint! I am very much pleased by you. I want to give you something. Please ask for anything you would like." Uddalaka said, "Oh Krishna! I am above all worldly things. I do not want anything." Krishna told, "No, no I have come to see you. I will not leave here without giving you something. Ask for whatever you want." Uddalaka - "If you insist on giving something to me, let me have some plain water, when I feel thirsty while wandering in the forests. I do not need any other worldly things. I am above all these petty things." Krishna - "You are really very great. You might have asked for even heavenly pleasures. But you asked for only ordinary water. That will be granted to you, whenever you want it." And then he disappeared.

After sometimes, Uddalaka, while wandering in the forest felt very thirsty. He remembered his boon. He said to himself, 'I need water now.' Suddenly he saw a hunter

coming towards him in dirty clothes with a bow and blood-stained arrows. A dog followed him with very bad breath. The hunter had a container with fresh water from a mountain stream. He said to Uddalaka, "Oh great sage! It seems that you are thirsty. I have some fresh and clean water. Please look at this. Drink this and bless me." Uddalaka looked at him and his clothes with disgust. He became very unhappy about Krishna. He felt that Krishna had played a dirty joke on him and insulted him by sending water through such a dirty hunter. He refused the water and went away thirsty.

After a while, Krishna appeared before him. Immediately Uddalaka burst out - "You mischievous Krishna! I did not ask anything from you. You only voluntarily came to me and said that you would give me anything. On your insisting, I asked only for ordinary water, which you sent only through a dirty hunter. You did not think of even my holy and sacred penance?" "I did think of it and that is the cause for all woes - Krishna told posing a sad face. "When you wanted water I asked Indra, the king of heaven, to give you the heavenly nectar for you. He said that human beings on the earth do not deserve it. I said to him that Uddalaka is a man of sacred penance and is above all worldly pettiness. He sees God everywhere and so he deserves the heavenly nectar. On hearing this Indra said that if it was the case, he would go as a hunter and take the nectar in the form of water and if Uddalaka were really a wise man he would take the nectar, otherwise he would refuse and would lose the opportunity. I agreed to this readily because I surely thought that you were above all these worldly non-senses. I lost the game." Uddalaka fell at the feet of Krishna and with tears, "Krishna! You won the game with me. You played this drama to open my eyes and you succeeded. I am happy that my eyes are opened."

He thanked Krishna profusely and went along his way. Then onwards he became really wise and did not consider anybody inferior.

By M.Gnanam
The writer is a Professor of Hindi Dept.

Visit to lawyer Hyun Dong-hun

Helping People Understand Law



the comic book 'Seo-u-gi'. And it was a moment to learn Korean for me. So I thought, it is one of the ideal ways to let people know about basic law, through easy comic books the same way as I have. The main advantage of this way is that helps people to become to be familiar with law by offerings easy stepping stones they can understand without difficulty.

After I read 'Seo-u-gi', I have indulged in comics since I enjoyed them very much and fell into the funny book's world. When I was 10, I even absented myself from school for 6 months because of that. I concentrated on improving the skills of drawing comic books for 2 years after I have entered the law training institute.

R : Would you tell us about your book, and how do readers react?

H : It is compiled by instances that happen frequently or are committed many times. It is to give help, when people want to know about normal law sense. Up to now, I have published 5 books, and I will continue to write more. Approximately, I imagine about 100 volumes. But that can be flexible.

My books get a very fine reply. I receive many letters, calls and e-mails. Some people request counsel after reading the book. Generally, other lawyers have positive views. But I've heard some criticism that it is odd for lawyers to draw cartoons.

R : You publish law magazine monthly, too. What kind of differences are there between your comics and your magazine?

H : Comics show law sense or some legal instances, but the magazine involves legal news. For example, copyrights, free counselling coupons retch information, and so on. It is more specialized.

R : What's your opinion about how the law has to be changed to benefit people who are subjected to pain from damage?

H : Today's law process is so complicated. Our law system is made for the lawyer's convenience. Lots of accidents are treated by small numbers of lawyer and judges. People don't know how to solve the problem all by themselves. They depend on attorneys

exactly. That's why people feel law is a difficulty. The Law Consumer League is run for those people, but it is not well-known. So the current law system has to be converted for the people.

R : A part from drawing pictures, what other activities are you doing in your spare time?

H : I manage an internet law site. The address is www.lowlaw.co.kr. It gives out law counselling. I have been doing it for 2 years. People asks many questions. That is my daily work, for example, a lease of a house on a deposit basis, bankruptcy, or divorce. The matter is various. If they want some advices, the site gives some guide books without any payment. It offers much information and satisfying answers. When I am given a chance,

I will make a professional web site. And also I give a special course about law, and give lectures on cable tv.

R : You are doing so many good activities. How do you feel about working? And do you have any troubles?

H : Of course, there are some problems like deficit management or exhaustion. But I take it as a business of life, work long hours, feel the worth and enjoy it. Many readers stir me up. Anyway, I want to popularize law. For that, I will use any way of communication way.

R : Could you tell us your future plan and please give some advice for students.

H : My drawing shows some defects. But it will get better day by day in pictorial and in written aspects. I want to produce movies or dramas concerned with law, like John Grisham who is jointly working as a novelist as a lawyer in the U. S.

And I want to say that the young can do anything. Open your mind and find various ways. Do not restrict yourself to one way. There are many opportunities in what you choose.

By Kim Yun-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

