



Lee Jae-hwan / The Argus

"We are freshmen!" HUFSan shaking their handkerchiefs with enthusiasm, watching welcoming performances at Gymnasium. The orientation workshop was held at the Naksan Freya Resotel in Yangyang-gun, Kangwon province on Feb. 21-23rd.

Students, Considered Puppets

The presidents of private universities in over the country came together and talked about tuition fee last year. They decided to increase the tuition fee at the rate of 9.8% this year. So, tuition fee of HUFs increased along. The amount of the money is 1,980,000 won which school authorities decided unilaterally. They first suggested to increase the fee by 14%. As students heard this news, they expressed their strong dissatisfaction against the administration. So students composed a committee met school authorities to reflect their opinions, but those trials ended in failure at the rigid attitude of the counterpart. They came to go on a strike at the office of the president of HUFs on January 21st. The notices for tuition fee were already sent and most of students are registering now. Freshmen are determined to charge 270,000 won in case a student of Malay-Indonesia Dept.

Looking over the rate of increasing tuition fee for years, one may know that the percentage had increased till 1994. It, however, decreased from 1995 to 1997. For instance, the entrance fee increased by 14.3% in 1995, 12.5% in 1996, 6.7% in 1997. The fee froze in 1998 when whole country was suffered from IMF bailout. (At that time, the amount of money was 480,000won.) (School fee and donation fee also increased at the same rate.)

The students in College of Social Sciences paid 13% more in 995, 15.5% in 1996, 6.9% in 1997. School fee and donation fee was

1,185,000 won and 620,000 won in 1997 and the same in 1998. college of Natural Sciences increased the rate by 15% in 1995, 16.5% in 1996, 6.9% in 1997. The school fee was 1,351,000 won and donation fee was 709,000, a little larger than other colleges. In the case of college of Information Industrial Engineering, it was increased by 17%, 17.5%, 6.9% per year. The amount of money was 1,502,000 won in school fee and 741,000 won in donation fee.

When we compare it with other private universities in Seoul, tuition fee of HUFs seems not expensive. HUFs took eleventh place among twenty universities in entrance fee. Korea University asked the largest entrance fee, 513,000 won, and Kwangwoon University was found to be the smallest one with 395,000 won.

Among college of Humanities and Social Science in private universities, EWHA Womans University set 1,947,000 won in total, the largest amount. In contrast, Kwangwoon University marked 1,738,000 won, the cheapest. HUFs took sixteenth place of twenty universities in college of Humanities and Social Science. In case of college of Natural Science, EWHA Womans University also took the highest post by 2,336,000 won. The smallest amount of tuition fee was 2,003,000 won of Chungang university. Among Students of college of Information Industrial Engineering, fellows in Sangmyung University paid 2,165,000 won, marking the

first. Students in Se-jong University were known to be the cheapest by 2,659,000 won. HUFs took sixteenth place in college of Information Industrial Engineering and Natural Science was in eighteen.

HUFs, however, decided the increasing percentage of tuition fee accepting students opinions. They announced the plan which would raise the tuition fee and had only one meeting with students during vacation.

Park geo-yong, the director of Korea Universities' Education Center and professor of Sang-myong university, announced a report on January 31st. The name of report was "Problems of increasing tuition in private universities and improving ways". It was said that the reserve fund in each private university was about 742 billion won in 1998 when tuition fee was frozen. In this situation, he indicated that what private universities are saying about the necessity for increasing the tuition fee was somewhat unreasonable. This report also showed that most private universities

has exaggerated the expenditure, forcing their students to pay more.

It was reported that some problems lied in the budgetary allocations as well. Comparing the fact that each university increased more than 10% every year, the investment on education and research has not followed the trend, only concerning the profit businesses. He pointed out that the policy of the government came to increase the burdens on students and their parents. So, dutiful attitude on budgeting and managing the educational finance to improve the educational structure is essential.

This report can't be applied to the case HUFs perfectly. Most of the problems, however, are common in all the private universities. So HUFs needs to accept these points with students. General Students Council (GSC) said, "Let's come together to the struggle of tuition fee, putting off registration." According to the their claim, students will have no problem if they do not register until March 29th.

2nd Round with Ex-foundation

Dismissed professors return to classroom

Dismissed professors of HUFs are reinstated in their former positions, which became the hot potato on campus. The school authorities permitted them to teach again from this semester. HUFsans, however, shows the opposing atmosphere against the measure. General College Representative Committee(GCRC) boycott the dismissed faculty's lectures.

In fact, problems still remain with returned faculty members because they were connected with ex-foundation's absurdity. Desiring reform of the foundation, the HUFs expelled them from the campus. They, however, pleaded not guilty and the Education Committee decided their return to the HUFs after the parliamentary inspection of the administration last October.

A professor says, "As long as they are pardoned by the court, we cannot but admit them. Then, it will be good for the

development of HUFs and we'll be in harmony." The president of HUFs, Cho Kyu-chul, also approved that returned professors can take lectures in disregard of the opposite opinions. He had been selected as president to stand against the power of ex-foundation.

The GCRC made it clear that "This measure has serious defaults. It's as much as we forget the spirit of the struggle which HUFs gained freedom against the ex-foundation's absurdity in 1998. However, once they came back, the result can't be recovered."

The GCRC also pays a keen attention to the possibility that ex-foundation will show off power to the campus. The president of GCRC said "The reinstatement problem of dismissed professors can be a signal that the ex-foundation returns to HUFs."

Movement Against Anti-Environmental Project

The Korean Federation for Environmental Movement(KFEM) and the British Embassy held a seminar at the Embassy's Aston Hall on Tuesday 29, February under the slogan of 'Sharing Experience for Wetland Conservation'. The seminar was opened by Dr. Kim Myung-ja, Minister of the Environment and Sir Stephen Brown, British Embassy Seoul. This was an extension of their anti-Saemankeum reclamation project movement.

At the same time, the Green Korea United(GKU), another main ecology conservation organization in Korea, held an event for 'one hundred teenagers press interview for conserve Saemankeun' at the cafe named 'Neutinamu', and took an action against 'Saemankeum reclamation' right after the event.

Meanwhile, the GKU, continued their movement with a statement. Arousing public opinion, suggesting discontinuance of ecology demolishing project, the Saemankeum reclamation, and would rather make better alternative idea to protect Saemankeum and its surroundings. They

also requested to organize a investigation committee participated with government, environmental social worker and ecology specialist. The Saemankeum, inline with the national policy, will be having the world's largest ongoing reclamation: 40,100 hectare wide, located at the mouth of the Mankyung and Tongjin rivers, in Chollabukdo. It is expected that this will not only expand the national area geographically but also help supplying agricultural and industrial water, lead to better drainage of adjacent land and allow developing an international harbor.

However, the KFEM and the GKU have been showing their opposed views for this project. The KFEM's point is that this Saemangeum project was not planned validly or effectively even with the national land policy but was just planned for political purposes. Yet, several defects have already been found. There are many unique composition of species living in the area, and with this project, it will obviously take away 100% of foraging area of those shorebirds, according to the KFEM related. The seawall

A New Stage on CATV



Korean CATV Association

The government-initiated CATV business started airing in March, 1995. Contrary to the bright prospects at first, CATV companies suffered from increasing business losses. It also has many problems on structure, management and programing.

However, the integrated broadcasting law was passed on December 28th, 1999.

Now, it has the status of being an Enforcement Ordinance. The opinions of CATV companies were reflected in the act considerably, which made us expect some positive development in Korean broadcasting

(Related story on page 12)

will be constructed at or beyond the outer limit point where it regularly forming tidal-flats, and the entire enclosed area will be covered with agricultural/industrial or for housing purpose land.

This project which was publicized on

1998, is still held with its procedure at the planning stage. because of the different position to reclamation, the conflict between government and protecting environment organization has been continuing.

I N D E X

- 2 Indepth: Problems in constructing main building
- 5 Civilian Watch : Introduction of 'Good Friends'
- 7 Indepth : New face of Africa
- 9 T&C Tower: Game Theory
- 11 E&E : Interview with 'Flosong'



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Analyzing the problems on constructing new main building

Reconstruction of Main Building : Lovely Fairytale

I. School officials and students have different opinions

It was announced in March 1999 that a new thirteen-story building with a three-story underground parking lot that could house approximately 400 cars would be constructed. The building is planned to contain many classrooms, faculty offices, administrative offices and other facilities. Sufficient space for rest and recreation for students will also be provided in that building, which is scheduled to be erected on Minerva, a students' resting nest.

Some factions have vested interests in the new building, but they now seem to oppose it, as they are aware of the enormous amount of money required in constructing the new building. The voice of students, which is clearly in the opposite position, is becoming louder and louder as the president failed to re-consider the planned building despite the fact that the students have a different opinion. He just asserted that erecting a thirteen-story building could be a practical way to solve the shortage in space.

In fact, it is not important to carry out a construction at such a grand scale. The most significant thing that students desire is realistic investment for study or for their welfare.

II. Solutions proposed by the University

The astonishing announcement excited the students. Expecting environmental improvements at the HUFs, they threw their full support to the project. The plans quickly rolled out after an architectural company was selected in June 1999. They first showed the blueprint in August and the final drawings will be completed this coming March. The ground-breaking is planned to be made this summer, and the construction will be completed in 3 years, or by 2003.

However, one would most naturally ask: how can they possibly make enough money to construct the main building? About forty five billion won will be needed for such a big building, seven billion won to demolish Minerva and complete an underground parking lot underneath it. We can actually construct seven buildings of about five stories each with that fifty billion won.

The HUFs authorities suggested several solutions for the funding problem. First they opened an account for the Automatic Response System (ARS) to bring in the voluntary participation of HUFs, with a certain amount of money directly charged to the caller and collected at the host's account. This would amount to five thousand won per call.



Tuition fee Regulation Committee are negotiating with school authorities for a matter of regulating tuition fee in the president's office.

They have also put one million p'young 33058m² of the Wang-san Campus for sale. Thirdly, the president of the HUFs asserted that he can collect a considerable portion of the fund needed from supporters, primarily HUFs' alumni community. Finally, the easiest and sure-fire way: force a raise in the student's tuition fees.

School authorities announced that they needed to pay six billion won to begin construction, of which three billion won is going to be raised from HUFs supporters. The other three billion won will be collected from the students' tuition fees. Obviously, most students are against this solution that only burdens the students.

Students wonder if they could ever save a large amount of money from the ARS. Even if all 7000 HUFs each give a call a day, it only sums up to thirty-five million won. It is said that the land in Wangsan campus which has been put on sale for seven billion won, is expected to be worth more than twenty billion won in a couple of years.

They do not know when and how much it will be sold. They also want to know whether funds are going to be raised from the supporters as President Cho promised. The president reportedly went to Japan to raise funds but was able to balance his expenses after all? As a matter of fact, he had been to the U.S. last year and the result is beyond the screen. For sure, school authorities secure most of the construction expenses from the tuition fees, which is undeniably illegal. How can they possibly afford any unexpected cost in the procedure?

Students expect a detailed and realistic plan to solve the financial problem. But the president kept on pushing ahead with his plan without any clear solutions to overcome this problem. He needs to face the financial reality and try to think of what might just be helpful to HUFs in the face of the current situation.

Students require an investment on education and the welfare system rather than for a building that looks impressive. There are many facilities in the campus that need to be fixed quickly. According to the result of the investigation by Joong-ang Ilbo, HUFs took the thirty-eighth place in the professors' research achievements. In other words, the HUFs' support for research is quite lacking. The professors' labs are also ill-equipped to carry out scientific inquiries properly. The HUFs lags behind in terms of educational conditions compared to most universities, and professors in the university also have too many classes. It is necessary to insure more professors if to provide efficient and productive classes and a system for grading lectures needs to be adopted. Updating current facilities is another main issue that has to be resolved.

III. Resolving the financial problem.

Officials do not have enough time to effectively meet the challenge to improve HUFs by constructing a new building. There must be enough preparation for the construction as well as implement measures to improve the educational environment and student welfare.

First of all, the president has to earn the satisfaction of the students with regard to the facilities for study and welfare. The budget intended for putting up the building must be used up to do away with the students' inconvenience. For example, the most up-to-date facilities for studying, materials for foreign studies and so forth need to be purchased, and this can be carried out using the money for construction. In the case of the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation, a company funded the most of the investment needed for the construction. It is a short-term plan, but safe at the same time.

On the other hand, there is a long-term plan for the main building. It appears to be an urgent task for authorities to work out an efficient plan to put the funds in good use. They particularly need to prepare for the construction as well as budget for regular income every year.

For this reason, they will not choose to carry out an unreasonable project. Kim Jin-won(M-99) said "I believe increasing the tuition fee is necessary because of the increase in prices. If the additional money is used for what students really want, it is O.K. I think school authorities should be more transparent in the way they manage the school's finances."

The value of HUFs will come from offering high-quality education, and not from having a magnificent-looking building. The president needs to pay more attention to the students' voice. HUFs is not his own property but rather, it is the students' possession. He is just the representative of HUFs, and he has to abide by the students' opinion.

He must postpone the construction work until five or six years later instead of burdening the students with higher tuition fees. During that period, he needs to deal with the students' complaints more effectively and concentrate on preparing for the construction in a safe and secured way. This way, HUFs will not be the second "Dankuk University." It will not follow the same experience that Dankuk University has gone through.

Students expect decisive and practical determination from the President. He should take a step back from the construction of the main building and have an action plan with the students, respecting them as the rightful owner of HUFs.

By Song Hye-min
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The increase in tuition fee, a measure admitted in accordance with the self-regulation system in private schools, has elicited various criticisms. Many students struggled to hold the system against private foundations. After all, most school authorities raised tuition fees again this year. The school authorities say it is not only because the school does not have its own budget plan but this year; with the BK 21 program, lack of support from the government is hitting most of the universities while its support is concentrated on specific schools. The HUFs, which failed to become selected as an eligible participant of the BK 21 program except in the interpretation & translation, has also decided to increase the tuition fee by 9.8%. The school authorities insist that this increase was fully considered for the economic situation of the students.

The General Student Council (GSC) of the Wangsan campus and the College Conference (CC) of the Imun campus tried to negotiate with the authorities since last year for a total of six meetings. However, students think that the 9.8% increase is no better than last year's result, a long struggle that ended unsatisfactorily. The Wangsan GSC and the Imun College Conference have simply insisted on reducing the tuition fee, without proposing an alternative based on accurate assessment of the situation. For instance, they could not justify their claims as to why the fee has to be cut off while the school authorities wanted to increase the fee. All they could do was to lower the increasing rate to the last minute. And now they are asking the students not to pay the raised fee until March 29, the deadline for registration.

The Wangsan GSC and Imun CC showed no such united policies or actions throughout the negotiation. Of course, as you may have noticed, there was no Imun GSC. On January 17, a few students led by Wangsan GSC occupied the President's office to show their determination. However, the occupation did not seem to be a real demonstration but a mere occupation. Even though the Wangsan GSC put direct pressure on school authorities, without constant participation by Imun students' and Wangsan students, who had gone home due to the distance barrier, the action was not really effective. Students do care about the increase in tuition fee and they rather want to decrease it, but they do not find the central point around which to

direct their struggles for it.

The seats on the Imun GSC has been left empty since the illegal ballot during last year's election. In spite of this situation, the Central Election Management Committee of the Imun campus did not make even a detailed plan for the reelection yet, though the new semester has already begun to roll. What's more concerning is that the new GSC should have spent the whole time preparing a whole year's plan for the last three months. It is strongly doubted whether the new council would properly carry on this year's projects for the students.

In case of Wangsan's 20th GSC, they have been struggling not to pay a forced supporting fund, which is currently imparted in the tuition fee, for a year. They even deposited tuition fee in the court, pointing to the illegality of the school. The court has raised the school's hand, but students say that they failed to get full support from the students due to their inability to devise systematic and consistent policies.

This year's 21st GSC is also planning to continue the campaign, and they promised that they would keep struggling with a view to resolving this tuition fee problem. However, the internal situation of the 21st council is worse than the 20th's, because the council is not sufficiently

manned. Again, there is strong doubt on how they would do a better job than their last year's counterpart, and how they are going to bring back the participation of the students. It also seems that they have not even re-planned the details for the tuition struggle. We cannot help but wonder if they are ever taking the changed situation into account. They have pretty much lost the trust of the students, which makes the struggle even tougher.

The Student Council must think about regaining the lost or weakened support of the students. The fight is not just between the council and the authorities. The students should always be placed at the core of every approach and policy implemented by the school. The Student Council must likewise rapidly grasp the students' actual necessity, and should mend their relationship with the student and gain their reliance without hesitation. Students are thirsty for a powerful leader.

By Kim Jin-young
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Pandora's Box

GSC's Shame,
How Far Will
It Go?

More Students Want HUFs

Japanese department in Wangsan shows highest competitive rate

Imun Campus	2000(%)	1999(%)
English	5.16	7.97
French	5.22	3.84
German	4.46	3.87
Russian	5.44	4.94
Spanish	5.05	4.63
Italian	4.11	3.66
Portuguese	4.42	3.34
Dutch	5.33	2.92
Scandinavian Language	6.68	2.96
Chinese	9.52	4.37
Japanese	7.18	5.44
Malay-Indonesian	4.38	3.84
Arabic	5.27	2.83
Thai	4.65	3.24
Vietnamese	5	2.69
Hindi	4.34	3.03
Turkish	4.04	3.82
Persian	6.52	5.03
College of Social Science	6.36	4.32
College of Law	5.18	5.94
College of Trade & economics	5.45	3.39
English Education	5.88	4.36
French Education	4.52	3.37
German Education	3.65	4.50
Korean Education	3.70	4.52

Wangsan Campus	2000(%)	1999(%)
English	10.11	3.16
French	5.48	2.37
German	8.97	2.08
Spanish	5.34	2.39
Portuguese	5.79	2.68
Italian	6.43	3.06
Russian	5.04	2.49
Polish	5.94	2.70
Romanian	7.66	4.17
Czech	6.42	3.17
Hungarian	6.84	2.82
Yugoslavian	5.82	2.92
Chinese	11.71	4.20
Japanese	14.04	4.87
Arabic	5.12	3.00
Malay-Indonesian	5.02	3.07
Thai	5.07	2.77
African Language	8.89	2.35
Hindi	10.00	2.36
College of Humanities	5.33	3.73
College of Economics & Trade	8.75	3.25
Division of Math. & Statistics	4.80	3.43
Division of Physics & Chemistry	6.16	4.57
Division of Envir. & Micro Biology	6.50	7.02
Division of Computer & Info.comm.	7.04	4.30
Division of Electronic & Control Eng.	4.37	3.96
Division of Industrial Engineering	10.26	4.50

Orientation Workshop held Without Trouble

Imun campus held an orientation workshop from Feb. 21 to Feb. 23rd at the Naksan Freya Resort from Feb. 21 to Feb. 23rd. This meeting was the orientation workshop welcomed the first fresh HUFs in the 21st century.

The traffic accident, which had harmed the students of Dongkuk University, was remained in the memories of HUFs, therefore there was much concern about the security and safety of the students. None of the students were hurt, thanks to 'Ja-bong-dan', corps volunteers' great effort, even though one small accident during moving back to the school.

There were some complaints about this meetings. The complaints include the extreme length trip to the resort, the over holding general gathering over holding over six hours at a confined place, not getting useful information for the campus life, and so forth.

The orientation workshop was began with gatherings conducted by each departments or colleges. The gathering helped fresh HUFs to recognize themselves as members of respective departments of studies. On this note, events which show the fresh HUFs' favorite performances, including showing off one's physical strength tests and games through the fun ways, gained a great popularity.

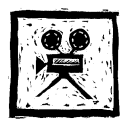
The most biggest event was the general gathering at Yangyang-gun Gymnasium.



The representatives from college of Occidental languages are showing the performance in front of freshmen.

The gathering was began with Oae-pung-yeon's exiting play. After which, 'Our Country', 'New Waves', 'Era of Youth' sang several songs for welcoming fresh HUFs entering, respectively. The performance of 'Fountain of Sign Languages' gave a chance for participants to learn a little sign language, and the one of Wide World have participants experience

the suffering of our nation at secondhand. By the way, the show by 3 fresh HUFs groups between plays created much enthusiasm. The gathering was closed with the ceremony for inducting the student's body for each colleges, which consists primarily of speeches delivered by each president.



ZOOM

Making Good Start of Freshman

January 18, the Student Council of the Chinese Department (SCCD) conducted orientation activities for freshmen in the Graduate School building. About 80 freshmen and 40 seniors of the Chinese Department participated in the orientation. The first thing on the agenda was to introduce the history of the Chinese Department to satisfy freshman's curiosity about campus life. Cho Jae-hyuk(C-99) who acted as master of ceremonies, said I think you have a lot of curiosity and anxiety about university. These things will resolve themselves as you establish closer relations with seniors."

Secondly, the president of SCCD, Lee Young-suk, has announced the members of the Student Council and the Center Steering Committee which consist of chiefs of 9 circles within the department. After that, the circles began cooperating with each other on publicity, establishing a relationship within the department. The harmony that resulted from performing Korean music, produced a powerful atmosphere with the unique rhythm and quick tempo. Also, a singing ensemble and a drama club showed their own distinctive qualities through their original work.

But the highlight was the performance by the modern literacy society. When Jeong Jin-woo, the chief, and other members took the stage, disguising themselves as Elvis Presley look-alikes, the audience burst out laughing at their hysterically funny actions. The SCCD



Members of Niangjing (song group of original language) are singing a Chinese song at small auditorium of Graduate on February 18th.

also prepared another interesting game. It's called the XO quiz game. The rules are as follows: If the question is correct, the contestant is obliged to select X, which is the traditional symbol for a mistake. This resulted in considerable confusion, with participants running around in some confusion in the hall.

As a final event, the freshmen danced the tango. By the way, the number of men was scarce because there are substantially more women in the Chinese Department than men. As a result, freshmen and seniors had to dance with each other. In a way, the lyrics of the tango held genuine meaning for the freshmen taking part. So, the freshmen

listened to the announcements of the seniors with a sincere attitude, and a spirit of oneness was firmly established within the department. The program also achieved the purpose of inciting interest in the activities of the department.

The problem of senior's participation, however, has decreased since last year. And, there was no easiness over the length of time it took to prepare for the freshman orientation, which is heartening indeed.

By Jeon Kyu-man
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Special Contribution

Benefits of Conducting Classes in English

What I needed the most while studying at the University of Wisconsin-Madison was English. I was sometimes upset by the fact that I could not communicate with people as much and fully as native speakers of English in classes or in seminars, although I had a fair amount of English proficiency at that time, having spent much time teaching English and having served as an interpreter officer in the army.

Upon returning from the U.S., I started to conduct classes in English on every level of my classes partly because I wanted to awaken the importance of English in modern era to students who chose to come to my lectures.

It was not that simple to give lectures on English major subjects such as syntax and semantics to students of junior level of college, especially in English. At first, there were words of criticism such that it was too early for students or that classes were too hard to follow with students intellectual level.

As years have gone by, however, my English lectures seem to have achieved great results considering the current international status of English, which has acquired complete control over the fields of information technology such as Internet.

The first few weeks in class are awkward in many ways. Many appeal to me that they experience difficulties dealing with technical terminologies. Some were hesitant whether they had to say greetings in Korean or English since a Korean professor gave an English lecture.



Lee Sun-woo

When students were induced to give voluntary inquiries by conversation, not by cramming, the classes ran smoothly beyond my expectation by interaction among students, accompanied with adequate compliments and encouragement.

Exchanging e-mails between students and me also helped students writing skills substantially. Students are split into groups to make presentations in English for two or three weeks a semester. Organized in small groups, even the students with less confidence have to participate actively like others, gaining confidence and interest in English with time. In fact, they make so much progress in their English skills compared with their English composition skills shown in the midterm exam, their English abilities in the final exam fan excelled. By end of a semester, they learn to make speeches in much natural and fluent way.

It is much the same for graduate school

classes. A few years ago, after teaching as a guest lecturer at Harvard University, I gave lectures in English on Transformational Grammar, the dominant mainstream trend of modern English grammar. Since students were made to conduct research, speech, and debate all in English, the class continued on with effectiveness. At higher level of Transformational Grammar, students read foreign research papers and corresponded with international academic circles. Also, helped by my personal exchange of information with MIT Professor Noam Chomsky, founder of Transformational Grammar, students could see their achievements by keeping up with the current research trends. The biggest advantage of classes conducted in English is that students build up their confidence and acknowledge their ability to compete on international level.

The writer is professor of English Dept.

Letter to the Argus

Wake-up Call to Us

Hi, Argusians! I am so glad to meet you through the paper because I am interested in articles on the Argus and have a special care for you. In my case, the most interesting and attractive column is "Dating on Sunday" among several column. It seems like a wake-up call. Meeting with schoolfellows who live a very challenging and unique life, I have a time to think over my life. I reflect that how lazy and less ambitious I have been and become to set a resolution again.

The last issue of 1999, the millennium issue, was composed of lots of topics, from the histories of HUFS to social and cultural issues. I was interested in a survey of tuition fee, most of all. Not being different from other students in HUFS, I also don't want to pay much more money than now.

According to this survey, I found that I was too ignorant of how the tuition fee is used, what the HUFSans thought about their well-fare facilities and how much fee is desirable for us to be paid.

Moreover, the reporter asked us to struggle together to force the school

authorities to drop a move raising tuition fees. After reading that, I was a little embarrassed by it. It is because I wasn't participate in the campaign to stop the move of raising tuition fees despite I wasn't satisfied with the reality that we were confronted.

On the whole, it seemed to be well speculated on the stark problem. However I would want to give a comment on this article. Considering the purpose of this survey, I think, the main point of it is not to explain the statistical information but to suggest proper ways to deal with this problem and urge our colleague to struggle strongly.

The above is just my thought but I will be very happy if it can bring about much better changes. I'll wait the next issue with great eager and good luck to you!!

Park Jung-Young
Junior of English Dept.

We Expect New Leap of The Argus

Since the establishment of the Argus in HUFS, it has marked the great milestone to lead the HUFS to the center of Korea's economic growth.

Through the Argus, many student in HUFS have been able to experience both up to the minute report and perfect text for studying English. As for me, the Argus has driven me into realizing the fact that English and interest in news report is important to prepare for my social life, even after my graduation. It means the Argus's unique role and its great contribution to both HUFS and nation's development were of much significance.

Now, with the new millennium just starting, I think the Argus need gradual change for attracting more number of readers. We know that nowadays college press has been in the situation of some mannerism that its original system and ways of reporting are old-fashioned.

However, readers of the Argus, in some respects may have an expectation of the Argus's change and reform in the point of reader's perspectives.

Reader's attitudes and thinking towards the

Argus have changed a lot in a way to be needy for more decent editing style and high quality of article. Also, it will be much preferable if the Argus provides readers with web-site. So I think that it enables the Argus to recognize more real voices from students in HUFS about the Argus.

Students in HUFS, including me will keep an eyes on the Argus's new leap for HUFS's development and its opinion maker in HUFS.

I bet the Argus will be the most challenging and foremost campus English paper nationwide. This lies in the proposition that reporters in the Argus are responsible for their activity in reporting and sincere care for readers in HUFS.

Yoon Hyun-ju
English of Graduate

Bulletin Board

● Schedule of School Affairs

- March 9-10 The term for confirmation and transference the application of lectures
- March 29 Quarterline of the first semester

● Personnel Appointments of Trustee

- | | |
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| Byun Hyung-yun | |
| Kim Tae-sik | Former Principal of Huimun High School |
| Lee Sung-ho | Professor of Yonsei Univ. |
| Choi Dong-ho | President of Alumni Association |
| Cho Chun-hee | Lawyer |
| Kim Pil-kyu | Representative of KPK Trade |
| Lee Eun-sun | President of Yogurt |
| Park Keon-bae | President of Haitai |
| Kim Jae-yeol | |

The Argus Keeps in Step with Civic Groups.

Citizens' Alliance for 2000 General Elections

www.ngokorea.org

The Argus

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Faith Recovery with
Keeping Pledges

Trust is usually called 'the best social overhead capital.' Solid confidence among the people could function as the foundation of a stable society. It also plays an important role as a strong network that closely connects people by people, group by group. This precious social virtue is realized when everyone keeps his or her promises. Trust requires responsibility that includes sincere efforts for fulfillment.

Even in a personal relationship, keeping promises is indispensable for a faithful association, let alone anything of a public nature. Only when people can willingly believe their public servants, it is possible to connect the strong network in the part of public affairs. That is why people expect politicians to have higher trustworthiness level. In the representative democracy, trust among people and politicians is a precondition for realizing an ideal political community.

Many of the representatives in Korea, however, seem to regard the meaning of trust as an insignificant stereotype. So many politicians neglect to fulfill the promises they made with the voters. Most of candidates suggest plausible promises to the public during election campaigns. The members of the National Assembly, who won the seats as a result of their promises having been accepted by the people, have repeatedly marked shameful records in terms of translating their promises into practice by the time when their term is over. Many of them are, however, never flunked out. It is a realistic political situation that the politician in Korea has always nurtured, if not intentionally, an image of distrust.

People found many names of their representatives in the blacklist which announced by civic groups as 'the unqualified.' One of the main criteria used in the listing was 'fulfillment of public pledge.' The list shows how many politicians failed to carry out the promises they made to the public.

As a matter of fact, politicians didn't keep at a rate of six promises out of ten on the average. According to a survey, only 41% of public promises made during the 15th General Election were kept. It is reported that over 60% of Assembly members did not keep more than a half of their promises. Only 75 persons kept their public pledges just more than a half.

What is more in the case of so-called 'migratory politicians,' those who frequently change parties, their corresponding rate was kept below the overall average at 37%. Ironically, they altered parties with the typical excuse of wanting to do more sincere work for the people. These objective figures reflect the situation that the political employees have been seriously deceived by their employers.

Many foreign researchers devaluated Korea as a 'low-trust society.' Trust collapsing from the policy-maker is one of the decisive factor behind this shameful situation. Members of the legislature are the principal culprits of the decline in national level of trust.

Now is the time to recover the confidence between the politician and the public. First of all, the politicians should never repeat dereliction of their preferential responsibility. Right holders began to express strong dissatisfaction close to 'anger' with their public servants. They would never allow the unilateral breaking of public promises any more and let such under-qualified politicians get away with them.

Also, public representatives must never misuse their public pledges as effective means of getting the 'golden badge.' They have to make 'entirely sound and sustainable' promises, and they should keep the same attitude on these promises both before and after election. Right holders no more want to send 'boasters' to the National Assembly.

The people would like to live in a 'high-trust society,' giving applause to trustworthy politicians. They need a sincere delegates who can consider their promises more important than title.

By Koo Sung-chan
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Presenting Good Friends

Friend in Need, Friend Indeed

Seven North Koreans were arrested in Russia near the Chinese border in November and deported to China Dec. 30th last year. China sent them back to the North around Jan. 15th. The news led people to worry more about the problems related to the North Korean refugees. At the same time, however, most people are becoming indifferent to the matter. In fact, the concerns did not beget means to settle the increase in refugees, who are in danger of human traffic and are being forced to go back to their homes. The government and the press are anxious about the possible severed ties with Russia and China.

North Korea needs 6 million tons of food a year to support her people. The gross grain product normally totals 4.5 million tons, which is below the actual demand. The food shortage ranged from about 1 million to 1.5 million. The discrepancy had been compensated by the grains imported from other communist countries. Owing to corruption in the communist countries, however, the imports did not go well. To make matters worse, the North has been heavily damaged by cold weather, hail and flood since 1993. Some experts on North Korea estimated that they are in need of about 3 million tons of food. The food, contributed by international organizations and civil groups, has hardly been sent to the poor, and instead, end up in storage with some high-ranking people. Actually, it is said that 90 percent of refugees in the North Korea-China border were not able to receive the food supply.

The 'Good Friends' held a press conference on the 26th of August last year, to report the realities of the North Korean refugees and their human rights. The spokeswoman for the organization made public the information, which portrayed the food crisis in North Korea, based on the objective local investigation from November 1998 to April 1999.

The 'Good Friends' started its activities in December 1996, calling its efforts the 'Korean Buddhist Sharing Movement.' They made various publications in order to inform people of the true situation in North Korea and her border areas. They published 6 books including 'The People Crossed the Tumen River,' 'I Want to Live Like a Human' which were written based on statistical investigations. They have carried out several campaigns, including the Million Signature-Seeking Campaign for sending 1 million tons of relief food and Fertilizer Sending Movement.

The Argus met Kim Jeong-nim, research manager of the 'Good Friends,' to know more about the group. The following is the brief summary of an interview with him.



A volunteer of Good Friends is raising contributions at a street collection.

Reporter : What is the main purpose of the 'Good Friends'?

Kim : We are trying to help people live in the peaceful human society where bitter disputes and feuds are settled. We hope for a society free from racial discrimination, sex discrimination, class distinction and so on. Unfortunately, there are many pitiful people throughout the world, for example, East Timor, Kosovo and North Korea. However, it is impossible to extend a hand to all these countries. We know that the sufferings that North Korea is undergoing have something to do with South Korea. North Korea's disputes or feuds, which are actually our own problems, need to be resolved for ourselves as well. Extending assistance to North Korea, in my opinion, would be good in paving the way for reconciliation and unification of the world.

R : What kinds of meanings do aids to North Korean refugees imply?

K : The Korean peninsula has been divided by virtue of the two governments for 50 years. As a result, even civilians living in different parts of the peninsula are increasingly separated from those on the other half in terms of culture. We Koreans have to recover our cracked identity. The aids to North Korean refugees will be a key step in installing peace in the peninsula. To make an additional remark, we should think about who are to blame for the people dying of starvation today. We would not be able to avoid the blame if our country was unified. We shall be overwhelmed by the sin unless we help the needy. So I would like to say that the real way to help the refugees is to help the people have their own stable lives by giving some money and protecting their human rights from human traffic. We also

have to support the education for the kids not to wander as vagabonds at least.

R : What do you think of North Korea's economic condition?

K : In accordance with our investigation, rice production ranges from about 1 to 2 tons per 1 jeongbo and corn production is about 3 tons in North Korea. Owing to the fertilizer and agricultural technique conditions, productivity is expected to increase by as much as 5 times. The cooperative farming system is also supposed to be changed into one in favor of individual production, which would double the productivity. The economic hardship in North Korea, in my view, is not a temporary phenomenon caused by several natural disasters. The administrators of Pyongyang should admit their fault.

R : Do you think the number of refugees would increase?

K : I can say that there are about 300,000 refugees in the North Korea-China border. I forecast that there will be more refugees there for a number of reasons. First, because of the increase in the number of people who have no family back in their homes, the number of the people who want to stay there for a long time is also increasing. This is the other reason why human traffic happens more frequently.

R : Would you please give some advice to the people who are somewhat indifferent to the current situation in the North?

K : I know that people are too busy to have concerns about the poor and the needy around us. I am sorry that the information about the refugees doesn't reach and touch them. However they should know that the problem is not just about unemployment and

having no house, but rather, it is also about food as a prerequisite for survival. What would you see if you were on the sun? Probably it would be the earth that you would see. You can see yourself as part of the earth in a particular section of nature. It does not mean that you have no worth to be on earth. I would like to say you and others can be one, so we have to live in harmony with others and have to help the weak around us.

R : What is your view of the seven repatriates currently at issue?

K : I don't like to criticize the policy of the Russia and Chinese governments. They observe their own laws. I am sorry that we, South and North Koreans alike, do not pay attention to the resolution of the problem, that is, the infringed human rights. It could be a terrific infringement of their rights when the refugees were forced to go back to the North, even though they did not want to.

The 'Good Friends' is initiating some activities in which our students are able to take part. The Argus would like to introduce two activities among their campaigns. One is the 'Skip A Meal A Week Movement.' The reporter will cite the homepage of 'Good Friends' about the campaign; "To share the pain of the Famine victims of North Korea, we are running the program. If you join this program, all you have to do is to skip lunch every Friday and save that lunch money for the starving North Korean people. At the end of each month, you shall send the money you saved to us or to other NGOs that work for the same purpose." The 'Good Friends' opens accounts at the Agricultural Cooperative Association(ACA) and Kukmin Banks.

The other activity is a street campaign called 'Youth for the United Future of Korea.' In this campaign, we collect money in Myoung-dong Street every Saturday. A lot of volunteers have taken part in the campaign. The subscription money, of course, is used for helping the refugees near the North Korean border. It is known that a North Korean family can live for six months with only 15000 won.

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Open
Box

English as Official Language

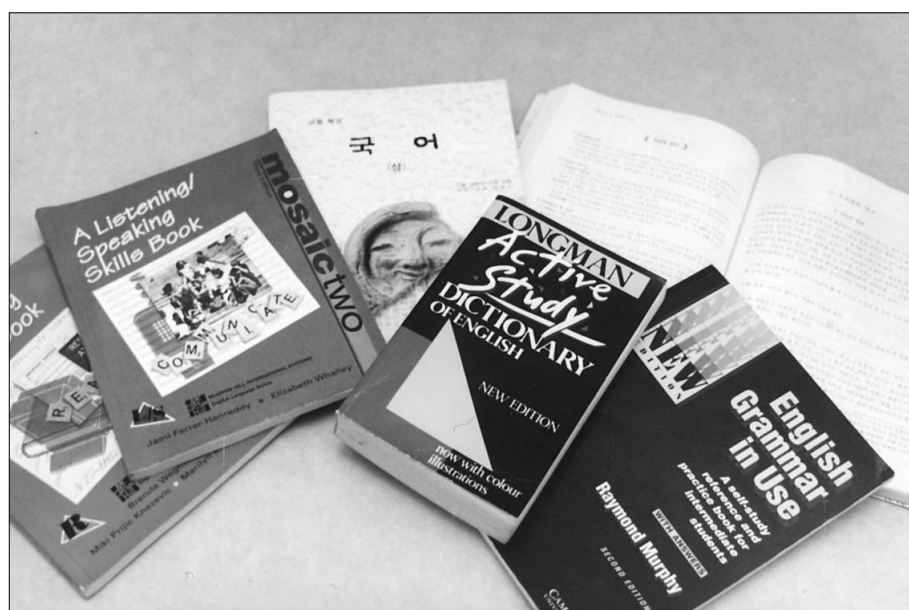
Pros. Globalization Requires English

Recently we could hardly deny that English has become a common denominator for all sorts of communications; ranging from consequential matters such as internet and international forums to trivial ones, manuals of household appliances, for example.

Many people would agree that English is the most widely-spoken language and thus the most appropriate one to have in common. However, not many would agree having English as their official language, for it isn't the same as being English bilinguals.

"We'll find ourselves adapting to English culture even before adapting to English language," aver some conservatives in a voice full of anxiety. True, side effects would be followed in the progress of taking English as an official language. Yet it deserves to take our risks.

Take Singapore for instance. English language is one of the greatest influences that has led an equatorial country to an international money market; assiduity of Singaporean by itself couldn't have done a greater deal. And now let us draw attention to our situation which is too appalling and shameful to mention. So-called representatives and delegations from this country at an international conference were being shot either dozing off or smiling in response whereas representatives from other countries - probably the ones who take English as (on of their) official language - were issuing strongly worded statements. Not only do they detract from ability of



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

Korean diplomatic relation but also deplete the possibility of foreign aids, negotiations or any other sort of political and economical profit in consequence.

Along with the advent of internet, we face the world of globalization. The fact implies that we confront people with various cultures from all over the world. There has got to be something that we have in common in order to communicate. That is, English.

Lee Ji-hye

The writer is a junior of English Dept.

Cons. Find Key in Education

Under the present situation, however, we have to ask in return that the public use of English is the best way for 'free communication in English.' How we could improve linguistic capability through the governmental policy? Basically, it is the matter utterly involved in English education.

In Korea, most of students have to learn English not as 'practical language' but as 'indispensable subject.' In spite of learning English over a decades years, many of Korean people usually feel constrained at English communication. What is more, even the university student is not an exception.

We can refer to the case of China. Many Chinese university students highly mark in the Test of English as a Foreign Language, and they can fluently speak and write in English. This is the result of effective English education and practical training. Related to English, the course of Chinese government is not considering the public use of English but concentrating the capabilities on English education.

It is more imminent to innovate the established English education than take action by governmental policy. The right prescription is an overall change of English education.

Currently, many of people assert that we should adopt English as official language. This insistence is very persuasively accepted and seriously discussed in these days. The present trend in Japan also stimulates Korean society to make policy decision.

Hong Hyun-woo

The writer is a freshman in Seoul National University of Education

Move 2000 ... National Trust Korea

Permanent Preservation

The Argus introduces 'Move 2000' from this month on. This new column is going to present various civic campaigns. National Section expects HUFs to get the informations and to participate the campaigns through 'Move 2000.' Ed.



Environmental activism in Korea has made remarkable progress over the past decade. With the accumulated achievements, many local environmentalists are now requesting the public to become more actively involved in nature preservation efforts. Then, as a way of encouraging the participation of citizens, environmentalists are now promoting the 'National Trust Movement.' An epochal environmental movement was likewise launched in late January.

The movement first originated in Britain more than a century ago. It first began with a hundred members, but now, it boasts of about 2.5 million people in 25 countries. The National Trust aims to purchase land worthwhile to be preserved through contributions from citizens.

The idea of launching the movement in Korea first arose when some concerned activists witnessed the failure of their efforts to safeguard the nation's green belt zones. These zones, once accounting for 5 percent of the nation's total land area, were freed for development when the government lifted the green belt

designation last year. In this vein, the National Trust maintains that it will be able to reach its goal of 'permanent preservation' only by purchasing. It sets a goal to manage about 1 percent of the nation's land area by 2020 and amass donations equivalent to one percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) for its land preservation efforts.

National Trust Korea has designated eight sites throughout the nation, claiming that the sites will not be able to survive without its intervention. They said two of the sites are the coastal sand dunes in Shindu-ri on Cape Taean on the West Coast, and the habitat of the *maehwamaram* tree on Kanghwa Island. The National Trust Movement is now called the 'third way' of preserving the environment.

Homepage :

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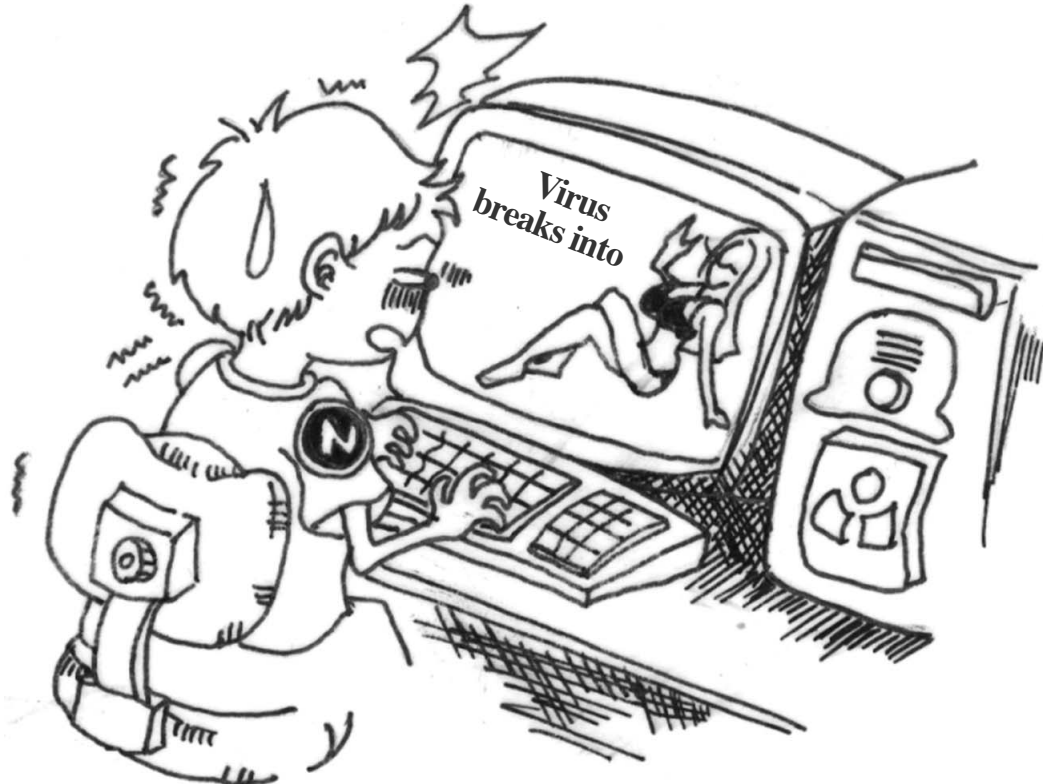
Analyzing conflict in cyberspace

Computer Just Do Things to Us, Not for Us

I. Scenario#1

Two kinds of situations occurring in cyberspace will be shown here. Firstly, suppose you get up in the morning on the 1st of March and check your email. There may be an email with an unknown address in the inbox. You will open the email and a virus will be unleashed on your system. Or the message may contain profane words. How can you respond?

In the second instance, you might buy a bed from an online furniture auction. After several months, you realize that your order was never processed. For several months, you spent an hour on the phone talking with your credit card company and the Internet-based auction company. Not to mention all the material or personnel losses you might incur. Who can solve these unresolved problems in cyberspace?



Choi Uon-jung

II. Increasing conflict in cyberspace.

The Internet is fast becoming the most popular communication tool. There is no doubt that there has been an extraordinarily rapid and significant increase in the number of people using the Internet. The number of Internet hosts has been almost doubling every year since 1991. The rate of increase in domain names has been even greater. The World Wide Web has provided broad support to publishing information distribution activities.

Now, we are facing the challenge of cyberspace. While cyberspace is not the real world, it behaves like the real world insofar as the bulk of those who make up cyberspace are human as reflected in the real world. Humans, by their nature, are social creatures. They establish associations and relationships with other individuals as well as with groups of people with whom they share similar inclinations and interests.

On the other hand, they are inclined toward conflict, including those, which only occur in cyberspace. For example, in the case of an online auction, the conflict in cyberspace centers around making a contract with an auction company. Other conflicts, such as charges and having one's purchases delivered are hard to resolve in cyberspace, particularly when there is a

breakdown in communication and they experience a conflict culturally and relationally as well as individually. Moreover, the level of conflict in cyberspace will continue to increase, because all information that is digitally and electronically transferred exists in cyberspace. Electronic Mail(email), Bulletin Board Systems(BBS), databanks, the World Wide Web(WWW) and media systems are just a few tools commonly used to enter cyberspace. This world exists without the geographic, social, and political barriers of nations and states. Indeed, as the world matures, the number and range of cyberspace-generated conflict will broaden.

III. Decision: Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Complex rules and laws to establish boundaries and set social standards have developed in the real world. If a law is broken, the courts establish guilt and punishment. Compared with the real world, however, there are few laws and borders governing cyberspace. Also, this new technology is fundamentally different from the old. A 'jurisdictional boundary' issue has arisen and also assumed the form of 'class action.'

There is a limit to the number of existing laws that can be adapted to cyberspace. Moreover, many of the circumstances that arise in cyberspace give rise to new legal questions.

Dispute resolution is not a general idea in the traditional rule of law. The term 'law' was usually used by anthropologists engaged in research on primitive societies, after the 1960s. They were concerned with legal phenomena, which maintained public order through dispute resolution mechanisms in primitive societies. On the other hand, lawyers became concerned with dispute resolution, in the post-60s, when the movement of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) arose. ADR was an important method for solving litigation problems. ADR contributed highly to the development of an efficacious legal service whereby people could receive legal benefits more easily, because of speed, and because it is to absorb ADR in cyberspace. This is why ADR is the most legitimate resolution mechanism in cyberspace.

Appropriately, the Virtual Magistrate and the Online Ombudsman's Office applied the theory and put it into operation in America. These centers operated fundamentally at universities as

nonprofit organizations and were supported by American Arbitration Association(AAA). The mediator who intervened in a dispute consisted of a professor of laws information, and professional middleman of AAA, an Internet expert, etc. They devised a proper resolution from the existing state of things other than those dealt with according to the law. The primary purpose of that center is to provide a neutral online adjudication panel that would evaluate evidence provided by disputants, verify the validity of the asserted claims, and provide a decision and suggest remedies to communications grievances involving users of on-line systems, who claim to have been harmed by wrongful messages, postings, and filings by system operators. It became one of the first centers available to provide the user with a fast, affordable, easily accessible, voluntary form of on-line alternative dispute resolution centers.

IV. Future Prospects

Although dispute resolution in cyberspace is a hot issue, there are few people who even know the exact meaning of the word 'dispute' in cyberspace. The system is not yet ready for an established code of

regulations governing a smooth transition to telecommunications and the establishment of a proper information network. So it is still too early to raise the issue.

Even though the Internet is fast becoming a popular communication tool, as with any technology, there are serious dangers because there are few laws and boundaries and even fewer ways to enforce and punish the guilty. As with the real world, there really is no place to go to resolve disputes, other than court, besides consulting a system operator). ADR is not a perfect solution. It is hard to distinguish right from wrong and so far offers meager justice to an injured party. In spite of the limits, the alternative dispute resolution mechanism has a lot of value as an experiment for the real world of the future, because of application in cyberspace. For this reason, it provides a glimpse of the courtroom of the future. In this situation, it is necessary to explain more about Korea. The Ministry of Information and Communication has been improving the environment, laws and regulations for a smooth transition to a knowledge-based society. As one of its improvements, the ministry has been reestablishing laws and regulation to facilitate E-commerce. The ministry is overhauling laws and regulations relevant to protecting and upholding the privacy of individuals and consumers. The ministry is also pushing ahead with its plan to improve such relevant laws as the 'Act governing a Contract in which the Nation is the Contracting Party' to obligate the digitalization of procurement businesses in the public sector by 2001. All the problems are not solved yet. However, compared with developed countries other than the USA, the Korean government is doing an excellent job of adapting to the new era. These efforts on the part of the government will help resolve conflicts between cyber-users in Korea.

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STRAIGHT ON SPOT

Nationwide Rally for Clean Politics Held

An alliance of 267 civic groups held rallies at 41 locations throughout the nation to recover political rights and remove tainted politicians on February 19th. In Seoul, the Citizens' Alliance for the 2000 General Elections(CAGE) held rally at Jongmyo Park. About 1500 citizens took part in the rally. They yelled 'Kicking out corrupt politic affairs, Removal of the regional antagonism, Opposition to the nomination of inefficient and tainted politicians.'

The rallies was affected by the nomination of the major parties. The Millennium Democratic Party nominated 14 people on the blacklist addressed by CAGE. Grand National Party nominated 17 people and the United Liberal Democrats did 10 people.

The rally at Jongmyo Park was started by Bakumi's song and dance and playing Korean folk music instruments. The representatives of several NGOs made speeches for supporting CAGE. The participation of the youth is, however, not so much as the elder generation. By the way, the speech by Kim Mi-hwa, Korean top female entertainer, was interesting to the public. The participants became one by the one purpose when they loud out the people, whom each people hope to



be no longer lawmaker. They fled yellow paper-flags into the blue sky to throw the odds, like unfair and corruption, regional antagonism and the collapse of constitutional government, away into the sky. The moment was the highlight of the rally. And the rally was finished with logo songs.

After the rally, the participants marched under the police's guide after the event from Jongmyo to Myongdong Cathedral, calling for greater political participation by young voters and women and the elimination of regional antagonism and rivalry.

Unfeasible Fishing Agreement

The Whole Nation's Fishermen's Federation (WNFF) of South Korea after negotiation with the National Economic Cooperation Association (NECA) announced a fisheries agreement Sunday after seven-day negotiation with the National Economic Cooperation in Beijing.

The agreement between the two organizations said that North Korea will provide fishing grounds off Wonsan for five years beginning this spring. And as early as next month, South Korean boats will be allowed to fish in the North Korean waters of the East Sea. South Korean fishermen, in return for fishing in the zone, will pay Pyongyang 50% of net profits after deducting operating costs.

Officials of the South, however, were not optimistic about Pyongyang opening the North's territorial waters to South Korean fishermen, even though WNFF is actively promoting South-North joint fishing in the East Sea. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries criticized the plan in their comments on Saturday's announcement, "North Korea had agreed to



open part of its waters to southern fishermen. They called the initiative 'unrealistic' and hinted that the agreement could be North Korean political propaganda."

Regardless of the officials' comments, Kim Yong-hae, advisor of WNFF acknowledging the shortcomings of a recent private agreement between South and North Korean fisheries organizations, said his organization would seek to win the Seoul government's endorsement of the plan.

I/N/S/I/D/E I/S/S/U/E

Civil Disobedience, Campaign for Open System

The Argus introduces 'Inside Issue' from the March issue on. 'Inside Issue' is the extended version of 'View Market' which was a contribution column on economy. This new column is going to analyze the current issues and to present its social backgrounds. National Section will continuously make every effort to play a role as the bright eyes of HUFSan.
.....Ed.

history. There were exemplary cases of civil disobedience, such as Henry David Thoreau's refusal to pay war taxes and Harriet Tubman's underground during the Civil War. The form of mass struggle originated largely by Mohandas Gandhi in 1906 at the onset of the campaign for Indian rights. Later, the Indian struggle for complete independence from the British Empire included a number of spectacular nonviolent campaigns.

The fusion of organized movement is relatively new. It has played an important role in the progress toward ideal society. The labor movement has used this form of nonviolent movement for striking effectiveness. Many of labor activists adopted the way of civil disobedience in numerous cases such as the free speech confrontations of Industrial Workers of the World(IWW), the sit-down strikes of Congress of Industrial Organizations(CIO) from 1935 to 1937.

Since the mid-70s, people have seen increasing nonviolent activity against the nuclear arms race and nuclear power industry. Nonviolent civil disobedience actions have taken place at nuclear weapons research installations, storage areas, test sites and government offices. In the late 1970s mass civil disobedience actions also came into being at nuclear power plants. In 1982, about two thousand people were arrested at the UN

missions of the five major nuclear powers. These international disarmament actions based on civil disobedience changed world opinion about nuclear weapons.

Nonviolent civil disobedience was also a critical factor in gaining and increasing the social right of women. In 1980, women who were concerned in the connections between feminism and nonviolence were coming together. In November of 1980 and 1981, there were remarkable women's actions with hundreds of women came together to challenge patriarchy and militarism. A movement found the ways to use direct action to put pressure on the man-centered establishment and to show positive examples of harmonious ways to live together.

Power itself is not derived through oppression, though in governmental form it is usually oppressive. Governmental power is often maintained through physical forces and the tacit compliance of the majority. Any significant withdrawal of that compliance will restricted or dissolved by governmental control. Apathy in the face of injustice, however, is the other form of violence. Mass movements and struggles are often necessary to correct injustice. The opponent is the system that casts people in oppressive roles.

The criminal 'justice' system functions to alienate and isolate the



The participants are raising yellow cards, demanding political reform at the right holders' rally.

accused individual, to destroy one's power and purposefulness and to weave a web of confusion and mystification around any legal proceedings. If people are well prepared for their contact with this system, they can limit the effect it has upon them both personally and politically. It is really important that people be firmly rooted in their own spirit and purposes. Then, people should try to maintain their nonviolent attitude of honesty and directness while dealing with enforcement.

Nonviolent action of civil

disobedience draws its strength not from evasion or subterfuge but from open confrontation and non-cooperation. On the base of solidarity, noncooperation and other forms of resistance against vice system can be used to reaffirm the position that people are not lawbreakers and that they are taking positive steps towards fleeing the world from oppression.

By Koo Sung-chan
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Internet Under Threat

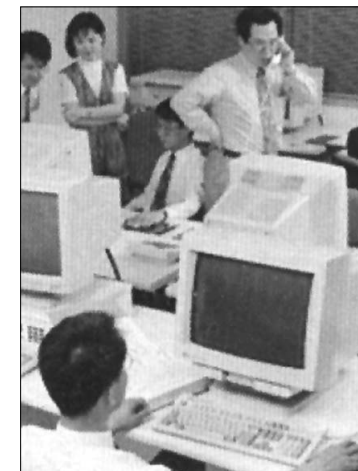
15 years old boy was taken into custody by police for developing and spreading a computer virus on Feb. 18th. The virus, which was programmed to strike on the 31st of a month, is reportedly more powerful than the Melissa Virus which infiltrated computers worldwide last year.

The way to commit a crime on the net is getting more cunning. Recently, the hacking, imitating the incident that a cracker sent countless e-mails to high-profile internet site, Yahoo and paralyzed the site, happened in Korea.

A cracker massed up the Internet site of a venture firm with tens of thousands of e-mails and demanded 100 million won to stop cracking the firm's computer system.

National Policy Agency is trying to make the specific team, in charge of seeking the cracker disrupting internet sites. Truth be told, they do not cope with the surly number of cracking.

As a result, most security work is taken by private security



companies, consist of the people who have much experience in the hacking sect.

On Feb. 18th, President Kim Dae-jung assured that the South Korean military should be on the alert for crackers attempting to break down computer systems. The speech of Mr. President imply the fact that the cracking is not only threatens the viability of e-commerce and information system but even the security of the nation.

The new aspect of Africa

In the Need of Escaping Black Africa

What is the image 'Africa' conjures up when we think of it? Many people envision a continent of poverty, ignorance, starvation, raging AIDS, political instability and so on. But does this image represent the true picture of Africa? Africa is the second largest continent in the world, covering about 30,330,000 square km, including its islands. It comprises about 22 percent of the world's total land area, not to mention the fact that its population ranks second in the world. The African continent consists of 58 nations.

What we call 'Africa' refers to the land below the Sahara desert. It is true that Africa is suffering from many problems. The most serious of which is AIDS. This matter was put on the agenda in UN Security Council last month. AIDS in Africa became not only their problem, but also the central issue for several other countries in crisis. Africa was

exploited by other countries, whose power was strong in the imperialistic era, inciting fighting in Africa instead of in their own homelands during the Cold War. And now civil wars are still resulting from tribal conflicts. These factors have caused a vicious circle of war and conflict. Are these problems all we know of Africa? The answer is 'No'. It is just a part of it that we know.

What this means is that people have some sorts of prejudice when comes to Africa. Certain problems exist in any society. The issues affecting Africa are the same as those affecting any other continent. AIDS and starvation are also prevalent in the U.S. It is only a difference of degree. People have to take a more objective views when examining events.

Africa has not had sufficient power so far to settle its own political disputes and develop the local economy. It is because it

has been under pressure by developed countries. Other countries say problems that have been spreaded such as AIDS, prostitution and environmental pollution like lumbering have to be improved. But that problem is directly connected with their everyday life. There are difficulties persuading local people, which are a result of their culture and environment.

The situation is not as bad as we think however, because Africa is in a process of development. African government, formerly under white control, continued under this regime in South Africa until 1994. And neighboring nations were influenced by the Soviet Union. These countries formed an organization, a SADC (Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference) unit against racial discrimination. Since then, the region has never been free of political conflict. But the people came to establish new government on their own, abolishing racial discrimination in 1994. At last, a solution had been found to political conflict. Efforts were then made to boost the economy.

The speed of development has been slow compared to Asian countries, but the pace of development is accelerating. Which country has achieved the fastest development rate in the world? There are many people who might say China, Singapore, or South Korea. Surprisingly, the answer is Mozambique with a Growth rate of (10%) in Africa.

This nation is located on the southeastern coast of Africa. The politic situation is stable compared with other Africa countries. So, they are trying to develop the economy. They export shrimp, cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, petroleum, worth an estimated \$168,900,000 US.

And Botswana ranks second at 9%. This country is landlocked in South Africa. They export diamonds, copper-nickel matte, textiles, meat products and so on. Also, Angola is fourth with an 8% growth rate. Although this nation has suffered civil war, the high rate of development is due to rising oil prices, their major export product.

They also earn \$3,880,000,000 US by exporting mineral diamonds. Well-known South Africa is a middle-income developing country with an abundant supply of natural resources (gold, metals, metal products and gem diamonds).

And they have well-developed financial, legal, communication, energy, and transport sectors, a modern infrastructure, and a stock exchange which ranking among the top ten in the world.

Economic exchange is robust among Africa nations. The most famous case is SADC (South Africa Development Community). And there are EAC (East Africa Community) and COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa). SADC consists of Botswana, the Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Zambia, Tanzania, Mauritius, Namibia, Angola, Swaziland, Congo and Mozambique. SADC was formed by 12 nations in southern Africa. It is based on South Africa's economic power.

Now they want to unite all of Africa. So they are trying to help some nations that are suffering from a tough economic situation. Although there is continuous development, there are problems resulting from practical difficulties. Solving these problems is a challenge. Effort alone is not sufficient.

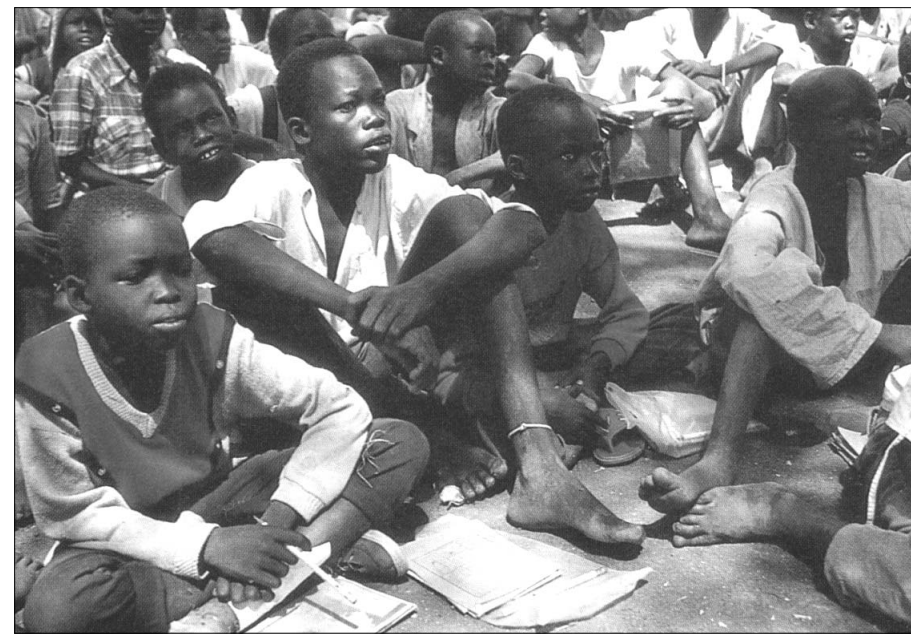
The problem is the vicious circle described above. The support of developed countries is absolutely necessary. Of course there is never no aid from other countries. Yet they have helped Africa through charitable donations.

Is this the right approach to helping them? Developed countries have committed serious faults to Africa in the past. Now it is time to repent for their sins. First, they have to change their viewpoint toward Africa and adopt a new perceptive.

Support should be given in the form of mutual exchange between equally Active participants. So active exchange can be mutually beneficial. And Domestic leadership is also needed. For example, Africans need more sophisticated and better educated leaders to establish their own identity.

When African people unite as one and foreign aid is combined, their economy can be developed and their life standard can be improved. It's not that difficult though a great deal of effort and time is required. Only in this way, can the dark continent be transformed into a continent of hope.

The new millennium has arrived. Recently, the pace of world change has been accelerating. To what degree is hard to



Desire of Education is rising. It becomes source of development.

determine. In this respect, people need something to place their trust in.

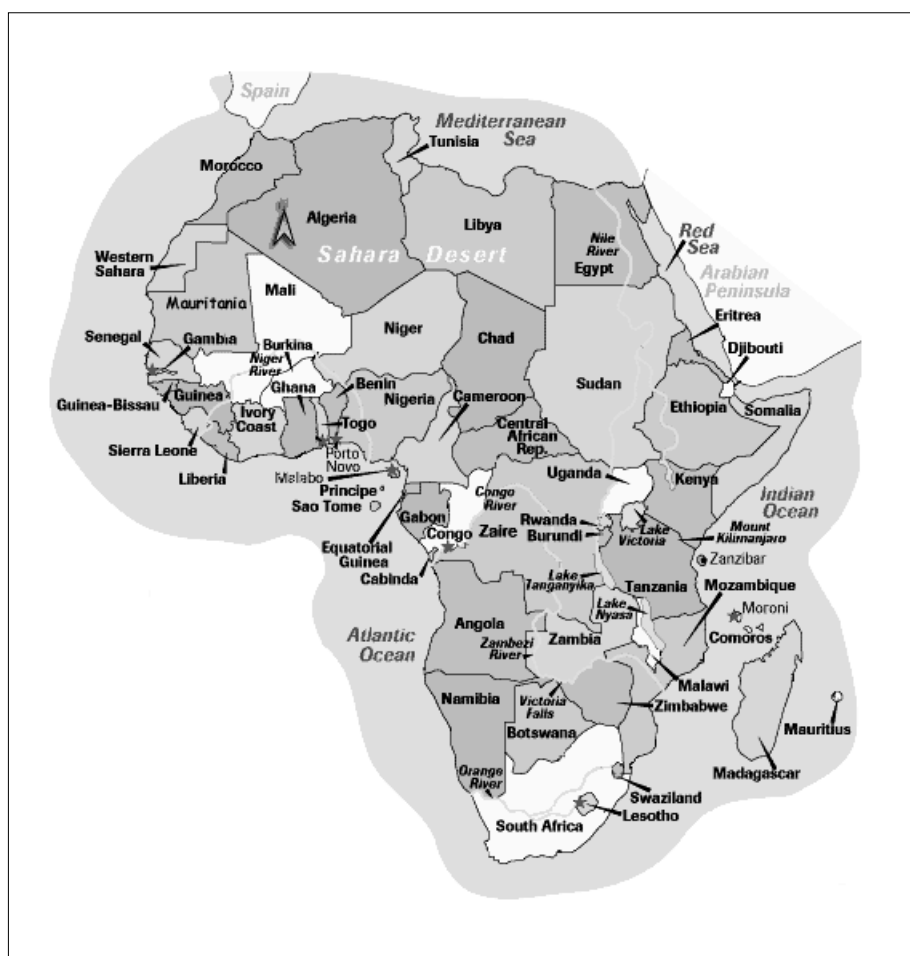
So establishing confidence in each other and their community life is important. We must learn about these things from Africa. They share just one beam on famine situation and treat elders favorably. Also, they have applied the Western political system to the traditional system (adjust social, political field) and have created an entirely new political system. Like these effort and result are Power of Africa. Africa is a window through which we see the world. People throw away thought that filled with narrow western viewpoint 'Primitive Africa'.

So look at them as they are. We have something to give to Africa and can learn from them as our neighbors. By accelerating political stability, the African economy is learning to sustain itself. They also have an infinite supply of natural resources and are

world leaders in history, culture, politics, race history, archaeology, physiology, zoology, mineralogy.

All these things are Africa's property. So we can say Africa has a hopeful future as a trading partner with Korea and other Asian countries. It is hardly surprising then that Africa should have become the focus of growing interest.

By Park Eun-ji
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Map of Africa

Political Greed in the Face of Ruin

Ecuadorian President Gustavo Noboa assumed the presidency on January 22, with support from the military after an Indian revolt backed by the armed forces toppled President Jamil Mahuad. "I have the support of the armed forces and national police," Noboa said at a news conference. The Congress, which is now in a special session in the business capital of Guayaquil, passed a motion allowing Noboa to stay in office until the official end of Mahuad's term in 2003. The ousted president said today that he has accepted the events of the past two days. Noboa announced that he would become the country's next leader out of a three-person junta that declared itself on January 21st as in-charge of the government.

Enraged at Mahuad's inability to stop Ecuador's economic slide, hundreds of Indian protesters slipped by the Indian leader stormed the empty Congress building. They announced the creation of a new government, including a 'Parliament of the People' and a three-man governing junta, in cooperation with young army officers who were unhappy with the widespread corruption. President Mahuad fled into hiding. Defense Secretary and top military chief General Carlos Mendoza took seats in the junta but later quickly dissolved it. They expressed disappointment with Noboa as well for breaking the junta, and with the generals who betrayed them.

The junta, which is composed of an army general, an Indian leader, and a former chairman of the supreme court, was persuaded by US officials to hand back power to a democratically elected politician. In the persuasion, they threatened to cut foreign aid and discourage foreign investment in the country. However, the compromise could be short-lived because Antonio Vargas, head of the radical Indian movement that triggered the coup, said Ecuador's 4m Indians would not recognize Mr. Noboa's authority.

The army chief, General Carlos Mendoza, announced he would support Mr. Noboa five hours after the junta took over. He then resigned from his army post, saying the

three-person council had claimed power only to 'prevent a bloodbath.' The junta effectively fell apart without military support. Noboa, the sixth president in four years, faces daunting problems in addition to the Indian opposition.

Around 100 riot policemen were posted at the government palace. Other situations are going well as usual except for the presence of the police holding tear gas inside their jackets at the critical region. Groups representing the largely impoverished indigenous people, who make up about half of Ecuador's population of 12.4 million, said they were about to use civil disobedience to oust Mahuad. Protesters are threatening to block important highways around the country by placing rocks and tree trunks on the paths. Indian groups paralyzed Ecuador for weeks last July with similar demonstrations. Mahuad said the Indians have the right to express their ideas and protest peacefully, but he said he would use force to protect their property and lives. Ecuadorian police officers guard the presidential palace after the government deployed some 30,000 soldiers and policemen to control tens of thousands of protesters who planned to march on major cities throughout the country.

Ecuador, a nation the size of Italy with 12 million people, is negotiating a long delayed loan deal with the International Monetary Fund and plans to adopt the U.S. dollar and replace its own currency, the sucre, in a bid to eradicate chronic inflation. The current chaos erupted in 1998 after destructive tropical storms and a plunge in the value of key oil exports pummeled the economy, which was already struggling under a debt load almost equal to its national economic output.

Last September, Ecuador declared it did not have money to pay back foreign loans and would not pay certain debts - a move investors feared could embolden other poor nations to default on their debt payments. Mahuad unveiled the dollarization plan in early January, sparking the revolt by Indians who said it would further impoverish them.

Noboa is pressing on with the plan despite widespread opposition.

The Indian protesters' anger has been fueled by Mahuad's sweeping plan aimed at fixing the nation's economic crises represented by a shrinking economy and an inflation rate topping 60 percent in 1999, the highest in Latin America. Indian groups also voiced strong opposition to Mahuad's plan to replace the nation's main currency with the U.S. dollar. Protesters have cited that the government is corrupt and has not served the needs of the people.

About one-third of Ecuador's population of 12.4 million is made up of Indians. The indigenous groups, led by the Conaieco Indian federation, claim the government is corrupt and has mismanaged the economy to their detriment during its worst crisis in decades. Mahuad, a Harvard-trained lawyer who took office in August 1998, has seen his popularity plunge after proving himself unsuccessful during his 17 months in office in pulling Ecuador out of the economic crisis.

The country's currency lost two-thirds of its value last year while inflation rate was posted at 60.7 percent and the economy contracted by 7.5 percent. Becoming the first South American country to try to dump its own currency for the green buck, Ecuador was hoping to curb inflation and borrow money at lower, U.S. interest rates, thereby shoring up its battered image with foreign investors. However, this means the country must give up control of its monetary policy.

Critics contended that Mahuad's decision to establish the conversion rate at 25,000 sucres to the dollar would have devastating repercussions for the thousands of Ecuadorians who hold their savings in sucres.

Governments across the Americas and Europe urged that Ecuador have to settle its political crisis by democratic means. United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan said in a statement that he was following the events in Ecuador closely and was firmly convinced that the best interests of Ecuador and its people can only be served through the maintenance of constitutional law and the

rule of law.

The Indian organizations have come to the defense of the sucre, as they call it a symbol of national sovereignty, and charge that Mahuad's plan will only intensify poverty. The move would follow the lead of Panama and Argentina, which have either adopted the dollar or attached their own currency to the value of the dollar.

Washington gave Noboa muted support while regretting the circumstances of his ascent to power. The ousted Mahuad also said he would support the new government in helping to pull the country out of its deep economic problems. True democracy can only be accomplished within the consent of overwhelming majority.

COUNTRY PROFILE : ECUADOR
Size : 283,560 sq. km
Location : Western South America
Population : 12.3 million
Government : Republic
Languages : Spanish (official), Amerindian languages (especially Quechua)
Major Religions : Roman Catholic 95%
Ethnic groups : mestizo (mixed Amerindian and Spanish) 55%, Amerindian 25%, Spanish 10%, black 10%
Growth rate : 1.86%
Unemployment rate : 6.9% (1997)
Inflation Rate : 31% (1997)
Gross domestic product : \$53.4 billion (1997 est.)

By Kim Jeong-eun
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REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Holy War at the Expense of Human Nature

The earth community seemed to get no suspicion about coming happy new millennium when CNN brought the festivals to living rooms around the world. They reminded the heartfelt remembrance of dancing on the Berlin wall and saying good-bye to Cold war. Representative in each country promised peace in the TV and irreconcilable regional leaders met together showing new hope for 21st century.

Contrary to the aspiration of the people, the crying of millennium baby came along with tragic wars. The next day of celebrating birthday, there was religion war between Muslims and Christians, which sacrificed 25 people in Egypt. The third day of new millennium was also headlined by the bomb terror against Russian Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon. The criminal was found to be an ethnic Palestinian supporting the Republic of Chechen.

Two months passed, but Serbs are still seeing hundreds of red-and-black Albanian flags flying on the Albanian side near Kosovo. NATO soldiers also vowed that they would take whatever measures to fight off them. Now, Serbs' sector of Mitrovica is filled with tear gas blocking off ethnic Albanians.

The Times reported last January 4 that the gloomy prophecy of Samuel P. Huntington, Professor of Harvard University, seems to come true. He announced his journal in 1993, "The conflict between Muslim and anti-Muslim would take the place of past power game of Cold war." Many scholars, of course, criticized the thesis, saying that the foundation was so subjective and U.S.-centered. They, however, are reading "The clash of civilization and the Remaking of world order" again to explain the two-month war in Indonesia. How can we explain 300,000 of Muslims calling for holy war against Christians in Jakarta in other way? It's rather hard to accept the fact that the war started from the trivial quarrel between a taxidriver and his customer.

However meaningless the disputes may seem, the fire of hatred is hard to put out. Things began to take on a tragic aspect when terrorists and guerillas led the war apart from traditional disputes between nations. Thousands of civilians are being killed only because of their religion and ethnic around the world.

It's a long road for Westerners to grow out of the primitive picture on Arabians, while their counterparts think they have been infringed on. In fact, Muslims have many troubles mainly because they live in various regions scattered. Their way of fighting is on the regional circumstance.

The flower of hope blooms even in the worst situation. Reformative party won the election in Iran, which caused the diplomatic change of U.S. The more communication technology develops, the more they can understand each other. People are concerning about the hardship in the negotiation for the reunification of North Ireland and England. Then, how about calling back the thirty-year long clashes Englishmen went through? Each civilization has got over far worse experiences and progressed in its own way, if not the same style.

Everyone knows religion played a critical role in human history at the beginning of the world. Although some see the sword in its right hand, others still find warm affection which cared for human beings. All those religious people at least have something in common that they wish religion would keep humans being. We, the earth community, may be in the test to prove the worth to live in the earth. And the key to open the door already lies in the hand of us.

By Yoon Young-nam
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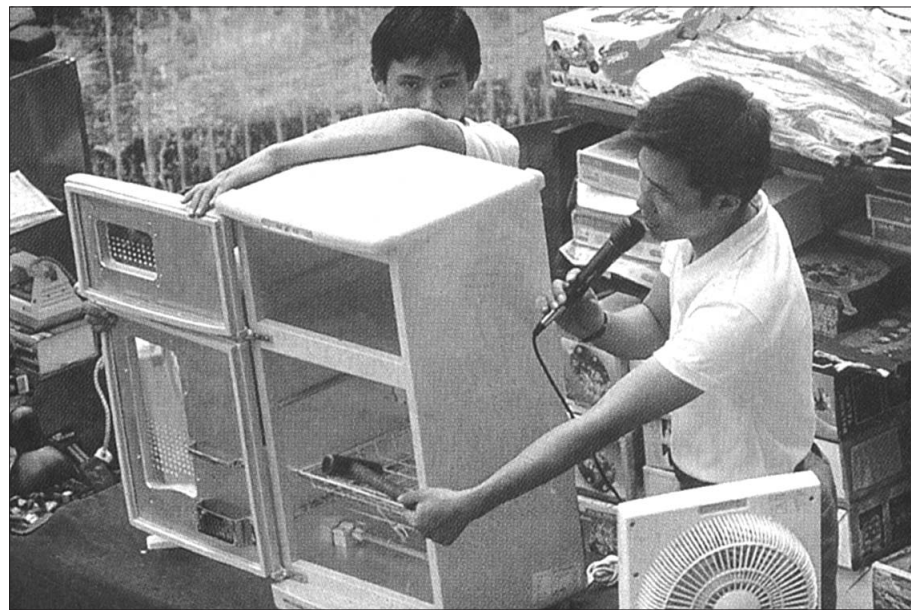
Drawing sketch of China's economy

China's Potential: Human Resources Rising Now

A century ago, China had its first bout of science-fiction fever. There seem to have been three main reasons for this. One was literary, the translation into Chinese of various Western utopian works, and of adventure stories such as Jules Verne's 'Around the World in Eighty Days' and 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.' One was technological, a growing fascination with new developments in science and transportation, from chemistry and electricity to the balloon and the automobile. And one was political, based on the mounting certainty that the reigning dynasty, the Ching, was about to disintegrate under the combined weight of its own incompetence and the overwhelming firepower of the foreign aggressors.

The driving question behind that sci-fi writing was a simple-sounding one: what was China to do next? The country had never before asked that question with such stark simplicity, nor had the stakes ever seemed so high. Between them, as David Wang of Columbia University has recently shown in an absorbing study, these Chinese writers around the turn of the last century came up with a wide range of possibilities, all set at different points in the future, from fifty to a hundred years ahead. In one of these novels, China weathers decades of internal warfare and imperialist aggression to emerge in the 1960s as an independent and powerful republic, guided by a vibrant constitution. In another, an incomparably wise Chinese ruler has created a new civilization blending traditional Chinese virtues with the highest achievements of Europe and the United States. So potent is this culture, peaceful life and wealthy its economy that dissidents from the bordering 'barbarous lands' flee there for sanctuary. In a third, China's women are the guides, creating a new society of sexual independence and technological sophistication, and asserting their power through a secret anarchist organization a million strong, with local chapters spread across the entire country.

Of all these tales, perhaps the most apocalyptic is 'New Era.' Published in 1908, just before the fall of the Ching dynasty, the



Chinese are buying and selling second-hand appliances and furniture at a street auction. China's economy becomes more activated as dealings normalize.

novel portrays a series of colossal battles between the Mongoloid and Caucasian races beginning in Eastern Europe in 1999. Overseas Chinese around the world rise up in support of their motherland, creating breakaway Chinese republics in the Western United States and Australia, and seizing the Panama Canal. In the fighting, both sides call on the fullest range of new military technologies, from submarines and bulletproof vests to radioactive dust, electronic deflector shields and poison gas. The combined Chinese armies win the final victory and sign a treaty with the Western powers: China will henceforth control Singapore and Ceylon, Bombay and the Suez Canal, and have bases in the Adriatic Sea.

How might the 21st century manifest itself as a Chinese one? Obviously it will not be through the exact same means that led to the gradual emergence of the United States as the dominant world force of our own time; nor could it possibly be by the means employed by the British, whose own empire played a similarly dominant role across the 19th century. Nor is it feasible for it to be like that startlingly sudden and ferocious

Mongol expansion, checked only by blood and chance in the Balkans in the 13th century. A Chinese century will come, surely, only if the idea and reality of what we call China are merged together in a new kind of synthesis. Such a synthesis would require the creative blending of three components: the territory itself which, like all empires, is a flexible concept, one that has expanded, contracted and splintered over time; an ability to understand and assimilate the unique richness of China's own cultural and ethnic heritage; and a recognition that those Chinese who have left their core homeland have broadened the idea of being Chinese and given it a global dimension.

China's human resources are vast, but its natural resources are limited. To conjure up a future Chinese superpower, we have to imagine scientific advances that will eliminate some of China's glaring weaknesses: nanotechnologies that will transform Chinese ways of warfare, hydroponics that will make the deserts of Xinjiang a shining mass of crops, cloning and genetic engineering that will alter all previous livestock-raising practices, modes of communication swifter and cheaper than

any we now dream of. The Chinese science-fiction writers of today may still be nationalists, but they are speaking for and from a multitude of China's room the mainland, from Taiwan, from Hong Kong, from Southeast Asian communities and from the United States and Canada. One of them writes of a China redeemed and restored by democratic currents coming from Taiwan; one of a huge urban block of China that breaks away from the mainland and drifts aimlessly round the world in search of an anchor; one of a blighted and politically fragmented China, laid waste by civil war, that sends a billion emigrants out beyond its borders to destabilize the other countries of the world; one, with dark humor, writes of a United States corroded and undone by the crassly insidious commercial energies of Taiwan, condemned to an endless yearning for Chinese food and a passion for playing the market.

The last time there was a Chinese century was the 11th. During the 11th century, China was both the largest and the most successfully run country on earth: its commanding position sprang from a combination of technological innovation, industrial enterprise, well-managed agriculture, widely available education and traditions of administrative experimentation combined with religious and philosophical tolerance. Its decline was largely due to its military weakness in the face of a formidable array of enemies on its borders, enemies whom the government chose to attempt to bribe away rather than to confront directly. If China proves it can defend its borders effectively, limit the disruptive intrusion of foreign forces while utilizing their positive sides, and re-establish that formidable combination of positive attributes it knew 900 years ago, there is just a chance that it will give its name to a century for the second time. Except perhaps for the Roman Empire at the height of its glory, that is not a feat any single state has been capable of before.

Jonathan Spence

The writer is professor of Modern Chinese history of Yale

World Eye PICIS

Constant Droppings Change International Society

The Argus introduces 'World Eye' from this month on. This new column is going to present various international organisations. International section expects HUFsans to get the information through 'World Eye'ED.

Many people do not feel the necessity of practical international solidarity. 'The Argus' recommends the Policy & Information Center for International Solidarity (PICIS), which was formed to help practical international solidarity among people's movements against the neo-liberal attack by global capitalism. PICIS primarily aims to establish a basis for international solidarity through policy and information exchange with foreign progressive forces. In addition, they try to join all the struggles of workers and people who are oppressed and exploited.

PICIS, albeit being a small-scale organization, has made various attempts since 1997. In September 1997, it held a forum on the 'European Union and Leftist Movement in Europe' and joined the 'Organizing Committee of Seoul Labor Media.' PICIS also participated in the 'Peoples' Global Action in Geneva,' and joined the 'Organizing Committee and Secretariat of People's International Conference in Seoul.' It also took part in the 'Alternatives to Globalization Conference in the Philippines' in 1998. Last year, it participated in 'Ather Davos.' One of PICIS' projects is to publish the weekly English magazine 'PICIS Newsletter.' The magazine covers the plight of Korean workers and the people in general. It is distributed to over 100 organizations and individuals through a mailing list.

PICIS also issues the weekly magazine 'PICIS International News' in Korean. It covers the people's struggles worldwide for Korean activists. The publication of the weekly magazines has been considered to be effective for many people who want strong concentration of international solidarity. PICIS also embarked on the publication of valuable books years ago.

These include 'Labor Movement and Internet,' which was translated by PICIS, and 'Taming the Tigers of the Asian Economic Crisis of Korea, Thailand, Indonesia.'

PICIS has recently been keeping an eye on the movement of 'Privatization and Foreign Scale of Public Enterprises in Korea.' Through the events of 1998-99, it has been confirmed that the Kim Dae-jung government's response to the IMF bailout crisis has been to establish a neo-liberal market economy. The government has consistently maintained that privatization is the only way to reform the public sector and has sold it to either the chaebol or to foreign speculative capitalists. On the other hand, the working people of Korea have had to endure the present situation that has been getting harsher.

However, there have been movements worldwide against neo-liberal international organizations such as the WTO and the IMF. Under this situation, PICIS points out the destructive results and demands the following: 1) An instant stop to privatization and plans for sale to foreign capital 2) Opposition against the international capital's organization: the WTO and IMF 3) An instant stop to the opening of the Korean financial market to foreign speculative capital 4) Expansion of the public sector, and so on.

There is no doubt that PICIS realizes that these demands do not have detailed plans yet. This can only come within concrete situations and circumstances. However, PICIS would like the people's demands and point of view to be accepted as workers' retaliations against neo-liberalism, as well as an opposing argument to the mainstream of privatization.

Homepage of PICIS
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Another Viewpoint of England

I went to England to study English. Fortunately, it was before the IMF. My memory of England is 3 years old. So it became dim like English fog. It will be hard job to recall my life in England.

I have an my English friend who was my landlord's daughter. I correspond with her still now. I've stayed in a homestay. It means I lived like an English person. I slept in their bed, ate meals which they had, and watched TV with them. So I was on good terms with their daughter who is my age. We went shopping together and spent much time talking with each other. It helped me to understand the English young generation and they were interesting.

My friend's name is Joanna and she majors in Spanish-English literature. When I met her, I had prejudice. I thought she was different from the Americans who I saw in Holly Wood film. I guessed English people are conservative and unkind even if she was young. But my expectation was broken. She is similar to a American who I've seen in movie. She likes Tom Cruise and enjoys eating Mcdonald hamburger and diet coke. She likes to wear Polo shirts and Nike sneakers.

Their culture was a mix with America including some English vocabulary. Joanna said that it was a natural happening and she doesn't have any antipathy. Because she believes she can choose what good is. I guess the appearance is from American TV and movies. 'X-file' and 'ER' are very famous American TV series in England. What is more, even England is hometown of Rock, Michael Jackson and Madonna are popular in there.

It became difficult to distinguish English people from American. And nowadays, there is no reason to distinguish. Because the world is one. But I could find the other side of English young people. Thrift, modesty, and open mindedness are those. I thought it made their culture mature. They participate in volunteer work like Red Cross. They are volunteer and enjoy it. It is not our case. We serve to go university, because it add to

marks to go university. Their mind appear to be good. I could not help surprising young people are interested in volunteer work. It made me felt ashamed.

Also, thrift is their virtue. They are apt to have part time job to pay tuition and have pocket money. In general, it is common to get money from parents before we get married. But they are different. They are independent.

They like party. But what is interesting is they don't drink much like us. Drinking is a main culture in Korean society. Also I could



Global Sketch

England

not find any minors in pub(English bar). They tend to abide by the law specially to protect minors. They talk to each other, dance and sing Karaoke sometimes.

What I envy is they have no generation gap with their parents. They talk to their parents freely about school, sex and of course life. What is more, a guy can talk to his father Spice girls figures. It is never taboo. English enjoy gardening and taking care of their pet. It is important culture. Many people have a dog or a cat and grow flower and potatoes in the yard. There are many program about gardening and pets on TV. It connected to their life.

Football and tennis are more popular than baseball and basketball. It is different from America. You can guess why most of Europe are strong in football. They play billiards. Snooker and pool are popular. It is similar to Pocketball but the rules are more complex. The have international competition in snooker. The winner is a hero in England.

While I am recalling, I cannot help

thinking of Korean young people. What is our life? What do we do with our parents? How do we spend time?

In general, we don't have much time to think of our life and future. As you know, because of an education system in Korea. Many students suffer from lots of works to go to university. Compare with English young people, it is true that we are under the pressure. There are not only much time but also freedom to think of ourselves.

But even if we are university student, there are no better things. Compare with English university student, we tend not to study hard. They think university is an beginning of study. But we think it is an end of study.

In addition, our culture is uniform. There is a lack of individuality. We spend time playing Star Craft, DDR and Pump with friends. The pub is full of young people. Our fashion is changed so fast. For example, from pager to mobile phone and ex-brand to new brand. We are likely to forget something very soon. It is harmful to manage our life.

We apt to be fed up with our culture. And it is rare which all generation participate together. We tend to think that the old generation can't understand us. When I was in England, I saw a boy went to Oasis concert with his farther. It means the old generation tried to sympathize with the young generation. They try to understand each other.

Most people envy William Shakespeare, the Beatles and the Burbury and so on when we think about England. But in my case, what I envy is English young people, specially their sense of value.

As I mentioned, our youth culture is not mature. But it doesn't mean English young people are the perfect answer sheet. What I'm saying is that could be a good example to have our own mature youth culture.

By Kim Min-jeong

The writer is senior of the creative writing Dept. Chung-ang University

Ms. Headline / Tarja Halonen

Mild Power of Frozen Politico

Tarja Halonen has just been elected as Finland's first female President. With 99.9 percent of the vote counted, she had 51.6%, beating out the incumbent former Prime Minister Esko Aho's, who stands at 48.4%. In this election, both candidates had similar campaign pledges, so the campaign focused on their personalities as opposed to their policies. Their supporters came from different camps. Esko Aho is traditionally right-wing and was more popular in rural areas. (But that fact did not help him because fewer people live there.) However, Halonen was supported by women from bourgeois backgrounds. They wanted the country to have a female president, since in previous presidential elections, female candidates narrowly lost to the outgoing President Martti Ahtisaari in 1994. Finnish women first won the right to vote at the beginning of the 20th century.

Finnish women earn as much as men in the workplace in most cases. And they occupy over a third of the 200 seats in parliament and hold several cabinet positions. As you can see, the social activities of the nation's women are diverse.

She also had the support of the Social Democratic Party, the left-wing Alliance. The regional factor also helped her. She was stronger in southern Finland. In Helsinki, she won two thirds of the vote. During the election campaign, the two candidates' approval ratings were very close.

However, in concrete terms the change could be seen, in the debate over Finland's stance toward the Europe Union policy toward the Austrian government. Halonen has unconditionally backed the views of the EU Foreign Minister. As a human rights activist, she is in strong support of the EU's political sanctions against Austria. Aho is more suspicious. He is the more sensitive toward the pressure imposed by EU member state on Austria.

Maybe her personality played an important role in this election. Halonen is a



person with her own individuality. She is known for her down-to-earth style and her sympathy for the downtrodden. Her openness and her genuine character appealed across party lines. So her supporters like her values and her wealth of experience. Looking back at her illustrious career, we can understand this.

She was born in December 24th, 1943, Helsinki, Finland. She studied law and served as a social affairs secretary and governmental secretary for the National Union of Finnish Students in 1969-70. She has been active since her university days. After graduating she became a lawyer with the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions from 1970. These are her professional activities:

In 1974, She became the Prime Minister's parliamentary secretary, and a member of Helsinki City Council. With this, Halonen started to take part in the political field. She was a Minister in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health during 1987-90. And she was the Minister of Justice 1990-91 and for Nordic cooperation. In 1984, she was the chairman of the Social Affairs Committee of parliament and Vice-chairman of the Legal

Affairs Committee of parliament, and part of the Finnish Delegation to the parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Later, she became the chairman of the grand committee of parliament in 1995. As cited in these many examples, her career has been illustrious indeed. Halonen is a legitimate social democrat. Because of diverse political experiences, she has realistic ideas. She supports minority groups. For example, she was the head for Finland's Gay Association and was instrumental in uniting the working class.

Some people worry that her left-wing tendencies and untraditional lifestyle would work against her. But many people admired her independence. She is divorced and lives with her longtime boyfriend Pentti Arajärvi. Halonen also has a daughter, Anna, who lives in England. The jovial, red-haired Halonen has a natural smile and great tenderness, so people feel her sincerity and affection. Her hobbies are swimming, gardening, visual arts, theatre, and so on. And Halonen can speak Finnish, Swedish, English, German, and French.

Halonen will begin her six-year term on March 1. The lesson she has given us is important. This will encourage women by showing that men and women can achieve equality in any field. This is a very important step in the emancipation of women. It represents female power. The beginning of the new millennium is being celebrated with renewed optimism toward the future around the globe. Halonen has given hope to us. More women have to develop their ability for the good of society. Let's observe her in action as she performs her duties as President and learn from her example.

By Park Eun-ji
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Looking into Im Bang-ul's life, leading figure of P'ansori

Pioneer of Korean Traditional Culture

I. Necessity of knowing traditional culture

Living in a world that is increasingly globalized, Korean people tend to focus their attention only to things of foreign origin. They hear pop-songs, eat fast food, and wear western clothing. A true understanding of globalization should be based on the deep understanding of traditional legacies, however. Koreans, especially the young, may be overlooking this very important aspect. There was a good

chance to know about our traditional culture. It was a performance about Im Bang-ul's life.

This month, the Argus intends to take a closer look at Im Bang-ul, the greatest P'ansori (Korea's traditional one-man opera) performer. A commemorative ceremony and performance for Im Bang-ul was held from 18-20 Feb at the Jang-ch'ung National Stadium. There were two performances each day. Many people who were interested in P'ansori and the famous P'ansori musicians P'ansori attended the performances, all of which were executed excellently.

II. Im Bang-ul's life

Im Bang-ul was born on April 25, 1904. He grew up as an ordinary child without any problem. He was obedient and amenable to his parents and other family members. However, once he made up his mind to do something, there was no way to change his mind. His father was a descendant of P'ansori art, and he did not want his son to become a P'ansori singer, because he failed to become a successful P'ansori musician. He had a special interest in his youngest son Bang-ul. Young Bang-ul was sent to so-dang (traditional academic institute). He did not have any desire to study, and it was very difficult for him to memorize Chinese letters. However, strangely enough, he was pretty much good at memorizing P'ansori lyrics. The father realized that the boy had no desire to study, so he sent him to the farmhouse. As expected, he did not reveal any penchant for farming. In the end, he ran away from the farm. He visited Park Chae-sil, a famous P'ansori singer, who mentored Bang-ul with attention and care for years. As soon as the teacher watched Bang-ul perform, he could understand the ability of Bang-ul. Since then, the period of hardship for him began. The teacher did not let him go beyond the confinement of the hut. The only other thing he could do was to write love letters. Other than that, he could not do anything but sing. When San-ho, Bang-ul's lover, sent the love letter to Bang-ul, he ran to the lover, not taking a rest for the whole day. He likewise mastered Ch'unhyung-jun (one of the most famous P'ansori repertoires). As time went

by, more people heard that Bang-ul was good at P'ansori. The teacher, however, was never satisfied. As the scheduled three years came to an end, his skill of P'ansori became a really surprising one. He said goodbye to his first P'ansori teacher and went to Gong Chang-sik.

He was seven when Korea was absorbed by Japan in 1909, and he was 16 when the March First Independence Movement transpired in 1919. Darkness overshadowed the whole country. Under this kind of situation, he felt that studying P'ansori is not the first thing he needed to do. However, after agonizing a couple of days, he realized that performing P'ansori is good for his country and the people.

One day, the teacher and his disciple were invited to the party hosted by Nam Guk-il, a wealthy man who enjoyed P'ansori very much. He offered various kinds of assistance to those who learned P'ansori. Bang-ul had a chance to give a performance there. During his first performance, Nam Guk-il was deeply touched, so he asked the teacher to stay in his house. Bang-ul stayed there with his teacher and learned P'ansori by himself. It was a good opportunity for him to develop his P'ansori skills. P'ansori He met U Sung-jun by way of introduction from Nam Guk-il. It is because Bang-ul met the teacher who belonged to Dongp'yunjae. The teachers whom he met before belonged to Seop'yunjae, both being the two major mainstems of P'ansori.

P'ansori is a traditional music genre, so it requires a special skill that can only be handed down from generation to generation. One of the genealogy, Chae, has the most inclusive meaning. Dongp'yunjae, Seop'yunjae and Chunggojae are representative schools of this genre. Dongp'yunjae is generally characterized as simple but magnificent, and tends to cut off its sound. On the other hand, Seop'yunjae has the opposite character, such as a long and various sound, compared to Dongp'yunjae. Many people have different ideas about which Chae was right. Bang-ul's achievements are precisely in this context. He combined all kinds of Chae by abstracting their merits.



Im Bang-ul's funeral day. The parade lined up for 2km.

Around that time, he had a chance to participate in contests whenever he received an invitation and performed P'ansori. He heard the news that there would be a P'ansori contest in Seoul, so he went to the school a little late for the performance but he was given the chance to perform P'ansori. Compared to his town, there were so many people who attended the contest, and it brought confidence for him. Many people applauded him. As a result of the contest, he signed the contract with many record companies for years. As he became famous, many people, including even the beggars, wanted to see his performance. He allowed them to see him perform.

When he was going home, one woman was crying. When he asked why she was crying, she explained that her husband died, so she needed much money for a funeral service. Bang-ul had held a charity concert instantaneously, and gave all the money raised to the woman.

In those days, Japan tried to annihilate Korea's traditional culture and even used drugs to ruin the minds of the Korean people. Im Bang-ul actively promoted the Korean culture as a means with which to

resist the Japanese force. Not being frustrated with the grim reality, he did his best to instruct and perform P'ansori up to the last days of his life. The parade during his funeral extended five kilometers long and gathered numerous people who came from all over the nation.

III. Why do we respect Im Bang-ul?

Prior to Im Bang-ul during the Chosun Dynasty, P'ansori singers were treated well by government officials. His younger generation P'ansori singers are also supported by national policy. They are named as intangible human cultural treasures, and thanks to this designation, they enjoy a rich life both materially and mentally. In his own generation, Japan tried to root up the Korean traditional culture and change traditional performance to adapt to the western way, and P'ansori was isolated by the people. Other P'ansori singers in the same generation shifted their attention to Korean classical opera but he adhered to P'ansori. At last, he fought for P'ansori with a view to keeping it from being annihilated by Japan.

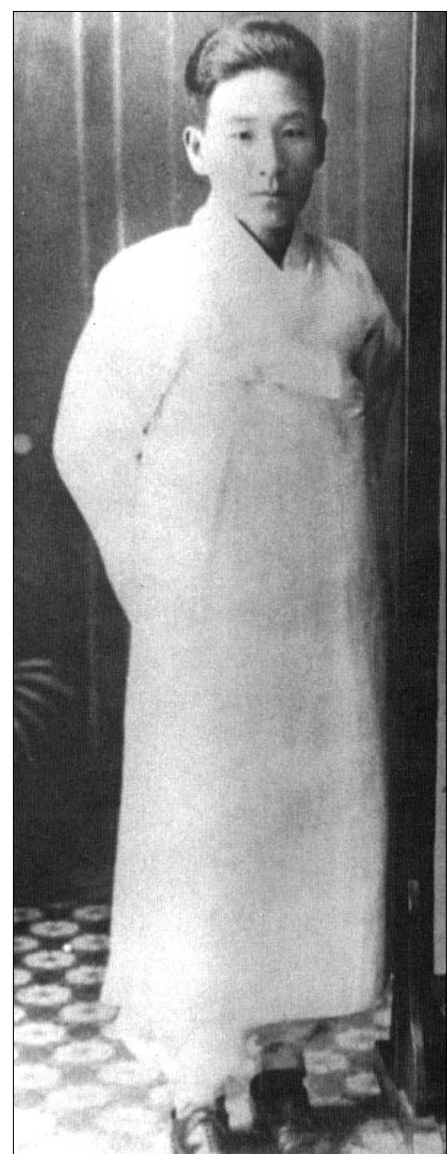
Personal History

His real name was Sung-gun. When he was young, he was called Bang-ul and that became his stage name. His father wanted him to study in a traditional academic institute but young Bang-ul liked humming a tone much more than studying. His maternal uncle was Kim Chang-hwan, one of the greatest P'ansori (Korea's traditional one-man opera) performers. His uncles' sons were also good at P'ansori. Often hearing their songs with attention, Bang-ul entertained the hope of becoming an authority on P'ansori repertoires.

Bang-ul married Park Ore, who was one year younger than him. They had two daughters and a son. His wife died before him. The P'ansori song that expressed his emotion about his wife's death has been loved by so many people.

Japan once tried to annihilate the Korean culture, and the last five years of the colonial period was actually an era of darkness for P'ansori.

By Park Won-jae
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Im Bang-ul, at his best days.

HUFS Leads Int'l Area Studies

There was an education for businessmen who want use international information at the Center of International Area Studies of HUFS for two days from March 18th. This program is made to maximize the efficiency when they visit foreign nations.

The program opens twice a year (March 18th to 19th, May 20th - 21st). Anyone who works for small-and medium-sized enterprises, government officials and would-be traders in Kyunggi province can apply the education program. They can learn about the society and culture in Western Europe on March. The school authorities are planning to limit the number of applicants to 100.

The courses of lecture are as following.

First, the center is going to lecture on various circumstances including politics, economics, society, history, geography, religion and climate on the region.

Second, the center is expected to explain the structure of companies, cooperating manners and processes for fair trade with their partners which can be applied to the field of business activity.

Third, entrepreneurs who have experiences in the region are going to have announcements to the public.

Fourth, ways of life which forms the ethics for business will be on the lecture including explanation about etiquette, food, clothing and shelter.

Fifth, they will study commercial regulations. With this event, people in charge can strengthen their public activities.

Sixth, the Center of International Area Studies make them understand and learn, as previously discussed, the identical characteristic of certain regions and the standard culture in the business field. Ultimately, the center has the purpose to maintain a good relationship with the countries.

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Internet and Intellectual Property

Internet is changing the world. Geographical borderline is meaningless in information exchange in internet. In addition, digitalization makes no difference between the original and a copy of information. The combination of internet and digitalization makes possible borderless and speedy spread of information over the world. In the new century which is called "an era of information", internet is becoming the symbol of it. This quick change causes lots of legal issues in the intellectual property world.

Knowledge or intellectual thing is intangible and hard to grasp. Intellectual property right is a property right given to that intangible thing so that it can be possessed and traded. This intangible intellectual property becomes more important than tangible one as the world is rapidly shifted to the information society.

Traditional regulations concerning intellectual property in the "real world" remains applicable to cyberworld, but they are challenged by some issues which are unique in cyberworld. Followings are some of those legal issues.

I. JURISDICTION

Courts have jurisdiction over persons, including corporations. In case of cross-border disputes, jurisdiction is a matter of sovereignty. Due to the global nature of the internet and differences of regulations in determining jurisdiction in each country, injuries based on electronic communications may subject a netizen to jurisdiction in places where he has never physically visited.

It is possible to contract with people to determine both the choice of jurisdiction that will apply in the event of a conflict and include a choice of country in which to resolve that conflict, in an attempt to avoid having to defend a suit in a jurisdiction not of your choosing. One may choose the jurisdiction and location for conflict resolution. One way to do this is to contract with all users of the site by displaying a first page that is a Web Site Users Agreement and

Examples of copyright conflict in the internet.

by requiring agreement to its terms, usually by a pair of clickable buttons indicating agreement or lack of agreement. Alternatively, "Terms and Conditions" or a "Web Site User Agreement" can be used if conspicuously referred to on the first or on all the pages of the website.

II. WEB SITE

Web Site Creation - Who has the right?

Where site creation has been outsourced, it is possible that authorship of the site is with the web designer or design company. If an internet service provider created the page, that provider may be the author. In these cases, absent a contract to the contrary, the company who is presented by the web site has only a license to the web site as provided, potentially leaving the company unable to create and display changes to the site, without continuing the services of that designer or company. Appropriate contracting prior to initiation of work to create the site can avoid this problem. If the web page has already been created, a copyright assignment of the work to transfer the ownership of the site from the author

would address the issue.

Web Page Content - Ownership
Careful consideration of the content of a web site is crucial to avoiding future problems. The safest approach is to fill the site with only entirely original work, leaving only the same issue as with web pages, above, concerning authorship.

This is not always easy or practical, however, and web pages are housed with text and graphics from other sources and links to other sites. In the event material is used that is not created by the web page owner, his employee or contractor, it is recommended that a determination of copyright ownership be made. In the case in which the material is the copyrighted work of another, it is recommended that permission to the use the material be obtained.

Linking Issues

Linking is quite common in the internet web pages. However, two particular issues have been raised. First, whether it is permissible to use another's trademark to create a link to the other's page. Second,

whether even a link of a type permissible on its face remains permissible if it is a "deep link," bypassing the intended architecture of the site owner, and potentially diminishing the value of that site to its owner.

The risk is increased with unauthorized use of another's trademark or logo. Deep links also increase risk as they deprive the web site owner of revenue generated by impressions calculated from the home page or click through of the site.

Framing

It is possible, through framing, to provide a site from which one could link to and display the web sites of numerous other sites within the frames of the first site's pages, permitting the surfer to remain at the first site while viewing the other sites. Framing creates a situation where the surfer may be presented with the trademarks and copyrighted text and graphics of others, combined with and redisplayed as part of the first site's pages.

This scenario is likely to present a court with an easier situation than linking in which to find infringement, since another's material is within the first site's borders, giving rise to issues such as misrepresentation, passing off and unfair competition. One way to avoid much of the exposure when it is desirable to include a link on a framed page is to code the page so that the linked site is displayed without the frame, and with its own web address displayed in the address box of the browser.

META TAGS and other coding

Even where the displayed pages of a site do not contain the trademark or copyrighted material of another, infringement may be found if the code for the page contains such material. Use of infringing material in the html or other coding, which may seem desirable to attract search engines, is no more lawful than use for any other purpose, even though it is not displayed to a viewer. The use of meta tags may increase the likelihood that a site will be found by search engines. In the event meta tags are used, use of material that may be the trademark or copyright of

others should be avoided.

III. TRADEMARK ISSUES

A domain name is more than a mere internet address. It also identifies the internet source to those who reach it. Unauthorized use of a domain name which includes a protected trademark to engage in commercial activities over the internet constitutes use "in commerce" to be resulted in trademark infringement. The internet has created a situation where a company name or trademark that has been in use in a remote geographic location may suddenly come against another's use on the internet. Consideration should be given to choosing an appropriate name, in order to protect the goodwill in which a company has invested or will be investing. This situation may arise due to a trademark as part of content on the site, or as a domain name. Investing in the corporate identity at an early stage can aid marketing efforts and prevent a costly identity crisis in later years.

IV. SUMMARY

The internet is an increasingly viable option for many businesses and daily life. The cost to access the web, as a viewer and as a website publisher has become affordable. E-mail accounts are available free through services. The cost of a personal computers is plummeting. Businesses will increasingly be looking to communication with their customers, advertise, and if possible, make sales over the internet.

The laws that exist are increasingly being applied to use of the internet. In some cases, laws are being updated. In a few situations, entirely new laws may be enacted. Regardless of the source of the law, its application to the conduct of business and the activities of the internet will be an increasingly important part of advising clients.

By Kim Yong-sik
Patent attorney of Jordan Y. Kim
Patents and trade marks

Analyzing Game Theory

Strategic Choice Operates for Best Result

I. Definition

Game theory has the form of play or sports. People usually say it is a game that kinds of poker, football and so forth. These can be put in the category of game because they have something in common. First, every game has some rules. A team consists of some players. And the players are controlled by regulations. Second, using strategies is important. If a player or a team uses a wrong strategies, they will lose in the game. Third, every game brings about any result. Forth, the result is determined by strategic interaction. one can be a loser even if the player used a great strategies if the rival surpassed him(her).

A game, however, is not the only one which satisfies these conditions. Wage negotiation can be a good example. Players are laborers and the company, they take actions under social regulations. Laborers apply as much as strategies as they need, while the company maximizes its interest. In the end, their trials resulted in the wage policy. Then, we can find ourselves in the center of a game. Game theory is a system which systematizes its character. Game theory is so useful because it presents a method to solve any problems.

II. History

Game theory is created by Cournot and Bertland(1838). Tablehey analyzed it focusing on factors which determined the price and quantity of products. However, their study was limited only social cases. So, if we regarded it as an origin of game theory, it can be at issue. 'Theory of Games and Economic Behaviors' was published by John Von Neymann and Oskar Morgenstern in 1944. And the book in the area of

game theory, influencing the foundation of cooperative game. Utility theory led the new theory to explain various phenomena in economics.

Nash made contributions to non-cooperative game theory and bargaining theory in 1950. Nash also proved the existence of a strategic equilibrium in non-cooperative games. His theory occupies an important position in game theory. The Nash equilibrium needs 2 prior conditions. The players should choose the best strategy and predict the reaction of their competitors. The theory, however, was found to have serious problems in the case of unexpected events. So Selten and Harsany studied to cover the defects of Nash's theory, establishing "Incomplete-information game".

III. Kinds of game theory

A) Cooperative game and noncooperative game.

These are divided according to the existence of full and binding agreement. Cooperative game needs the agreements and number of a team is restricted by particular purposes. Think about a team competition. Players who consist of a team must cooperative to each other. Non-cooperative game, on the other hand, is applied to an individual game. Each player does their best to maximizes their own interest in the game. Non-cooperative game deals largely with how intelligent individuals interact with one another in an effort to achieve their own deals. A student who want to improve his(her) studies works hard. Each individuals efforts to advance grades are in the case of non-cooperative game. But that of students group in one class belong to

the category of cooperative game.

B) One-stage game and multi-stage game.

One stage game does not permit mistakes because it has only one chance. Entrance examination is an example. Multi-stage game needs various strategies according to its phase. You may think of trial examinations.

C) Complete- information game and incomplete-one.

These theories depends on its information. For example, one wants to buy stocks in a market. If the person knew all about stocks, it is a complete-information game. In reverse case, it is an incomplete-information game.

D) Zero sum game and non-zero sum game.

Zero sum game is a win-lose game. For every winner, there is a loser. If a person wins, there must be losers. Non-zero sum game allows cooperation. The theories are included place under the category of cooperative game and non-cooperative game in a sense.

IV. Critic

Although many scholars developed game theory, it has still some problems. most representative examples are prisoner's dilemma game.

Police have caught criminals. however, if the police failed to the criminal's confession, they can't imprison the criminals. So the cops isolates them in a solitary cell saying "If you admit your crime, the confessor can be set free from prison. Be sure that the other has to be in prison for 10 years. If both of you confess, the term will be decreased to 1 year." The best choice seems to be obvious Confessing makes prisoners better off. Ironically, if the prisoners



Above picture shows examples of killing time games. Pastime game can also be a part of game-theory.

refused to confess, they would both be bettered.

It is a contradiction to the game theory that players should select the best choice all the time. Human beings are motivated by their self-interest. Of course, they shall not know the other's decision. This is a valuable for them to make decision. They may have a temptation to sacrifice the other's freedom in order to gain his(her) free life. What do you think is the wisest decision? they must choose to cooperate or betray and payoffs are as follows.

· If both prisoners betray each other, they will get punishment (P)

· If both prisoners cooperate each other, they are rewarded. (R)

· If one prisoner betrays and the other cooperates, the betrayer will be set free. (F)

The best in above shows that the best position is the betrayer when the other cooperates though their cooperation make them be bettered. So the prisoner's dilemma seems to be bad because complete cooperation can't be ensured. This is, however,

does not works all the time. The result changes in a significant way if the game is repeated or if the prisoner will interact with each other. Suppose that after the first game is over, and the prisoner are released. They may commit another crime and the game played again. In the first time they have reason that should not confess. But in the second time, cooperations are possible. Surely this expectation is not correct, since in the second time both can confess no matter what happened in the first time. However, repetition opens the possibility of cooperation. The fascinating conclusion that the most successful strategy for playing prisoner's dilemma game repeatedly is Tit-For-Tat game. concerned players may have enough chances to meet again and the repeatedly game let people punish or reward. Sometimes the society is responsible for the results Because an aspects of human behaviors depend on social environment.

V. Conclusion

In today's diversified and independent societies. scientific decision makes an essential parts in political and economic processes. Game theory helps us understand why decision makers select good or bad choices under different conditions and these choices improves according to the trait of game theory. The theory is not only useful in economic models, but it can be applied to the social and scientific models. They are analyzed with game theoretic approaches. Game theory is a powerful tool to analyze various behaviors. it is the study to describe situation models. It is simple representation of variety of important situations. With models, people can expect and make their decision. What makes game theory attractive is its ability to explain problems which applied to cases of life simply.

By Yeo Jee-yeon
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Tour on Academia

Breaking the prejudice against Mongolia

Having Similaities between Korea and Mongolia

The Argus introduces 'Tour on Academia' from this month on. 'Tour on Academia' is the extended version of 'seminar'. This column is going to introduce the learning organizations and explain their activities. Theory & Critique section will do its best to fulfill HUFSan's expectations.
.....ED.

I. Mongolia is on issue

The president of Mongolia visited Korea two years ago. And the president Kim Dae-jung visited Mongolia last May. It was the first time for Korean president to visit Mongolia since the foundation of Korean government. From then on, exchanges between two countries increased steadily. Two countries also have many things in common in history and culture. So, it has a meaning to look upon the organization which played

an important role in relation between two countries. This month, the Argus intends to take a look at 'the Korea and Mongolia Corporation Association(KMCA). The Argus met Kim Jong-oun, the secretary general of the KMCA.

II. Interview with KMCA
Reporter : For what purpose the KMCA was established?

Kim : There were no exchange between two countries in the periods of the cold war for 70 years. The diplomatic relation was set in 1990 at the end of cold war. So, many organizations were established to support the relation with Mongolia at that time. It was necessary to provide vast and exact information about Mongolia under this circumstance. From then on, we prepared this organization. The KMCA was inaugurated on Oct. 29, 1997.

R : Are there any other organizations doing the same business with KCMA?

K : As I told, there are some

similar groups. However, KMCA is the only organization which was approved by the Mongolia Republic. Mongolia and Korea Partnership Association is doing same jobs with KMCA in Mongolia. Two organizations interchange their information and hold academic conferences at regular intervals.

R : How many members are in the organization? Is there any qualification to be a member?

K : There are only 47 private members and 6 groups attending at this moment. We will increase the number by public activities. Of course, we don't restrict those who want to enter the organization. Limitation may be placed on the people who join us for just temporary travel to Mongolia.

R : Would you please tell me something about Mongolia in brief?

K : I would like to talk about the land, people and language of Mongolia. Mongolia shares borders with Russia to the north and China to the South. The size of the country is about seven times larger than Korean Peninsula. Also, the whole country is on highlands 3000 meters above the sea level. Mongolia is in the continental climate. So, we are able to see snow in highland regions in summer. There are about 30 tribes on the border of Mongolia and Russia. Each tribe has a unique language, custom and clothes. Monolithic belongs to the Altaic languages like Korean.

R : What is the main activity and achievements of the KMCA?

Kim : We publish newspapers about four times in a year. We offer

them to our members to share some information about Mongolia and bring about up interest. Academic conferences are always held in Korea and Mongolia one after another every year. This time, it's Mongolia's turn to hold a conference on March.

When it comes to achievements of KMCA, we made a stepstone to exchange actively. I think, this is the remarkable effect to our society. Every year, we send several people who are interested in Mongolia and are related to the country. About ten people visited Mongolia last year and explored the Mongol Heights. Through this system, we had a good chance to be familiar with Mongolia.

R : Mongolia is a neighbor country to Korea. Koreans usually think of Mongolia as strange and barbarous country, although, Mongolia is a neighbor country to Korea. To correct this wrong conception, what should be done?

K : Koreans must be aware of Mongolia and need to have a right view of their society, history and so on. The fact that Korea was once ruled by Mongolia made Koreans have a idea that they may be tough and barbarous etc. Thousands of Mongolia people who live in Seoul may lead Koreans to think like that. Mongolia, however, are not like what we think of. Also, they have much in common with our nation.

Both languages have about 500 words with same meanings and pronunciation. Two peoples look somewhat similar and have Mongolia spots in their body. It's not strange to see people who are bowing on rocks in both nations. We can overcome the misunderstandings by knowing



Opening ceremony of Naadam National Festival, July 11, 1998.

these facts well and exchanging facts.

III. Seminar

There was a seminar sponsored by Mongolia and Korea Partnership Association in Ulaanbataar, Mongolia. Many scholars were gathered from both Korea and Mongolia. The theme of the seminar was 'Korea and Mongolia toward common prosperity in the 21st century.' The main idea is as following.

Mongolia is a country which has much resources in the world, so Korea needs to increase investment for cooperation and ensure necessary materials. Until now, Mongolia government has shown their idea that they are willing to reform economically and has accelerated their infrastructure development plans related with Du-man river area. The need to make the investment cooperate with Mongolia is higher than ever.

Furthermore, the Mongolia is very important place to Korea in geographical and political aspect. As long as China and CIS have become the biggest market for

Korea, the international trade between two nations is so important. Mongolia is also expected to affect North-Korea, reforming and opening its policy. For the peace in North-east Asia, various trials for cooperation are required.

So, Korean government has to make use of foreign funds and Korean export and import bank's funds to reinforce the economic cooperation with Mongolia. Korean government should help research institute in Mongolia so as to support the business activities.

In addition to these, Korean government needs to cheer up related industries and companies to widen the market in Mongolia. By harmonizing inexpensive labor cost of Korea, co-prosperity between two countries could be easily achieved in the 21st century.

By Park Won-jae
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Core Technology of Genetic Treatment

Dongsan medical center announced that its research team, managed by professor Park Jong-gu, succeeded in synthesizing the molecule of Ribbon Anti Sense, the third generation medicine on Feb. 25th.

Until now, lots of researchers have studied 'Anti Sense', the treatment injecting gene to cancer cells and preventing them from making protein, but can possibly cause side effects including being dissolved by enzymes inside body and mutation.

The molecule of Ribbon Anti Sense synthesized by Park's team kills even the enzymes, which can dissolve the medicine and get rid of cancer cells completely.

Futhermore, the result of clinic demonstrations shows the fact that it gives a great effect on Blood-oriented Cancer and Colon Cancer.

Professor Park stressed, "Every disease comes from malfunction of genes. So, if we synthesize the gene which has an effect on a certain disease, we can prevent the disease from getting worse."

'The Molecule of Ribbon Anti Sense' is evaluated as the key medical technique among several next generation medicines because the treatment is expected to apply to infectious diseases like AIDS.

In addition, 'the Molecule of Ribbon Anti Sense' will certainly open a new page of Korean medical history because it offers a brand new opportunity to develop useful new medicines.

The contents of the research by Professor Park's team were reported at the conference for sharing scientific information in Kyungju, and were introduced in the scientific journals including 'Biochemical Journal' and 'Journal of Biological Chemistry'

Cyber Medical Campus to Open

Cyber Medical University is to open in the Internet. In this cyber space, famous professors in major medical universities are going to teach herbal doctors, pharmacologists and students of medical colleges.

The representative of K-medical, a specialized organization which provided medical information, said on February 8th that they will establish the special site for medical lecture and start cyber lecture from March 2nd.

The campus will set up 25 courses including the medical law service, method of sales, and statistics.

Especially, this medical campus, there'll be many discussing programs because most of the trainees are doctors and medical students at the present time.

The president of K-medical, Park Jong-pil, said, "We have emphasized the importance of medical education and we are in the process of spreading new knowledge and reeducation of medical science."

He explained the past ways of teaching had some limits because of the cramming education system. So, he hopes new medical campus in cyber space will solve the present economical and spacial problems. K-medical is also planning to have lectures and provide medical information to the public.

Medical campus will teach students how to solve problems through discussions instead of adopting a memorization method. Thus, a lecturer should settle a problem through discussion with the case of a real patient.



The inaugural meeting of Korea and Mongolia Cooperation Association, Korea Lotte Hotel, Oct. 29, 1997

Reviewing book : 'The Tao of Physics

Orientalism, Modern Physics Create New Worldview



II. The parallels of seemingly different worldviews

Capra opens the first part of his book by explaining 'the way of physics'. As a professor who majored in atomic physics, he emphasized the differences between the worldviews of classical physics and those of modern physics. In classical physics, it was generally believed that the world could be described objectively without ever mentioning the human observer, and such an objective description of nature was the ideal of all science. But in modern physics, the universe is experienced as a dynamic, inseparable whole, which always includes the observer. This was proved especially in quantum and relativity theory.

From this point of view, it is quite natural that the modern physicists came to have interest in Eastern ideas that are subjective in an essential way. In the second part, Capra gives a brief account of the schools in the religious philosophies of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

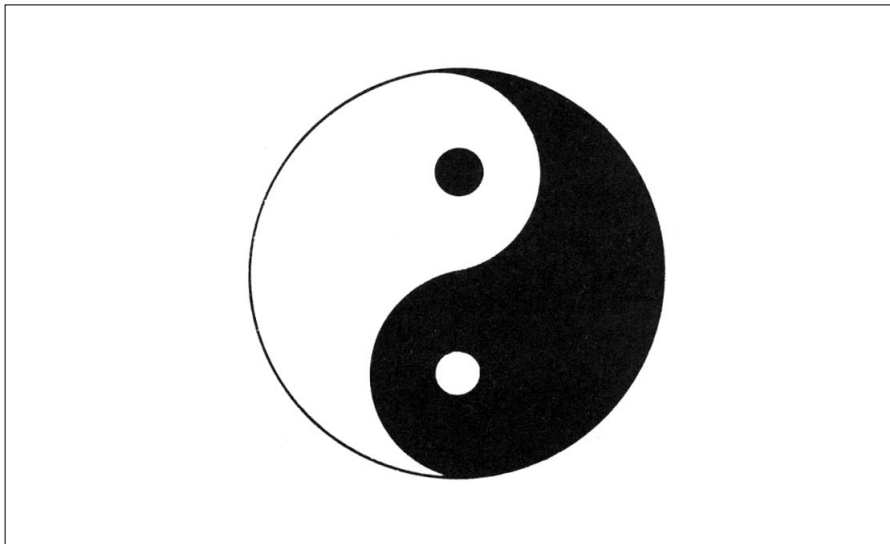
He describes the historical background, characteristic features and philosophical concepts of these spiritual traditions, which will be important for the subsequent comparison with physics.

In this part, we should take care of the term 'mysticism'. It doesn't refer to magic or miracles, but deals with the experience of the intuitive world. It might be so named because the oriental philosophies, which deal with a world in four dimensions can never be explained in three-dimensional logic.

And finally, Capra compares the worldviews of modern physics with those of Eastern mysticism. Although he has suppressed all the mathematics and simplifies the analysis considerably till the second part, this part is rather hard and technical. He uses many illustrations and important concepts of modern physics.

The most significant characteristic of the Eastern worldview is the awareness of the unity and mutual interrelation of all things and events. It is also dynamic, beyond the world of opposites and even interpenetrable.

And modern physics has made a great step toward this worldview in atomic theory.



The two dots in Tai-chi T'u symbolize the idea that each time one of the two forces reaches its extreme, containing in itself already the seed of its opposite. The diagram shows a symbolic turning point in civilization.

Quantum theory has abolished the notion of separated objects, has introduced the concept of the participator to replace that of the observer, and it may even find it necessary to include the human consciousness in its description of the world.

What he hopes to have achieved is not a rigorous demonstration, but rather to present a view of the world which is internally consistent with the views of Eastern mysticism.

For this reason, he said that the interesting question is not whether these parallels exist, but why they are in existence and what their being does imply.

III. The meaning of the parallels

The most impressive thing about this book is the author's contribution to the exploration of the similarities between the worldviews of modern physics and the mystical visions of Buddha and Krishna. Being a Western physicist, he went through many years of Zen training and experienced an intuitive world that cannot be expressed in words. He also has a profound knowledge of oriental thought. This can be the main reason for his success in uniting these seemingly different worldviews.

However, the author does not seem to be aware of the actual situation taking place in Eastern nations today. In his book, he urges Westerners to change their way of thinking, but the same message should be broadcast to Orientals. We can hardly find any differences between the worldviews of Westerners and Orientals because of the inflow of western materialism. Capra might not realize it owing to the strong influence oriental spiritual traditions have had on him. And readers may feel a certain difficulty in understanding the technical language of modern physics.

At present, though we greet the 'new' millennium, a change in our worldview has not occurred. The worldview implied by modern physics is inconsistent with our present society, which does not reflect the harmonious interrelatedness we observe in nature. To heal the problems of 20th century, a cultural revolution which based on this philosophy is required.

By Hong Joo-hee
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OVERVIEW

Twisted Women in TV

Human beings have a tendency to be influenced, or even trained, by mass media, and women are not exception for that matter. The reason is simple. Since women are the ones who usually buy the products advertised on TV, mass media are very much interested in women. In Korea, TV stars like Yu Dong-keun, Yu In-chon and Lee Deok-hwa, all very popular among women, can be seen in underwear advertisements. The reason for their casting is that the ones who buy men's underwear are not the men themselves, but the women still.

Surely, women are not only influenced by the mass media. As a matter of fact, the development of the mass media affected women both in good and bad ways. For example, the TV broke the boundary between the family and the outside world. The TV revealed a new world to women as an instrument of transferring the outside world to the family. As a result, women came to have the indirect experience relatively freely. Women could experience group consciousness, came to know the men's world through soap operas, and had an active consciousness through watching a woman character who is passionate about her work in TV.

TV, however, seem to provide more negative effects than positive ones. This medium has progressed in such a way that the building-up of male and female inequality has been clarified. The women's image has been fixed by TV. This situation is found in soap operas and advertisements on TV. For example, the popular MBC soap opera 'Truthfulness' shows that women only wish to acquire love and envy each other for love. Many soap operas also portray women who are obedient to their men. On the other hand, career women are usually described as being unfaithful to the family and as being more selfish. Slim and sexy women mainly act as models in advertisement. Naturally, TV is leading women to think that appearance is the most important requirement to them.

In this way, TV is showing an intact existing relationship between male and female. Even progressive casting and imaging of women in TV soap operas and advertisements imply a consumer principle that is subordinate to a patriarchal system. TV has a tendency to idealize the subordinate position of the women, while beauty and personality of women are evaluated as uniform standards depicted on TV. In this situation, the real character of women is needed to be seen on TV.

It is said that an effective way to furnish a woman's right against the broadcasting industry is to advance many women to broadcasting. Actually, there are very few women in the broadcasting industry, which is a particularly serious problem in Korea. Women employees in broadcasting account for only 13.6% of the whole workforce at present. Women scholars who study broadcasting are likewise very few. For example, women university professors in the field of Journalism and Broadcasting make up only 5% of the whole corresponding university faculty. This situation is not irrelevant that the "woman and mass media" problem is not too heavy to be properly dealt with in our country. A study about woman and mass media is needed to start resolving the problem, and answer the question of how women accept mass media. The expansion of woman power in learned circles is indeed, similar to that of broadcasting. This situation must be expanded to include culture and politics as well.

From this perspective, the issues surrounding women and the mass media are strategic matters that we cannot easily ignore.

By Kim Ji-yoon
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I. The Margins of Western thought

The end of the 20th century has seen vast changes in the way we live and view our world. No society can resist the effects of time and the inflow of Western technology and Korea is no exception.

Many modern conveniences have made our lives rich and comfortable. As a result, we are inclined to treat our mental heritage lightly and only chase Western rationalism and materialism.

However, the result of that chase is not so affirmative. We are in the face of serious problems like environmental pollution, the threat of nuclear war and increasing human alienation.

The author of "The Tao of Physics", Fritjof Capra, also realized this blind point of science. So in this book, he made an effort to describe the parallels between the worldviews of physicists and mystics and suggested a "new" idea as a substitute for contemporary Western thought.

This can be an interesting comparison for those of us who live in the occidental civilization that is speculative and objective and those of us who follow the oriental tradition that is intuitive and subjective.

A Short Story On Gloomy Day



I have a strong sense of responsibility and great loyalty to the organizations, families, and relationships in my lives. I always have done my best in daily lives. I work with steady energy to fulfill commitments as stated and on time. I go to almost any trouble to complete something I see as necessary, but balk at doing anything that doesn't make sense to me.

I generally prefer to work alone and be accountable for the results; however, I am comfortable working in teams when it is necessary to do the job right, when roles are clearly defined, and when people fulfill assigned responsibilities. Working with others needs some requirements for me.

As it comes to saying about myself, I have a profound respect for facts. I use my Sensing primarily internally where I have a storehouse of information which I draw on to understand the present. Thus, I am likely to be practical, sensible, realistic, and systematic.

I use Thinking in decision making, taking an objective, logical, and tough-minded approach. My focus is on the task or system as a whole, rather than individuals. I tend to be logical, analytical, and reasonable.

I am clear and steadfast in my opinions because I have arrived at them by applying logical criteria based on my experience and knowledge. I believe standard procedures exist because they work. I will support change only when facts demonstrate it will bring better results. That is my confidence.

In this aspect, I am able to suppose how others may see me. I am sociable when comfortable in the roles I am playing; however, I generally do not share my wealth of rich Sensing observations and memories except with close friends. Others see my standards and judgments, my desire for

structure and schedules, but may not see my individual, sometimes humorous, private reactions.

It can be hard for me to see the sense in needs that differ widely from my own; but, once I am concerned that something matters to a person I am about, that need becomes a fact. I then go to generous lengths to meet the need, even while continuing to think it doesn't make sense. Others usually see me as serious, consistent, and orderly.

However, I also have had some external obstacles. Sometimes life circumstances have not supported me in the development and expression of my thinking and sensing preferences.

If I've not developed my thinking, I may not have reliable ways for dealing with the world and instead may be preoccupied with my internal memories. If I've not developed my sensing, I may rush into premature judgments and actions without considering new information.

If I do not find a place where I can use my gifts and be appreciated for my contributions, I usually feel frustrated and may become rigid about time, schedules, and procedures - go "by the book," be critical and judgmental of others, and find it hard to delegate - to trust anyone else to do the job right.

It is natural for me to give less attention to my non-preferred intuitive and feeling parts. If I neglect these too much, however, I may not see the wider ramifications of current, expedient decisions, concentrate on logic so much I don't consider impacts on people, and not respond appropriately to others' need for connection and intimacy.

Under great stress, I may be unable to use my customary reasonable judgment and get caught up in "catastrophizing" - imagining a host of negative possibilities for myself and others.

By Min Yoon-kyung
The writer is a junior of EE Dept.

Interviewing with Flosong, Minjung song group

Trying to Make Songs Melted in People

The labor culture has always been with a favorite theme of *Minjung* songs. *Minjung* songs have the power to make atmosphere of the rallies more live and more power forceful. And it and to makes the participants of the rallies to be closely banded band more closely together through power of the songs.

Especially, *Minjung* songs reached the height of its prosperities during the period between from the end of the 80's to and the beginning of the 90's. At that time, rallies that asked for the democratization of the government were active. *Minjung* songs were sung not only the place of the in rallies but also the surroundings of the around universities. Soon, streams of these songs expanded to the general people populace. But, The popularity of the place of *Minjung* songs have been became narrow diminishing along the following of the time since then.

Flosong is a *Minjung* song group that is still playing actively, as keeping the having place of preserved the tradition of making *Minjung* songs for eight strong years. In February, they put out their third regular album after a long time period of hiatus. So, The reporter met with them at that time to ask get the Flosong members' points of view about their own acting performances, and as well as their ideas about their work.

R: How was Flosong organized and what does 'Flosong' mean?

F: The "Laborers Singing Association", which to sing sang laborer songs for regarding the searching for the right of laborers' rights, and 'Yeulim' to which saying a *Minjung* songs about general people's living ordinary life, were united in 1992. A The crystallization of these two groups is Flosong. Our group name, Flosong, represents our wish that people could live together familiarly in harmony, like flowers.

R: Would you tell us about your main activities?

F: We put out a total of seven records. The records are composed of three regular



albums, two illegal underground albums, one selection album compilation of selected songs, and one single album. We conducted thirteen concerts and about were invited by around two hundred invitation performance of national labor unions and universities annually were done. Through these performances, we met many laborers and students. And, we put out the single record, "Change the World" at the first time in the of its kind among *Minjung* song circles of *Minjung* songs, in 1997.

At present, Flosong is composed of 12 peoples. They are five singers, five performing musicians, one planner and one manager. We have fewer musicians decreased than before, but we still do our best for to informing spread our music and becoming give the power to laborers.

R: What's the concept of this third album?

F: We were in agony to decide over the concept of the third album. As a matter of fact, the location influence of *Minjung* songs have become smaller than before. Through Over the stream of the time, rallies to asking the for democratization have been disappeared slowly. And, many people are becoming more interested in the concept of

participated in the performance, and communicated with us. We were so happy to sympathize with other people and become the empower to them.

R: How do you think that of the future of Minjung songs go forward?

F: That is a part that we always consider. We thought believe that *Minjung* songs can definitely contribute to the following coming of period. Namely, we want that people who had a difficulty in unkind living would to get a wish dreams through *Minjung* songs. *Minjung* songs can exist and go forward to in the right direction, in to sympathize with laborers. We thought believe that the right direction purposes of *Minjung* songs is are to keep the space of *Minjung* songs and to harmonize with popularity culture.

In recent times, popular songs which criticized the dark parts areas of the society are increasing. "Change" by Lee Jeong-Hyun is an representative example. We think that *Minjung* songs can influence to the pop song circles, and vice versa of popular songs. Oppositely they can influence to the circles of *Minjung* songs. This mutual action was will definitely be indeed for the greater developing benefit of *Minjung* songs.

R: What are the difficulties of have you recently encountered during performances acting in recent?

F: Above all, spectators Our audiences have changed. That point is the most difficult for us to remember. In the past, most of spectators are the groups. Civic groups and labor unions came to see concerts as a form of the in groups. But, in recent times, personalizing of the individuality of our spectators represents clearly has become more pronounced. In the January concert which was held in January, the spectators are turned out to be younger and more strongly personal individual than before.

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Problems of Cable Television

A Little Change in CATV, New Leap for Korean Media

I. Overall history of CATV

In the last few years, we have seen major changes sweep through the media industry world-wide, particularly in Korea. As global interaction and democratic changes in Korea have moved forward, a vast new array of media alternatives have become available, ranging from cable television to web casting.

Among these changes, the cable television system is the strongest competitor to the major broadcasting companies as for now. The cable television system, with multi-channel selection, first aired in March, 1995. Government initiated the business with the purpose of satisfying the viewers' diverse desires for specialized information, creating a general communication network and so on. At the time, prospects seemed very bright. However, in 1997, financial difficulties of program providers and network operators made cable television systems suffer from increasing business losses. In addition, the IMF crisis made this situation even worse. To solve these problems, efforts were made to restructure the overall broadcasting industry, and the result was the establishment of the integrated broadcasting law. This time, the opinions of cable television companies were reflected in the act itself, so we can expect some positive developments in cable television broadcasting.

II. The establishment of the new act and problems concerned

The act was passed on December 28th, 1999. The main point is to relax regulations and to abolish the separation of three parties; Program Provider(PP), System Operator(SO), Network Operator(NO). It also legitimated Multi System Operator(MSO) and Multi Program Provider(MPP). Most companies related to the cable television business have a positive view of these changes. They have pointed out that government-initiated business has created lots of problems and the criticism is justified. The government has exhorted public interest in broadcasting in the same way as it has promoted a major broadcast system. However, it was not fit for the new media, including cable television, which has considerably fewer fixed viewers. Besides, because the main parties are divided, there has been lots of troubles like break-down in network system, which impeded further



Cable television business has now entered upon a new stage with the passage of the new act.

development of the business.

Cable television, satellite broadcasts, three major broadcasts and system operators operated under their own autonomous acts, before the laws were coalesced. The new act integrated them all into one comprehensive whole. We can settle the pending questions between cable televisions and system operators as this trend. The current level of inefficiency is expected to improve.

The central issue today is whether to proceed with a "separate management system" oriented toward its own characteristics or to proceed with "the big unity system". United States, for example, is following the latter system gradually, but it's questionable if our current broadcasting standards will accept it.

According to the act, program providers don't have to get the approval from the government, but register it at the start of business from next year, 2001. It means an open market in terms of broadcasting. Then, the viewers' various needs for high-quality programs may meet in this competitive market. It will also encourage new providers to get into the business. The managers are then able to decide the policy on their own. However, there are remaining problems.

Under the new registration system, the government regulations on programming are unrestrained. Let's take a look at one example. In case of the movie channels,

there is a growing tendency for channels to specialize and divide. Then, a businessman tries to divide his channel into domestic, foreign, and Hong Kong specialization in terms of movies. And yet, Clause 71 of the act insists on the lowest limit of programming ratios for domestic programs (Article 1), while maintaining the fixed rate of a specific country's film, animation and popular music programs (Article 3) in an Enforcement Ordinance. So under this Clause, he cannot enjoy the benefit of revised act. If the purpose of that programming regulation is to promote domestically manufactured programs, then supporting domestic production itself will be the fundamental countermeasure as opposed to restricting the portion of imported programs.

III. Fixed obstacles

Apart from the problems concerning the new act, there are already many chronic issues on cable television system. Considering increase in people's leisure time and their desire to watch the programs suited to their tastes, the multichannel system can be advantageous to cable television network. However, it's clear that this can also enlarge the information gap between viewers. In case of the traditional broadcasts, all the channels release news stories at the same time, but there is no such restriction governing cable television. Those viewers preferring newscast and culture programs might get to know the world more, while others might not have a sense of what's going around the world. It's no wonder that the U.S citizens, who have the most developed cable television network, among the most ignorant people about international affairs.

Cable television can bring happiness to isolated individuals, however, the core of a matter lies in the fact that the whole society goes in that way. The mass communication network that overcomes our individuals feeling of isolation and boredom is superfluous in importance. What is far more

important is the fact that programming dealing with local problems will be lessened, even more so in the case of open markets.

Software problems related to cable television are equally serious. Viewers have complained that they can hardly find any difference between cable television programs and those of major ones. And they even claim that in cable television programming, there is nothing worth watching and there are too many reruns and copies of public broadcast programs. It derives from manufacturers' lack of ability to make quality programming. To extend channels is a simple job with a new technology, but to fill up those channels is another question. Improving the production standards takes a long time and may be impossible considering the current state of domestic market. For this reason, some countries are having difficulty with 'cultural imperialism' caused by the sudden introduction of cable television.

IV. Resolution to the problem

The integrated broadcasting law has the status of being in an Enforcement Ordinance. Actually, to reform the broadcasting system itself is far more difficult than to revise the broadcasting act. There are inherent problems within the new act, like the conflict between two restriction systems, as previously stated, in addition to the fact that the legislation has no teeth as of yet. Nevertheless, it's noteworthy that the law paves the way to open markets and deregulation. And in terms of programming problems, it is advisable to cling to the foreign film import quotas system and control foreign capital policy in case of the major broadcasts of a culturally imperialistic bent, while new media with considerably less power should boldly attract foreign capitals.

In this sense, the concerned cable television parties'd rather make an effort to promote their influence in the competitive structure of the emerging worldwide systems. Program providers should place an emphasis on the development of diverse softwares. System operators should cultivate additional services and innovative marketing strategies.

And as for the inefficient social communications, we can look to the States for our model. In the States, there are some channels for the public use, including community-oriented programming, education and so on (PEG Access Channels.) There are also Lease Accesses available to special interest groups. That can be a good consultative countermeasures to protect public interest. Cable television can make a great leap with the establishment of the new act as a turning point. It's time to reflect on the development of cable television and its future.

By Hong Joo-hee
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Dating on Sunday



Oem, Jung-ho (EC-96)

Koo Sung-chan/The Argus

Collegiate life, Time for Being Yourself

The school homepage, designed in early February, was given considerable compliments from applicants to HUFUS. The homepage was laid out and constructed by five HUFUSans including two undergraduate students. Here is the webmaster who is at the core of the work for constructing the homepage.

It was a cold day when an interview with Oem, Jung-ho was scheduled, the webmaster of the HUFUS homepage. He is a student in the Economics department. The reporter was more or less surprised because the webmaster is an undergraduate student and his major is quite far from the computer field. He greeted the reporter with a smile, telling me "I don't think I deserve to be interviewed."

Jung-ho had a great interest in computers ever since he entered the university, so he joined the 'Compudent,' a computer club in HUFUS and attended a lecture on the Comprehension of the Internet. One day, he stopped by at the Computer Center with his senior, a member of the club. He had the opportunity to help in some easy work for a month and finally, he was given his own desk there. He actually hopes to major in computer-related subjects in graduate school.

The interview started in earnest with his explanation about what a webmaster is, "Webmaster is the man who draws up the blue-print of a homepage and administers it on the Web." He likes to make homepages, and is not actually concerned much about the contents in the homepages. He confessed that he was so happy when lots of users visited his homepage and the homepage went well without any problem. Jung-ho said, "Actually, the compliments the students give through the e-mail, rather than acute criticism, remain strongly in my memory."

He spoke about the new homepage. "Our team tried to make a stable and systematic foundation to help the homepage have various and rich contents. We did our best to satisfy all HUFUSans. I feel sorry that everybody cannot be satisfied with the homepage.

He looked serious, and explained about his concerns. "I think that the user's convenience takes precedence over that of the homepage operator, so making a perfect homepage for the user's convenience is a very difficult task." He mentioned the recent netiquette by employing a metaphorical expression. "We just make a bowl to contain something. Filling up the bowl with contents is up to the users," he assured. "I hope there will be clean contents only and no contaminated materials in the HUFUS homepage," he continued, "The users must not use the web space for abusing somebody without any obvious reason or ground, while exploiting the fact that the web space does not disclose the user's identity. We have to know the difference between criticism and denunciation."

He has rather an unrestricted and progressive view, "I have a few friends who only go to the library right after lectures. I feel pity for them in a sense. I want them to find and accomplish their own favorite things and goals beyond school curricula or home assignments, because it is only while in the college that we can easily secure lots of time to do whatever we want."

He also offered the following advice to freshmen: "I'd like to say that we are living in a society where proficiency to make the most of computers has not been fully secured. I hope that the freshmen will be able to find their own ways to familiarize themselves with computers, like playing computer games and net-chatting."

Jung-ho kept up the conversation with the Argus, sharing his own views about various issues during the interview, but he did not lose his modesty throughout. The reporter was able to read his mind, which is filled with great pleasure that keeps springing from doing what he wants. The face that the Argus saw in Jung-ho was one gleaming with a happy smile instead of one filled with tire and gloominess. The Argus hopes all our friends in the campus can also find something they really want to do.

By Lee Jae-hwan
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ARTICLES WANTED

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

The Argus gives designated contribution fee to the articles.

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



CHAFS

CHAT+HUFUS

Choe Jay-hwa/Cartoonist of The Argus



"....."

"Hey, brother"

"Do you know about BK21?"

"Yes, I do. Break Korea 21!"