

**The State of Globalization in Korean Localities ;
The Case of Daejeon City**

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ABSTRACT

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The slogan 'The most local is the most global' emphasizes the increased importance of region and attenuation of Nation-State, as a cardinal point of globalization. The local autonomy, which was implemented on June 27 1995, is an inevitable phenomenon of worldwide trend. It is a sign of change indicating that the decisions on the nation's economy and the center of national activity have shifted from the capital to other parts of the local area. Also as the countries voluntarily ease their regulations of territorial sovereignties, to cope with the economic globalization, their economic structures are taking shapes over the border lines according to the structures of economic reform. This change has made the nation borders line less prominent, and regions of respective countries, so to speak, the local areas came to confront the world's economy system. The inevitable phenomena is a world wide trend which eventually brought up the globalization of the local areas by exposition to the world -which seemed to be only a part of a nation- that resulted in a phenomenon called 'Glocalization'. Local areas, which were merely subunits of national territories, to be expected to be an independent society of politics, economy and culture, that would substitute the nation. In order to cope with the immense challenge of globalization, researches on the local people's identity, basically based on their historical, cultural and ecological uniqueness, became necessary.

Therefore, this paper has three objects. The first one is clarification of the definition of globalization, of which the uses are flooded but still vague. The second object is to present the examples of the advanced countries based on their success in globalization to propose rational road maps which are in accordance with the characteristics of Korean local area, in the nationwide whirlpool of globalization theories. The last objective is to activate Korean citizen's potential but indifferent consciousness toward globalization. Thus the purpose of the paper is to let the citizens exercise their ability with high potential, by offering them pathways for comprehensive participation in major local issues.(economy, social. and cultural), in order to contribute in promoting and activating the global mind. Daejeon is selected for the case study, for the following reasons: its long-term plan for the 21st century is focused on human oriented and anti-polluted city establishment. In addition, the citizens are proud for the city's high potential. The city also provides easy access to classified researches on globalization. Hence, in the research, the background and definition of globalization and successful case study of Globalization are dealt in chapter 2. Questionnaire based on Daejeon citizens' civil consciousness on globalization is analyzed in chapter 3. In chapter 4, activating devices of driving globalization are proposed and presented the successful globalization policy in Daejeon.

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I. Introduction

The slogan 'the most local is the most global' emphasizes the increased importance of region and attenuation of Nation-State, as a cardinal point of globalization. The local autonomy, which was implemented on June 27 1995, is an inevitable phenomenon of worldwide trend. It is a sign of change indicating that the decisions on the nation's economy and the center of national activity have shifted from the capital to other parts of the local area. Also as the countries voluntarily ease their regulations of territorial sovereignties, to cope with the economic globalization, their economic structures are taking shapes over the border lines according to the structures of economic reform. This change has made the nation borders line less prominent, and regions of respective countries, so to speak, the local areas came to confront the world's economy system. The inevitable phenomena is a world wide trend which eventually brought up the globalization of the local areas by exposition to the world -which seemed to be only a part of a nation- that resulted in a phenomenon called 'Glocalization'. Local areas, which were merely subunits of national territories, to be expected to be an independent society of politics, economy and culture that would substitute the nation. In order to cope with the immense challenge of globalization, researches on the local people's identity, basically based on their historical, cultural and ecological uniqueness, became necessary.

Daejeon is selected for the case study, for the following reasons: first, Daeduk Science Town lies in the city which is known as the Silicon Valley of Korea. Second, citizens' and the government's cooperation for the city to take a leap as, most nations intend to

be in the 21 century, a Science-techno city. Third, the standard of education organizations and the citizens' education status are at a high level, also with active cultural interchanges. Last, its long-term plan for the 21st century is focused on human oriented and anti-polluted city establishment. In addition, the citizens are proud for the city's high potential. The city also provides easy access to classified researches on globalization due to Daeduk Science Town and the third government office.

This paper has three objects. The first one is clarification of the definition of globalization, of which the uses are flooded but still vague. Through researches based on the present state of local globalization, the citizens' consciousness on globalization, their ideal model of globalization, and the present condition of foreign residence; their consciousness on Korean life, the paper examines the consciousness on globalization at home and abroad. The second object is to present the examples of the advanced countries based on their success in glocalization to propose rational road maps which are in accordance with the characteristics of Korean local area, Daejeon, in the nationwide whirlpool of globalization theories. The last objective is to activate Korean citizen's potential but indifferent consciousness toward globalization. Thus the purpose of the paper is to let the citizens exercise their ability with high potential, by offering them pathways for comprehensive participation in major local issues, economy, social, and cultural, in order to contribute in promoting and activating the global mind.

Hence, in the research, the background and definition of globalization and successful case study of Globalization are dealt in chapter 2. Questionnaire based on Daejeon citizens' civil consciousness on globalization is analyzed in chapter 3. In chapter 4,

activating devices of driving globalization are proposed and presented the successful globalization policy in Daejeon and the formation of WTA(World Technopolis Assocoation) as a result of the success.

II. Overview of Globalization and the Global Environment of the World

1. Definition and Source of Globalization

The widespread and growing interest in globalization has already given rise to a number of different definitions and number of different approaches to its analysis. From the perspective of this study, the most important elements in defining globalization is that originated as a largely economic process. Globalization finds its origin in the changing pattern of transborder operations of firms undertaken to organise their development, production, sourcing, marketing and financing activities.

Globalization is interpreted differently by various people according to their interest and benefit. Hans-Henrik Holm and George Soren said that Globalization is about the intensification of political, economic, social and cultural relations of people across national borders (Holm and Sorensen, 1995: 1). Those who are experts in modern science and technology or those who are crazy about computers define this term as an information revolution transcending the national borders. Those who are very interested in foreign influences and cultures welcome globalization as the abolition of cultural barriers, and those who favour something indigenous are on guard against this as an "indiscreet influx" of foreign cultures.

In fact, the word "globalization" means all these things. It is surely a trend all peoples of the world must face and be affected by without resistance regardless of their being for or against it and regardless of the interests of the individual. Globalization is also the consequence of modernization where interactive social relations of localities within the nation have become deepened and expanded globally so that what happens in one locale influences, and is impacted by, other localities. (Giddens, 1990: 64) What matters is that we do not see globalization as a totality but understand it partially and superficially according to the interest and concerns of individual people, and, therefore, such different perspectives may cause clashes sometimes among themselves.

Currently in the world, vast expansions of economic activities that transcend national border are in rapid progress. Furthermore, the development of technology and transportation are accelerating the world's reduction. On the other side, economic movements of unification into regional blocks such as EU, NAFTA and APEC are also increasing. Giving priority to practical economic benefit, border of a nation, nationality and the name of the country are losing their significances. At the same time, as the interchange between human and material resources and information getting active, mutual dependence and mutual penetration between other nations are increasing in a high range. Therefore, a nation politics on economic reinforcement is no more available under protection of its border. Importance of local competitiveness is a serious consideration and it came to rely upon the number of highly productive business attracted and their ability to make the profitable condition to the increase productivities.

However, preserving the local characteristics and maintaining the local identity are the most desirable globalization. Certain local areas are globally renowned and are enjoying the benefits from their peculiar specialties which are not merely domestic but worldwide. Paradoxically, it makes sense to state that 'The most local thing is the most global thing'. This implies not only preserving the special cultures of the area but also developing the economical foundation. Then let the local area be a part of the global world, setting no limits to a specific region. This specialized and distinguished city will exist, not as a locality but as a part of the world.

The diverse ideas of globalization have brought chaos within the social development. The recent major ideas are "Globalization, Internationalization, Openness, Information, Futuristic and Regionalization. Some of them do not correspond to its historical background and the intention of the idea differ from each other. The ideas, though different from each other in standard, 'Internationalization, Globalization and Localization' is closely related to the economy conditions. International relations were governed by the political, diplomatic, and military situations in the past. However, nowadays, economy understanding based on the practical benefits is gaining relatively important. The terminology of 'internationalization', 'globalization', 'regionalization' and 'localization' seems to be similar in the regard that the ideas are basically based on laissez-faire-rationalism-liberalism international cooperation, yet the concrete views differ from one another.

Globalization, a general idea of informational era of the 21st century, infer progressive and positive way of thinking transcending the nation and emphasizes all human beings'

global cooperation and unification. It is a concept of higher rank than 'internationalization' in a sense of strategy to exhibit and realize international competitiveness, including political, economical, social, cultural in the whole. Globalization carries five significances as nation's development strategy.

First, Globalization is being a leading society. In the middle of unlimited competition, Globalization refers the government, citizens, industry and the region to become the world's best in politics, economy, culture and citizens' consciousness.

Globalization is rationalization. Globalization is to correct the irrationality and inappropriate in system and consciousness tradition. Rationalizing and reforming the slackening fundamental and economic order, inappropriate consciousness and traditional system. Therefore reformation and transformation are the essential conditions for Globalization.

Third, Globalization is unification. Passing over the classes, local areas and generation gap, removing the conflict and disruption to increase the social solidarity and feeling of attachment for balanced development.

Fourth, Globalization is Koreanization. It is impossible to be a 21st century citizen of the world without the understanding of our own culture and traditions. Carrying the traditional Korean value and culture is a true meaning of globalization. Koreans should keep up with the traditions and values which are highly distinguished, in order to contribute in spiritual and moral development of mankind.

Last, Globalization is humanization. It is to broaden our concern on world's common problems, such as nuclear, human rights, environment, poverty and refugees, standing above the nation or the race.

Why do people believe in globalization? One answer is: nationalism. Nation states are still the dominant social structure on this planet (as the Kosovo crisis should remind people). Anti-nationalists know this. People who say "globalization" is eroding nations are not anti-nationalists. At worst, the opposite. The globalization hype can be a form of nationalist propaganda.

In west Europe, fear of globalization is primarily used as an argument for government aid, to "national industries". Obviously it is in the interests of any business, to present itself as worthy of state assistance. Appeals to national pride were a traditional way of doing this, long before the term "globalization" was used. In the last 10 years the approach has become more sophisticated: and the subsidies go not just to one firm, to sectors, or to a large part of the "national economy". But even if globalization threatens the living standards of Britons (or Germans), that is no reason to support the nation state Britain (or the nation state Germany). The claim is made, that transnational global corporations "erode the ability of nation states to regulate their own economies." However, such erosion does not oblige anyone to support any nation state. These nation states themselves eroded the former multi-ethnic empires - but that does not oblige anyone to support a restored Austro-Hungary. (Nor is anyone obliged to support the erosion, and make global corporations an evolutionary successor to states). In formal terms: an entity does not acquire moral value, by eroding sovereignty, or by having its sovereignty eroded. You can not just say: "X is being eroded, therefore support X."

But in any case, there is no collapse of the nation state, in the face of globalization. Nation states have not suffered anything comparable to the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian or Ottoman empires. "Globalization" remains a hype. The globalization myth claims : "until 1989, the world consisted of separate, sovereign, autonomous nation states, with separate histories. Then, borders collapsed, the internet appeared, but also the international Mafia. So now it is a dangerous world".

We can find this version, almost literally, in Ruud Lubbers' article [The Globalization of Economy and Society](#). (Lubbers, the former Netherlands premier, is now a Professor of Globalization Studies):

The term "globalization" implies that the becoming and making worldwide of various phenomena has accelerated at such a pace that it is giving rise to a variety of new phenomena. Globalization entails a quantitative shift of several autonomous national economies to a global marketplace for production, distribution, and technology. All this has resulted in the emergence of a worldwide confrontation of political, societal, and ethical insights. (Among these insights: Lubbers introduced boot camps in the Netherlands, and proposed a Moral Codex for Europe). And why has this happened?

The far-reaching integration of electronics and computers on the one hand, and communication technology, on the other, led to what Toffler christened "the third wave." And thus today's world came into being. People everywhere were confronted with the effects of the emergence of modern communication technologies and the Sputnik, Soyuz, and Apollo heralded the birth of a new world. CNN and the Internet,

global sourcing, electronic capital flows signalled the emergence of the information and communication age. It has been said that the bits provoke one world, accomplishing the globalization of information/communication and technology.

Language of the Globalization Belief

This is typical of many texts on globalization. The globalization myth hype has developed its own slang, related to themes in globalization research:

- turmoil, chaos, breakdown, instability, disorder
- global, globalised, planetary, planetary order, global governance, world consciousness
- trans-state, transnational, cross-border, borderlands, transgression, boundary erosion, inter-cultural, transcultural
- multiple actors, multiplicity, multi-voiced, fragmented, break-up, splitting up
- flow, flows, space of flows, trade volume, stream, link, network, linked by flows

The Globalization Studies site includes a complete [Lexicon of Globalization](#), full of this special language of globalization. Many of the definitions are circular: the words only exist as a relation between other items within the same lexicon.

Another example from [Global Cyberculture Reconsidered: Cyberspace, Identity, and the Global Informational City](#)

There are two forces at work in globalization: the spread of the Net internationally follows urban infrastructures, and nations around the world are cooperating in the

creation of a global network economy by creating networks of globalized informational cities that require liberalized financial and trade policies.

Another example, from a 1997 Leuven conference on Organizing in a multi-voiced world: Social Construction, Innovation and Organizational Change. In a world of rapid and turbulent changes, information overload, communication complexity and increasing globalization, the organizational world searches for new paradigms of understanding action and new forms of effective practice. The present conference focuses on a new range of theory and practice particularly applicable to the emerging context of complexity.

And the [Globalization and World Cities](#) research group declares:

Their mission is to promote a different metageographical image of the world, a space of flows held together by a network of cities. There are a myriad of networks which make up our contemporary world, the Internet, for example, to which you are currently linked to, is an important example. We have chosen to focus upon the network of world cities because it is the most obvious concrete manifestation of a contemporary space of flows which can challenge traditional metageographies. No one, apparently, questions any of this logic. It is just accepted. But: the logic is false.

Logic of Globalization

Belief in globalization starts from a false assumption: a world of autonomous states. Now, or before 1989, or more approximately, before 1950. However the world is not like this, and never was. In fact there is much evidence, that the world is not like this:

cross border interactions of many kinds. However, the "globalists" misuse this evidence. They say there was, in the past, a world of separate nation states. They claim it is now ending, being eroded. This inconsistency is then presented as "proof of globalization". It is presented as a truth, which globalist researchers have discovered. Academic snobbism is important in sustaining globalization research, especially since the thesis appeals to both the right and the left. People are identified as stupid, if they do not accept that there is globalization. Or just excluded: Lubbers' programme is apparently not open to those who do not share his belief.

Saskia Sassen, who uses globalization as a "negative future" to promote a global civil society, summarises the logic. (In: *Losing Control: Sovereignty in an Age of Globalization*, Columbia University Press 1996).

Economic globalization represents a major transformation in the territorial organization of economic activity and politico-economic power. The sovereignty of the modern state was concentrated in mutually exclusive territories and the concentration of sovereignty in nations...economic globalization has contributed to a denationalizing of national territory...

But nations are not mutually exclusive. Every existing nation state, supports the division of the world into nation states. Even a total surrender of national sovereignty to another nation, does not de-nationalise territory. The most likely candidate for this scenario was, until recently, Moldova (Moldavia). Moldavian accession to Romania would mean the state completely ceased to exist: but that would not mean the end of nations. Another

example: the Republic of Ireland has abandoned its claim to sovereignty over Northern Ireland. If at some future time it unites with the Republic, then the United Kingdom will abandon its claim. Yet either way there are still two nation states in the British Isles.

So to understand the false logic of globalization, look at the logic of nations.

Why are there nation states? Why is there France and Germany? To keep the French and Germans apart?

No: to prevent non-national states. As long as there is France, there is no women's state on its territory, no anti-racist state, no just state, no rail state, and so on. Therefore, there are no women's laws, no anti-racist police, no just army, no rail-based economy. Who prevents this? The national French and German armies, just as much as market forces.

Globalists want people to forget all that - to forget possibilities. If you ignore all these possibilities, and just look at nations, then it is true that cross-border interaction seems important. If you close your eyes to everything except France and Germany, then all you see is France, Germany and French-German interaction. The whole universe shrinks to one issue: how much is French-German interaction?

This is how globalists - the people who say there is globalization - look at the world. They see only two alternative worlds - 180 nation states, or some form of global entity. They see interactions among the 180 nation states, and conclude there is globalization. This is the inherently false basis of the claims about globalization.

Proof of Globalization

If there was a global state, and the Global Self-Sufficient Villages Party won the global elections, it would implement its policies. It would make the world self-sufficient. At the end, there would be a world of self-sufficient villages, with no inter-local trade - let alone inter-continental trade.

Is this globalization? Is this global? The answer must be yes, it is at least global. A global state implementing a global policy is global. It is perfectly logical for a global state or society to exist, without the conventional indicators of globalization. Indeed, indicators such as trade volume can be used in logically contradictory ways. For example,

1. Globalization means that nation states compete with all other nation states, and therefore they adopt protectionist policies.
2. Nation states are not adopting protectionist policies, therefore there is no globalization.
3. Nation states are adopting protectionist policies, therefore there is globalization.
4. Globalization means that nation states compete with all other nation states, and so trade increases and protectionism will be abandoned.
5. Nation states are not adopting protectionist policies, therefore there is globalization.
6. Nation states are adopting protectionist policies, therefore there is no globalization.

And so on: this is just one example of a class of paradoxes. Many apparently solid statistical indicators, can be used as evidence either way. International air traffic is

growing, but so are regional airlines. Cultural evidence is equally double-sided. The first books published were all in one language, Latin: since then publishing has become increasingly local. The number of published languages has increased, not decreased. So there is no point in detailed argument, about trade volumes, capital flows, and information flow.

Why Claim Globalization Anyway?

There is a simple answer to this confusion of logic. Nation states are one of many possible forms of state. The mere fact that there is a world of nation states indicates some form of global order of nation states. What they do, trade or no trade, flows or no flows, is irrelevant - to that issue at least. What is already global can not logically be globalized. Therefore there is no globalization.

The basic logical error of globalist belief is: accepting the nationalist claim that nations are separate and particular entities, In fact they are a global and universalist structure: the functional equivalent of a nationalist world state.

The world functions as if a nationalist world government had seized power in the last century, led by Mazzini and Garibaldi and friends. Most existing states were in fact established by nationalist groups. The idea presented in [Structures of Nationalism](#) is simple. Nationalists are not competing. They co-operate to maintain one (nationalist) world order and exclude others.

The sovereignty issue again gives a clear comparison. A world run by 180 global corporations would mean: no national sovereignty, no national parliaments, no national laws, no national armies. But equally, a world run by 180 nation states means: no women's sovereignty, no women's parliaments, no women's laws, no women's armies. If national parliaments claim more right to exist than gender parliaments, they must produce more evidence than "the threat of globalization". Again in formal terms: A has no valid claims against B, on the basis of threats by from C. But anyway, the comparison only emphasises that nation states have not been eroded away: *no* completely different world order has emerged, as different from the present world, as a world order of gender states would be.

At most, right or left globalists are talking about a possible global nation state, emerging in a later global economy. It would have the basic structure of a nation state: unified constitution, laws, parliament, administration, and executive powers. Some want such a state - "world government" - and some reject it. This globalizm is no more than a form of pan-nationalism. But even this is in the future: for now, world government remains a hobby for International Relations theorists.

Globalization as Belief

In essence, therefore, globalization is a belief system:

- Believers in globalization have some characteristics of religious sects, especially sects which believe in the end of the world. If these sects announce a date, and the

world does not end, their belief is reinforced. Similarly, for believers, any event can reinforce the belief in globalization, and nothing can contradict it.

- Those who do not believe in globalization, are seen as inferior:

several times I have been described as "blind", for not believing in globalization.

There is indeed one semi-religious belief involved: pan-syncretism, the belief in the ultimate fusion of all entities.

The claim that there is a globalization process is repeated, ignoring historical context. Especially true for the "instrument of globalization": the hot air balloon would end borders. But, so would the telegraph, the railway, the steam ship, wireless telegraphy, the airship, radio, air travel, television, pictures of the world from space, satellite television, CNN, Internet, derivatives traders, and so on. There is no logic in the use of evidence either:

All evidence is interpreted as evidence of globalization. If there is a Chinese restaurant in a town, it shows global culture. If there is no Chinese restaurant, it shows the town is lagging behind in the globalization process.

Global processes are confused with global erosion of borders. Trade among nations may be global: that does not mean nations are dissolving in globalization processes. Recent trade is used as evidence of globalization, although trade across continents is thousands

of years old, and there has been all-continent trade for 200 years. Language is used in a nominalist way: the label globalization is attached to any cross-border phenomenon.

Unfortunately, this all suggests the belief myth hype of globalization is here for a long time. Belief systems disappear slowly. As political legitimation, "globalization" is useful to many groups: its factual existence is probably irrelevant. No activists, so far as I know, ever went to a foreign-owned factory, and asked the foreign investors to go away - which is what you would logically expect. But that is not what the globalization hype is about.

Sorting out the Debate on Globalization

Confusion reigns supreme in the heated debate on globalization. For some, globalization is the road to prosperity for poor countries, and it certainly seems that countries such as Singapore, Taiwan, Korea, Chile and a few others have gotten much richer in the past 25 years through an economic strategy based on export growth and participation in the global economy. For others, globalization is a curse, under which poor countries are bound to fall further and further behind. There is little doubt that after twenty years of IMF and World Bank programs in Africa, those countries are still mired in poverty, with little benefit to show from all of those Washington-inspired programs. So who's right in this debate, which has spilled into the streets of Seattle, Washington, and now Prague during the cycle of international economics meetings in the past year?

The answer, of course, is that life is more complicated than the contrasting positions of globalization as panacea or curse. Different parts of the world face different kinds of challenges. For some, globalization is a pretty reliable ticket to success; for others, it will have little effect by itself, since the most pressing social and economic crises hitting those countries can't be solved by free trade or market reforms alone.

First, some countries are heavily burdened by their physical geography. Some places in the world are very remote from international trade think of the Andean highlands, the mountainous regions of Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan; the landlocked countries of Africa, such as Rwanda, Burundi, Burkina Faso, or the landlocked regions of Central Asia. These countries are not much helped by globalization. They are, in general, stuck in poverty and economic isolation. For them, globalization is not a curse, but it is hardly a solution.

Globalization also does little to eliminate the high incidence of disease linked to tropical climate. In parts of Nigeria, a person can expect to be bitten by an infective mosquito carrying malaria up to 300 times in a year, while I am pretty much assured that no mosquito will give me malaria in Boston. Africans suffer about 500 million cases of malaria per year, causing around 2 million deaths. Malaria can destroy economic growth and hinder foreign investment just as much as war or economic mismanagement.

Second, national development strategies matter a lot. Countries those deliberately avoided world markets through heavy protectionism lost out in the past twenty years. Export led growth has proved to be necessary for economic development for the simple

reason that countries need to purchase technology from world markets (much of it in the form of high-tech machinery), and they can afford to do so only if they are generating sufficient export earnings.

But free trade is not enough. In today's knowledge-based economy, the countries that are the biggest success stories are basing their development not only on export growth but also on major investments in science and technology, and higher education. A full development strategy therefore requires a combination of globalization with sufficient public investment.

Many of the protesters at the IMF, World Bank, and WTO meetings have been misinformed about the potential benefits of world markets, but they have been absolutely right about the politics of globalization. Many countries are clearly not benefiting from globalization, and are falling further and further behind into extreme poverty. The protesters have also understood that, despite repeated promises of financial help, debt abolishment, and support for disease control, the rich countries and the IMF and World Bank, which are controlled by the rich countries have done very little to help.

We therefore need a new strategy for globalization that ensures that much more of the world will benefit from the expansion of world markets. The rich countries should help the poor countries to overcome the burdens of their geographic conditions and historical heritage by helping to fund a major fight against as AIDS, malaria, and other tropical infectious diseases. They should also support scientists and universities in the poor

countries that will be the key in finding technological solutions to the deepest challenges of disease, low agricultural productivity, and environmental degradation facing the poorest peoples of the world. Just tens of dollars per person per year would generate tens of billions of dollars of increased foreign assistance and make a profound difference in the quality of life, and in the benefits of globalization, for the world's poorest people.

2. The Negative Viewpoints of Globalization

Globalization has left lasting imprints on domestic society. The developed capitalist economies were buoyed by advances in technology in production and communication to accelerate a restructuring of production away from mass production of standardized goods toward less energy and labour-intensive methods and more capital- and knowledge-intensive ones. The new strategies emphasized getting priority to international competitiveness.

The impact of economic globalization on nation-states has varied, and so has the response to the challenge of globalization by various countries. South Korea's response to the dynamic external environment of globalization thus far has been appropriate in matching its capabilities and resources with the stated national goals and aspirations. South Korea's economic performance has been strong and robust.

Globalization, however, is not always positive in its consequences. Domestic economic and socio-cultural consequences are in fact often painful and difficult to adjust to.

Certain sectors are impacted adversely by the on-rush of globalization, and therefore, it is necessary to weigh the advantages of globalization against its negative payoffs and damages accruing to Korean society. We should be more sophisticated and discriminatory toward the cultures of the advanced countries while sustaining a more flexible posture toward the less developed countries.

The communicators from the core countries which are the main hosts of numerous seminars and conventions say that the standards of operating international meetings are neutral in value, universal in benefit and efficient in decision-making. And the working language in most international gatherings is English, which is also considered as a neutral and efficient international language. The advanced countries need the cooperation of the participants from other smaller nations in order to better perform their hegemonic functions in the global community. On the other hand, smaller nations whose native languages are in many cases not English need the support from the advanced nations.

However, even in communication, the flow of information and knowledge from the central countries like America to the peripheral ones like Korea creates an unbalanced relationship between the ruler and the ruled, the one-way dependence and homogeneity in formats and behavioral patterns of the advanced nations.

In the 1980s, the leading powers of accelerated globalization are of course America and other advanced capitalist economies, which shifted the world order after the Cold War era in such a way as to maximize their national interests. Such a changing trend is

mainly controlled by America, and therefore, it is often said that Globalization means Americanization, which could be interpreted as another form of imperialism.

The national identity, the culture, people's emotion and the language of other nations are still strongly resisting against dominance, generating more misunderstanding as the world becomes a globalized village.

3. The Successful Case studies of Globalization

Among the diverse sense of Globalization, the first idea is being a topnotch (first class). Although worlds topnotch can be discussed in various aspects, cases of similar conditions to Daejeon are selected. Palaces comparable to Daejeon in their products and citizens awareness on Globalization are considered. For these reasons, Spain, famous for its leather products, Science Park and Incubator, developing rapidly in England, France and Germany as in the similar conditions to Daeduk Research Vallyqo , are selected for the case study.

1. Case Study: Loewe, Spain, Globalized by fine leather goods and craftsmanship.

♣ Outline of Loewe

△ Establishment: 1846

△ Founder: Enrique Loewe Rosenberg

△ Number of shops: Total 56 (32 in Europe, 24 in Japan)

△ Income: \$124 million (domestic sales \$48 million, export sales \$76 million)

△ Chief items: Woman's hand bag, leather goods

△ Number of employees: over 450

Spain, geographically classified in the subtropical zone, with high temperature and dry steppe climate, is suitable for grazing cattle or sheep and so the industry related to it is highly developed. Especially, Spain sheep leather product is famous for its tough but soft skin generally better than that of Australia. So, the Spanish leather clothing and handbag products are renowned worldwide. Loewe, so-called the pride of Spain, produces the finest leather goods in Spain. A leather workshop was set up in Lobo street, in the very heart of Madrid by a German immigrant Loewe Rosenberg. Loewe, being managed by Enrique Loewe and crafted by the sophisticated Arab craftsman, was granted the title of 'Official supplier of the royal court' in 1905. Especially for its' 140 years of constant quality improvement, study on its' durability and the design by masterly skilled craftsman, Loewe is maintaining its fame. Loewe style is a prominent high quality, nobility and design.

Also they bulk purchase the best quality cowhide from France and Germany, goat skin from Ethiopia. Including specialists who have worked in Loewe for 29 years, 5 managers form a team and take responsibilities from purchasing raw materials to dyeing. It is a soft job for some specialists to analyze the conditions of the leather, as they have been in this field for more than 20 years. Those who have worked for more than 20 years, are able to check the quality of leather and even the growth of sheep, merely by touching and examining with naked eyes. Processing part mostly depends on handwork. The product management is simplified for perfect product. The process is completed in a row by woman employees working on conventional type sewing machine, for the perfection of the product. Regarding woman's handbag, which consists 40% of the total sales, 4 pieces are produced in average per day and takes 1 and a half hour to 3 to

complete one. 2000 models of Loewe products mostly depend on handwork. To keep its' fame for 'Loewe, the best quality leather goods', 200 different leather types are mobilized, colors are altered in every 6 months, and diverse variety of products in small quantities are produced.

Drying and plating process runs through a unique method for metal accessories attached. The metal is dipped into a boiling golden pot, and it is dried in powdered apricot seed, instead of air. They seriously consider the importance of the long experienced and skillful specialists. For one example, a craftsman is working on engraving Loewe logo for 49 years since he joined the company at the age of 14, and another designer is engaged for 38 years in the same field.

2. Case Study: United Kingdom

1) University of Warwick Science Park

The University of Warwick is located on the outskirts of Coventry, 150 kilometers northwest of London. Coventry, famous for its automobile industry, is the birthplace of Rolls Royce and Aston Martin. Even before the establishment of Science Park, the city was a center for automotive research. A research center is located on campus, providing classes on automotive technology and serving as an R&D center for the local economy. However, the local industry went through extreme recession in the 1970s. It was during this period that the first Research Park in the U.K. was established within the University of Cambridge (1973). This center for research played a key role in bringing up the hi-tech sector in the U.K. The impact of the Research Park came to be known as the

‘Cambridge phenomenon,’ and Science Parks were built all over the U.K. Currently, there are about 30 Science Parks scattered across the country.

The University of Warwick Science Park is unique in several aspects. First, it was established with the cooperation and support of the local government. Second, despite the urgent need for revival of the local economy, efforts were concentrated on creating and developing new hi-tech companies and technology internally rather than merely depending on corporate research centers. Third, the university was very eager to play an active role throughout the entire process. Although the local government played a great role in the Science Park project, it was the eagerness and sense of responsibility on the part of the school that made the project a success. Last, the Science Park was built in an ideal environment. The campus itself is located in the middle of the English countryside. A large shopping center is located nearby, and a wide range of facilities such as concert halls and libraries are available on campus. The region is the birthplace of Shakespeare, which is why the Royal Shakespeare Company is located nearby.

The University of Warwick Science Park is a model case where the university played a key role in revitalizing the city and the local economy. At the heart of this revitalization is the Science Park. Currently, there are 40 companies within the Science Park including famous corporations like Olliveti and Unimaison.

2) South Bank Techno Park

South Bank Techno Park, one of England’s most famous techno parks, is located near Waterloo Station in London. 55 companies currently occupy the facilities, and 20

others have already graduated and left South Bank Techno Park. Business at South Bank Techno Park can be summarized with four characteristics.

First, real estate management is the main line of business for the park. Recently the price of real estate has risen sharply due to the return of the middle class to London. However, at the time when the Science Park was built, there was great difficulty attracting tenants and there were even plans to turn the region into a natural park. Therefore, instead of following the common practice of long-term rental contracts, tenants were offered short-term rental agreements, which increased the utilization of land. Second, the concept of venture investment was introduced. Banks, construction companies, research companies, venture capital funds, and other large corporations collectively gathered 15 million pounds. Of this, 10 million pounds were invested in tenants that had prospective business items. If these tenants succeeded, the investors would realize great profits. Third, the South Bank Techno Park focuses on building and providing a business network. I.K. businesses have been especially weak in the fields of marketing and production, along with product development. This is the reason why a business network is even more important. Last, the individuality of top managers are respected and promoted. Jeff Jefferson, a politician and the founder of the Techno Park, stated that first, a strong infrastructure built by the local government second, venture capital that has the patience to wait for long-term returns and third management that has insight and a vision for the future are the three basic requirements for an incubator business to succeed. He had strong belief that the creativity and individuality of managers would lead to great success.

3. Case Study: France

1) The Reconstruction of Lorraine amidst the Birth of the EU

Lorraine is located 300 kilometers east of Paris near the borders of Germany, Belgium, and Luxemburg. In the past, it was at the center of the global steel industry with over 100,000 people employed by the region's steel industry. However, this number shrunk to 15,000 and the future of the city came to depend on the establishment of a new industry to support the economy. Then suddenly, the future of the city brightened up with hope in 1992 with the introduction of the European Common Market. People, products, and capital became able to move around freely within Europe as national boundaries and trade barriers were done away with. Amidst this change, Lorraine came under the spotlight as a center for such trade and transportation. Located near the borders of Germany, Belgium, and Luxemburg, the region became an ideal location for companies to set up or move business. Another key resource of Lorraine is the educational facilities and services that are available in the region. Although Lorraine's population only adds up to 2.3 million, three universities and six colleges are located in the region including the National University for Science and Technology, the National University for Electric Engineering, and the National Institute for Technology. Over 300 research centers and 6 junior colleges are also located in the region. The regional government actively promotes education and emphasizes that knowledge is the greatest economic resource a company can have. Active interaction with research centers is also another unique characteristic of the regional economy. 아테콜(The Lorraine Technological Society) plays an active role in linking companies and government organizations with a local technological consulting network consisting of 16 research institutions.

Two cities – Metz and Nancy – are at the center of industrial revitalization in the region. The concept of ‘techno-polis’ in France is not yet a fully established concept, but it is similar to the ‘techno-polis’ of the USA. Whereas the techno-polis of Metz refers to a certain region, the industrial and business centers of Nancy are more commonly referred to as ‘technology park’ or ‘hi-tech park.’

2) Techno-polis Metz 2000

The city of Metz, with a population of 200,000, is the home of Techno-polis Metz 2000. Metz 2000 covers 405 hectares of land near the urban districts of Metz. At the center of Metz 2000 is Metz General Hospital. Natural forests, a small lake, golf courses, sports facilities, an industrial park, shopping centers, trade centers, and an international convention center are all located within the vicinity. Development plans were set up in 1985, and construction work is still in progress. The project is led by the municipal government. The Organizing Committee consists of the mayor, the provincial government, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and representatives from the National Institute for Electric Engineering. There are no representatives from nearby colleges. Metz is one of four cities designated by the French Government as a teleport, and telecommunications is the backbone of the ongoing industrial revitalization.

Many of the 20 companies that have set up business in the region, including the computer and medical equipment divisions of HP and the software division of Apple, have contributed to the local economy. Focusing on the ‘nursery’ concept, the municipal government is also making efforts to attract experienced and established

professionals to support the growth of new businesses. There is criticism however that too much time is needed for a seedling to grow into a tree. On the other hand, some believe that Nancy and Metz have divided roles with Nancy focusing on advanced education and services and Metz focusing on manufacturing. The fundamental issue is how the blue-collar class will make a structural conversion, and how to establish the new industrial culture as a regional philosophy and concept for business.

3) Techno-polis Nensi Research Complex

It is unique for Nensi city of 300000 populations formed in a natural way in contrast to Metz city, artificially formed. Nensi has industry covering bio pharmacy, high-tech medical, IT, new materials derived from conventional study on resources and has a goal to develop into as outstanding Technopolis in Europe in collaborating with Metz. The integrated complex of research has 'Braber Technology Park of Nensi (Research complex)' of 40ha under construction by the city. The complex already completed industrial infra structures for the half of the complex, 90 companies such as Phillips, Olivetti and the like moved in the green woods. 10 more is scheduled to move in. Nensi has attraction of its geographical merits, but it is more active for self supporting new industries comparing to Metz.

4. Case Study: Germany

1) Berdineburg State - From Incubator to Science Park

Berdineburg state is very suggestive. The state sharing border with France, is the most active economy among the states, and has unique commerce policy and custom of educational-Industrial collaboration. A glance on TZ- the German incubator system. The

1st TZ of German was inaugurated at Berlin, in February 1983 at then in June 1984, followed Stuttgart, Karlsruhe etc in Berlin in 1985. At present 10 TZ in the state and total of 56 TZ in all Germany are in operation.

All the facilities are the incubation system to bring up the new industries and new enterprises contrary to the French which invites research institutes of conglomerates first and then start incubating system. In Germany, they move the up brought industry in the park. However, the German government recently set a plan to establish French type research complex in Ulm city in the state when it is materialized, that could be the first french-type science park in Germany.

2) Freiburg-Two Technology Centers

Freiburg, the fourth in the state and the biggest city in southern Baden, maintains 100,000 highly industrial workers absorbing 25,000 employees around 80km from the city through it has merely population of 1,780,000.

15,000 are employed in the various manufacturing --, bio-pharmacy, medical instruments, precision machining, laser technology, environment technology while 75,000 are working in service industries. 5 companies of employment over 1,000 workers are high-tech oriented medium class industries. As for research institutes, there are Freiburg University the 2nd oldest after Heidelberg, research center of university, the biggest size (8,000 researchers) and a lot of engineering research institutes. A characteristic of Freiburg is more inclined to enterprises. It became the first attempt to shift into industrialized incubator by adopting self supporting system since 1989.

At present the tenants are 8 of high-tech. They can not survive if it is smaller than 50 companies and relies on management or real estate. The formation of 6 coordinators including 3 who run their own business, are in charge of each tenant. Their roles are to mainly support system, marketing consulting on management, solution on technical issue. Problems are solicited deemed necessary from the professional research institute in or around the region. They also provide basic information service.

5. Case Study: Japan ; Civil Consciousness of Kobe

Civil consciousness means the consciousness of the citizens who live in the society individual freedom, justice and independence are guaranteed. It contains emotion, view, philosophy, theory which has been formed thru the affection of history and society. The civil consciousness was formed in European society. In 18th century along with the Industrial Revolution, it was spread to many European countries as far as America. It was smoothly activated to make living more comfortable in the course of the Industrialization. Gradually the civil consciousness nowadays changed into a community manner considering the neighbors not to hurt, not to give inconvenience or unpleasantness while managing lives together in the crowded city with narrow space. We emphasize the public order, cleanness, kindness or the like as the objective yard sticks to materialize the civil consciousness. The culture of valuing public order over everything else strongly impressed the Westerns that Japan was not the country of ignorable. Japanese have tendency to emphasize public order louder when an emergency takes place. January 17, 1995 in Kobe, a mass earthquake occurred which was a massive scale in 1,000 years. It was like a war field. Over 5,500 people were

killed, buildings and roads were destroyed and fire broke. However, no disorder or looting happened at the time of Los Angeles earthquake. Mass communications also featured the orderly scenes, highlighting orderly Japanese throughout the world. The local report strengthened the consciousness of public order by quoting the reports of orderly Japan. In spite Japan suffered damage of 10 trillion Yen from the earthquake, they reaffirmed all the world the Japanese's public order and earned an enormous intangible assets of national image improvement against the world.

Japanese consciousness on public order starts from etiquette in a crowded subway and reach up to the academic level, capability level and systematic promotion order. They value the order even on the international relationships. Especially the parking is so orderly performed to surprise the Koreans. Abrupt line cutting, horn or not yielding are not observed. In Japanese public order, the noble leaders took the lead in setting examples of observing laws and orders. The leaders during Meiji Revitalizing Reform from the lower warriors, thus were thrifty and diligent to demonstrate good examples to the citizens by observing laws and orders and obeying the government norms they were assured to be saved out or to be given stable life. Further they exerted their effort to trim the environment to encourage keeping orders. The Japanese government maintained the back allies so well not to let any car block the road and no illegal parking or stopping on the road was introduced by issuance of car park certificate. Moreover, rational funeral, dutch pay at restaurants and bars and plain gifting etc eased individuals from heavy burden and settled the social custom.

III. The Survey on Globalization Mind of Daejeon's Resident

1. Overview of the History of Globalization in Korea

Since the second half of the Kim Young-Sam presidency in Korea, the slogan "globalization" has taken hold among the Korean people. This slogan, though proclaimed by the president himself and implemented by the government as an important national goal, is also a target for development strongly held by business, the press, a good number of intellectuals and professionals as well as by the government itself. There is, however, a perspective that all reality or all Korean problems can be melted into the term "globalization." Then, what does the key word or the very popular term "globalization" really mean to Korean?

Globalization requires a shift in the traditional paradigm of thinking in world affairs. It reflects a move away from the state-centric view of the world, which has been a dominant and conventional perspective in international relations, toward a more systematic and macro-perspective of the changing conditions of the world in the late 20th century. Globalization necessitates trans-national perspectives on issues and appropriate global and national responses by individuals and nations.

Globalization is the process of enlarging and energizing capitalist market forces beyond the state boundary. The world has become a giant market place where goods, services,

assets and peoples are exchanged constantly across national boundaries in the form of international trade, finance and the movement of people and ideas. Globalization, in this sense, is a unique historical phenomenon of the capitalist world economy that started around the mid-1970's first in the advanced industrial countries but has now also been embraced by the newly industrializing countries, especially in East Asia.

Globalization, however, is not always positive in its consequences. Domestic economic and socio-cultural consequences are in fact often painful and difficult to adjust to. Certain sectors are impacted adversely by the on-rush of globalization, and therefore, it is necessary to weigh the advantages of globalization against its negative payoffs and damages accruing to Korean society. We should be more sophisticated and discriminatory toward the cultures of the advanced countries while sustaining a more flexible posture toward the less developed countries.

As Korea enters the 21st century, new challenges and opportunities confront the nations and require creative and meaningful responses as well as opening up the nation's intellectual horizon to the outside world.

2. The Survey on Globalization Mind of Daejeon citizens

In this chapter, outcomes for the survey of Daejeon citizen toward globalization are covered. Daejeon citizens' interests in globalization, the way for the globalization of the Daejeon citizens, and how people are thinking of the ideas from abroad are included in the chapter. The questions for the survey consist of four different contents. First of

all, it is to discover how we can promote globalization. Second, it is to find out the possibility to make people in the world to be aware of Korea through analyzing the national identity. Third, it is to know what kind of channels we have when accepting the foreign cultures and how well we can accept the foreign cultures. At last, it proposes to Daejeon city about globalization. I have analyzed total number of 500 respondents survey papers; among 800 people chosen by occupations 600 papers were collected, and sorted out answers irrelevant to the survey to 500. The general characteristics were turned out like this. As classified by gender, 299 out of 500 were men, 201 were women. About 11 people answered from teenagers, 229 from 20s, 142 from 30s, 96 from 40s, 20 from 50s, and 2 people from over 60s participated to the survey. As the result of the survey shows, it is desirable to see that about 93.4% participated to the survey were 20s, 30s, and 40s whom might lead the globalization in Daejeon.

chart 1> Age (distribution chart)

	teenagers	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	TOTAL
participants	11	229	142	96	20	2	500
Ratio(%)	2.2	45.8	28.4	19.2	4.0	0.4	100%

The ratio distributed by places of birth turned out that 162 people from Daejeon, 174 from Choongchung, 57 from Gyunggi and Seoul, 54 from Honam; southern part of Korea, 40 from Younngnam district, and 13 from other places of the country. 336 people from Daejeon and Choongchung, 67.2%, took part in the survey.

chart 2> Places of birth (distribution chart)

	Daejeon	Choongchung	Gyunggi.Seoul	Honam	Youngnam	ETC	TOTAL
participants	162	174	57	54	40	13	500
Ratio(%)	32.4	34.8	11.4	10.8	8.0	2.6	100%

The chart shown below shows the respondents' educational background. Among them, 3 people attended only elementary school, 14 attended middle school, 159 attended only until high school, 257 attended the university, and over 67 graduated the graduate school. Thus it is noticeable that many people are highly educated.

chart 3> Educational background

	elementary school graduate	middle school graduate	high school graduate	university graduate	graduate school graduate	TOTAL
participants	3	14	159	257	67	500
Ratio(%)	0.6	2.8	31.8	51.4	13.4	100%

Among the respondents, about 96 people were students, 28 were housewives, 148 working as professionals, 19 working in production, 24 as management, 113 as office people, 36 as service, 36 etc.

chart 4> Occupational distribution chart

	student	housewife	professional	production	management	office	service	ETC	TOTAL
participants.	96	28	148	19	24	113	36	36	500
Ration %	19.2	5.6	29.6	3.8	4.8	22.6	7.2	36	100%

About 88% of the respondents showed that they think themselves as the middle class.

chart 5> standard of living

	High	Middle	Low	TOTAL
respondents	10	440	50	500
ration (%)	2.0	88.0	10.0	100%

1. Interests toward Globalization

There are many ways to weigh peoples' interests for globalization. General ideas about it are shown down below. About 49.6% of the respondents have answered that globalization was for reinforcing the national power when competing with the other countries.

chart 7> Definition of Globalization

	globalization	openness	strengthening the national power	Koreanization	no responses	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	24	15	49.6	10.6	0.8	100.0

The interests toward the globalization turned out like this. About 15.4% of the respondents were highly interested in it, 48.6% showed moderate interests in globalization, and 36% were not interested at all.

chart 8> Interests toward the Globalization

	High	Moderate	Low	Not at all	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	15.4	48.6	30.4	5.6	100.0

About 77.8% of the respondents showed a vast interests in the Need of Globalization.

chart 9> The need of Globalization in Daejeon

	need	needless	Moderate	do not know	no responses	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	77.8	2.0	16	4.0	6.2	100.0

Daejeon citizen thought the globalization should arise in Daejeon as the leading scientific city was 71% among the respondents. 17.6% said that Daejeon should be the center of the country and be a convenient city with bountiful transportations. As low as 3.8% of the respondents answered Daejeon should be globalized by contributing hot spring businesses and tourism. To make Daejeon a globalized town, controlling the minds toward the globalization or keeping the orders are necessary. As many as 68.4% of the respondents have answered that they want to make Daedeok Science Valley as the first image of Daejeon internationally. 55.4% of the respondents have responded to the survey that through cultural exchanges the globalization in Daejeon will be possible. 17.2% answered holding international conferences in Daejeon will help promote globalization. About 16% said that companies' business abroad will be one way to the globalization. And 10.2% shows that globalization will be promoted by welcoming foreign individual travellers. Furthermore, the greatest barriers to the globalization were such as lacking of reasonable thoughts about it, self-centered mind in town, lacking of public orders, lacking of moral consciousness, and refusing other cultures. Those barriers turned out to be the obstacles which should be overcome by campaigns of the citizens. On the other hand, the cultural minds of the citizens needed to encourage the globalization in Daejeon ended up like this. On the outcome of the survey, it said that 51.2% of the respondents have responded as over a decade will be

needed to be globalized. 26.6% answered 5 years will be needed, and 19.4% answered 7 years will be needed to enhance the globalization in town. 26.2% of Daejeon citizens want the globalization in national welfare, 23.4% answered practice of globalization in cultural life was needed, 15.6% as in Economy, and 14.4% in education. As it's shown above, people of Daejeon strongly believe the level of national welfare and cultural life should be globalized.

2. National identification and social orders

As many as 55.6% of Daejeon citizens have answered that the strongest point of Koreans were diligence. About 52.2% responded the priority of our cultural customs were moderate condition. For the survey on law-abiding spirits and public orders in Korea, keeping the laws and orders give conveniences to life were as low as 33.2%, and 72.2% of the citizens have answered that they keep the public orders well by themselves.

3. Contacts with foreign cultures and acceptances

To get the international news and knowledge, 56.2% answered that they get from the TV, 33.4% answered that they read newspapers, and 37.2% get them straight from TV programs abroad or original books once or twice a week. About 18.6% of the respondents desired that Korea be similar country to German, 17.6% Switzerland, and 13.8% Australia. As many as 64.2% of the Daejeon citizens have responded that they are able to speak a little bit of English is possible and 9.8% answered they are able to communicate in Japanese.

4. Proposals toward efforts of globalizing the town

Proposals to the globalization in Daejeon have arosed four problems. First of all, education in minds of the globalization. Secondly, it is demands for the better culture. Third it's campaign for the social order. At last, administrative reformation and the service minds of the officials came up as the four main proposals.

First, educating the globalization thinking, it is necessary to have proper definition of globalization, to advertise the need of reformation in forms, to offer the right direction to the globalization, to make road signs, tour information, interpreting machines, and to place information Centers in the central area downtown. Secondly, about the opinions of the culture, it is needed to expand the cultural facilities, to give the citizens the opportunities to acquire fast moving cultures abroad, to conserve the home arts, to broaden the relationships in the society, to be active in holding international conferences, and to accept the foreign artifacts optimistically. Next, the proposals made for the campaign for the social orders are such as making basic orders, settling orders in transportation, keeping the city tidy, and recovering the morality. Lastly, proposals for the administrative occurrences were such as a self-governing administration through the unity in administration, collecting the ideas from the citizens; and reasonable and progressive administration, make companies other than 3rd industry, the harmonious link between the old and new cities, and the kind service minds from the officials. Also, Daejeon citizen wanted to set goals for the future; and upon the concrete plans for the future they wanted to produce advertisements acceptable to the citizens.

Appendix : The contents of the survey and the analysis for the result

■ General Questions

1) Gender ① male ② female

2) Age ① Teenagers ② Twenties ③ Thirties ④ Forties ⑤ Fifties
⑥ Over sixties

3) Place of birth

① Daejeon ② Choungchung ③ Gyungki, Seoul ④ Honam ⑤ Yongnam ⑥ ETC

4) Educational background ① elementary school ② middle school

③ Highschool ④ University ⑤ Graduate schools

5) Occupation ① student ② housewife ③ professionals ④ producers

⑤ Management ⑥ business ⑦ service ⑧ ETC

6) Standard of living ① high ② moderate ③ low

※From question number 7, the survey continues to find out how Daejeon citizens think of globalization. Check only the closest one from the choices.

■ Mind toward the globalization

7) What is a internalization?

- ① Globalization ② Open door policy ③ Reinforcement in international competitiveness ④ Being Koreanized

8) What's your interest in globalization in Daejeon?

- ① High ② Moderate ③ Low ④ Don't care

9) Do you think globalization in Daejeon necessary?

- ① Necessary ② Unnecessary ③ Don't know

10) What type of city should Daejeon aim to be globalization ?

- ① Administrative government ② Leading Science city ③ Trade city ④ Tourists attracting city

11) What should be the first step toward the globalization in Daejeon?

- ① Cleannes in City ② Order campaign ③ Education in globalized mind ④ Investment by foreign companies

12) What is internationally famous in Daejeon?

- ① Daedeok science town ② EXPO Science park ③ Hot springs ④ Cultural sites

13) What contributes to the globalization in Daejeon?

- ① Opening International conferences
- ② advance investments of companies worldwide
- ③ Activities of international cultural exchanges
- ④ Welcoming the foreigners

14) What is the great obstacles to the globalization?

- ① Lack of public orders
- ② egoism in region
- ③ Lack of reasonable thinking
- ④ Lack of moral
- ⑤ exclusionism

15) What kind of civil mind is needed to promote globalization?

- ① competitive
- ② creative and independent
- ③ openness
- ④ love one's own native country

16) How long does it seem to take Daejeon to be globalized?

- ① 3 years
- ② 5 years
- ③ 7 years
- ④ over 10 years

17) In what field do you think it should be globalized?

- ① Politics
- ② Economy
- ③ Education
- ④ Welfare
- ⑤ the press
- ⑥ Cultural life
- ⑦ Information

■ The character of a nation and sense of morality

18) Pick three from the choices for strong points of Korean people.

- ① industrious ② courteous ③ exclusive ④ professional
⑤ excessive ⑥ hasty ⑦ family oriented society

19) Do you think it's worth boasting about our own country's customs and tradition?

- ① Very much ② yes ③ a little ④ Don't know

20) Do you think Korea is prior race to others?

- ① Very much ② yes ③ a little ④ Don't know

21) Do you think the laws and the rules make our lives convenient?

- ① Very much ② yes ③ a little ④ No

22) Do you keep the public orders ?

- ① Very much ② yes ③ no ④ Don't mind

■ Thinking about foreign cultures and artifacts

23) Where do you get international events and knowledge?

- ① Newspaper ② TV ③ Radio ④ Films
⑤ Books and magazines ⑥ Foreign tourists ⑦ Internet

24) Do you watch foreign TV programs or do you read books written in English?

- ① Yes ② No

25) (If answered 'yes' for no.24) How often do you watch or How often do you read?

- ① almost everyday ② 1 or 2 times a week ③ once a month
④ 3 to 4 times a year

26) If you encounter a foreigner having trouble in the middle of the road, what would you do?

- ① Even though not aware of the language, go and try help him or her out. ②
Stare at him/her ③ Just ignore and pass by ④ Don't now

27) What is a desirable country to Korea?

- ① England ② France ③ Australia ④ Japan ⑤ Sweden
⑥ Switzerland ⑦ USA ⑧ Germany ⑨ ETC.

28) Why did you choose such country on No. 27?

29) What foreign language can you speak?

- ① English ② Japanese ③ Chinese ④ French
⑤ German ⑥ ETC.

30) Please, note anything you'd like to request for globalization

General Information

▣ Total	500	
▣ Sex		
male	299	
Female	201	
▣ Age		
Teenagers	11	
20s	229	
30s	142	
40s	96	
50s	20	
Over 60s	2	
▣ Place of birth		
Daejeon	162	
Choongchung	174	
Gyunggi.Seoul	57	
Honam	54	
Youngnam	40	
ETC	13	
▣ Educational Background		
elementary school	3	
middle school	14	
high school	159	
university	257	
graduate school	67	
▣ Occupations		
Student	96 ⁵³	
Housewife	28	
Professional	148	

Analysis

7. What is an internalization?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Globalization	120(24.00%)	60(12.00%)	60(12.00%)
Open-door policy	75(15.00%)	44(8.80%)	31(6.20%)
Reinforce			
competitiveness	248(49.60%)	159(31.80%)	89(17.80%)
Be Korenaized	53(10.60%)	34(6.80%)	19(3.80%)
No response	4(80%)	2(.40%)	2(.40%)
TOTAL	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

8. What's your interest in globalization in Daejeon?

Choice	Total	Male	Female
High	77(15.40%)	52(10.40%)	25(5.00%)
Moderate	243(48.60%)	142(28.40%)	101(20.20%)
Low	152(30.40%)	86(17.20%)	66(13.20%)

None	28(5.60%)	19(3.80%)	9(1.80%)
No Response	0(.00%)	0(.00%)	0(.00%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)
<hr/>			

9. Do you think globalization in Daejeon necessary?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Necessary	389(77.80%)	232(46.40%)	157(31.40%)
Unnecessary	10(2.00%)	8(1.60%)	2(0.40%)
Not really	80(16.00%)	48(9.60%)	32(6.40%)
Don't know	20(4.00%)	11(2.20%)	9(1.80%)
No Response	1(.20%)	0(.00%)	1(.20%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)
<hr/>			

10. What type of city should Daejeon aim to be globalization ?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Administrative	36(7.20%)	21(4.20%)	15(3.00%)
Leading science city	355(71.00%)	212(42.40%)	143(28.60%)
Trading city	88(17.60%)	56(11.20%)	32(6.40%)
Tourism city	19(3.80%)	9(1.80%)	10(2.00%)
No response	2(.40%)	1(.20%)	1(.20%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

11. What should be the first step toward the globalization in Daejeon?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Cleanness	100(20.00%)	55(11.00%)	45(9.00%)
Order campaign	158(31.60%)	97(19.40%)	61(12.20%)
Education for international mind	192(38.40%)	107(21.40%)	85(17.00%)
Investment by foreign companies	45(9.00%)	38(7.60%)	7(1.40%)
No response	5(1.00%)	2(.40%)	3(.60%)

Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)
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12. What is internationally famous in Daejeon?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Daedeok Science town	342(68.40%)	207(41.40%)	135(27.00%)
EXPO Science park	116(23.20%)	62(12.40%)	54(10.80%)
Hot Springs	17(3.40%)	13(2.60%)	4(.80%)
Historical sites	3(.60%)	1(.20%)	2(.40%)
No Response	22(4.40%)	16(3.20%)	6(1.20%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

13. What contributes to the globalization in Daejeon?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Hold international			
Conferences	86(17.20%)	57(11.40%)	29(5.80%)
Advance investments			

by Foreign companies	80(16.00%)	50(10.00%)	30(6.00%)
Cultural life	277(55.40%)	165(33.00%)	112(22.40%)
Welcome foreigners	51(10.20%)	24(4.80%)	27(5.40%)
No responses	6(1.20%)	3(.60%)	3(.60%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

14. What is the great obstacles to the globalization?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Lack of public order	97(19.40%)	58(11.60%)	39(7.80%)
Egoism of the region	123(24.60%)	72(14.40%)	51(10.20%)
Lack of reasonable Thinking	168(33.60%)	96(19.20%)	72(14.40%)
Lack of moral minds	55(11.00%)	42(8.40%)	13(2.60%)
Exclusionism	56(11.20%)	31(6.20%)	25(5.00%)
No responses	1(.20%)	0(.00%)	1(.20%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

15. What kind of civil mind is needed to promote globalization?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Competitive	34(6.80%)	26(5.20%)	8(1.60%)
Creative and independent	342(68.40%)	195(39.00%)	147(29.40%)
Openness	82(16.40%)	55(11.00%)	27(5.40%)
Affection to one's country	38(7.60%)	21(4.20%)	17(3.40%)
No responses	4(.80%)	2(.40%)	2(.40%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

16. How long does it seem to take Daejeon to be globalized?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
3 years	8(1.60%)	5(1.00%)	3(.60%)
5 years	133(26.60%)	78(15.60%)	55(11.00%)
7 years	97(19.40%)	55(11.00%)	42(8.40%)
over 10 years	256(51.20%)	159(31.80%)	97(19.40%)
No responses	6(1.20%)	2(.40%)	4(.80%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

17. In what field do you think it should be globalized?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Politics	20(4.00%)	12(2.40%)	8(1.60%)
Economy	78(15.60%)	52(10.40%)	26(5.20%)
Education	72(14.40%)	39(7.80%)	33(6.60%)
Welfare	131(26.20%)	90(18.00%)	41(8.20%)
The press	5(1.00%)	1(.20%)	4(.80%)
Cultural life	117(23.40%)	57(11.40%)	60(12.00%)
Information	70(14.00%)	44(8.80%)	26(5.20%)
No responses	7(1.40%)	4(.80%)	3(.60%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

18. Pick three from the choices for strong points of Korean people.

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Industrious	278(55.60%)	179(35.80%)	99(19.80%)
Courteous	67(13.40%)	30(6.00%)	37(7.40%)
Exclusive	12(2.40%)	7(1.40%)	5(1.00%)
Professional	38(7.60%)	24(4.80%)	14(2.80%)

Excessive	14(2.80%)	8(1.60%)	6(1.20%)
Hasty	22(4.40%)	15(3.00%)	7(1.40%)
Family oriented Society	57(11.40%)	30(6.00%)	27(5.40%)
No Responses	12(2.40%)	6(1.20%)	6(1.20%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

19. Do you think it's worth boasting about our own country's customs and tradition?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Very much	114(22.80%)	69(13.80%)	45(9.00%)
Yes	276(55.20%)	163(32.60%)	113(22.60%)
A little	91(18.20%)	55(11.00%)	36(7.20%)
Don't know	16(3.20%)	11(2.20%)	5(1.00%)
No responses	3(.60%)	1(.20%)	2(.40%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

20. Do you think Korea is prior race to others?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Very much	119(23.80%)	84(16.80%)	35(7.00%)

Yes	261(52.20%)	147(29.40%)	114(22.80%)
A little	82(16.40%)	48(9.60%)	34(6.80%)
Don't know	34(6.80%)	18(3.60%)	16(3.20%)
No responses	4(.80%)	2(.40%)	2(.40%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

21. Do you think the laws and the rules make our lives convenient?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Very much	34(6.80%)	23(4.60%)	11(2.20%)
Yes	166(33.20%)	107(21.40%)	59(11.80%)
A little	192(38.40%)	98(19.60%)	94(18.80%)
No	104(20.80%)	69(13.80%)	35(7.00%)
No responses	4(.80%)	2(.40%)	2(.40%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

22. Do you keep the public orders ?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Very much	64(12.80%)	35(7.00%)	29(5.80%)

Yes	361(72.20%)	210(42.00%)	151(30.20%)
A little	61(12.20%)	45(9.00%)	16(3.20%)
Don't mind	9(1.80%)	6(1.20%)	3(.60%)
No responses	5(1.00%)	3(.60%)	2(.40%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

23. Where do you get information of international events and knowledge?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Newspaper	167(33.40%)	117(23.40%)	50(10.00%)
T V	281(56.20%)	153(30.60%)	128(25.60%)
Radio	7(1.40%)	3(.60%)	4(.80%)
Films	5(1.00%)	3(.60%)	2(.40%)
Book and magazines	33(6.60%)	19(3.80%)	14(2.80%)
Foreign Travelers	0(.00%)	0(.00%)	0(.00%)
Internet	5(1.00%)	4(.80%)	1(.20%)
No responses	2(.40%)	0(.00%)	2(.40%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

24. Do you watch foreign TV Programs or do you read books written in English?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Yes	186(37.20%)	115(23.00%)	71(14.20%)
No	307(61.40%)	182(36.40%)	125(25.00%)
No responses	7(1.40%)	2(.40%)	5(1.00%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

25. (If answered 'yes' for No.24) How often do you watch or How often do you read?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Almost everyday	33(6.60%)	20(4.00%)	13(2.60%)
1 or 2 times a week	79(15.80%)	49(9.80%)	30(6.00%)
Once a month	49(9.80%)	31(6.20%)	18(3.60%)
3 or 4 times a year	44(8.80%)	30(6.00%)	14(2.80%)
No responses	295(59.00%)	169(33.80%)	126(25.20%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

26. If you encounter a foreigner having trouble in the middle of the road, what would you do?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
Try to help	329(65.80%)	203(40.60%)	126(25.20%)
Stare at him/her	63(12.60%)	32(6.40%)	31(6.20%)
Just ignore and pass by	45(9.00%)	34(6.80%)	11(2.20%)
Don't know	54(10.80%)	25(5.00%)	29(5.80%)
No responses	9(1.80%)	5(1.00%)	4(.80%)
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)

27. What is a desirable country to Korea?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
England	21(4.20%)	13(2.60%)	8(1.60%)
France	29(5.80%)	17(3.40%)	12(2.40%)
Australia	69(13.80%)	31(6.20%)	38(7.60%)
Japan	62(12.40%)	38(7.60%)	24(4.80%)
Sweden	61(12.20%)	38(7.60%)	23(4.60%)
Switzerland	88(17.60%)	70(14.00%)	18(3.60%)
USA	26(5.20%)	13(2.60%)	13(2.60%)

Germany	93(18.60%)	54(10.80%)	39(7.80%)
ETC.	24(4.80%)	15(3.00%)	9(1.80%)
No responses	27(5.40%)	10(2.00%)	17(3.40%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)
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29. What foreign language can you speak?

Choices	Total	Male	Female
English	321(64.20%)	197(39.40%)	124(24.80%)
Japanese	49(9.80%)	29(5.80%)	20(4.00%)
Chinese	7(1.40%)	2(.40%)	5(1.00%)
French	5(1.00%)	2(.40%)	3(.60%)
German	7(1.40%)	6(1.20%)	1(.20%)
ETC.	36(7.20%)	21(4.20%)	15(3.00%)
No responses	75(15.00%)	42(8.40%)	33(6.60%)
<hr/>			
Total	500(100.00%)	299(59.80%)	201(40.20%)
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30) Please, note anything you'd like to request for globalization in Daejeon.

* Education to understand Globalization better

* More information for Globalization

- * Steady education for the citizens' civil consciousness and chances to receive information
- * Active investment in science field
- * Expansion of cultural facilities,
- * Developing small towns
- * Solution for traffic jam
- * Administration for citizens
- * Lack of civil consciousness
- * Reformation of civil consciousness, Lack of our own cultural heritage
- * Attract foreigners of our traditional education and culture through international events
- * Preserve our own cultural heritage and attract foreigners of our superiority
- * Balanced development required between Metropolitan area and the border cities in politics, economy, culture and education etc.
- * Consistent administration and autonomy by citizens' opinion
- * Based on EXPO science park and Daeduk Research Center should hold international conferences and develop as international tourist attraction
- * Keeping public order, recovering morality
- * Peace-at-any-price principled civil service
- * Clean and clear politics
- * Globalization in information field, attracting international conferences and foreign capital
- * Rational administration
- * Reformation of public officials' consciousness

- * Civil consciousness and mental development should follow ahead of economic development
- * Consciousness on fundamental order movement is necessary
- * To establish a scientific educational globalized country, Daejeon should be developed as a garden city with no traffic jam and pollution
- * Public program is necessary for inspiring global consciousness
- * Strict administration according to law and process is needed
- * To solve the citizens' inconvenience autonomy's active practice is demanded
- * Improvement of public officials' lingual abilities are necessary
- * Enlarge interchange activities with foreign countries, attract foreigners and business companies
- * Increase chances to enjoy cultural events, facilities for education and the progressive attitudes are demanded for the officials
- * Activate economy, improve public well-fare
- * Specialize the industry suitable for Daejeon
- * Lower the economy dependence on Japan and Central government, Daejeonization is demanded
- * Sublate the lack of creativity and independency, preserve our own traditional culture
- * Take positive attitude in accepting the foreign culture
- * Set up information centers in downtown area and publish and distribute English brochures
- * Build covention centers for internationalization and citizens' utilization
- * Publicize the Daejeon citizens to cooperate with the long term globalizing program in order to make Daejeon a unique and futuristic city

3. The Survey on Korean Culture and Living of Resident Aliens in Daejeon

1. Present Conditions (Status)

1) Nationality & Sex Rate (December, 1995)

	USA	Canada	Australia	Philippines	China	Japan	France	Germany	Others	Total
Dong-Gu	83 (38)				210 (210)	23 (21)	3 (3)		62 (57)	381 (329)
Jung-Gu	146 (36)	29 (16)			272 (272)	30 (30)			16 (14)	493 (368)
Seo-Gu	116 (8)	7 (3)		1 (1)	24 (24)	18 (11)			23 (17)	189 (64)
Yousung-Gu	621 (11)	22 (22)	10 (10)	16 (16)	51 (51)	11 (11)	6 (6)	13 (13)	110 (110)	860 (250)
Daeduk-Gu	106 (81)	9 (8)		58 (58)	121 (121)	27 (27)	1 (1)	1 (1)	71 (71)	394 (368)
Total	1072 (174)	67 (49)	10 (10)	75 (75)	678 (678)	109 (100)	10 (10)	14 (14)	282 (269)	2317 (1379)
Rate %	46.3	2.9	0.4	3.2	29.3	4.7	0.4	0.6	12.2	100%

unit: number of persons, () indicates female

※ Including 938 Koreans with foreign citizenship.

Nationality	USA	Japan	China	Canada	Australia	France	Germany	Vietnam	Philippines	Russia	Indonesia	Others
Dong-Gu	104 (42)	50 (34)	270 (118)	19 (7)	4 (1)			6 (1)	17 (7)		48	37 (7)
Jung-Gu	202 (98)	43 (29)	299 (136)	58 (20)								102 (26)
Seo-Gu	414 (177)	51 (36)	115 (55)	106 (56)								74 (41)
Yousu- ng-Gu	835 (390)	30 (18)	155 (48)	90 (49)	19 (6)	19 (4)	49 (15)	52 (16)	26 (10)	74 (21)		105 (33)
Daedu- k-Gu	171 (95)	56 (32)	112 (29)	36 (16)		1	4 (4)	62 (10)	60 (21)	9 (3)	80 (14)	78 (11)
Total	1726 (802)	230 (149)	951 (386)	309 (148)	23 (7)	20 (4)	53 (19)	120 (27)	103 (38)	83 (24)	128 (14)	396 (118)
Rate (%)	41.7	5.6	23	7.5	1	0.6	1.3	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.1	9.6

□ Nationality distribution & Rate(December, 1996)

() indicates female

Considering to 75% of Americans and Chinese in 1995, the number of foreigners increased by 1825, which is 50% increment. At the same time, the composition of foreigners also became diverse. According to the immigration and emigration survey statistics until June 1997, from the ministry of judicial affairs, the total number is 4295

and is on the increasing track. The distribution of nationality showed that Dong Gu and Daeduk Gu displayed the most diversity of nationality. In ‘others’, small numbers of foreigners from Brazil, Thailand, Spain, Argentina, Switzerland, Austria, Mexico, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh are included. Foreigners without national identities are also categorized in ‘others’. Populations of foreigners in Daejeon have increased in 50%, to 1825 since the last few years. Total rate of Americans and Chinese were up to 75% in 1995, but in 1996, the nationalities became more diverse.

□ Statistics of foreigners in central region (immigration and emigration data from the ministry of judicial affairs, June 1997)

unit: number of persons

Classification	USA	Japan	Taiwan	China	Philippines	Others	Total	Remarks
Daejeon	(2)	(5)	(585)	0	0	(3)	4295	Residents: 595
	1684	211	27	425	113	1240		Others: 3,700
Chung-Nam	1	17	836	0	0	2		Residents: 856
	424	719	33	1,099	454	2826	6,411	Others: 5,555
Chung-Buk	0	4	721	0	0	0		Residents: 725
	290	321	10	1,045	478	1801	4,670	Others: 3,945

※ () indicates green card holders, and others are ordinary cases

2) Job statistics (1995)

Classification	Research ers	Education Related	Religion Related	Firm or Businessman	Residence	Industrial Trainee	Others	Total
Dong-Gu		37	19			16	309	381
Jung-Gu	1	36	12	4		16	424	493
Seo-Gu	5	10	10	7			157	189
Yousung-Gu	32	42	1	8		15	762	860
Daeduk-Gu		37	19	3		199	136	394
Total	38	162	61	22		246	1788	2317

□ Statistics of registered foreigners classified by nationalities and type of visa (August 31, 1997) #1

Identity	Total	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
Nationality															
Total	T.15531	2	279	7989	1750	11632	12532	115883	181823						
	M.9423	1	161	5761	930	6732	12332	83	514163793						
	F.6108	1	118	2228	820	490	20	32	3691830						
Asia Total	T.12,019	1	1345	75065	0	180	70	120	316090						
	M.7,538														
	F.4,481	1	1052	22874	0	140	10	14	28000						
China	T.2,441	0	48	1,1194	0	0	0	20	76	41	5	0			

	M.1,240														
	F. 1,201	0	33	1,118	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	8	0	0
Taiwan	T.2,210	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M1,156														
	F.1,054	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	T.1,614	0	0	1,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M.1,313														
	F.301	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam 1,310	T1,310	0	3	958	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	M.962														
	F.348	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	T1,296	0	72	0	54	0	1	0	65	1	8	23	3	2	0
	M.376														
	F.920	0	61	0	62	0	8	0	0	0	4	26	0	0	0
Philippines 1,001	T1,001	1	0	555	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	M.616														
	F.385	0	1	298	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bangladesh 617	T.617	0	0	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M.617														
	F.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	T.334	0	0	268	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M.283														
	F.51	0	0	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	T.259	0	1	205	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

	M.210															
	F.49	0	2	34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese Emigrants	T.241	0	3	150	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
	M.161.															
	F.80	0	3	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	T.197	0	1	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	M.196															
	F.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Uzbekistan	T.132	0	2	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	
	M.125															
	F.7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	T.131	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	M.102															
	F.29	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar 68	M.67	0	0	66	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	F.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

※ visa classification

D1-Culture and Art D2-Study D3-Industrial education D4-General education D5-Press and Media D6 -Religion D7-Commerce D8-Business investment D9-Trade and Management E1-Proffesor E2-Linguistic teaching E3-Research E4-Technical teaching E5-Proffesional

□ Statistics of registered foreigners classified by nationalities and type of visa (Asia) #2

Identity	Total	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
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Nationality																		
Total	T.155312	2797989	1750	11632	12532	115883	181823											
	M.94231	1615761	93 0	67 32	12332	83 514	163793											
	F.61081	1182228	82 0	49 0	2 0	32 369	18 3 0											
Asia Total	M.7,5381	1345,750	65 0	18 0	70 1	20 31	60 9 0											
	F.4,4811	1052,228	74 0	14 0	1 0	14 28	0 0 0											
Kazakhstan	M. 29	0 1 24	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											
	60	F. 31	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0											
India	M. 35	0 0 24	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0											
	42	F. 7	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0											
Iran	M.23	0 0 22	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1											
	23	F. 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											
Mongolia	M.8	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0											
	15	F.7	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											
Cambodia	M.13	0 0 13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											
	13	F. 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											
Malaysia	M. 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0											
	6	F. 4	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											
Singapore	M. 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											
	4	F. 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											
Israel	M.2	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0											
	3	F.1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0											
Turkey	M.1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											
	1	F. 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0											

Iraq	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	F.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

※ visa classification

D1-Culture and Art D2-Study D3-Industrial education D4-General education D5-Press and Media D6 -Religion D7-Commerce D8-Business investment D9-Trade and Management E1-Proffesor E2-Linguistic teaching E3-Research E4-Technical teaching E5-Proffessional

□ Statistics of registered foreigners classified by nationalities and type of visa (Asia) #3

Identity	E6	E7	F1	F2	F3	G1	H1	D-3-1	D-3-2	D-3-3	D-3-4
Nationality											
Total	T.122	76	2172	2182	4214	0	0	2020	5968	0	1
	M.54	54	933	1143	1252	0	0	932	4828	0	1
	F.68	22	1779	1039	2962	0	0	1088	1140	0	0
Asia Total	M.51	14	155	1137	20	2	0	921	4828	0	1
	F.60	5	837	1036	66	2	0	1088	1140	0	0
China	M.0	1	1	0	5	1	0	472	647	0	0
	F.0	0	16	0	17	1	0	807	311	0	0
Taiwan	M.0	0	19	1136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.0	0	36	1012	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	1205	0	0
	F.0	0	5	0	3	0	0	78	215	0	0
Vietnam	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	870	0	0
	F.0	0	2	0	0	0	0	54	292	0	0

Japan	M.0	13	121	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.0	4	710	24	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	M.48	0	8	0	0	0	0	115	439	0	1
	F.33	0	38	0	5	0	0	123	175	0	0
Bangladesh	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	604	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	219	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	47	0	0
Thailand	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	186	0	0
	F.0	0	6	0	0	5	0	2	32	0	0
Chinese	M.0	0	3	0	0	1	0	11	139	0	0
Emigrants	F.0	1	17	0	2	1	0	19	37	0	0
Pakistan	M.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
	F.2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
Myanmar	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	65	0	0
	F.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

※ visa classification

E-6:Art and Performance E7: Specific profession F1: Visiting F2: Residence F3:

Escort G1: Others H1: Tourism employment D-3-1 :Foreign investment firm D-3-2 :

Recommendation from medium and small corporation D-3-3 : Cooperation in fisheries D-3-4: Recommendation of competent ministry

□ Statistics of registered foreigners classified by nationalities and type of visa (Asia) #4

Identity	E6	E7	F1	F2	F3	G1	H1	D-3-1	D-3-2	D-3-3	D-3-4
Nationality											
Total	T.122	762	2,712	2,182	421	4	0	2,020	5,968	0	1
	M.54	54	933	1,143	125	2	0	932	4,828	0	1
	F.68	22	1,779	1,039	296	2	0	1,088	1,140	0	0
Asia Total	M.51	14	155	1,137	20	2	0	921	4,828	0	1
	F.60	5	837	1,036	66	2	0	1,088	1,140	0	0
Kazakhstan	M.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	0	0
	F.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
India	M.0	0	0	0	2	0	0	22	2	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	M.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	M.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	M.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	M.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

※ visa classification

E-6: Art and Performance E7: Specific profession F1: Visiting F2: Residence F3: Escort G1: Others H1: Tourism employment D-3-1 : Foreign investment firm D-3-2 : Recommendation from medium and small corporation D-3-3 : Cooperation in fisheries D-3-4: Recommendation of competent ministry

□ Statistics of registered foreigners classified by nationalities and type of visa (North and South America) #5

Identity	Sex	Total	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
Nationality																
North America Total	M	1,510	0	17	0	4	0	45	27	12	0	46	44	54	47	3
2,800	F	1,290	0	9	0	1	0	24	0	1	0	13	29	91	2	0
USA	M	1,263	0	16	0	4	0	43	18	11	0	44	26	0	40	6
2,357	F	1,094	0	9	0	1	0	24	0	1	0	13	15	91	2	0
Canada	M	247	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	1	0	2	18	5	4	1
443	F	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
South America Total	M	17	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	0
39	F	22	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brazil	M	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
16	F	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	M	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	M	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	F	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Guatemala 3	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina 3	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia 2	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay 1	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti 1	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Dominican Republic 1	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominica 1	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica 1	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

※ visa classification

D1-Culture and Art D2-Study D3-Industrial education D4-General education D5-Press and Media D6 -Religion D7-Commerce D8-Business investment D9-Trade and Management E1-Proffesor E2-Linguistic teaching E3-Research E4-Technical teaching E5-Proffesional

□ Statistics of registered foreigners classified by nationalities and type of visa (North and South America) #6

Identity	Sex	E6	E7	F1	F2	F3	G1	H1	D-3-!	D-3-2	D-3-3	D-3-4
Nationality												
North America	M	0	29	76	11	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	F	0	16	80	72	115	0	0	0	0	0	0
USA	M	0	26	73	01	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	14	76	82	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	M	0	3	31	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	2	39	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
South America	M	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	F	0	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	M	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Uruguay	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Dominican Republic	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominica	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

※ visa classification

E-6: Art and Performance E7: Specific profession F1: Visiting F2: Residence F3: Escort G1: Others H1: Tourism employment D-3-1 :Foreign investment firm D-3-2 : Recommendation from medium and small corporation D-3-3 : Cooperation in fisheries D-3-4: Recommendation of competent ministry

□ Statistics of registered foreigners classified by nationalities and type of visa (Europe)

#7

Identity Nationality	Sex	Total	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
Europe Total 467	M	291	0	5	0	10	0	3	3	40	31	13	21	55	59	0
	F	176	0	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	5	28	5	1	0
Germany 131	M	96	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	18	28	3	3	3	30	0
	F	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

Russia	M	70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	38	6	0
113	F	43	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	1	0
France 67	M	46	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	13	1	1	3	4	4	0
	F	21	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
UK 52	M	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	14	3	2	0
	F	26	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Ukraine	M	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0
23	F	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Austria	M	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	8	0
20	F	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Spain 11	M	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	F	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Finland 9	M	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
	F	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland 7	M	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium 6	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia 4	M	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden 3	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mordova	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Recommendation from medium and small corporation D-3-3 : Cooperation in fisheries D-3-4: Recommendation of competent ministry

□ Statistics of registered foreigners classified by nationalities and type of visa (Europe)

#8

Identity	Sex	E 6	E 7	F 1	F 2	F 3	G 1	H 1	D-3-1	D-3-2	D-3-3	D-3-4
Nationality												
Europe Total	M	3	11	45	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	8	112	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	M	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	3	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	M	3	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	3	1	2	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	M	0	1	2	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	M	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	F	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	M	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mordova	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italia	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polland	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Identity	Sex	E	6E	7F	1F	2F	3	G	1H	1D-3-1	1D-3-2	1D-3-3	1D-3-4
Nationality													
Verlalus	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Armanic	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.I.S	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rumania	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

※ visa classification

E-6:Art and Performance E7: Specific profession F1: Visiting F2: Residence F3:
Escort G1: Others H1: Tourism employment D-3-1 :Foreign investment firm D-3-2 :
Recommendation from medium and small corporation D-3-3 : Cooperation in
fisheries D-3-4: Recommendation of competent ministry

□ Statistics of registered foreigners classified by Nationalities and type of visa

(Oceania and Africa)#9

Identity	Sex	Total	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
Nationality																
Oceania Total 55	M	35	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	14	1	0	0
	F	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Australia	M	31	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	12	1	0	0
49	F	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
New Zealand 5	M	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tonga 1	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Africa Total	M	32	0	1	10	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
44	F	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Ethiopia	M	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	M	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	F	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
7	F	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Zaire 5	M	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabe 2	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Nigeria	M	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroun 2	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angola 2	M	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alzeria 2	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tunisia1	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan 1	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gana 1	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt 1	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Nationality 107	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Identity	Sex	E6	E7	F1	F2	F3	G1	H1	D-3-1	D-3-2	D-	D-3-	D-3-				
Nationality												3-3	4				
Oceania Total	M	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	F	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Australia	M	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	F	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

New Zealand	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Africa Total	M	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabe	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroun	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alzeria	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tunisia	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gana	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eygpt	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Nationality	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	1061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

□ Occupational Conditions (Seo-Gu: 31 January, 1997)

Nationality						
Occupation	Total	USA	China	Canada	Japan	Others
Total	760	414	115	106	51	74
Education Related	256	136	1	85	9	25
Religion Related	9	3			2	4
Student	18	2	12		1	3
Office Worker	44	2	23	3		16
Health and Welfare	3	1	2			
Commercial Business	19		10	4		5
Unemployed	402	267	63	14	39	19
Others	9	3	4			2

In Jung Gu, many Chinese were born in Korea, and most of Americans and Canadians were lecturers at private education centres, 100% of Philippians were working as entertainers, and many Germans and French were company residents.

3. Survey and analysis of awareness of foreigners

1. Purpose of Research

- ① Understand the present situation of foreign residences and their interest in Daejeon
- ② Uplifting the image of the city by giving the foreigners more consideration on their life in Daejeon.

2. Background

The city could hold a social meeting for the foreign residences' welfare but seems to be uneasy in terms of the limitation of time and space and the various types of people.

3. Contents

The survey is made out in five different languages; Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese and French. It is largely separate in two parts; general information and three different categories in detail. First, their interest in Daejeon. Second, their receptive capacity and social relations with Koreans and their culture. Third, support for the foreigners and their interchange with the Daejoen citizens.

General information are about their sex, nationality, age etc. To find out their interest of Daejeon city, they were asked to specify the general information about Daejeon such as the location of the city hall or special qualities of the city.

Second field of the questionnaire was on their acceptance in Korean culture, their Korean speaking ability and their will and activities to understand the Korean culture Find out the programs they would like to participate.

Third field was to be aware of their participation in interchanging with the Daejeon citizens and the support, get rid of the inconvenience they are facing with. These are the followings;

Greetings from the Daejeon Metropolitan City Government.

We realize the difficulties a foreigner may encounter living in Korea. For this reason, we prepared this questionnaire to gather your ideas and opinions in the hope that the Daejeon Metropolitan City government may be able to serve you better. It is also our desire and hope to find ways to make your life in this city a little more comfortable. All information you provide will strictly be confidential and be utilized to help from our city policy. We trust that you will answer these questions honestly. Thank you.

August 18, 1997

Daejeon Metropolitan City Municipal Policy Institute

③ Yusong Hot Spring ⑥ Others (Please specify)

12. How do you get information about Daejeon?

- ① Newspaper ④ Social/ Gatherings
② TV ⑤ Tourism pamphlets
③ Radio ⑥ Others (Please specify)

13. Do you read any local newspaper or watch local TV news? ① Yes ② No

14. How often do you read local newspaper or watch local TV news?

(If you answered yes on #13)

- ① Daily ② Weekly ③ Monthly ④ Infrequently

15. What do you think are the most distinctive characteristics of Korean people? (Please choose 3.)

- ① Diligence ④ Competence
② politeness ⑤ Family oriented
③ Exclusivity ⑥ Others (Please specify)

16. What do you think is the cultural or traditional pride of Korea?

- ① Respect for elders ④ Cultural inheritance
② Rules of etiquette ⑤ Others (Please specify)
③ Patriotism

17. How well do you speak Korean?

- ① Very well ② So-so ③ Not well enough ④ Not at all

18. Are you participating in any program or meeting to familiarize with Korean culture?

- ① Yes ② No

19. If you Yes, please write the name(s) of the program(s) or meeting(s) which you are participating.

20. What kind of cultural program(s) would you be interested in participating in the future?

21. What do you think the City of Daejeon should do to begin helping foreigners ?

- ① Have information booklets about the city in English.
② Conduct Korean language classes
③ Have programs and seminars to introduce Korean culture
④ Have a get-together
⑤ Others (Please specify)

22. What makes your living in Daejeon uncomfortable?

- ① Living environment ④ Cultural facilities
② Transportation ⑤ Others (Please specify)
③ Accommodation or housing

23. Please give us your opinion on how to improve Daejeon.

(connect with # 22)

24. Do you feel that there is a need for a place for cultural exchange between Koreans and foreigners?

① Greatly need ③ Somewhat need

② Need ④ Not need

25. If we establish a cultural exchange center, would you be willing to be a volunteer and introduce your country & culture to others?

① Yes ② No

C. Please give any other comments or suggestions.

We really appreciate and thank you for your answers.

* Bonjour à tous! Ce questionnaire veut servir à connaître les idées des étrangers qui habitent à Daejeon. Vos réponses serviront seulement pour les documents statistiques. Nous vous assurons qu'elles restent anonymes. Nous vous prions de répondre fidèlement.

1997, 8. 22

Daejeon Metropolitan City Municipal Policy Institute

□ **Questions générales**

1. Sexe :	4. Etudes :
2. Nationalité :	5. Profession :
3. Age :	6. Durée de séjour :

7. Vous intéressez-vous à Daejeon?

① Beaucoup ② Moyennement ③ Peu ④ Pas du tout

8. Connaissez-vous l'emblème de Daejeon? (la fleur ou l'oiseau qui symbolise cette ville)

① Oui ② Non

9. Savez-vous où se trouve la mairie de Daejeon?

① Oui ② Non

10. Pensez-vous que Daejeon est une ville?

- ① Administrative ② Scientifique
- ③ Commerciale ④ Touristique

11. Quel est l'endroit où vous allez le plus souvent?

- ① La Mont Kereoung(le temple de Donghack) ②)Le Parc d'Expo ③ La station thermale de Yousung
- ④ Les monuments anciens
- ⑤ Autres (Répondez franchement s'il vous plaît)

12. Comment obtenez-vous des nouvelles ou des informations sur Daejeon on?

- ① Par le journal ② Par la télé ③ par la radio ④ Par les réunions des communications personnelles(relations sociales)
- ⑤ Autres (Répondez franchement s'il vous plaît)

13. Vous regardez les programmes de T.V ou les journaux de Daejeon?

- ① Oui ② Non

14. (Pour ceux qui ont répondu oui au N°13) Vous les regardez combien de fois?

- ① Tous les jours ② Une ou deux fois par semaine
- ③ Un fois par mois ④ Trois ou quatre fois par an.

15. A votre avis, quel est ce qui caractérise le plus l'esprit des Coréens?

① La diligence ② La politesse ③ L'intelligence ④ L'attachement aux liens du sang(de la famille) ⑤ Autres(Répondez franchiment s'il vous plaît)

16. Quelle est l'aspect de la culture ou des traditions coréennes à maintenir?

① Le piété filiale ② La politesse ③ Le patriotisme

④ Les biens culturels ⑤ Autres(Répondez franchiment s'il vous plaît)

17. A quel niveau de connaissance êtes-vous arrivé en ce qui concerne la langue coréenne?

① Très bonne connaissance ② Connaissance moyenne

③ Quelques connaissances ④ Aucune connaissance

18. Assistez-vous aux réunions et aux programmes pour connaître la culture coréenne?

① Oui ② Non

19. (A ceux qui ont répondu oui au N° 18) Notez le nom de ces réunions et ces programmes.

20. (A ceux qui ont répondu non au N° 18) Quel est le type de programme auquel vous voudriez assister?

21. A votre avis, qu'est-ce qui est le plus nécessaire pour les étrangers qui habitent à Daejeon?

- ① Des livres en français sur Daejeon ② Des cours de coréen
- ③ Des programmes qui présentent la culture coréenne
- ④ Des entretiens avec les étrangers ⑤ Autres(Répondez franchiment s'il vous plaît)

22. Dans quel domaine, y a-t-il le plus d'inconvénients quand on habite à Daejeon?

- ① Les conditions de résidence(maison, environnement) ② La circulation iii)a vie culturelle ④ Autres(Répondez franchiment s'il vous plaît)

23. Pouvez-vous expliquer concrètement ce qu'il faudrait améliorer pour habiter à Daejeon? (de N° 22) de façon plus agréable? (Répondez franchiment s'il vous plaît)

24. Pensez-vous qu'on a besoin d'un lieu spécial pour les échanges culturels?

- ① Oui c'est nécessaire ② Oui c'est moyennement nécessaire
- ③ Oui de serait utile ④ On n'en voit pas la nécessaire

25. Si on installe un centre pour les échanges culturels, allez-vous participer volontairement pour présenter votre culture aux habitants de Daejeon et aux étrangers qui vivent à Daejeon?

- ① Oui ② Non

*** Veuillez écrire aussi, s'il vous plaît, toutes les choses que vous voudriez encore proposer en tant qu'habitant à Daejeon.**

Je vous souhaite de vivre à l'aise dans cette ville.

Merci de la peine que vous vous êtes donné!

こんにちは。

本調査の目的は大田市に住んでいる外国人の生活環境と大田に関する意識を調べるためのものです。あなたが答えてくださった内容について秘密は完全に保障されますし、すべては政策資料としてだけ使われますので身分上の不利益はまったくないことをあらかじめ申し上げます。あなたの誠意のある御回答をお願い申し上げます。

1997. 8.

大田廣域市 市政研究團

■ 一般事項

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. 性別： | 4. 学 歴： |
| 2. 国 籍： | 5. 職 業： |
| 3. 年 齢： | |

※ 次の項目の中で当てはまるものを選んでV印をてください。

6) 大田にどのくらい滞在していますか。

- ① 6 カ月未満 ② 1 年 ③ 3 年 ④ 3 年以上

7) 大田に対するあなたのご関心は自分でどのくらいだと思いますか。

- ① 上 ② 中 ③ 下 ④ まったくない

8) 大田市の象徴(市花□市鳥等)をご存じですか。

- ① はい ② いいえ

9) 大田市庁はどこにあるかご存じですか。

- ① はい ② いいえ

10) 大田市はどんなところだと思いますか。

- ① 行政都市 ② 先端科学都市 ③ 交通□流通の都市 ④ 温泉観光の都市

11) お暇の時、よくいらっしゃる所はどこですか。

- ① 鶏龍山 (東鶴寺) ② EXPO 科学公園 ③ 儒城温泉 ④ 文化遺跡地
⑤ その他 ()

12) 大田に関するニュースや情報源は何ですか。

- ① 新聞 ② テレビ ③ ラジオ ④ 社交の催し
⑤ その他 ()

13) 大田地域で発行されるテレビ番組や新聞は見ていますか。

- ① はい ② いいえ

14) (13 番で ‘はい’ とお答えの方) どれくらい読んだり見たりしていますか。

- ① ほとんど毎日 ② 毎週一□二回 ③ 毎月一回 ④ 年に三□四回

15) 韓国人の国民性での特徴と思われるものを三つ選んでください。

- ① 勤勉である ② 礼義が正しい ③ 排他的である ④ 有能である
- ⑤ 家族□血縁が中心である ⑥ 気が短い ⑦ その他 ()

16) 韓国が誇るべき文化と伝統は何だと思えますか。

- ① 親孝行思想 ② 礼義が正しい ③ 愛郷心 ④ 文化遺産
- ⑤ その他 ()

17) あなたの韓国語のレベルはどのくらいですか。

- ① とても上手 ② 普通 ③ 少し出来る ④ 全然出来ない

18) あなたは韓国文化と係るプログラムや催しに参加していますか。

- ① はい ② いいえ

19) (18 番で ‘はい’ とお答えの方) あなたの参加している催しの名前を書いて ください。

20) (18 番で ‘いいえ’ とお答えの方) これから参加したいプログラムがありま したら書いてください。

21) 大田市が外国人のため、一番やるべきことは何だと思えますか。

- ① 日本語の生活案内書 ② 韓国語教室
- ③ 韓国文化の紹介プログラム ④ 外国人懇親会

22) 大田の生活で一番不便なことは何ですか。

- ① 住宅環境 ② 交通 ③ 福祉 ④ 文化的環境

23) (22 番の) 改善すべき部分を具体的に書いてください。

24) 大田市民と大田にお住いの外国人との文化交流のための場所がどのぐらい必要と思えますか。

- ① かならず必要だ ② 必要だ ③ まあまあだ ④ 全然必要ではない

25) もし大田市民と大田にお住いの外国人との文化交流センターが出来れば、
本国の文化紹介と大田市民のためのボランティア活動はやりたいと思いま
すか。

- ① はい ② いいえ

※ 大田市になにか言いたいことがありましたら、どうぞ。

ご協力ありがとうございました。

4. Method of sample selection

Questionnaires are distributed to 12.4% (surplus of 2.4% to 10% considering reply failure) of 4,142 foreigners whose residence is in Daejeon. Samples selected in accordance to the current population composition ratio; USA 210, Japan 30, China 115, Canada 40, Australia 5, France 3, Germany 7, Vietnam 15, Philippines 15, Russia 10, Indonesia 16 and others (including denationalized and minorities), 514 foreigners in total. Random sampling but diverse occupations are selected for variety of opinions. In order to minimize reply failure, questionnaires are mostly distributed by post to civil groups, religious organizations and employments, where gathering among foreigners are active.

Analysis on Survey

1. Sex

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Male	86(58.10)
Female	60(40.54)
No Response	2(1.35)

2. Nationality

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
USA	25(16.89)

Japan	17(11.48)
China	55(37.16)
Canada	11(7.43)
Australia	3(2.02)
France	1(0.67)
Germany	3(2.02)
Vietnam	2(1.35)
Russia	2(1.35)
Indonesia	16(10.81)
Others	12(8.10)
No Response	1(0.67)

3. Age

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
20 ~ 29	51(34.45)
30 ~ 39	36(24.32)
40 ~ 49	30(20.27)
50 ~ 59	14(9.45)
60 ~ 69	12(8.10)
Over 70	4(2.70)
No Reponse	1(0.67)

4. Educational Background

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Under High school graduate	37(25.00)
High school graduate	13(8.78)
University attendant	12(8.10)
University graduate	50(33.78)
Over University graduate	32(21.62)
No response	4(2.70)

5. Occupation

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Student	10(6.75)
Housewife	12(8.10)
Professional	27(18.24)
Producers	17(11.48)
Management	2(1.35)
Business	2(1.35)
Education	40(27.02)
Service	16(10.81)
Others	1(0.67)

Jobless	20(13.51)
No Response	1(0.67)

6. How long have been in Daejon?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
6 months less	29(19.59)
1 year	23(15.54)
2 years	40(27.02)
3 years more	53(35.81)
No Response	3(2.02)

7. Are you interested in the city of Daejon?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Very much	85(57.43)
Very much	46(31.08)
A little	12(8.10)
A little	5(3.37)
No Response	0(0.00)

8. Do you know the symbols of Daejon? (city logo, bird & flower)

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Yes	36(24.32)
No	107(72.29)
No response	5(3.37)

9. Do you know where Daejon City hall is?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Yes	102(68.91)
No	44(29.72)
No Response	2(1.35)

10. In what does the City of Daejon's specialize?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Administration	24(16.21)
High technology	83(56.08)
Transportation & distribution	20(13.51)

Tourism & hot springs	8(5.40)
No Response	13(8.78)

11. Where do you usually go for in your leisure time in the City of Daejeon?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Kyeryong Mountain	48(32.43)
Expo Science Park	36(24.32)
Yusong Hot Spring	19(12.83)
Cultural Remains	2(1.35)
Others	32(21.62)
No Response	11(7.43)

12. How do you get information about Daejeon?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Newspaper	25(16.89)
TV	73(49.32)
Radio	2(1.35)
Social/ Gatherings	23(15.54)
Others	24(16.21)
No Response	1(0.67)

13. Do you read any local newspaper or watch local TV news?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Yes	104(70.27)
No	44(29.72)
No Response	0(0.00)

14. How often do you read local newspaper or watch local TV news?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Daily	71(47.97)
Weekly	26(17.56)
Monthly	1(0.67)
Infrequently	7(4.72)
No Response	43(29.05)

15. What do you think are the most distinctive characteristics of Korean people? (Please choose 3.)

Item	Number (%)
Total	444(100.00)
Diligence	87(19.59)

Politeness	64(14.41)
Exclusivity	45(10.13)
Competence	22(4.95)
Family oriented	87(19.59)
Impatient	58(13.06)
Others	6(1.35)
No Response	75(16.89)

16. What do you think is the cultural or traditional pride of Korea?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Respect for elders	76(51.35)
Rules of etiquette	8(5.40)
Patriotism	27(18.24)
Cultural inheritance	29(19.59)
Others	2(1.35)
No Response	6(4.05)

17. How well do you speak Korean?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Very well	24(16.21)
So-so	57(38.51)

Not well enough	41(27.70)
Not at all	25(16.89)
No Response	1(0.67)

18. Are you participating in any program or meeting to familiarize with Korean culture?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Yes	32(21.62)
No	108(72.97)
No Response	8(5.40)

19. The name(s) of the program(s) or meeting(s) which you are participating.

1. Korean class in Chungnam University
2. TCIS
3. International Women Couples Bible Study
4. Korean Church
5. Salom House Board

20. What kind of cultural program(s) would you be interested in participating in the future?

1. Traditional Music Concert
2. Cross-cultural Programs - What kind of cultural program(s) would you be interested in participating in the future?
i.e. history, language, art, dance class
3. Korean class (beginners)
4. Korean Cooking class
5. Taekwondo
6. Museum
7. Korean traditional and pop music
8. Host Families program
9. Tour group
10. Korean food festival

21. do you think the City of Taejon should do to begin helping foreigners ?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Have information booklets about the city in English.	46(31.08)
Conduct Korean language classes	39(26.35)
Have programs and seminars to introduce Korean culture	15(10.13)
Have a get-together	28(18.91)
Others	2(1.35)
No Response	18(12.16)

22. What makes your living in Daejeon uncomfortable?

Item	Number(%)
Total	148(100.00)
Living environment	27(18.24)
Transportation	56(37.83)
Accommodation or housing	9(6.08)
Cultural facilities	19(12.83)
Others	6(4.05)
No Response	31(20.94)

23. Opinions on how to improve Daejeon

1. Bus route and maps
2. Sanitary services
3. Cultural entertainment facilities
4. Noise pollution
5. Traffic jam
6. Waste of garbage
7. Street conditions
8. Regulation of traffic
9. Ignoring foreigners
10. Building up more independent residences not apartments
11. Lowering the rate of public transportation
12. The improvement of garbage collecting system
13. Forecast and advertise the major cultural program and events
14. Give informations about the program in major cultural centers
15. List of doctors and dentist for able to communicate in English for their health care and problem
16. Simplifying the major buildings and streets in numbers
17. English Information office
18. Information telephone services in English

24. Do you feel that there is a need for a place for cultural exchange between Koreans and foreigners?

Item	Number(%)
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Total	148(100.00)
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Greatly needed	45(30.40)
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Needed	48(32.43)
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Somewhat needed	33(22.29)
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Not needed	5(3.37)
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No Response	17(11.48)
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25. If we establish a cultural exchange center, would you be willing to be a volunteer and introduce your country & culture to others?

Item	Number(%)
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Total	148(100.00)
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Yes	109(73.64)
-----	-------------

No	14(9.45)
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No Response	25(16.89)
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IV. The Activating Devices for Globalization Mind and Successful Global Policy of Daejeon City

1. The Activating Devices for Globalization Mind

Firstly, we need to broaden our way of thinking. It is obvious to have spirits as open as possible to foreigners and foreign cultures. And it is important to take the foreign cultures as equal to our own culture. Pursuing Freedom, Justice, Peace, and Welfare; indispensable mind in 21st century, must be well harmonized with our value system.

<p>Globalization in minds and formats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -manner training and through opening programs for globalization of officials -set up sisterly relationship with the foreign self-governing organizations and make it come true. -basic manner training for globalization -hold international sport conference -live international trades -globalize the talented -accumulate leading public orders -special training for the employees of service industry
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Second of all, it is to promote globalization in regulations. Establish our regulations correspond to the ones of internationally used through improving government regulations for the individuals and publics, old practices, and legal regulations for the every minute changing century. It is also necessary to support the country economically by increasing the freedom in individuals.

<p>Globalization in Administrative services and regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -progress in competitive of local companies through relieve in administrative regulations -build systems to make foreign investments active
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -settle of international regulation practices -settle the administrative service for the residents and foreigners -form local information net of highways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -promote in administrative automatic service -establish international trade organization's offices worldwide -information centers for tour guiding systems (make signs, maps, brochures in multi-lingual)
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Third, promotion of globalized local policy and environments are necessary. The reliances between countries are deepened and local unions are increased; at the same time, the problems, such as the environment and poverty, couldn't be solved as one country exist. Therefore, we should keep in mind that the worldwide problems are the ones of our own local problems. Through this acknowledge of the problems the local organizations ought to be involved in the dealing with problems.

Globalization in local environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -build a mode of life like city for the environments -globalization in encouragement of local cultures -internationalized tour country through exchanges of foreign self- governing organizations -preservation and succession of folk customs and arts -construction or expansion of international airports in local areas -construct buildings for international conferences or hold
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	international conventions -fully equipped with the information for foreigners
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Fourth, we must proceed the globalization in local economy. Ensure and provide with the self controlling economic activities in local areas so that the local business will be active and expand the welfare of the residents. Furthermore, it is necessary to possess strong strategies within competitions with foreign organizations. So enlighten the talented, develop and strengthen the function of knowledge and information for the trades, and give a vast interest toward the small-sized companies.

Globalization in local businesses	-register for the special rights of local products for globalization -great support for the local trade organizations -place permanent local trade information center -appoint as the free of export region and hold international conference -reinforcement of the companies for supporting the Small and medium enterprises -operate information centers for foreign investments
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Fifth, good administrative service earn struggle for supremacy. As we face the age of unlimited competition today, it is necessary for us to serve people of companies who invested in a particular organization, foreigners who came to Korea, and the inhabitants with thorough administrative service. Therefore, people will be satisfied. The local organizations must provide with variety of information to the dwellers and

foreigners. Each of the information should be written in 2 languages at least and distributed to people. The officials of the region must be capable of communicating with foreigners without any problems. So that customers will be satisfied and we should make people come again through giving constant service. Once they are permanent customer, we should serve them forever.

Sixth, we must know the world before competing with foreign organizations. At the same time, we should do marketings to the leading part of the world.

Seventh, through educations we need to devote to the globalization of the officials. With the language course from the local officials' education center, trainees should be able to learn new subject which could be used in real situation. The subjects are such as real conversation used in an international conferences, scheduling local events, and making international programs.

2. The Problems and Special Issues for Globalization

Globalization is generally defined as a situation that could never be left behind from international affairs in every fields like Politics, Economy, Social affairs, and Education. Therefore, to make the region globalized, opinions about globalization

must be preceded. Furthermore, satisfying all the requisites such as ability to penetrate matters internationally are indispensable. These requisites could be fulfilled with the international campaigns by the Daejeon citizen. But to see the fastest effects, campaigns by volunteers and the great role of the local governments must take an important part. Also to make the country an active one by globalization, the roles of the administrative organizations, civil organizations, and private's efforts are essential. The most important role of the administrative organization could be divided into organization, education, operation, and support. To present schemes to an active globalization in Daejeon are like below. First, organizing and educating the volunteers for the international cooperation. Secondly, restoring the signs of the cultural assets. Third, extension of the information centers and publication of brochures for the foreigners. Fourth, civil organizations' support for the globalization. At last, increase the best use of the diplomatic missions.

2-1. Organization and support of International Cooperations service team

1) Necessity

The main ideas of the globalization could be approached in two ways. First, it is to inform our native cultures and traditions to the worldwide. Second, it is to understand cultures of each country and take it and graft it with our own cultures. The first thing that should be practiced is advertising and conserving our own native traditional cultures. The importance of these sort of activities are to secure the manpower with ability of expressing foreign languages, and advertising those. For example, in EXPO ; which was held in Daejeon in 1993, the interpreters were people residing abroad other than people of Daejeon. Among the volunteers, there were more of them from other

cities. To be competitive in this no frontier age, it is indispensable to excavate the talented manpower of Daejeon. It will be dedicating to the globalization if the universities and research institutions of the area participate in the globalization with the Administration. Moreover if Daejeon is fully prepared for the international affairs, it will be possible to hold any international events with easy. If we reorganize the undiscovered abilities, we will be able to make it a good resource. Even though Korea is fully equipped with highly educated people, there are vast amount of the human resources wasted up because of no utilization of them. To be internationalized it is necessary to have an excellent command of a foreign language. What is more important is to be prepared with courtesy and manners that is possible to face internationalization. It is laborious to maintain the continuance of the labor mobilization when the government selects for the international events. Changing the staff every time will be wasting of administrative resources without any prior preparations. To accumulate the human resources and information, foundation of more organized and systemized organizations are inevitable. As a result, to make Korea a leading country in the world, it is urgent to be systemized with talented international volunteers capable of expressing foreign languages.

2) Anticipated Effects

① Offer better opportunities to the citizens who were able to communicate in foreign languages but didn't have chance to apply. By offering the opportunities, people of Daejeon will be proud of themselves. Therefore it is attainable to maintain a good cooperation by being active. It also provides with a place for the citizens to be united with other countries.

② When we address our cultural assets and histories in foreign languages, it is obvious to be interested in the conservation of the cultural assets we possess. So informing the native cultures of Daejeon will be dedicated to make awareness of Daejeon.

③ By participating in the frequent domestic and foreign affairs, it will be a channel for receiving the latest international information. Taking parts in the affairs will open up the roads to the international markets, cultivate international friendships, and give a way to make Daejeon a international city.

3) Utilizing plans

① Volunteer as the staff or the interpreter when international events occur.

② Staff for the public relations for the Korean cultural assets. The objectives of the staff are to guide the delegates or VIPs to brief city tour of Daejeon, and to give them general information other than the contents related to the conference.

③ Divide people of Daejeon by the areas, keep in touches with people living abroad to send the occurrences are happening in Daejeon.

④ Inform people at least one time in two weeks, broaden the activities of a volunteer and the administrative cooperator to stand in front of the Daejeon for guidance.

4) Problems

① After organizations have been set, frequency of the use in functions and utilities as an international events' staffs.

② Removal of disappointment and alienation after when appropriate tasks were not given even they were taught to be equipped with pride.

③ Counterplan must be devised for Mental compensation and consideration for the volunteers without any payments.

2-2. Rectification of English translation of information on cultural assets

1) Necessity

Globalization is for grafting the good parts of the other countries with our own cultures; and to advertise worldwide by keeping our own cultures and traditions. The first step to be taken is to advertise our own traditional customs and to preserve it.

2) Present conditions

As explored fifteen of the good conditioned historical scenes located in local areas, it turned out like below.

① Difficult expressions of Korean in English and spelling errors

② Concentrated only on the outer facts than inside historical value it possesses

③ Misplacements of the directional signs

④ No existence of the entrance driveways and signs for them

⑤ Places were not kept well; and cleanness and conservation are necessary to draw foreigners attention to the classical values.

3) Anticipated effects

As people show great interests in looking after the cultural properties and preserving, and by this it's possible to inspire the local patriotism and to contribute informing Korea.

4) Problems

① Several constituents are needed to modify the directional signs. Historians to research the historical sites, Foreigners to confirm the correct expressions, and administrative staff must cooperate.

② Find out the precise location of the cultural properties.

③ Constant efforts and time is needed, however, the operations are slow in progress.

2-3. Additional establishment of Information Centers and Publishing livelihood guidebooks for foreigners

1) Necessity

The implements to make one country's diplomatic policies become reality are neither wars nor use of armed force. It is diplomacy. As the international societies get complicated and mutual relationships varies, the diplomacy also developed together. Such international events are done indirectly by the relationship between the countries, and sometimes done directly. Moreover, the diplomacy evolve one-sided or bilaterally by the importance of the problems or the goals. Especially current diplomacies develop by indicating one's intention, it is impossible to get what the country wants. To reach the goal of the diplomacy, concrete diplomatic values must be settled. Therefore, all the countries continually try to lay the foundations for their diplomacy. And they must do their best to achieve. The information Centers existing today are not actively running, so that it is necessary to consider more positive counterplan. (Scotland, half of the Korean Peninsula in size, has 172 information centers, only 90 exists in Korea)

2) Remedy

① The importance of selecting the location.- put the right man in the right place as well as train and bus stations.

② Utilizing the existing facilities - Display traditional artifacts at the corner of the Sangam Worldcup stadium.

③ Consider providing service of the demand at international events and increasing number of tourists.

2-4. Support to NGO for Globalization project

1) Necessity

Globalization must be formed in various ways. And the citizens' active participations are desirable. When compared to the developed countries, cultural activities done by the citizens are very active. But with little participation in civil activities in Korea, the great support for the globalization is needed as it is to broaden minds of share in the participation.

2) Present conditions

As an example, there was an event called, 'The Korean Night' hosted by a private organization. The contents of the event were good, and the constitutions of the cast were diverse. After a brief survey, Korean cultures were introduced at an exhibition room with native artifacts and foreigners participating at folk custom plays. A snug tea party was followed. The event was end with Korean traditional foods, rice cake and beverages. It could have been better, if the city authorities came by, and more lights

were provided. At the 'FOLKLORE EXPERTS' exhibition, masterpieces with high values were placed, but short of advertising the exhibition, it ended up with only the exhibition for the members. It was pity that the exhibitions could have been better with a bit more of advertising.

3) Support and Utilize

- ① Consider the period of exhibiting the local cultural properties.
- ② Encourage the artists by many people visit the exhibition from the advertisements on the local magazines.
- ③ Hold as many international exhibitions to advertise the region to foreigners.

2-5. Maximization of overseas diplomacy delegate system

1) Necessity

The society must possess international competitiveness with fast and active attitudes in this information-oriented society. To practice this fast and accurate information tellers are needed. At the same time sending the citizens to other countries to exchange cultures and active support and utilizable operation are demanded.

2) Anticipated Effects

When carving out a future in this no frontier competitive society, by cultivating the international friendship, cooperating international information center in international exchange could be the way to make Daejeon an internationalized city. It could be used as a means of channel to bring in the international information.

3) Problems

① Geographically constant interests and cooperations are necessary not only for the residents but for the people live abroad. To keep the 'No paying volunteers' principle, equivalent motivations and honorable satisfaction must be endowed.

② To be success in frequent contacts and e-commerce, proper communication facilities should be equipped.

③ Function as a window to give-and-take the needed information at any time is required.

3. The Successful Global Policy of Daejeon

Daejeon city government is one of the forerunners of such autonomous local governments to establish globalization policy and programs. The major globalization programs of Daejeon government are as follows:

Establishing sister cities in the world

Organizing cultural events such as sending local middle and high school choirs, table tennis and basketball teams.

Promotion of trade by sending local businessmen abroad to introduce their products.

Sending Daejeon government employees abroad for training.

3-1. The Successful Globalization Policy of Daejeon City ; WTA

1. Factors for Globalization in Daejeon

Daejeon's location in the center of Korea makes it a natural transportation hub. For a long time Daejeon has been known as a land of blessing where our ancestors have lived since the Pre-history period. Daejeon has been famous for the loyalty, fidelity, and scholarly works of its residents throughout the Choson Dynasty.

Today, Daejeon is a scientific and technological Mecca, which plays a key role in the advancement of these fields.

In 1995, Daejeon was promoted to a "metropolitan city" that had the same administrative status as a province. The year 1995 marked a very important milestone in Korean administration history as local authorities were given autonomy in governing

their areas. With this autonomy, Daejeon has become a shining model of an autonomous city.

2. Basic Facts about the City

- Population : 1.35 million (annual growth of 2.8%)
- Area : 540 km²
- Administrative Areas: 5 districts and 76 sub-districts
- Annual municipal Budget: 1.51 trillion won including 1.11 trillion won for the city and 397.6 billion won for districts
- Industries: service industry - 77.2%, manufacturing industry - 21.9% agriculture - 0.9%

3. Functions and Policies of the City

Daejeon is emerging as an important center for national administration with the opening of the third national government complex to which 11 national agencies were relocated from Seoul. Daejeon also plays a very important role in leading a future of science and technology, as it gave home to Daedok Science Town and the Secretariate of the World Technopolis Association.

Taking advantage of the unique characteristics mentioned above, the Daejeon municipal government has set goals of building the city as: a city of cutting-edge science and technology; a city of the knowledge and information industry; a city of goods distribution. To achieve these goals, the city government carries out "Seven Major Polices": ① to build a city of economic prosperity and science, ② to build a city with a modern transportation system, ③ to build a city full of hope and a vision of the future, ④ to build a city with a clean and well-preserved environment, ⑤ to build a city with a

well-designed social welfare system, ⑥ to build a city enriched with culture, and ⑦ to build a city governed by the principle of autonomy.

Daejeon is a major center for science and technology in Korea, and it is home to Daedok Science Town, an R&D park with 61 research and educational institutes and 17,000 highly educated and creative minds carrying out research in a variety of advanced scientific fields.

Meeting the challenges presented by a world changing at an unprecedentedly rapid pace, Daejeon recognized the need for cooperation in sharing cutting-edge technology and information among science cities to facilitate economic growth. Taking advantage of its being a center for scientific and technological development and realizing the need for a network among science cities, Daejeon took the initiative in building an international organization. In 1998 The World Technopolis Association was formed. The Introduction of World Technopolis Association is as the follow ;

1) The Goals of the WTA

a. To assist WTA member cities in linking research results in advanced scientific fields to industries, eventually facilitating local economic growth.

b. To promote a shared prosperity among WTA members throughout active exchange of knowledge and information related to the latest results of scientific and technological research.

c. To promote a shared prosperity and happiness among human beings through the advancement of science and technology.

2) Process of the WTA's Establishment

① First stage - '96 International Symposium on Technopolises

Time: Dec. 19- 21, 1996 (for 3 days)

Venue: International Conference Hall at the Yusong Hotel in Daejeon

Participants: 57 representatives and scholars from 20 cities in 9 countries

Theme: "Technopolis, Its Vision and Future"

Programme: An academic symposium and a meeting of representatives from science cities to discuss the need for a network among science cities and to discuss ways to realize the need

② Second stage - '97 Technopolis Summit

Time: June 2- June 5, 1997 (for 4 days)

Venue: Taedok Science and Culture Center in Daejeon

Participants: 83 participants from 22 cities in 10 countries (mayors, scholars, professors)

Theme: "Measures to Facilitate Cooperation among Science Cities"

Programme: Technopolis Summit and an international symposium

Achievement: Adoption of the WTA Statutes and the Joint Statement

③ Third stage - '98 First General Assembly of the WTA

Time: Sept. 16- 17,1998 (for 2 days)

Venue: EXPO International Conference Hall in Daejeon

Participants: 200 participants from 25 cities in 10 countries

(37 from overseas, 163 from domestic cities)

- American participants from Austin, Phoenix, Seattle

- Canadian participants from Calgary , Ottawa-Carleton

- British participants from Guildford, Roderham, Sheffield

- Achievements: Holding of the inaugural General Assembly

Forming of the Executive Board

Election of the Governing Body

Discussion of future projects including technomart and next venue of the WTA
General Assembly

3) WTA Members

(23 Member Cities in 11 Countries)

- North America (6) : Austin, Chapel Hill, Duram, Phoenix, Calgary,
Ottawa-carleton

- Europe (5) : Guildford, Rotherham, Lile, Alsdorf, Uppsala

- Asia-Pacific (12) : Brisbane, Gladstone, Ipswich, Bangalore, Nanjing,
Hsinchu Tainan, Asan, Kyongsan, Pohang, Daejeon, Wonju

(8 Observer Cities)

- '97 Technopolis Summit: Nagoya, Tsukuba

- '98 First WTA General Assembly: Seattle, Sheffield, Townsville, Kansai,
Ogaki, Gifu

4) WTA Organization

General Assembly

Executive Board: 1 President, 3 Deputy Presidents, 4 Executive members Auditor
Secretary-General

Presidents of the Americas, European, and Asia-Pacific Regional Board

○ WTA Governing Body

President : Mayor of Daejeon Metropolitan City

Deputy President (3)

The Americas Board - Ottawa-carleton

European Board - Guildford

Asia-Pacific Board - Ipswich

Executive Board

Automatic members - Daejeon, Ottawa-carleton, Guildford, Ipswich

Elected members - Phoenix, Uppsala, Nanjing, Pohang

5) WTA Key Projects

a. Sharing information and experience by building an international information network among members

b. Fostering cooperative research in advanced scientific and technological fields among universities and research institutes

c. Fostering venture businesses among small and medium sized enterprises, and offering assistance when those SMEs are entering overseas markets

d. Holding the WTA Techno-mart to promote technology transfers

e. Cooperating in the establishment and development of a research park

f. Holding the Cyber Trade Expo

h. Arranging for the Micro-robot soccer games to be held in conjunction with WTA conferences

i. Pushing ahead with other projects that will promote shared prosperity among members

ii. 6) WTA Future Tasks

A. Direction

① Reciprocity: The world is shrinking to a global village, in which no local authorities can be prosperous without cooperation and exchanges in the world community. The principle of reciprocity demonstrates that the WTA considers mutually beneficial interaction among members of significance necessary to the promotion of a shared prosperity.

② Encouraging grass-root level participation: A top-down decision making system in implementing a big project has proven less productive in the long-term analysis. Therefore, it is considered important to encourage individual industries and research institute to actively participate in WTA projects.

③ Encouraging private business participation: Private businesses are active participants in economic activities. So, encouraging them to participate in the WTA projects is considered important in terms of connecting research results to economic growth.

④ Building the WTA as an International Organization with a Firm Footing on the World Stage: To achieve this goal, the WTA will facilitate cooperation with IASP, UNESCO, and other organizations of the UN. Also the WTA will do its best to expand its membership.

B. Middle & Long Term Projects

① To facilitate cooperation and exchanges among universities of member cities

② To hold international symposiums based on cooperative research

③ To assist in building new research parks in member cities

④ To hold events among member cities and assist in the formation of cultural festivals to be held in conjunction with the hosting of the WTA General Assembly

7) The First WTA Daejeon Technomart

Theme: "Shaping the Vision of the WTA through Technology Transfer"

Date: Nov. 10- 13, 1999, Daejeon, Korea

Venue: Daejeon Trade Exhibition Center

Participants: about 100 research Institutes, universities, enterprises of WTA member cities, IASP members, technology transfer agencies, investment, finance, and technology consulting firms, etc.

① Major Programs :

- Technology Exhibition and Business Talks from Nov. 10- 12 at Daejeon Trade Exhibition Center
- Technology Presentation from Nov, 10- 11 at a conference room at the Daejeon Trade Exhibition center
- Industrial Tour on Nov. 13, Saturday around Taedok Science Town.

② Hosts, Organizer, and Sponsors

- Host: World Technopolis Association, Daejeon Metropolitan City
- Organizer: Korea Institute of Industry and Technology Information
- Sponsors: Ministry of Industry and Energy, Ministry of Science and Technology, Korean Industrial Property Office, Small & Medium Business Administration, Taedok-Science Town Council of Presidents

③ Background & Development of '99 WTA Daejeon Technomart Project

- Background of the Project: The technomart project has been carried out as a major WTA project aimed at connecting science and technology to regional economic growth and also at promoting cooperation among member science cities.

- Development of the Project:

In June, 1997, a technomart project was brought up at the '97 International Symposium held in Daejeon.

In Sept. 1998, the first WTA General Assembly held in Daejeon decided on the WTA

Technomart Project as the most Important project

In Jan. 1999, the first WTA Executive meeting held in Guilford, the UK, approved the proposal of Daejeon as the host of the first WTA Technomart.

④ Goals of the Project

- To build a WTA information network: Technological information and local development experiences collected through the Technomart will be stored and formed into a data base for the WTA Cybennart.

- To provide a chance for cooperative technological development: Through the Technomart, participating universities, research institutes, and businesses will meet together, finding ways to form strategic partnerships.

- To enhance the competitiveness of local SMEs: Local SMEs can have access to the current level of international technology and understand the technological reality

of the world community. The WTA, through the Technomart, will assist local SMEs from member cities in entering world markets. All these efforts will surely help local SMEs strengthen their competitiveness in the international commercial arena.

⑤ Expected Achievements

- Enhanced technological competitiveness of SMEs participating the Technomart - Enhanced international competitiveness of SMEs through strategic partnerships with overseas businesses
- Increased foreign direct investment and export opportunities through business talks to be held during the WTA Daejeon Technomart
- Building and utilizing the WTA Cyber Science and Technology Mart System for WTA member cities

V. Conclusion

Globalization, as a core concept of the 21st century information era, emphasizes surpassing the border of individual nations and cooperative unification led by all mankind, in a global level. Furthermore, it is chasing global civil consciousness and positive thinking. In general, globalization requires world standard qualities in its' content, formality and formation in the fields of politics, economics, sociology, anthropology and education. Likewise, globalization should be endowed with an international eye and capability for various spheres.

Globalization in Korea attracted public attention since the declaration in Sydney, on November 17, 1994, when former president Kim Young-Sam announced globalization with an eye forwards developing Korea to become a center of international business. Political reinforcement of practical economic movements is the international trend. Globalization is being accelerated by economic consolidations like EU, NAFTA and APEC. Therefore, the significance of national boundary and nationality is decreasing while exchange of human resources and information is increasing. Interdependence and inter-permeation has increased immensely, and measures to strengthen national competence on the basis of national borders are no longer effective. Furthermore, the role of central government is being decentralized to local areas and development of localities has become the index of national development. Presently, reinforcement of local competence is gaining more importance. Local competence relies on attraction of productive firms and provision of favorable conditions for increased productivity.

However, globalization and localization are as inseparable as two sides of a coin. The identity of the local ecosystem, history and culture, their potential, and mutual agreement based on social unity, should be the background for the development, conservation, and the convergence of mutual consciousness national, political and economic issues. In addition to native culture and tradition, the local life modality and characteristics should be conserved while developing globalization of economic basis.

The renowned cutting edge computer industry complex in Silicon Valley enjoys its reputation and profit on the basis of local characteristics. It is a case that signifies the paradoxical explanation that "the most local is the most global." It not only conserves and develops the local culture and tradition, but also the economic basis. Hence, the computer specialization extended the impact from an area within a nation to a place in the world.

Many areas in Korea are also putting more effort in their successful globalization upon their own local characteristics. Some of good examples would be the International Film Festival in Busan, The Pottery Festival and World Flower Exposition in Gyung-Gi Province, and the World Technopolis Association of Daejeon.

Nevertheless, for the successful globalization of Korean local areas, the globalization of civil awareness and behavior, administrative service and systems, and local environment should precede. Cultural education for civil awareness and globalization should be reinforced, and many government regulations and law systems need improvement. In addition, globalization of local environments should also be promoted in order to

provide convenient accommodations for foreigners from all over the world. In order to promote rapid and efficient globalization, in addition to the civil and voluntary movements, the role of local government's use of compulsory force became more important. To further activate globalization, it is essential to divide the work between non-government organizations, local governments and individuals. Among them, the local government administration, which bears the most important role, should be segmented in accordance to organizational, educational, and support punctuation, and actively promote globalization activities for its' citizens with consistent long-term plans.

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