

# The Argus

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## What Is Keeping Your Mouth Shut?



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

# The Argus

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- *President and Publisher* ..... Dr. Park Chul
- *Executive Editor* ..... Prof. Kim Yookang
- *Editor-in-Chief* ..... Lee Yeong-eun (ELG-3)
- *Editorial Consultant* ..... Yun Ji-hun (ELI-4)
- *Editor* ..... Cha Eon-jo (EIT2-3)
- *Reporters* ..... Ko Jae-lim (EE-2)  
Kim Soo-yeon (IR-2)  
Kim Su-young (T-2)
- *Guest Reporter* ..... Kim Dae-hoon (MI 2-3)
- *Copy Readers* ..... Prof. Lyman McLallen  
Prof. Anthony K. Shin  
Prof. Brandon Walcutt

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea  
(Postal Code 130-791)  
Tel: (02) 2173-2508 Fax: 2173-2509  
San 89, Wangsan-ri, Mohyeon-myon, Cheoin-gu Yongin,  
Gyeonggi Province, Korea  
(Postal Code 449-791) Tel: (031) 330-4113  
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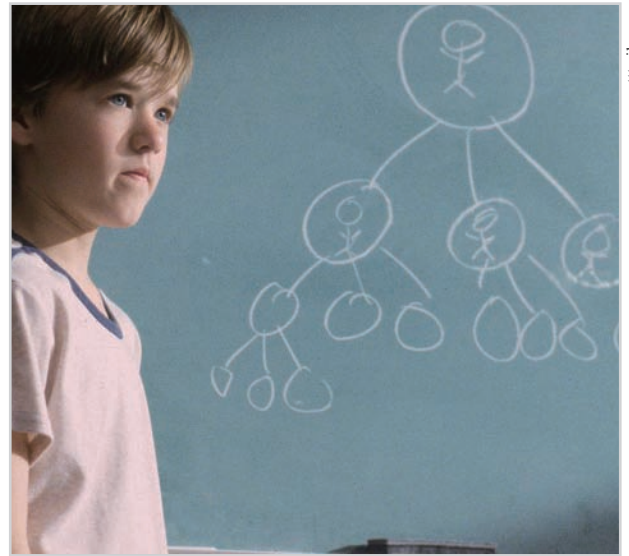




Ko Jae-lim / The Argus

## In-depth on Campus

Did you know that the Open Air Theater on the Seoul campus is going to be torn down? When and why? In this month's In-depth on Campus, The Argus looks back on the significance of HUFS' Open Air Theater with a survey of 1300 HUFSSans.



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## Review

If you are given the task to make your own idea to change the world, what would it be? A little boy 'Trevor' in the story 'Pay It Forward' gets an idea to put 'love' into the pyramid. People who were helped should help others. He hopes his dream will spread to all people. Is it possible for everyone to put it into action?



## Cover story

Are you a user of SNS, such as Facebook or Twitter? There is a significant paradigm shift in the field of media which we are constantly in contact with. It is shifting from what used to be producer-centric to user-centric. In this month's cover story, The Argus focuses on how medium is being evolved and the newly seen changes.

### In-depth on National

As a media paradigm, a variety of medium has been created. While we are fighting for the freedom of expression, we are also forbidding the freedom of expression in other areas. Let us look into this issue with a brand new perspective!

# Communication Forum between HUFS President and HUFSSans



▲ On April 7 President Park Chul propose to correct university's problem through communication.

**H**UFS President Park Chul took time off to meet with students in both campuses during his lecture on April 7 at Aekyung Hall. That day, Park gave a talk entitled 'Meeting with Students' at the Seoul campus.

The lecture began with Kim Hak-tae, the General Manager of Administration, because there was a demonstration asking for improvements in the university affairs system. Kim spoke about the new construction of the underground campus facilities, the reconstruction of the graduate school structure and the demolition of the Open Air Theater. After Kim's speech, Park started his lecture. He said, "I want to have this time with you as I am appointed the president of this university. However, I have no time because I

have to do so many things related to administration." This was the first time for a direct meeting between the students and the president. Park promised to meet the students more often in the future and talked about the budget of the university administration. He also spoke about developments regarding the increasing budget and the decreasing unsuitableness of professors.

After his lecture, students were given time to ask questions with no time limit. One of the students, majoring in English Literature said, "I am having a very hard time graduating because of the testing system that estimates foreign language abilities. I work as an intern, but I have to study another language for graduation even though I have not studied it before." He pointed out that there are no

considerations for students' situations.

Park accepted his opinion and said that a general manager in university affairs would solve this problem as soon as possible. Also, the student president of the Department of Business Administration, discussed the multiple major system. He pointed out that there are few regulations for the Global campus students. Students studying Business Administration at the Seoul campus have been damaged by the lectures due to this. This issue is a problem that many students of the Seoul campus have continually proposed to correct. Most of the students at the meeting were satisfied with this experience. They asked for Park to offer this meeting again through an Internet website. ☞

**By Kim Soo-yeon**



# New Multi-purpose Building to be Constructed for Students' Dreams



Construction Planning Team

▲ Perspective drawing of the new multi-purpose building that will be constructed in the Global campus

**A** new multi-purpose building is planned for construction on the Global campus during the second semester of this year. It is expected to be a great spot for student welfare and studies.

The facilities of the new building will be established for the purpose of providing students with educational and welfare programs. The facilities can be divided into parts, such as educational places like study rooms, a media center for the Internet and a studio, research and administration places, a sports center, etc. About 40 lecture rooms for teaching cultural studies to freshmen will also be constructed in the building. In addition, a fitness center and cafeteria,

sky lounge, and a conference hall for various occasions will also be built in the new structure. According to the officials, important occasions at the university, like job fairs, will be held in the building.

Kim Yoo-kang, professor of Department of English Linguistics, voiced his hopes and expectations of the new building, "I hope the new building will be a place where new educational programs for students are established. Students can take various educational courses here after class. I especially hope many language education programs will be held in the center."

According to the Construction Planning Team, the work is now in a

basic design and waiting for approval. The construction will begin between October and November this year, next to the College of Information and Industrial Engineering, east of the sports grounds. Completion is expected in March 2013. It will have a floor space of 2,000 pyeong with a total gross area of 6,500 pyeong. The building will be composed of two parts, upper and lower building. The upper floors can be counted from the first basement level to the 11th floor, while the lower part of the building will consist of three to five floors. 

**By Cha Eon-jo**

## Warm Hand for Fellow HUFSSan with Leukemia

**F**or a week from March 14, approximately 380 HUFSSans gave a warm hand to another HUFSSan who had recently contracted acute leukemia by giving blood donor cards or donating their blood.

The sick student needs to continuously receive blood transfusions until she finds bone marrow to match her own. Moreover, a large amount of money is required for the blood, but she can have free transfusions through the number of blood donor cards collected in her name. Each blood donor card is equal to 400ml of blood. Therefore, the Seoul campus' College of Business and Economics decided to help him through the collection of blood donor cards and blood donations. A bus for the blood donation was prepared and it was in front of the university library on the Seoul campus on March 17 and 18.

According to the student president of the College, the first goal was to collect 500 blood donor cards. However, unexpectedly, over 650 blood donor cards were gathered, despite the fact that some could not donate their blood because of the limited time available in the special bus could stay in the university for blood donation.

Lee Tak-gyun, a freshman in the Department of English Education, commented, "Although I do not know anything about her, I felt I should help her as we are all HUFSSans. I was pleased that I could help her through a blood donation. I hope she gets better soon." 📧

By Ko Jae-lim

## Reaching Out to Korea's Neighbor

**H**UFSSans took the initiative to raise funds to help the victims of Japan's tsunami that happened on May 11. The fund-raising took place from May 14 to 31 in both the Seoul and the Global campus. Professors and the students majoring in the Department of Japanese promoted this activity. People could give their money not only through a collection box set up on campus, but also through an account opened for this event. A booth was also set up for HUFSSans to leave messages to be sent to Japan. Many HUFSSans donated whole-heartedly and wanted to support Japan, raising a total of 7,578,161 won.

"Japan's tragedy has affected many Koreans as well and especially students majoring in Japanese feel more saddened by this. This earthquake will continuously be a problem and thus, we should do our best to help them soften the impacts, for both our sake and theirs," said Jung Jung-min, a HUFSSan from the Department of Persian. 📧

By Kim Soo-yeon

## DIS Not Admitted as Member of Committee

**T**he Division of International Studies (DIS) was not admitted as a member of the central steering committee again during the meeting of student representatives of the first semester. It was held on March 28 at the High-Tech Lectures and Research Center auditorium at the Seoul campus.

DIS demanded the right to vote, saying that the system lacks a method for them to convey their suggestions or ideas. In addition, the current student president of the DIS said that past student presidents

of DIS have participated in the central steering committee as observers. Moreover, she felt that their department is experiencing most of problems mentioned in the meeting and thus, a better communication system is needed. However, the vote for their admittance as a member failed.

The meeting of student representatives approved of HUFSS' special organizations including the HUFSS International Model United Nations and the Student Committee for the University Library.

The current General Student Council (GSC) told HUFSSans about their plans and goals. The goals include dealing with the tuition fee and double major problems. However, the meeting ended without any discussion about the double major problem.

It was also the first time for the meeting to be broadcast live through the Internet for HUFSSans to watch and know what is happening. 📧

By Ko Jae-lim



# HUFS Celebrate Its 57th Anniversary

**H**UFS celebrated the 57th anniversary of its establishment on April 20 at the Seoul campus. The program was held in the presence of about 150 guests.

Commendation medals were awarded to 96 HUFSSans after a commemorative speech from the President Park Chul. The long-term employees who have demonstrated excellence in their fields were rewarded for their achievements. One distinguished alumnus and two contributors to HUFS were also honored.

In his address, Park commented that this 57th anniversary was more meaningful than those in the past.



Kim Su-young / The Argus

He also gave a brief overview of the previous achievements of HUFS and his vision for the future of the university.

Park also announced that, as being the best university that specializes in teaching various languages with a

global perspective, this year is very significant. As HUFS moves towards its 60th anniversary, there are projects that are being implemented which will help the university in the long term. The Seoul campus is now gearing up to face the future with new facilities and the remodeling of the existing facilities on campus. Also, the underground campus is currently being built. In addition, HUFS is also constructing the second dormitory on the Global campus. 📸

**By Kim Su-young**

# HUFS Commemorate 4.19 Revolution Spirit

**M**embers of HUFS' Union for the 4.19 Revolution gathered on April 18 to commemorate the 51st anniversary of the historic revolution and to pay their respects to the brave individuals who sacrificed themselves for the sake of democracy.

President Park Chul, Kim Seong-jae, the vice president of the Seoul campus, Kim In-cheol, the vice president of External Affairs and Development, and other professors also took part in this ceremony to share in celebrating the nobility of the revolution.

A silent tribute was paid to the revolution's victims at the monument and a short commemorative speech was delivered at the Faculty Office Building.

In the commemorative speech, the Union's president Seo Byeong-ki said, "Looking back on the revolution, we

must remember our fallen compatriots and their noble spirit of freedom, justice, and democracy."

Kim In-cheol said on behalf of Park, "We appreciate your attendance today. I hope students cherish the spirit of the revolutionaries and honor and pass on the memory through future generations."

This event is held every year, and the monument to the 4.19 Revolution was erected in October 2010.

The 4.19 Revolution, a student-led democratic revolution in 1960, was held to protest against the dictatorship of Korea's first President, Rhee Syng-man, following a vice presidential election earlier that year which was considered to have been rigged by Rhee's government. On April 11, the corpse of a student was found in Masan. The government stated he had drowned, but students



Yun Ji-hun / The Argus

were convinced that he had died in the explosion of a tear gas grenade thrown at his head. Outraged, around 20,000 students gathered in Seoul on April 19. The police randomly shot at the protestors under the order to kill, injuring over 6,000 people. Rhee finally resigned from the presidency on April 26. 📸

**By Yun Ji-hun**


# The Depression Malaise

**D**octors from the Korean Neuropsychiatric Association recently unveiled a study claiming that nearly one out of every three Korean adults are under immense pressure.

Without a doubt, undergoing and handling stress are part and parcel of life and a moderate level of stress is essential for moulding character. However, considering the recent spate of suicide cases at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) as well as a study revealing a sharp spike in suicides among the elderly, along with the fact that Korea has the highest suicide rate among the member countries of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD,) the result showed that perhaps many Koreans are unable to withstand the pressure-cooker scenarios in which they find themselves.

To be fair, it may be too far-fetched to take a few isolated incidents at a university and a single metric to judge that a very deep social malaise is affecting Korea. However, there are other statistics that may indicate that depression is spreading like a plague among Korea. For example, it is within the realm of possibility that the high rate of smoking among Koreans could be a symptom of experiencing overwhelming stress, since the study shows that many male Koreans who are smokers are likely to be more stressed than non-smokers. Also, the low satisfaction level score of Koreans on happiness tests, not limited to just this recent study, may be a sign that Koreans are indeed overstressed, and as a consequence, unhappy. Therefore, we must acknowledge that unbearable stress may be a real social phenomenon in Korea's society and it threatens to cause tremendous psychological damage to many.

The most pertinent question will then be, how can we help Koreans cope with immense stress? It is difficult to eradicate the root causes of stress such as excessive schoolwork or high costs of living. The fact is that Koreans should be encouraged and taught how to work at resolving their anxieties through healthy, socially reinforcing activities to which they feel naturally drawn, such as physical exercise. They should also be encouraged to be more willing to listen to one another's anxieties to help others suffering from stress. It is likely that Koreans will then not turn to more destructive tendencies to relieve themselves of stress if they have accessible, fulfilling alternative means by which they can release their pent-up frustrations.

Depression is a result of the overwhelming, contrary demands of modern living and can lead to other social ills. While some unsavoury habits such as excessive alcoholism can be remedied, others such as suicide are unfortunately irreversible. Korean society should seek a way to help people cope with heavy stress lest they turn inwards to self-annihilating methods. 

*Editor-in-Chief*  
**Lee Yeong-eun**



# Closeness or Distance?



**By Yun Ji-hun**

*Editorial Consultant*

It has been around 60 days since the devastating magnitude 9.0 earthquake and tremendous tsunami waves, up to 30 meters high, first battered northeastern Japan. The tsunami engulfed everything along Japan's coast, and residents there became homeless, hopeless victims. To make matters worse, the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant shut down due to its supply of electricity being cut, and much radiation was released everywhere, detectable even in Korea. Korea and other countries decided to provide necessities, financial and manpower aid to Japan. The amount of relief funds raised by Korean people has reached over tens of billions of won, and HUFs' own College of Japanese also independently collected about 7,000,000 won in its fund-raising campaign.

Despite these Korean humanitarian aid efforts, the Japanese government outraged Koreans yet again by approving new middle school history textbooks claiming that Dokdo, dubbed Takeshima in Japanese, is part of Japan's territory. As soon as this was reported in Korea, people denounced the Japanese government and called for withdrawing their support. Why, at this time of being in desperate need of help, did the Japanese government claim sovereignty over the island in spite of the anticipated response from Korea? Supposedly, the timing of the Japanese government's approval of the distorted history textbooks coincided almost exactly with Japanese people's questioning of the leadership of Prime Minister Naoto Kan. Known to be stoic and obedient, the Japanese people could not bear sufferings continuously anymore from chronically poor leadership and began to criticize their government. Kan needed to calm fierce public opinion through concrete, tangible actions, which to him involved announcing that Takeshima is Japan's territory. It was necessary to divert people's attention from domestic problems to an international issue, and to provoke controversy over nationalism-related issues including territory or history plays an essential role in alleviating strong public opinion and boosting public solidarity. In short, the approval of the new history textbooks seemed to be a highly contextual political tactic to deflect attacks from the public and encourage a strong sense of ethnic community with nationalism, just as the late former Korean president Roh Moo-hyun used to bring up the Dokdo issue from time to time.

By throwing away the respect for one of its closest providers of emergency aid, Japan has tried to put the diplomatic burden on Korea for domestic Japanese political stability. Such an announcement is causing a lot of headaches for Koreans in helping Japan. Therefore, if both governments cannot find a key resolution to this historical and territorial conflict, the human bond between Korean and Japanese people may be irreparably damaged, pushing the two countries further apart rather than drawing them closer. ☹

*maga723@hufs.ac.kr*



# The Dilemma in Freedom of Expression



**By Kim Su-young**

*Reporter of National Section*

**E**verywhere in the world today, people's freedom of expression is guaranteed. We always say that freedom of speech and freedom of thought belong to this. Therefore, in everyday life, people have the right to make and watch dramas, commercials and various TV programs. Not only that, viewers can choose and express their thoughts about such programs when they watch, and feel discomfort.

The audience always says that the media need to have this freedom of expression. However, at the same time, we can see that the media are exerting excessive pressure beyond this. How can this irony be explained? Furthermore, is the shift of media paradigm toward being more user-centric really appropriate?



## » Shift in Media Paradigm

In early media, the provider and creator were central. However, the media environment is transforming with the emergence of a new paradigm. In other words, the participation of users has been increasing as users have move around. That is, users create their own responses in the media and it is becoming possible for the one-sided communication center of the producer to shift to an interactive communication between users and suppliers. In addition, people used to mainly adapt to the information through such media as newspapers and TV broadcasts. However, now a variety of communication media have been created on the Internet, and new media have been born.

In this way, in this age of new media, people can communicate in a variety of ways than ever before. Thus, as the visual medium of communication diversify more than ever before, conflict can often crop up. In the case of the users' views, this is doubly so. Of course, users may have their own particular ideas, but this adds to the irony because the conflict between two kinds of heavily visual, rather than textual, experience is a mess. Users necessarily hope that the media will have freedom of expression. Freedom of expression is an essential right for all, whether in the individual or in the organization. However, at the same time, while the media exercise freedom of expression, the users who oppose them protest that the media should restrain themselves, due to personal embarrassment or confusion or disadvantage. Of course, some media companies may follow suit. However, if it goes too far, media may err in the other direction and infringe on people's freedom of expression. Let us examine this irony in specificity.

## » Current Ironic Situation Due to Emerging Media Paradigm

### Users advocate freedom of expression

With the inception of the age of new media, venues for open expression have grown. For example, the increase in channels of access to information narrows the information gap for users. Information can be communicated through a variety of media, not only by newspaper or broadcast media, but also over the Internet. Twitter and Facebook, as two popular forms of Social Networking Services (SNS) can deliver updates faster than news. Just as information can be conveyed through various means of communication and discussion,



users can likewise react immediately to this smorgasbord of information sources. At the same time, subjective acceptance and critical oversight can also be offered. In addition, users have added to the level of knowledge that they can understand. According to Shim Young-sub, a professor who is teaching a course called 'Understanding of Broadcasting and New Media' at HUFS, one reason is that users actively use the information to reflect their intention to express their views about this phenomenon. As the information can be monitored by consumers by monitoring their environment, misinformation by journalists can now similarly be monitored. In addition, the power of the information being distributed has increased transparency. Users are no longer tolerant of the media for mistakes that are

overlooked, and they will not remain silent. The 'PD

Notebook' program, in relation to this case, does not seem likely to hold on to its authority for much longer.

All of these circumstances stem from users' defense of freedom of expression. In this regard, recent events, such as that of 'PD Notebook,' related to free speech appear to have had a significant influence. Standing up for freedom of speech does not guarantee it, as in the case of MBC's 'PD Notebook' on current affairs relating to the resignation of Yoon Gil-yong from MBC, etc. MBC's president Kim Jae-cheol had appointed Yoon, an alumnus of the same high school as himself, as director of current affairs, and Yoon

interrupted a broadcast showing President Lee Myung-bak kneeling in prayer at a public event on Mar. 13 of this year. Because of this, the 'PD Notebook' program's producers were punished and are called upon to resign. This move foreshadowed a raft of measures to increase media regulation and scrutiny. However, as stated in the Constitution, audiences are entitled not only to see, but also to know about what they are seeing. Thus, at the discretion of the managing organization's rights, broadcasters' freedom of speech is being infringed on, this in turn infringes on the rights of citizens to know and express their own views about significant events. People have a right to know as a society, just as the media also have the right to express it and enable people to know. Accordingly, the freedom of media consumers should always be respected, regardless of their age.

### Users protest against media continue unabated

Last month on March. 29, ads concerning hepatitis B were quickly corrected and aired, thanks to viewers' protests. The TV ad, produced by the Institute for Hepatitis B Prevention emphasizing the importance of regular check-ups to the effect, is being hotly debated. According to the medical community, the TV ads that began to



▲ People gather to protest that MBC interrupted the broadcast of 'PD Notebook.'



Audiences are entitled not only to see, but also to know about what they are seeing.





▲ The Controversial ads concerning hepatitis B

child. This picture of hepatitis B carriers as negligent is controversial. Accordingly, a negative view of this depiction has developed among audiences. Being diagnosed with adult-onset hepatitis B infection can give a negative impact because patients feel frustration. However, announcing that the goal was to enable patients to take steps to prevent liver cirrhosis and lower the risk of developing liver cancer, the Korea Liver Society claimed that the information should be understood as part of an effort to persuade people to take a proactive stance toward the disease.

Despite this intent behind the content of these ads, the ads that are already airing now are being modified because of audiences' protest. Thus, it may be that the right to freedom of expression is being infringed upon for advertisers and producers, including workers in the advertising sector, and it is claimed that restricting the media's expression because of protest from audiences will violate the freedom of expression of the media. Of course, viewers have the right to complain about the broadcast or to criticize it for their own individual reasons. However, excessive demands can create a negative impact on the media's freedom of expression, and this may take away opportunities for important information to be publicized. Finally, audiences referring to and trumpeting democracy always need and insist on freedom of expression for the media. We can see the essential conflict between the visions of the media and their audience.

### ▶ The Way We Can Resolve This Irony

First, there is a need for increased use of SNS. According to Korea Social Media Promotion representative Choi Jae-yong, "Social media can be used as a forum for resolving these conflicting views of the users." Through these social media, users are able to broaden their perspectives and to take active initiative. Of course, there are potentially harmful side effects of using SNS. Certain behaviors, such as uncritical acceptance and making malicious outbursts, may weaken freedom of expression rather than strengthen it. But SNS can be a forum for all users to exchange, discuss and debate all of their different views. So SNS can have a positive role as well as a negative one. When people exchange ideas with one another and broaden their thinking, they can have a wider variety of thoughts and views. After all, the media and users will have to go the way of meeting each other halfway.

The second method is proposing regulatory guidelines. In the cases of

be broadcast suggested that hepatitis B carriers tend to overlook the importance of regular check-ups, so that they may suffer unnecessarily from jaundice and the development of ascites the accumulation of fluid in the abdomen.

In particular, hepatitis B can cause deterioration of liver function, and it can increase the patient's risk of disease and vertical transmission from mother to

Audiences referring to and trumpeting democracy always need and insist on freedom of expression for the media.





“It is first of all necessary to establish the rationale for social consensus.”


the Washington Post, the Reuters news agency, on Facebook and on Twitter, the companies have guidelines under which the user and information providers agree to use the media to communicate with each other for good purposes. In Korea, Yonhap News Media was the first to adopt SNS usage guidelines. The guidelines on SNS usage for Reuters, as a representative of news organizations, are intended to support these activities rather than to restrict them. This will start from basic principles. After this, when users review or post, the recommendations include not building on the disputed factors and prejudices and making efforts to maximize transparency. Also, listed among the recommendations are the policy details for the guidelines on twitter. In addition to being among the latest in social media, Twitter’s enabling of people to become individual journalists has created a positive atmosphere to take advantage of this technology. The number of such individual journalists on Twitter is increasing, and it has been raised and debated where the boundaries of privacy and journalism activities lie, as misleading Twitter reports have at times led to commotion and controversy. In the case of MBC anchor Kim Ju-ha, who posted the message ‘North Korea seems to sink submarine’ on Twitter, her posting led to an outburst of controversy. The report was later corrected, but other Twitter users criticized the government’s willingness to accept it as an established fact that North Korea was indeed responsible for the incident, long before any proper investigation could be conducted. Because of this, since the public wants to use Twitter in a level-headed manner, Kim told reporters were prompted to ask private questions. KBS and Blue House correspondent of Maeil Business Newspaper said that the Ambassador took the chief economist and a personnel announcement was posted to Twitter first, then from the management committee allowed the press access has been suspended during five days. Thus, there are more, increasingly specific regulatory guidelines on freedom of expression to reflect the rapidly changing circumstances in the new media. This means that rational space can be constructed for a variety of discussion topics. This may point toward a way to alleviate the contradictions that seem to come up often.

Third, it is necessary to have a rationale for allowing and regulating freedom of expression. No system can protect against all possible abuses, and even constructive uses will always have potentially undesirable side effects. Commenting on this matter, Shim said, “It is first of all necessary to establish the rationale for social consensus.” When users exercise their freedom of expression, they should avoid making excessively harsh criticism or slander. In light of this opinion, when people deliver information to others via the new media, communication is desirable. In addition, by using these new media, people are empowered to monitor and give their opinions on the exercise of power, but many worry about how the new media can be used for harmful or criminal purposes. With the rapid expansion of information conveyed through

the new media, but the proper social space of these new media to discuss are not settled yet. Hence it is necessary to start with a rational set of priorities in order clear the way for more social consensus.

Finally, there is a need for more flexibility in recognizing and accepting alternative, divergent points of view as valid. According to HUFS professor Choi In-ryeong, “This will be a positive development. It is only natural because it goes without saying that there will be differences between people’s attitudes. So we must acknowledge that people may have dissimilar attitudes. In addition, we must accept each other’s perspective as having validity.” When you voice an opinion on any given side of an issue, other interested parties can comment on and criticize it. This can be freedom of expression in itself. If you did as instructed during the past dictatorship, there was no room for conflict of opinion because the communication was one-way. However, with the advent of democratic society, conflicts of opinion can be seen as evidence that our society is more developed. Of course, it would be wrong to act or speak without respect for others. This is due to the fact that more people without specialized training are able to present their views in an open forum. However, through school education, social education and culture, there will be realignment toward and more interest in gathering alternative opinions. This is both desirable and necessary. There will be a greater understanding of natural occurrences such as the apparent contradictions that come up between individuals when they view matters from their different, subjective points of view.

Korean society continues to make breathtaking progress, and users have different opinions on the issues that come up along the way. As a result, it is only natural that users are developing conflicting views on a multitude of social matters. Therefore, contradictions can and should naturally come into view in forum in which diversity is respected, as happens in the development of society and the media. The ironies and contradictions that emerge in such a milieu should not be viewed as negatives. Instead, acknowledging the diversity of society and social phenomena should be understood correctly as part of people’s robust efforts to resolve differences, reconcile past beliefs, values, and experiences with new ones, and draw

on multiple sources of strength and constructive energy. Then, based on this, it is necessary to conduct criticism responsibly and make accommodations for a diversity of subjective values as we invoke our capacity to act and speak as subject, as active participants in society. This acknowledgement and acceptance of diversity in society can work to resolve contradictions. In addition, it becomes possible to broaden our perspective. This author, a consumer as well as provider and producer of information through the new media, is also included. Eventually, in the age of new media, the users’ and media’s sides should both be empowered with a mature attitude. Such an attitude enables streamlined, mature, reasoned communication, and paves the way for great strides to be made in social development. 



*swimming@hufs.ac.kr*



# Are You Still Tuned in?



<http://image.search.naver.com>

By **Kim Soo-yeon**

*Reporter of Culture Section*

A few days ago, Yoo In-chon got the spotlight from the public because he came back to radio as a DJ. He proclaimed that people who cannot share culture easily can get cultural welfare from the radio. There is a new radio program for the older generation broadcasting on SBS. This example shows how radio can affect our lives and inspires us to keep developing ourselves. We listen to radio often, so radio is still important to us.

## Changes of Radio Culture

During the 1960s, radio programs came from Dong-a, MBC broadcasting station. There were many various music programs and lots of popular DJs but as Television got big in Korea, radio's influence waned. There is a famous pop song, "Video Killed the Radio Star." This song is about how TV took the audience away from radio in the 1970s. However, in the 1990s, as people started buying cars and the number of people who listen to radio grew. Many researchers thought that radio would die out one day. However, because of cars, radio has grown and gone into new formats such as talk and sports radio, and all types of music, and there is not sign of dying out at all!

## Why is Radio Still So Popular?

### ★ Fellowship and Veracity

In radio, the fellowship between the DJ and listener is most important. People believe their fellowship should be sensitive and cognitive. Listeners send their stories with presents to DJs all the time. Then, the DJs tell their audiences these stories with great interest. This

is a phenomenon that would not work and have been impossible in other mass media.

Veracity is also an important factor that supports the popularity of radio. A producer who used to work at a radio station said, "While television produces information for viewers unilaterally, radio programs reflect the listener's reactions in real time. TV cannot share the contents with viewers immediately because it has to record and edit the material depending on opinion. However, radio DJs broadcast without editing or inserting others' ideas so that people feel a sense of veracity from the broadcasts." Through these broadcasts, we can know that fellowship and veracity are unique features only radio medium has.

### ★ Only Using the Sense of Hearing

Radio especially requires the use of the sense of hearing. We cannot see the speaker, so we concentrate on listening. Political discussions and debates are usually broadcast on radio for this reason. Radio delivers current events and members of the national assembly frequently use radio to reach the public with their ideas. As television uses both listening and seeing senses, it disperses the audiences' concentration. However, using only sound, radio delivers elaborate contents and even ignites the listeners' imagination about information beyond space and time. That is why radio is not only logical but also sensitive and immediate.

### ★ Analogue Sensitivity and Familiarity

As there are radio programs that have been broadcast for more than 30 years, such as "Dating on two o'clock," and "A Starry Night," people feel comfortable with radio. We think of radio as the first mass-medium that reached a lot of people, and it has been here the longest. Also, radio arouses nostalgia so that even with all of the new mass-

media such as cable and Internet, people still tune in to radio. Radio has a mild pleasant feeling that other mass-media just do not have.

### ★ Developing According to Society's Changes

According to Nam Jong-hoon, professor of the Department of Mass Communication at Catholic University of Daegu, radio stations have changed their programming according to society's changes, recognizing its unique advantages. Professor Nam said, "Even if they are competing with new mass-media, radio quickly adapts to new changes." Radio stations continually develop their programs and take advantage of new technology, even the Internet, and reach out to special audiences. They broadcast programs for bus drivers, or for people who are waiting for the subway, or going to their offices. This phenomenon shows how radio is taking care of niche audiences. According to Lee Eun-taek, professor of the Department of Media Arts and Sciences at Korea National Open University, "Radio uses niche marketing very effectively. They have made new formats and created programming concentrating on the morning rush hour, rest time for housewives at noon, and evenings for students. These programs have been designed so that people can listen and do their work simultaneously."

### ★ Breaking News

Park Jong-soo, professor of the Department of Mass Communication at Suwon University, said that radio's decisive function is reporting events promptly. For example, if there is a calamity such as the Japanese earthquake, people can get information quickly through the radio. If there are fires or floods, people cannot watch them on TV so easily. However, if they use radio, which is easily portable, they can get information rapidly.



<http://image.search.naver.com>

### Prospects of Radio

Radio can grow infinitely. Professor Park said, "Radio adds another function to the newer mass-media. For example, these days, radio still brings us prompt information, great music, and lively talk shows. Clearly, radio can make various programs which people enjoy." In addition, he said that radio is still the number one choice of politicians. Even today, to reach the widest audiences, President Lee broadcasts his speeches through radio, just as politicians did in the past. Because of its importance to its listeners, radio producers have the responsibility to serve the public ethically as well as creatively.

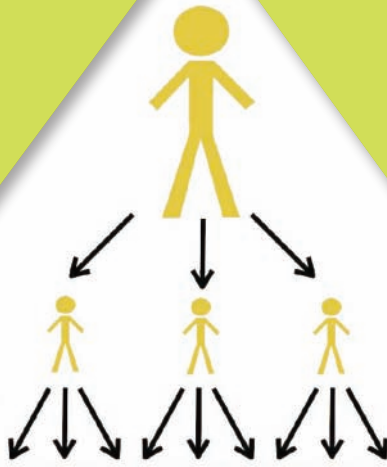
Of course, radio has its faults. Researchers claim that radio will soon disappear with newspapers. Radio, being the first electronic mass-medium, has a lot of tradition. Even though radio has been crowded by new media, it is still viable and may even outlast the new stuff. 📻

*201000578@hufs.ac.kr*



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▲ Radio has changed its aspects as time goes on



# Just Put 'Love' into the Pyramid!

By Cha Eon-jo

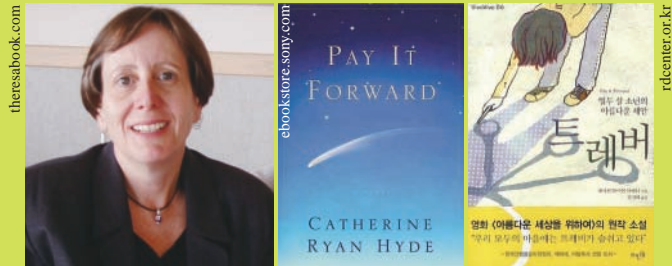
Editor of Culture Section

‘Multi-level marketing’ is a kind of marketing system in which products are sold without any wholesale or retail intermediaries. Its structure is like a pyramid: in this system, a person who buys a product becomes a seller and sells goods to other people, who then become new members of the pyramid at the lowest level. This is why participants in this system of sales are connected to each other and it is difficult to get out of the group. In Korea, such sales systems are operated illegally and many of their members are swindled and end up suffering significant losses. Therefore, many Koreans think negatively about it.

However, what about putting ‘love’ into the pyramid instead of products and interest? This is one boy’s idea in the novel *Pay It Forward*, written by Catherine Ryan Hyde in which the protagonist comes up with a pyramid system to change the world in a positive way.

## The Boy’s Idea to Help Others

Trevor McKinney is a 12-year-old boy who lives with his mother. One day at school, his teacher, Reuben Saint Clair, gives a special assignment to the students: Think of an idea for world change and put it into action. Trevor



▲ Catherine Ryan Hyde(L), covers of *Pay It Forward* published in the U.S.(M) and Korea(R)

comes up with an idea called ‘Pay It Forward,’ by which one should give a helping hand to three people, and those three people in turn should help three additional people. He practices this idea directly, helping his three neighbors - a homeless man addicted to drugs, a lonely old woman, and his teacher, Reuben. He has the belief that the world can change if everyone joins in this campaign. The novel was published in 1999 and it continues to give readers its impressive message. The movie with the same title was released in 2000.

In the novel, the story is developed from various viewpoints: those of his mother, his teacher, and other people around the boy. In this way, the writer goes deep into their minds. Accordingly, the man who is the last person Trevor helped is described before he meets the boy, so that the narration seems to begin in reverse.



Meanwhile, there are not as many descriptions about the characters' minds in the movie as in the text, and in this sense, film has the limitation that it cannot capture every word of a novel. Because of this, the last scene of the movie seems too unexpected and unnatural in comparison to that of the novel. However, in the movie, there are scenes that did not originally occur in the novel. In these scenes, with the wonderful performances of the actors, the characters' aggressiveness and sadness are vividly conveyed. In addition, through these scenes, we can find essential messages which the director wants to express to the audience, which is easier than in the original story; for example, Trevor says in an interview, "I do not know if some people are too scared or something, that things are going to be different. I guess it's hard for people who are so used to things the way they are -- even if they're bad -- to change, because they kind of give up. And when they do, everybody kind of loses." Though the means of description are different between the novel and the movie and some of the characters' features are also different, the fundamental message is same; action for changing society, people, and ourselves may be easier than we think. In fact, Trevor does not himself account for a big part of the whole story. Instead, supporting characters play more of a role. By the wonderful bridge they have in the boy named Trevor, all of them can cure themselves. Furthermore, they start to help others like the boy did.

### Simple Action to Change the World

Do you think Trevor's idea can really lead to world change? After the novel became a bestseller in America, a foundation called 'Pay It Forward' was established in the U.S. inspired by Trevor's idea. In this foundation, students suggest their own ideas for social change and put them into action like the students did in Reuben's class.



▲ A scene where Trevor(R) and Mr.Simonet(L) converse. The boy helps his neighbors treat their hurt minds.



▲ Posters of movie Pay It Forward

From the foundation, we can find many people who were impressed by the novel and the movie. Even though the boy's plan began small, in a fictional novel, his hope has come true in reality. Trevor shows us that simple action can be meaningful even if it does not involve any difficult philosophy or ideology.

Furthermore, the people he helped were not far from his life and they were just family or neighbors. Especially, love story between the mom and Reuben is important. Trevor's mom was a single mother and an alcoholic. The teacher in the movie had been physically abused and burned in childhood by his parents, and because of that, his heart had been damaged. However, with the Trevor's help, they were able to heal and comfort each other's wounded hearts and open their minds. It suggested that we give love to the people who are close to us, like family, friends, and so on. They are precious to all of us, but we may easily forget how precious they are. Now, why don't you try giving them a little help too?

Some of you have a critical attitude, pointing out that not all people will jump up to help others after they get help from a warmhearted person like Trevor. In reality, it may be too idealistic to think we can change the world only with the action of helping people in small ways, but this does not mean it is impossible. The child's idea is simple, but it makes us think deeply about ourselves. As a university student, you may agonize about your role in the world. Trevor tells us that we can find the answer easily, if we do not give up on altruism and hope for people, and if we do small things to help several people in meaningful ways. Together we may produce a huge change in real society. 🙏

*eunjo814@hufs.ac.kr*



http://blog.naver.com/travis38

# Enjoy Food With Your Eyes

By Kim Soo-yeon  
Reporter of Culture Section

**W**e do not concentrate so much on cooking anymore. These days, people are more interested in the food stylist who cares not only about the taste of the food but also how it looks. It is difficult to express both of these qualities of food preparation, but it is possible to develop this new field combined with the essential art of cooking for taste and nutrition. For this story, The Argus met food stylist Kim Hyun-hak. He advertises himself through media exposure and manages his own blog in which he writes about his observations and discoveries. He also appears on a textbook for middle school students as a food stylist. He told us what a food stylist is exactly and the prospects for it.

**Argus: What is the work of a food stylist specifically?**

**Kim Hyun-hak(Kim):** As a chef

making food in large quantities in the kitchen, the food stylist is not only making food but also designing the food for eye appeal with color, location, how to lay the tablecloth, and more. The food stylist helps sell the product like the sizzle in the steak. Originally, food coordinator is exact term that expresses today's food stylist. But food stylist did not like the term food coordinators, because it led people to believe they were something like stylist coordinators who help celebrities. So in Korea we also call food coordinator food stylist. In the past, people rarely knew about our work, but as the demand for our work increased, many people are aware of it now.

**Argus: What kind of talents and abilities is needed to become a food stylist?**

**Kim:** A good food stylist must react

quickly to rapidly changing situations and combine colors as needed. But the most important thing is the ability to communicate with clients and other professionals easily. We need to find out how best to appeal to what consumers want. Physical strength is also needed, because we move tables, plates, baskets, and many other things. Developing our own ability is essential. In my case, I made my own smartphone application that showcases my new food products.

**Argus: Why did you want to become a food stylist?**

**Kim:** At first, I participated in a survival TV program that selected a person who wanted to become a food stylist. At that time, I was a student searching for my work and a friend told me about this program. As I lived in a district far from Seoul, I had to live in a small room to enroll in this program.





Kim teach 'food styling' in his class

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we need to try to put color into our food while keeping the flavor of its original tastes.

**Argus:** *Where did you get your inspirations in creating your pieces?*

**Kim:** Meeting many people is the way to get ideas. As I have mentioned, we need to recognize what people want. If we do not know what people want, we cannot make foods to please them. We need to know what colors and what flavors they like. Through communication, we develop the ability to create foods that will please people.

**Argus:** *What do you think about the job prospects for food stylists?*

**Kim:** Maybe almost all cooks will have the ability to be the food stylists in the future because the demand of food stylist is increasing constantly. The more people study, design, and research about food, the better chance they have to become good food stylists. These days, companies recruit many people. So it is important to prepare yourself if this is what you want to do.

**Argus:** *What can you tell people who want to become food stylists?*

**Kim:** Many young people have talent, but they need to put in more effort. If they try more, they can become really great food stylists. If all they want is to be famous and rich, then this is not the field for them. If you have the goal of being a good food stylist, then do not hesitate and run for it. ☺

201000578@hufs.ac.kr

Even though it was hard for me, I was fascinated that through this job, I could express my ideas about food. After I finished the program, I decided to become as a food stylist. I learned a lot at the academy and participated in other TV programs again. That was the first time I appeared with the title of food stylist on TV. After that, I worked at restaurants, for companies, and appeared on more TV program.

**Argus:** *How did you make yourself known?*

**Kim:** I wrote a cover letter and sent it to many people who worked in this field. One of them contacted me and we talked about the job. My blog is another way to introduce my work. I started my blog when I was still a student. Naturally, I wrote about my learning and growth and I also wrote about my thoughts on food and my life story. People can learn about me through my blog. In this field, making your own character is most important. Companies will get an idea of my work and my life through my blog. So managing my blog is an effective way to advertise.

**Argus:** *What is the most memorable work you have done so far?*

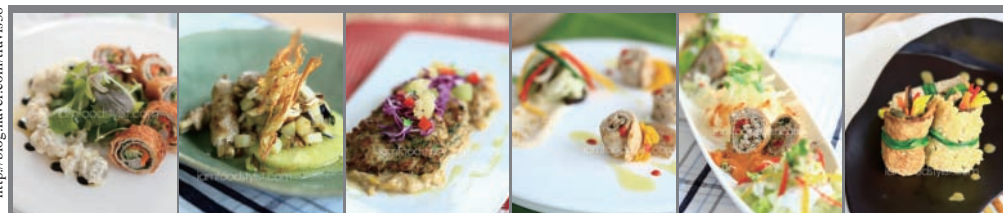
**Kim:** "Seasoned miyoek seaweed," which was my first piece that was broadcasted on the survival program, is

the most memorable. This was my first piece that was broadcast on the survival program. At that time I was a beginner, I am a little bit embarrassed about that food now. But it is still unforgettable. Another memorable piece was a decoration related with the Korean traditional picture. At that time, I participated in an international competition. I painted with an ink stick on the table so that people can see it like a picture. Someone can think it was small thing but for me a piece related with elaboration is the most important thing.

**Argus:** *Do you have any special interests that you concentrate on?*

**Kim:** I concentrate on Korean traditional food. I think our traditional food is really fascinating. Changing flavors adapted to contemporary tastes, or putting food into new shapes of containers is interesting. I think it is difficult to make Korean food. Foreign food have so many colors that they do not need special decorating. But Korean food are mostly red and mixed ingredients. Koreans like it that way. So

<http://blog.naver.com/travis38>



Food made by Kim and his students for food a contest using pork





# Two Faces of Fairness

**By Cha Eon-jo**

*Editor of Culture Section*

“**I** Am a Singer,” is a new survival program this year broadcast by MBC, where professional singers compete with each other on various missions. Seven singers sing a song during each competition, and the one who polls the fewest votes is eliminated from the contest.

However, lately, there was a controversial issue after a singer who had to drop out got another opportunity to compete again. People argued that the rules must be observed. After that, the singer and a producer of the program resigned. The controversy ended and before long, another hot potato emerged in society. After four students of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science Technology (KAIST) committed suicide, the KAIST president, Suh Nam-pyo was blamed for the deaths because of the university policy he implemented. Suh adopted a unique tuition system in 2007, which applies different fees to students based on their academic performance. Also, he changed all lectures to be conducted in English, except for those related to Korea, such as history.

Koreans demand ‘fairness’ in the controversial TV program, and are opposed to giving a chance to the dropout. Meanwhile, they criticize the educational system at KAIST in that it puts students into excessive competition with each other. Although the two cases are similar, for they both involve competition, the public’s responses are different, which is ironic. However, public opinion is a matter of course, for Koreans still do not have a definite idea about fairness in either case. Someone reads the arguments about the TV show and demands fairness, but we should view this from a different angle.

The crisis at KAIST can also be found at other universities and various places in Korea, in that competition permeates every institution of society. People hate competition but the same people want to win, much of the time at all costs. Therefore, it is a catharsis for them to watch the show where the superior defeats the inferior. Also, the argument for the competitive system at the university has the same logic in that it resulted from complaints about immoderate competition. People do not have a vision about fairness, but they feel aggrieved by it. Making the singer, producer, and the university president resign are not fundamental solutions for a fair society. Instead, we should discuss the standard of fairness for all of society. ☐

*eunjo814@hufs.ac.kr*



# Consensus Comes First

**By Yun Ji-hun**

*Editorial Consultant*

In early 2005, the newly-elected General Student Council (GSC) of the Seoul campus reported the former GSC executives to the police as they found documents left by the outgoing executives that looked to be study materials about Juche, the North Korean notion of standing on its own and strengthening the Kim regime. This case sparked a storm of discussion about the GSC's ideology and political activity. The next year, the HUFs labor union went on strike for 215 days. As the 2006 GSC rejected participating aggressively in political activities and placed high value on student welfare, they continuously asked the labor union to call off the strike. They also faced a lot of friction with a couple of groups of students who supported the strike. Throughout the strike, many students sought a nonpolitical council, and so relatively nonpolitical candidates won the following two elections in 2007 and 2008.

A concern over political activity of the Global campus GSC is still coming up for heated debate. According to the announcement of all student presidents of each college in the campus, the GSC joined the Hankuk University Student Association (HUSA) without other representatives' consent. HUSA is a university student body that aims to strengthen university education publicly. In fact, all of these political activities seem necessary and maybe students would agree that a tightly organized university student opinion group should play a crucial part in raising university student-specific issues.

The problem is the range of political activity. These days, most university student councils tend to voice pros and cons on university student-specific issues such as tuition fees, employment, and education. Each student council needs to respect their voters' positions. That is why a procedure for building internal consensus among all students should come first to clarify what those councils are entitled to do. However, at the Global campus on April 5, an opportunity to discuss whether or not the GSC takes part in political activity with HUSA slipped away as the student general meeting failed to happen. One of the reasons why the meeting did not take place was that student presidents of each college discouraged their students from attending the meeting to avoid an unexpected approval.

This hot dispute will not settle down soon due to the open discussion fiasco. Even though people point out that current university students lack political consciousness, concrete political actions of the GSC should be based on a justifiable consensus of all students. The shortcut, then, to resolve this internal conflict, would be to hold a temporary student general meeting as soon as possible to debate the range of political activities. ☞

*maga723@hufs.ac.kr*



Ko Jae-lim / The Argus

▲ The Open Air Theater on the Seoul campus is going to be torn down this May.

# OAT, OUT?!

Open Air Theater

**By Ko Jae-lim**

*Reporter of Campus Section*

**T**he Open Air Theater on the Seoul campus was built in 1987 and it has been used as a resting and recreational place for HUFSSans ever since. Students get together at the Open Air Theater and talk, eat, drink, or sing. Even though it is quite small compared to other universities' openair theaters, it has been used for performances and events for over twenty years. Also, in the underground of the Open Air Theater, there are several rooms for dongaris, such as Crimson Red, the Federation of Oedae Pungmul, and others.

However, the Open Air Theater will be torn down during May, and it will take about three months for it to be completely gone. What is worse, a number of HUFSSans do not know anything about this. They are not informed about the demolition. Also, problems regarding the removal of the Open Air Theater have already occurred.





Ko Jae-lim / The Argus

◀ A lot of HUFSSans take a rest at the Open Air Theater before and after classes for casual chit-chats and updates.

### Detailed Plan of the Removal

The removal is going to be carried out from May to the end of August. As there are a lot of events, including festivals in May, the removal will start once those events end. In addition, the Open Air Theater area will then be covered by soil and grass. Then, students will be able to take a rest on the grass. The new library might be constructed where the Open Air Theater now is, according to the master plan of HUFSS, but conditions are not suitable yet for the construction to begin on the new library, so HUFSS will first turn the place into a grass park.

### Why Is the Open Air Theater Being Demolished?

As mentioned above, the new library of the Seoul campus will be built someday and a grass park is going to be installed right after the demolition of the Open Air Theater. However, why is the Open Air Theater being torn down?

According to Kim Jae-jun, team leader of the Construction Planning Team, the Open Air Theater is in poor condition. It needs major repairs and the cost is prohibitive. Also, it is poorly ventilated. Worse, as the Open Air Theater is located near the University Library and the Social Sciences Building, HUFSSans who study at those buildings suffer from the noise of the events at the Open Air

Theater. Even more, it is also near the Globeedorm, so that students living there are under a lot of stress from all the noise.

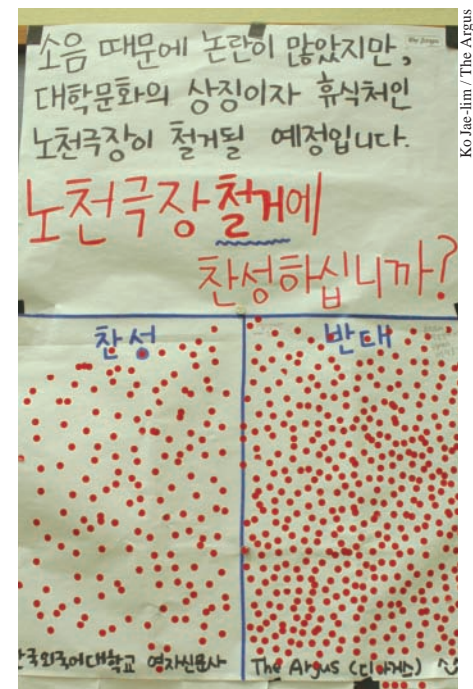
“I cannot endure the noise. Especially, when I want to take a rest or study, I feel that I want to live far away from the Open Air Theater. It is very annoying,” Park Seon-uk, a student living in Globeedorm, said.

### Do HUFSSans Know about the Demolition of the Open Air Theater?

Unfortunately, HUFSS did not inform HUFSSans, who are the main users of the Open Air Theater, that it is going to be torn down soon. According to a survey conducted from April 6 to 11 through e-mail, 71.6 percent of 1294 HUFSSans replied that they did not know that the Open Air Theater is going to be demolished. As it can be seen, HUFSS decided to tear it down without asking students’ opinions.

The vice president of the General Student Council (GSC) of the Seoul campus, Jeong Min-hyeong, said HUFSS informed the GSC of the demolition at the beginning of the year. However, when HUFSS was making the master plan, they neither asked HUFSSans’ opinions nor sought reflections from them, so that the GSC did not know

anything about how the master plan was made. Even more, HUFSS already decided to demolish the Open Air Theater, and even if the GSC expresses their disapproval, nothing will be changed. When it comes to considering the students’ opinions, the team leader of the Construction Planning Team said the decision is the university’s policy, and that is that.



Ko Jae-lim / The Argus

▲ A survey of the demolition of the Open Air Theater was conducted on the University Library on the Seoul campus from April 6 to 8, and 73.4 percent of 606 HUFSSans opposed to the demolition.

### What Does the Open Air Theater Mean to HUFSSans?

According to the survey of HUFSSans, 62 percent of 1292 HUFSSans said they oppose to the demolition of the Open Air Theater, while 23.5 percent of them support it. Also, 36.1 percent of 858 HUFSSans responded that the major reason why they oppose to it is that it is a symbol of campus culture. According to a survey conducted on the first floor of the University Library on the Seoul campus from April 6 to 8, 73.4 percent of 606 HUFSSans who use the library said they do not want the demolition of the Open Air Theater. As can be seen, a lot of students who are victims of the noise of the Open Air Theater are reluctant for its demolition.

The team leader of the Construction Planning Team said that when the Seoul underground complex is completed, there will be an auditorium where up to 2,000 people or more can be seated, so HUFSSans can use that instead of the Open Air Theater for performances and events. However, the problem is that HUFSSans will no longer have a proper place for public performances or events when it is torn down. Kyunghee University, which is near HUFSS, does not allow students from other universities to use its open-air theater. Kang Da-in, the leader of the Pungmul dongari of the College of Education, Hansotbap, said, “We will not have any place if we cannot use the Open Air Theater. Some people say we can use the auditorium for our performances but it is enclosed, so only people who know about the performances can come and see them. By contrast, if we perform at the Open Air Theater, even people who pass by can enjoy it.”

The Seoul campus of Hanyang University also has its own open air theater. “Every day, a lot of performances are held and we can enjoy them without going somewhere else and

paying money. Also, I love drinking beer and singing with my university friends at the open air theater. It is our own place for taking a rest and gathering. I cannot imagine the removal of it,” Kim Seong-ho, a sophomore of Hanyang University, said. Additionally, Chungang University at its Seoul campus has its own openair theater, too. According to a sophomore of Chungang University, Lee Da-young, it is located in a relatively remote location so a lot of students do not use it, but it is meaningful in that it is used for open performances.

### What about Dongari Rooms under the Open Air Theater?

HUFSS has a problem with scarcity of space. Worse, if the Open Air Theater is demolished, dongari rooms in the underground of the Open Air Theater will also be demolished. Therefore, members of those dongari will have no place for their meetings for the next three months. Hence, the GSC said they are going to request that HUFSS provide measures to find solutions so those students will not be inconvenienced. Also, the Construction Planning Team said they will inform students of temporary rooms for dongaris soon.



▲ The inside of the underground of the Open Air Theater

However, this is still tentative. The team leader of the Construction Planning Team said on March 28 that HUFSS does not have enough space for those dongaris, so it is impossible to give them space. Furthermore, the GSC asked HUFSS to prepare containers or outside spaces, but their request was rejected because containers are illegal. Moreover, it is almost impossible to borrow outside



▲ Dongari rooms in the underground of the Open Air Theater





Ko Jae-lim / The Argus

▲ Two HUFSSans enjoy playing catch ball on the weekend.

spaces for a short period of time. The problem of dongari rooms is still being discussed and the GSC is thinking of letting dongaris of each College use their College's seminar room as alternatives. The leader of the Federation of Oedae Pungmul said that if they are not able to find an appropriate place for practice, they think they should be allowed to go to the underground parking lot of HUFSS after putting up partitions to prevent noise. Even more, during a special lecture by President Park Chul, a HUFSSan asked him if there is a measure of not having the dongari room for three months and one faculty member replied that students should consider this as something like if they leave their home for a short period of time.

HUFSS did not tell members of the dongaris about when exactly the Open Air Theater will be demolished, and did not tell them when they should leave their dongari rooms, and did not even tell them where they should move their equipment until April 14. The leader of the Federation of Oedae Pungmul said she supported the demolition of the Open Air Theater if it is for the development of HUFSS. However, but it is a problem that HUFSS did not let them know about it in enough time so that they could sufficiently plan ahead.

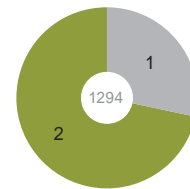
The leader of one of the rock bands, Oeinbudae, also claimed that it would be better if the Open Air Theater is torn down for the development of HUFSS, but the demolition of the Open Air Theater will be a hardship on his dongari.

The Open Air Theater is going to be torn down as HUFSS has already decided to do it. Although it is a major cause of noise in the area, it is a major symbol of HUFSS in that it is a place for open performances and rest. A lot of HUFSSans still use it. Also, a few HUFSSans responded to the survey that it is meaningful in that it is a place of university democracy as a general meeting area for students. Moreover, HUFSS not only needs to listen to what HUFSSans feel about their decisions before carrying them out but also needs to minimize inconveniences to the students as much as possible. If the administration meets us half way, more HUFSSans will agree with these decisions. ☹

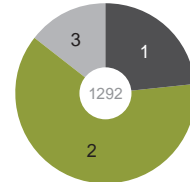
**HOT NEWS!!!**  
On April 27, the demolition of the Open Air Theater was cancelled. Hooray!

*kjl418@hufs.ac.kr*

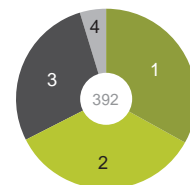
### A Survey about Demolition of the Open Air Theater on the Seoul campus (4/6~4/11)



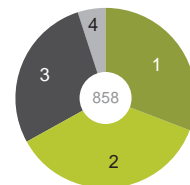
- 1** Did you know that the Open Air Theater is going to be torn down?
1. Yes - 28.4%
  2. No - 71.6%



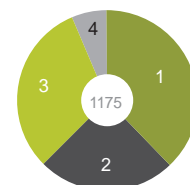
- 2** Do you agree with it?
1. Agree - 23.5%
  2. Disagree - 62.1%
  3. Not interested - 14.4%



- 3** If you agree, what is the reason?
1. It is too old to use as a facility - 33.2%
  2. It causes a lot of noise - 34.4%
  3. HUFSS does not have enough space so constructing another building on the Open Air Theater will be better - 27.8%
  4. Others - 4.6%



- 4** If you disagree, what is the reason?
1. A lot of performances and events are held - 31%
  2. It is the symbol of the campus life - 36%
  3. It is a memorable place - 28.2%
  4. Others - 4.8%



- 5** What does it mean to you?
1. Place for rest - 38%
  2. Place for youth - 24.7%
  3. Place with HUFSSans' memories - 31.1%
  4. Others - 6.3%
    - All of the examples above
    - Not meaningful to me
    - Place for performances
    - Place for democracy
    - Place for Dongari



# The Library Is Not a Computer Lab



**By Ko Jae-lim**  
*Reporter of Campus Section*

“A lot of HUFSSans are using their laptops in the University Library. I wish that HUFSS would designate several study carrels where people cannot use their laptop as other universities have done. I cannot endure the noise anymore.”

A HUFSSan posted this complaint on Hufslife, a community website for HUFSSans, on March 28. The library is one of the places many HUFSSans use day-to-day. Unfortunately, compared to libraries at other universities, the library on the Seoul campus is in poor condition. A lot of HUFSSans complain about trying to study in the library and all the noise caused by laptops. To add to this frustration, no one has any idea when a new library is going to be built on the Seoul campus. This month in Hermes, The Argus invited both Han Heung-jin, manager of the Information Service Section of the Academic Research Information Team, and Ahn Chul-min, president of the Student Committee for the University Library, to talk about the issues of library.

**Ahn Chul-min (Ahn):** We asked students' opinions about the noise in the library through Hufslife and we found out that a lot of students complain about the noise made by laptops. They said they are distracted by the sounds of clicking and typing. Many have suggested that the room for laptop use be enlarged as there is currently not enough room to accommodate all the students who use laptops. Since HUFSSans do not use the reading room on the fifth floor much as CCTV is not installed in it, some have suggested that the reading room should become the room designated for students who want to use their laptops.

**Han Heung-jin (Han):** The noise from laptops is irritating mainly because there is not enough room to accommodate all the students who want to use their laptops. It would be better if the room for laptop use is expanded. However, the fifth floor is not open around the clock, so if that room becomes ready to use, it needs to be open 24 hours a day. Also, we are going to put up a partition for a laptop room in the reading room on the fourth floor where students study for their examinations. When this is done, there will be about 120 carrels for laptop available.

**Ahn:** That means that HUFSS is positive about making a room exclusively for usage of laptops, right? We hope HUFSS encourages students to study in a better environment, and in order to do this, expanding the room should be the priority, and the first order of business.

**Han:** We have already prepared to do just this. We have already installed wireless LAN in every reading room so students will be able to use their laptops in those rooms. We think installing CCTV is important because laptops are expensive and this will prevent thefts. However, CCTV is costly and we do not have enough in the budget to adequately cover CCTV in the library. If we get more funds for the budget, we are willing to prepare a room for laptop use during the summer

break, after we make plans with members of the Digital Services Team.

**Ahn:** Then, will the new room for laptop use look the same as the current room?

**Han:** The new room will have tables with no partition. It will look better than those in the A reading room on the fourth floor. Dongguk University, Yonsei University, and Korea University also use that kind of table. Also, we already have the tables so we can use them.

**Ahn:** Several inconsiderate students make a lot of noise in the corridor. Thus, we have made posters for the etiquette campaign. We hope members of the library will also conduct a campaign about good manners and consideration in the library. We think a change of consciousness is needed and we are thinking of imposing sanctions on inconsiderate students, although we do not have that much authority to do that right now.

**Han:** Students should take responsibility about this problem and solve it among themselves. Imposing

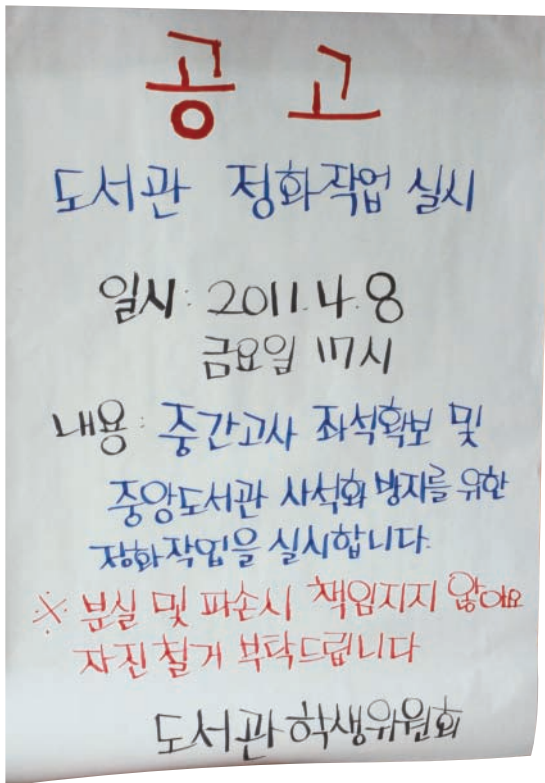


▲ Han Heung-jin, manager of the Information Service Section of the Academic Research Information Team



▲ Ahn Chul-min, president of the Student Committee for the University Library

The Argus / Kim Soo-yeon



The Argus / Kim Su-young

sanctions should be dealt very carefully. If we are not able to get involved in this problem, we will help the Student Committee for University Library as much as possible. Also, we think poor facilities, such as old windows and doors, also add to that problem. However, as the library was built in 1978, it is difficult to change the current windows or doors to double windows or double doors due to structural impositions, and it will also cost a lot.

**Ahn:** When it comes to the problem of private study carrels, students have many complaints. Especially during exam periods, it is hard to find an empty carrel. Because of this, we are going to clear away the belongings of students who took over carrels for their own use. They can come to the student council office to claim their belongings. This clean-up has been done twice a year in the past, but we plan to do it four times this year, before each exam period. Also, if members of the library clear those students' things away by compulsion, they might face resistance from these students, so we are trying to clear them away as we are students, too.

**Argus:** Are there other possible solutions for the private study carrels, other than the clean-ups?

**Ahn:** This problem is also related with the reform of students' consciousness. We plan to take action about this problem aggressively.

**Han:** I was responsible for reading room in 2004. During that time, I met with members of the Students Committee for the University Library several times and we discussed how to prevent students taking over study carrels for their own use. We thought that installing a system of assigned seats for the reading room would prevent this problem, so although we did not have any budget for it, we made the budget and installed the system. However, the reality was different. If students break the rule, the purpose of installing the system becomes useless. We expect the Student Committee for the University Library to take responsibility for this problem. If students see for themselves the action you take what you do to prevent this problem, they will recognize the problem and change their behavior.

**Ahn:** Most of the students who take over a study carrel are those who are preparing for an important exam.

**Han:** As they have a lot of books, they tend to use their study carrels privately. I think it might be possible to assign carrels to those students who come to the library the most often, and I think those students will be the ones who prepare for the exam and who tend to use the carrels for their own use.

**Ahn:** If you give the list of those students to us, we will consider it.

**Han:** Also, there were complaints about unstable wireless Internet from students and we asked the Information Systems Team about this and they said they are going to fix the problem and keep monitoring it. As I mentioned before, we installed wireless LAN last February and as it was new equipment, at first there were a lot of problems, but we are making it more stable, and as a result, the complaints are getting lesser.





▲ A current room for laptop use on the fourth floor



▲ A reading room on the fourth floor

### **Argus:** *What about the facility problems?*

**Han:** We think students are concerned about the air conditioning, heating, and ventilation problems. In the past, ordinary air conditioners were used, but we bought system air conditioners and we are quickly changing the old ones to new ones. We will cooperate with the Facilities Management Team to check whether we can continue the conversion this year. Also, we use a central heating system for the building so we are not able to control the temperature of each floor. Accordingly, the reading room on the fourth floor is warmer than that on the fifth floor. Unfortunately, we cannot improve this situation right now. We are sorry that the facilities are poor.

**Ahn:** We are thinking of bringing up the facilities problem with HUFS through the General Student Council.

**Han:** I am aware of the demand and there was a claim of installing an oxygen generator. However, it will be ineffective because it can only work in a small part of the room. Instead of the oxygen generator, we decided to install an air cleaner. There were only three air cleaners in the

library but we bought one more air cleaner so we have four air cleaners now. However, it is true that the air is still hazy, so we are going to change the old air cleaner for a new one and after that we will consider whether to buy more air cleaners or not.

### **Argus:** *What about putting down anti-slip mats on the stairs?*

**Han:** We have not talked a lot about it. We will discuss it with the Facility Management Team, and if we think we can carry out it without problems, we will do that as soon as possible.

### **Argus:** *When will HUFS build a new library? Or does HUFS have any plans for remodeling the library?*

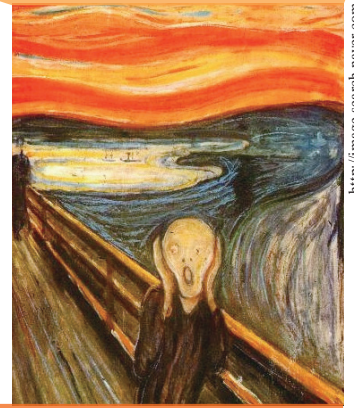
**Han:** When you look at the master plan of HUFS, you will notice the new library. However, we should wait and see whether it will be built or not any time soon. We want our library to be modernized and enlarged because there are a lot of insufficient space problems. We do not even have enough space for books. However, as it costs a lot to do this, HUFS needs to decide if this is the best policy. We continuously inform HUFS of it.

Finally, Han said they hope students will continue using the library frequently and if students have any suggestions or questions, they will consider and answer them as best as they can. Ahn said they are going to do all they can to prevent students from taking over the study carrels for their own exclusive use. "I hope the members of the library keep trying to inform HUFS of these library problems," he added.

From this Hermes, The Argus dealt with the problems HUFSans are interested in regarding the University Library. Both the sides of HUFS and HUFSan could realize what HUFSans want from the library and discuss the problems. Also, they could share ideas or give suggestions. For better understanding between HUFS and HUFSans, more opportunities for communication should be provided. ☞

*kjl418@hufs.ac.kr*

# What's Your Biggest Fear?



<http://image.search.naver.com>

**By Kim Soo-yeon**

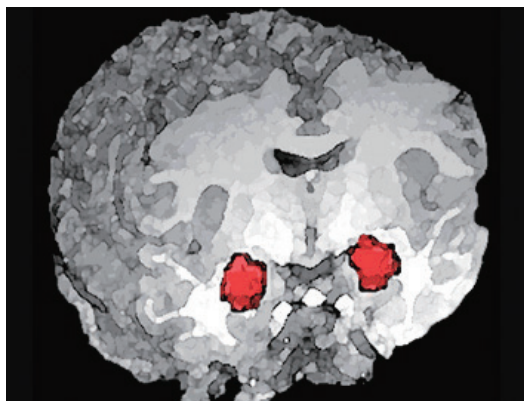
*Reporter of Culture Section*

**N**owadays, there are many kinds of phobias due to events like the Japanese earthquake. Phobias may not only include a fear of disaster, but also things like stage fright and acrophobia.

We feel phobias everyday and there are a lot of talks about people with phobias fainting or their bodies becoming paralyzed when experiencing this phenomenon. However, most of us do not know why these symptoms happen or how these bodily reactions are produced. In this column, we will provide some overview about phobias.

## **What Produces Phobias?**

The sense of phobia or fear is related to the amygdaloid body located on the left interior of our brains. If this side of the brain is damaged, then we cannot feel a sense of fear or this kind of feeling is decreased. For example, a mouse with a damaged amygdaloid body reacted to cats without fear and even crawled up on the cat's body.



<http://image.search.naver.com>

▲ Red point indicate amygdaloid body

People with damaged amygdaloid bodies possess Urbach-Wiethe disease. They do not know exactly what they feel and cannot judge what is desirable. In contrast, if we electrically stimulate the amygdaloid body, then a phobic reaction will happen.

Reactions of phobia can even be sculpted in our brain because the amygdaloid body functions with the hippocampus, which is located on the underside of the cerebrum and controls the saving of memories. This means that even when we have a highly scary experience, the memories cannot disappear easily. It is an evolutionary change in which getting out of danger leaves a fear embedded in our memories.

## **What Reactions Happen in Our Bodies When We Feel Phobias?**

Fainting and temporary paralysis happens when we have huge frights. Usually, when we feel phobic, the sympathetic nerve functions quickly, secreting the hormone epinephrine, which causes our heart rates to increase and blood vessels to magnify. Then, when the blood pressure decreases, it reduces the quantity of blood flowing to the brain.

When brains cannot get enough blood, they lose oxygen and cause people to faint. Therefore, if we experience excessive phobia, body becomes extinct with the outside. In addition, when there is stimulus, the amygdaloid body causes people's pupils to become bigger and show defensive behavior.

## **How Do the Phobic Symptoms Happen?**

Ko Jae-hong, a professor of the Department of Psychology at Kyungnam University, said, "If there is a relationship between behavior, emotion and unconditioned

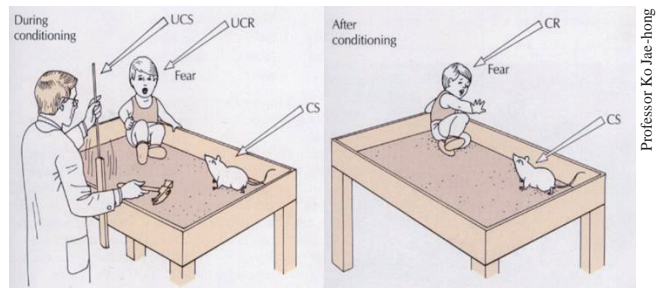
or conditioned stimulation, phobias are produced.” Reactions of conditioned reflexes are a big cause of phobias. There have been many experiments about this theory. John Watson, a Chicago University professor, researched the relationship between phobias and the reactions of conditioned reflexes following a path similar to Pavlov’s unconditioned reflex experiments. He showed a white rabbit doll to a three-year-old child while making a loud noise. He replayed this situation. The baby became scared of the white rabbit doll.

The child even showed panic symptoms whenever he saw white stuff. Watson said that if there is a relationship between fear and unconditioned stimulus and conditioned stimulus that induces phobias, then phobias can appear. For example, while patients sit in chairs in dental offices, drills are used as painful remedies to dental issues. The chairs can be considered a dissolved conditioned stimulus and the painful feelings remembered whenever seeing those items is the dissolved unconditioned stimulus. If there are psychological connections to a dentist’s remedies, then people might feel fear whenever thinking about the chairs in dental offices.

However, there are exceptions, so we cannot be completely convinced about this. Nevertheless, this conditioned stimulus can be a big cause of phobias. Through watching the changes of the sympathetic nerve, we can judge phobias to be an instinct for survival.

**How Can We Resolve Phobic Reactions?**

The solutions for phobias are different with each theory. However, depending on the conditioned reflex referenced above, there are solutions called behavior therapy.

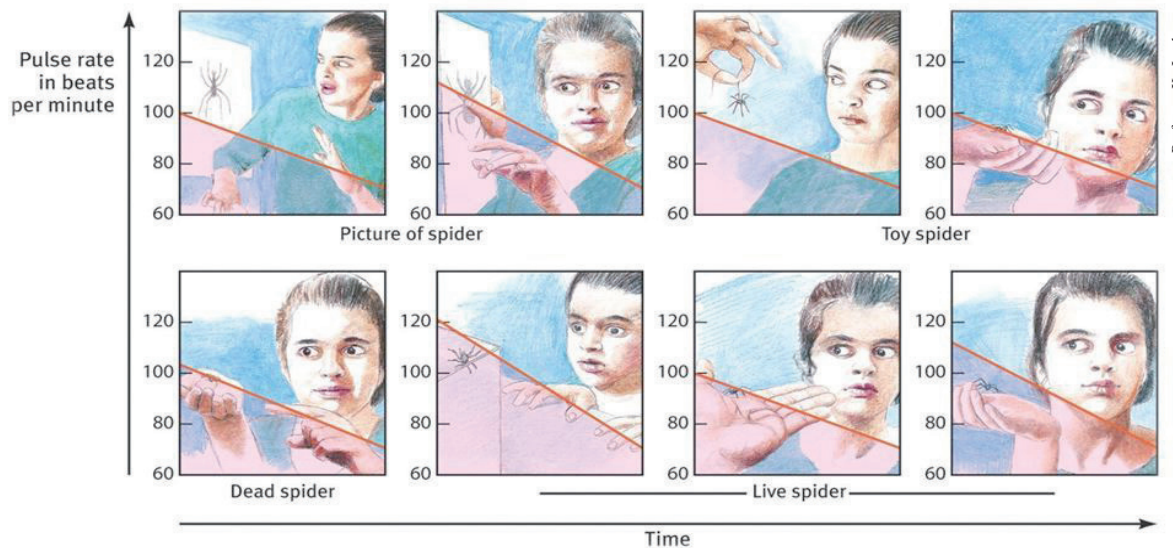


▲ This experiment show that phobia is produced by conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus.

Ko said, “This therapy is a kind of remedy through systematic desensitization. This is about decreasing a person’s phobia of specific kinds of frights. At each stage, when people do not show phobic reactions, then they are given reinforcements such as rewards. Through systematic change, they may ultimately lose their phobias.” For example, a girl who was scared of spiders was at first given pictures of spiders to look at. If she did not become scared, then she received reinforcement. During the next stage, she got a spider toy as reinforcement if she did not become scared. Ultimately, she conquered her phobia of spiders. This is an example of systematic desensitization.

Now we know that phobias are caused as the results of experiences through conditioned stimulus and reactions to survive. This is a normal reaction after seeing the operation of the amygdaloid body. We need to think of phobias as natural symptoms rather than human mental complexes. 🗣️

201000578@hufs.ac.kr



Professor Ko Jae-hong

◀ Through behavior therapy we can conquer phobia.





## Another Milestone Reached by The Argus

**S**pring is finally here and half the semester is already over. In your hands is the third and penultimate issue of The Argus for this semester!

As you may have realized, issues of The Argus have been “selling” like hot cakes this semester. (It is absolutely free!) Now, I am proud to announce that The Argus has reached yet another milestone! Our magazine has been made the compulsory reading material for all HUFSSans taking Practical English (1) and Practical English (2) on both the Seoul campus and the Global campus. Starting from this semester, every HUFSSan taking the Practical English class is required to read The Argus and submit a review on one article they found to be particularly memorable and interesting. Outstanding reviews will be published in the magazine and their writers will be awarded with cash vouchers. Currently, approximately 2,600 students from both campuses are taking Practical English and we are excited about the prospect of hearing from every single HUFSSan.

The idea was implemented with the belief that as students of HUFSS, we should be readers of our university’s own English-language publication and be in tune with what is happening in campus. Also, being a university with the aspiration of grooming every student to be a well-informed global citizen, the school thought it beneficial for students to read about current affairs in English. And finally, reading is a very good habit that every HUFSSan should have!

Recently, I have been receiving calls from students asking where they can find The Argus. The Argus is distributed in every school building, with the Student Halls on both campuses carrying the most number of copies. As for those students who are unable to get their hands on the magazine, they can find the printable PDF version of it on our newly renovated website, [www.theargus.org](http://www.theargus.org). The website also provides past issues that you may want to read.

Lastly, I hope that HUFSSans will enjoy our magazine and gain new knowledge and insights about different happenings and issues. Although it may be required reading for class purposes, I really hope you will gain in every aspect by reading our magazine and enjoy the experience.

Have a pleasant month and I will speak to you again soon!

*Editor-in-Chief*  
**Lee Yeong-eun**

# Home-coming Day!

The Argus was unable to hold the home-coming day last semester. Thus, this semester, we have prepared **double** the fun, **double** the interaction, and **double** the quality of our home-coming day celebration!

**Date: June 4, 2011 (Saturday)**  
**@Seoul campus**

Updates will be on our club and  
The Argus homepage.

([www.theargus.org](http://www.theargus.org))

*We will be calling you soon!  
Please come, 13 of us are looking  
forward to meeting you!*

Enquiries: Editor-in-Chief of The Argus 010-4262-0221

# THE ARGUS PRIZE 2011

한국외국어대학교 영자매거진  
The Argus 2011년 에세이 콘테스트



HAVE  
YOU  
SEEN  
IT  
YET?

\*Stickers regarding our contest  
can be found in the washrooms of HUFs!

**Criteria:** Any current HUFsSan (Seoul and Global)

**Dates:** Online Application: 4.25~5.12 (theargus.org)

Download and fill in the application form and send it to  
**hufsargus@gmail.com**

**Contest Date:** 5.14 (Sat) Seoul campus

Main Building 206-1, 13:00~16:00

**Awardee Announcement Date:** 5.20 (theargus.org)

**Award Ceremony:** 5.21 (Seoul campus)

\*Please be present by 12:30 on the contest date.

**Prize :** First prize\_ 400,000w

Second prize\_ 200,000w

Third prize\_ 100,000w

Awardee's works will be published on the June issue of The Argus.

Enquiries: Editor-in-Chief of The Argus 010-4262-0221