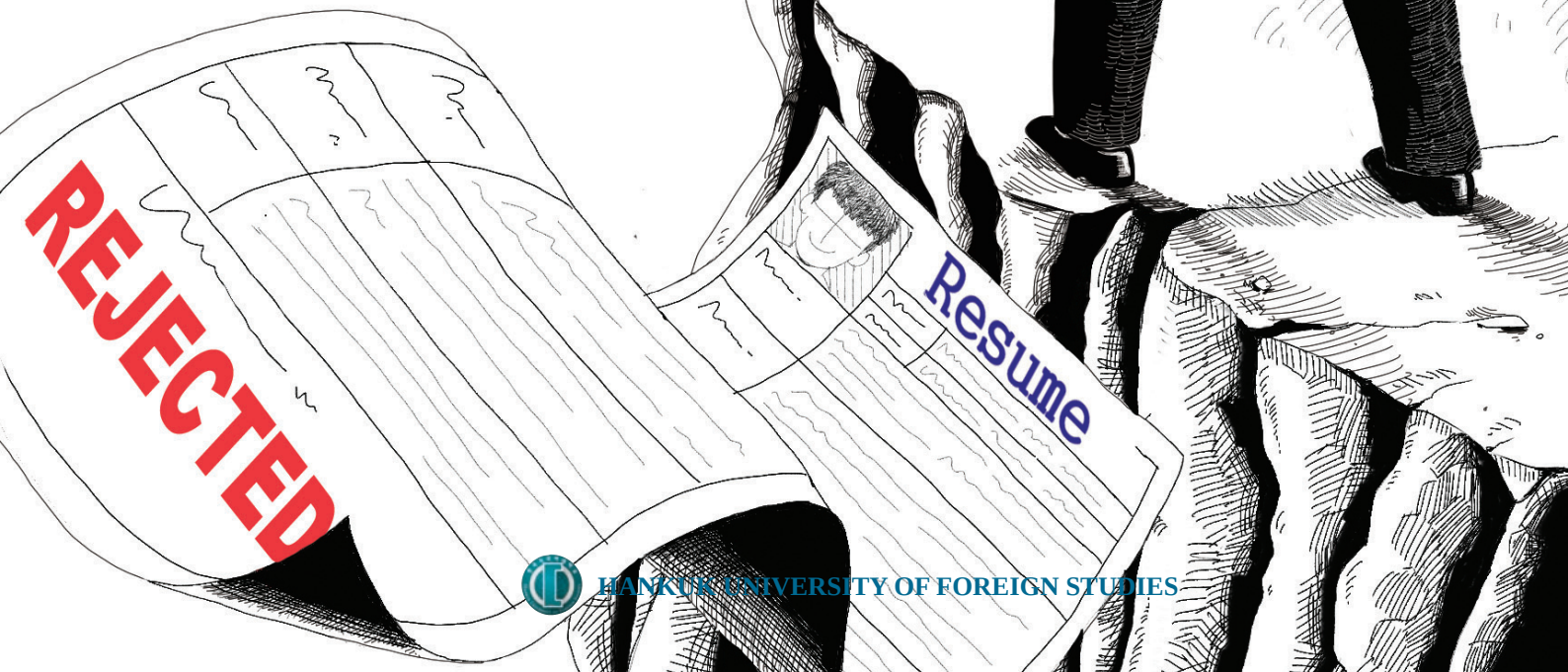


The Argus

First Issue Published July 1, 1954

No. 446
MAY 11, 2012

Jobless, Not Hopeless



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

CONTENTS



Departments

Campus

* News Desk	04
* Pandora's Box	09
- Justice for All	
* In-depth on Campus	10
- 'Dongaris' Turn into Job Preparations	
* Hermes	16
- "We Need Another GloobeDorm"	

National

* Cover Story	
In-depth on National	18
- Are You Employee or Employer?	
People	24
- Pave the Way with Us, The Dreaming Young Store	

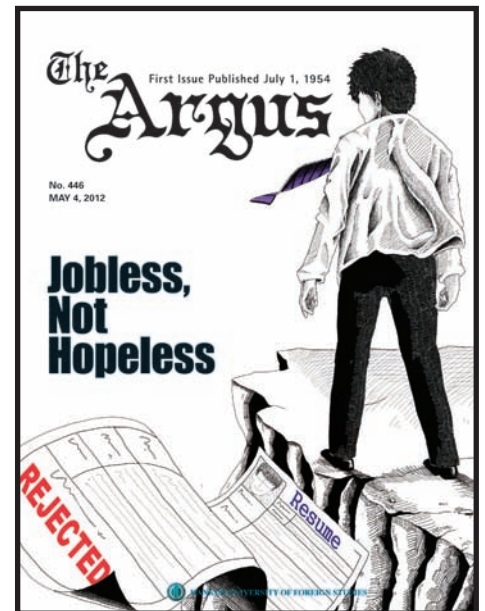


Theory & Critique

- * **Digest & Focus** 30
 - Fair Society by Cultural Policy

Miscellany

- * **Editorial** 02
 - For the Freedom of Journalism
- * **Roadcasting** 03
 - Who Do You Thank the Most in May, the Month of Gratitude?
- * **Photo Essay** 28
 - Relax Your Mind with Pink Flowers
- * **Blue Print** 32
 - One Step toward the World Peace



Cover Story

You might have noticed that many candidates promised to create youth jobs targeted at unemployed young people in their twenties in the April 11 election. Why are the young generations thrilled to hear pledges about 'new jobs'?

In-depth on National

The government has been insisting that it is important to solve mismatch problems in the labor market, but twenties are claiming that the government failed to note the fact that the lower state of jobs is only concentrated in the low-wage service sectors, which provides poor working conditions.

People

To solve the problem involved in the unemployment of the young men, the local government of Seoul launched The Young Foundation 1000 Project. This project has been running the Dreaming Young Store to help young people to establish their own company. Meeting Kim Yong-yeon who is the owner of The first Dreaming Young Store, The Argus helps young people find their own ways after the graduation.



The Argus

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Published monthly except the school holidays by and for students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper in Korea, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism and academism.

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For the Freedom of Journalism

Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) announced that the department in charge of Current Affairs & Documentary will be dissolved.

On April 20, MBC held a directors' meeting and confirmed a restructuring which would involve the dissolution of the department of Affairs & Documentary. This department which had produced current affairs programs such as 'PD Diary' and 'Sisa Magazine 2580' was to be integrated into department of Broadcasting and Producing. In turn this merged department will be included in the headquarters of organization and production. About the dissolutions of this department the journalists' group at MBC denounced the move saying on their official twitter, "It showed the intention to shake and remove headstrong reporters."

By carrying out such a reorganization the current affairs programs which had been a strength of MBC's broadcasting would be seriously undermined. This case demonstrated that people have been divested of their right to know, whilst emphasizing the fundamental reason for the MBC labor strike is the dominance of the press by the current regime, a fact that has gradually emerged.

If so, for how long will MBC headquarters continue this ruthlessness?

The March issue of The Argus also featured the MBC labor strike. At this point in time, ahead of the presidential election in October, the article discussed the policies of the current regime and recent social issues. The invasion into press freedom goes back a long way. For this reason, it is important that viewers are aware of this as well as producers in the media. Consequently, in this case too, university students should make use of their vote exercising their right to elect leaders. These days, many programs based on the Internet, known as alternative journalism, show the possibility of innovation. Despite many limitations, they enable a variety of opinions to be put forward some with subjective acceptance and others with critical insight. The presidential election will be a good opportunity for people to manifest their rights. ☞

Kim Su-young
Editor-in-Chief



**Byeon Hyeong-bin**

Department of Public Administration 12'

I would like to express my gratitude first to my mother. I did not have time to give thanks to her properly after graduating from high school. So I want to use this chance to say thanks to her for being supportive of me all the time. She has been on my side even though I am not very good at expressing how much I love her. I am working a part-time job now. In fact, I am planning to buy her something nice with my first pay.

**Kwak Hyun-seung**

Department of English Literature 09'

It is a pretty difficult question. But thinking simply, it is my parents who I should express my appreciation to the most. They are truly splendid in that they gave me birth and have always allowed me to be who I am right now. Even though my mother and I have had some quarrels over the years, I have not ever hated her but felt shame for my rudeness. I will keep trying harder to become the best I can be for my parents.



Who Do You Thank the Most in May, the Month of Gratitude?

Seong Hyeon-kyu

Department of Mathematics 11'

I want to appreciate Na Jung-kun, who was my third year class teacher in high school. He helped me change my values and

I remember him well for this. Our class motto was 'Life is to be enjoyed.' So now, I always start my day with a laugh and also end it with a laugh. This coming Teacher's Day, I will meet my teacher with my friends. "Thank you very much for your teaching during my school years and I am sorry for seeing you so late. I will meet you surely this coming Teacher's Day."

**Kim Se-yeon**

College of Japanese 08'

I would like to thank my parents. They love me so much and are so generous with me, cheering me up and all. Besides, they are always behind me all the way and they are proud of me.

But I am embarrassed to say, "Thank you, Mother and Father." This time on Parents' Day, I will thank them for always loving me by saying, "I love you, too."



Watch for The Argus reporters in the campus. **The Argus will be casting you.**

HUFS Commemorates Its 58-year History



▲ Kameyama Ikuo makes a speech at Minerva Auditorium.



▲ HUFS President Park Chul addressed a commemorative speech to congratulate HUFS 58th anniversary of its founding.

HUFS celebrated the 58th anniversary of its founding on April 20. The celebration was held at the Minerva Complex on Seoul Campus, where the U.S. President Barack Obama made his speech. The program started at 11 a.m. about 400 guests in attendance. Commendation medals were awarded to many HUFSSans after the commemorative speech from the HUFS President Park Chul.

In his address, President Park commented that the 58th anniversary was more meaningful than any anniversary ever before. He announced that HUFS was recognized this past year as one of the best universities in the world specializing in the teaching of foreign languages with a global perspective, stressing the visit of Barack Obama who highly acclaimed HUFS highly as the University which has the best foreign language education

program in the World. He also gave a brief overview of the past achievements of HUFS and he announced that it's time to reexamine whether the '2016 HUFS Vision' is going in the right direction or not. As HUFS moves towards its 60th anniversary, there are projects being implemented that will help the University continue to be a great university. Already, at Seoul Campus, a separate building for Cyber HUFS with eight stories above ground is currently under construction. The construction of the multipurpose-second main building at Global Campus is also in the final planning stages, excepting the problem of administration remains. These developments are needed in order to maintain and improve the quality of education with a good environment at HUFS.

After the president's speech, distinguished HUFSSans were awarded

commendation medals. Long-term professors and employees who have demonstrated excellence were recognized for their achievements. In total, 117 HUFSSans were recognized.

Kameyama Ikuo, president of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, visited HUFS to celebrate its founding. He emphasized the cooperation between neighboring universities to develop global human resources in light of the importance of foreign language studies and research in his congratulatory remarks. He said, "It is still fresh in our memory that our two universities and Beijing Foreign Studies University created the East Asia Foreign Studies University Consortium, on July 5, 2011. In this attempt, we are hoping to take advantage of the vibrant network that the three universities have created." 

By Choi Hee-ji

58th Anniversary, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
April 20, 2012, Seoul

KAMEYAMA, Ikuo

President, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is Ikuo Kameyama. I am the president of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

First, let me say heartfelt “congratulations” on this occasion of the 58th anniversary of the founding of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. It is, indeed, an honor and a privilege for me to have been invited to this ceremony marking such a joyous occasion.

I have been hoping to visit your prestigious university for the longest time. Moreover, I am delighted to see that this year marks the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the exchange agreement between your university and mine. As a sign of the enduring friendship between our two universities, we have been exchanging students, without any interruption, each and every recent year. And I am especially happy to note that your university has acceded to the Consortium for Asian and African Studies that was established by universities in the United States and Europe as a representative from Asia as a testament of our friendship.

It is still fresh in our memory that our two universities and Beijing Foreign Studies University created the East Asia Foreign Studies University Consortium, on July 5, 2011. Its aim is to develop global human resources in light of the importance of foreign language studies and research as you remember.

As I said earlier, my university reorganized its education system into two schools. At the same time, we introduced a unique curriculum called the Global Liberal Arts Program for first and second year students. This program is designed to provide a basic education for our students so they can go on to become professionals and individual citizens in the global society. This is an inter-departmental program to train our students to become educated international citizens and international professionals. Embracing the concept of world education, we at my university plan to press ahead with the kind of education that will enable our students to acquire the East Asian values as well as an education that will prepare them for the dawning new age. In this attempt, we are hoping to take advantage of the vibrant network that your university, mine and Beijing Foreign Studies University have created.

President Park has told me in a private letter that your university has been chosen as the most globalized institution of higher learning in South Korea. That is truly great news!

I also understand that U.S. President Barack Obama came here to speak, which is a testament to the impressive progress your university has been making. I have to admit that it is difficult for me to suppress a sense of envy and admiration. I hope that the friendship between our two universities will long continue and I pray that your university will long prosper.

In concluding this address, I would like to express my profound appreciation for the warm and encouraging messages that we in Japan received from various people at this university and, indeed, from so many people in South Korea, after the great disaster struck northeastern Japan on March 11 last year.

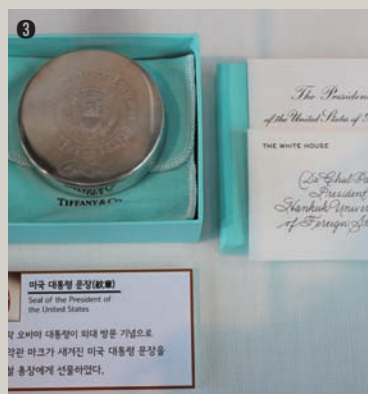
Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT
BARACK OBAMA
TRAIL START!!



Trail Made to Celebrate Obama's Visit

All photos by Kim Su-young



- 1 The historical trail starts from a small door.
- 2 The print of President Obama in the Photo Zone greets visitors with a big smile.
- 3 The seal is the present that Hufs gave, inscribed with the name of Obama couple, to U.S. President Barack Obama.
- 4 Coat of arms is the present that U.S. President Barack Obama gave, engraved with mark of White House, to President Park Chul.
- 5 The picture of students and Main Building of Hufs is on the wall next to the stair.
- 6 The entrance of the meeting room welcomes visitors.
- 7 A table and sofas show the moment President Obama waited.

HUFS President Park Chul inaugurated the President Barack Obama Trail on April 20, the 58th anniversary of the foundation of HUFS. The trail was made to commemorate the speech by the U.S. President Barack Obama on March 26 and it follows the route taken by President Obama during his visit to HUFS.

Park stated that the special speech of President Obama was a glorious event in the history of HUFS, emphasizing both the teaching of foreign languages and the need for peaceful diplomacy. "To recognize both his spirit and philosophy, HUFS decided to preserve the route followed by President Obama," Park said.

The trail starts at the Minerva Square leading on to the reception room in which he waited, the Minerva Auditorium and HUFS Historical Archives. The route is illustrated with a series of photographs of the visit and extracts from President Obama's speech. In the Minerva Auditorium, there is a footmark, made of bronze, marking the spot where President Obama delivered his speech.

The University agreed there was a need to mark this momentous event which has greatly enhanced the position of HUFS with domestic and foreign celebrities, alumni and students who study for college entrance and the trail does this. 



- ▲ The pictures show the honorable visit, indicating the way to Minerva Auditorium.



- ▲ A footprint made of bronze shows the place President Obama stood on.

By Jang Ho-jun

HUFSans Enjoy Culture EXPO



Jang Ho-jun / The Argus

▲ Performers from Thailand and visitors pose for a photo after the awarding ceremony.

The Center for Korean Language and Culture (CKLC), an institute that teaches both the Korean language and Korea's unique culture, held the Culture EXPO of 2012 on April 27 in the Main Stadium of Seoul Campus. Students from 51 countries all of whom study at CKLC participated, filling the Main Stadium with booths decorated with their own countries' national flags.



Jang Ho-jun / The Argus

▲ Indonesians prepare the traditional food of their regions in their booth.

The event started with a performance by a Korean traditional percussion band, opening each country's booth. Vice President Kim Hae-ryong and Kim Jae-wook, the Director of CKLC, urged the participants to enjoy the event. Visitors tasted traditional foods from various countries that the students at CKLC had prepared. After the food-tasting event finished, participants from 10 countries entertained with performances of their local culture including items of singing, dancing and martial arts. Both performers and the audience had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

Following the performances, a panel of judges from CKLC selected the best two performance teams. At the same time, visitors stuck stickers to a panel to indicate which two booths had provided the best service. The booths from China and Kazakhstan were selected as the best

by the sticker survey. In the performance evaluation, the judges decided the two best teams were those from Thailand, who demonstrated martial arts and dance, and from Japan, who performed a traditional group dance named Soran Bushi.

Director Kim said, "I think the festival was successful because the students of CKLC learned to appreciate many new aspects of their own culture while preparing their exhibits of traditional food. It is good that HUFSans who learn foreign languages have the opportunity to participate in this EXPO, sharing the traits of diverse cultures. Everyone felt this event had gone well."

The culture EXPO of CKLC started in 2001, since when it has provided a good opportunity to share and learn about different cultures. 📷

By Jang Ho-jun



Justice for All

By Jang Ho-jun
Editorial Consultant

It is common for people who use public libraries to see piles of books and miscellanies on desks, floors, and window ledges, and HUFs is no exception to the long history of personalization of spaces at university libraries. On March 8, the Student Committee for the University Library, which manages issues related with use of the library, put a poster about purifying the environment of facilities in the library on the entrance wall of the library and HUFSLife, the website on which HUFsians share information about school life and express opinions about many issues.

HUFsians had a heated debate about the notice on the HUFSLife website about cracking down on people who leave their private stuff lying around in the library. The hot potato was the statement that the collected stuff would be immediately removed without announcement. Some welcomed this policy, but others resisted, saying that it was a ruthless action that would violate the property rights of the students.

It is possible to consider that the notice is an extreme measure; therefore the committee could change it into a more moderate method, such as holding the stuff for a certain period of time and then removing it after that period is over. However, those who insist on the right of ownership should remember that there also exists the concept of the public goods. Analyzing economic concepts, private property and the public goods are opposite each other. No one should be excluded concerning the use of the public goods, but the use of these kinds of goods should not be competitive. People need to consider the seats in the study rooms at the HUFs Library as public goods, while also taking care of their own rights.

People still remember a dispute about the preoccupation of seats between students and Director of the University of Seoul (UOS) Library, which became the seed of legal conflicts. On April 19, 2009, the Seoul Administrative Court turned down the lawsuit that students of the UOS filed against the UOS President and Director of the UOS Library. The students claimed it was ruthless that the library prohibited them from entering the library and borrowing books for 30 days because they kept their books on the library desks they used after returning home. The court approved the rules of the university library stating that they are in place to reduce the inconvenience of library users and make an atmosphere to help every user's study as ways to increase the public goods of the library.

There is another explanation that the poor support of the University contributes to the growth of people who build fortresses on the seats using their books. Although lockers function to save students' stuff including heavy books, many argue that they are too small to store all the books they need. Also, lacking aids for those who prepare for national examinations and certificates make test-takers move to the university library, and they need far more study aids than others do, which leads to a heap of books on the desks. It is important that students demand the right to suggest opinions to improve their environment for studying. Just remember one thing: there is no person who has special privileges in every situation, everyone has an equal right to use the public goods. Occupying a high position through hard study loses its meaning without considering others' rights. 

firestorm@hufs.ac.kr



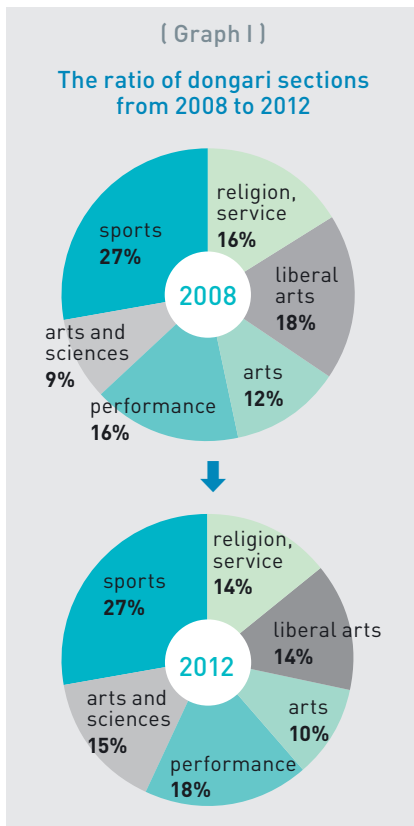
'Dongaris' Turn into Job Preparations

By Yoo Suh-kyung

Reporter of Campus Section

“Come to our club, new freshmen!!” You heard this during the club exhibition, held from March 13 to 14 in front of Student Hall and Humanities Building at Seoul Campus. No matter how cold the weather was, members of club or ‘dongari’ in Korean, stayed at their booth to promote their dongari to more freshmen. Here, when you attentively look at each poster, you can figure out how dongaris change their way of publicizing their dongari, in line with social trends. Dongari itself, specifically its personnel organization, changes every year as well. To further illustrate, the number of students joining dongaris of hobby or arts and sciences, which used to play an important role in university life in the past is decreasing. Looking deep into the current of the times, how has dongari, also called as college life of flowers, been changed? Could the increase of career dongaris create any new problems? Now, freshmen are beginning to participate as members of each dongari. Is what they are experiencing a far cry from what they really have thought?

» The Changing Trends of HUFS Dongari



In this manner, when comparing 2008 with 2012 in Graph I, arts and liberal arts dongaris take a large part in the dongari proportion, arts and sciences section that includes career or economics dongari take nine percent in 2008. On the other hand, in 2012, arts and liberal arts dongaris have decreased from 18 percent to 14 percent and arts and sciences dongaris have risen steadily to 15 percent.

The increase of career and economics dongaris

HUFS has approximately 78 student dongaris in Seoul Campus and 59 in Global Campus. In fact, the number of career dongaris augmenting every year. Words like career, contest and certificate of qualification stand out

Speciality	Activities & Benefits	Names
Advertising	Participate in marketing contests & Plus points when getting job	Exama, Adline, Ad-Valley
Stocks	Intern experience before local brokerages and related activities & Clique of people from financial sector	Postrade, KUSEA, Capital Markets Research, Financial Research, G.V.I, SIFE
Global	Sponsor global internship programs & International business mind	AIESEC, KR Buddy, KUSA, IRI, A.L.A
Qualification	Excel, Powerpoint and other computer related certificates & Plus points in job market	Computent, Dolcom

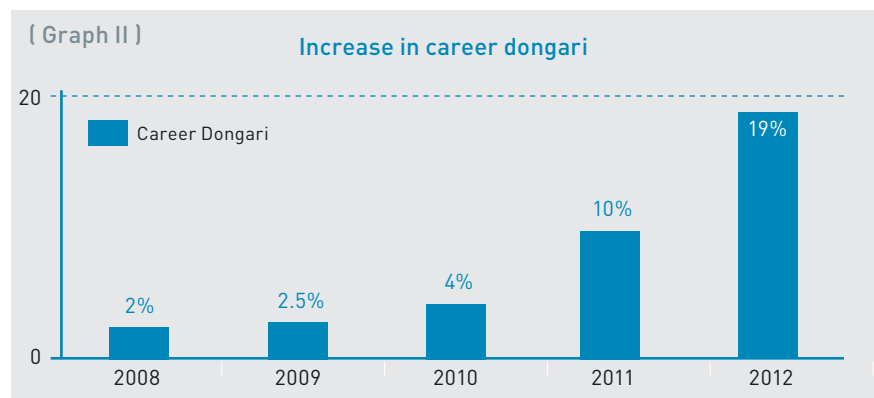
from the recent dongari posters. Unlike dongari posters in the past, dongaris are beginning to attract students to their dongari by persuading them how they could help their career paths. Then, what exactly are career dongaris and what is the reason such dongaris are popular among students these days?

What is career dongari?

Career dongaris deal with marketing, consulting, strategy, as well as all other management sectors, economics sectors and other studies that are directly related with job. In these days, have been established many international-based dongari and career-oriented dongaris have been set up.

This shows the number of career

dongaris has increased eight percent in 2012 when compared with that of 2008. Now, what made these dongaris attain such quantitative expansion? According to the table above, career dongaris give their members many bonus points when joining local businesses after graduation. One monetary dongari emphasizes its strong advantages by saying, “Our dongari has tradition of regular interchange of personnel between big seniors of financial institutions. We hold a variety of events including lectures from financial institutions, and briefing sessions. We actively support our dongari members with study groups related with job career, certified qualifications like CFA and FRM, contests, and technical know-



Sections of Dongari	Feature Description
Religion, service	Dongaris that learn social duty through practical sharing with people
Liberal arts	Dongaris that form their own sense of values and think freely on oneself and society
Arts	Dongaris that are closely related with learning, and also participate in various events and displays
Performance	Dongaris that practice for their regular public performance
Arts and sciences	Dongaris that practice many different aspects of studies (They hold many symposiums including, math, car, and other specific fields. They are also called as career dongaris.)
Sports	Dongaris that practice sports during the times of weekdays and weekends

how with years of experience.” This explains the change in preference of students in choosing dongaris is associated with a merit of the tight labor market survival.

» Change in Trend of HUFS Dongari, Does Such Flow Provoke Any Problems?

The difficulty of job market used to be a sphere of college juniors and seniors; however, it is different these days. Freshmen have jumped into job market, as well. They do deserve all the applause for preparing hard for the future when they are even in

first grade. Yet, is that all? Why have freshmen become to think their dark future when they are not even close to reach it? It is a bitter fact in their lives that they cannot enjoy their college life as much as those in the past years. In case of AIESEC, it executed a forum, called ‘The Global Youth to Business Forum’ on March 22, 2012. Thus, the flow of HUFS dongari into career dongari is occurring and the school’s distinctive feature is disappearing.

HUFS dongaris for job requirements

According to Graph III, Postrade and Adline that represent career dongaris have steadily increased the number of

its members since 2008. Nevertheless, liberal arts dongaris continued to decline over the last five years. From this, there is a general tendency of students who are joining dongaris for the development of knowledge of liberal arts but for preparation of their career.

In addition, liberal arts dongaris begin to turn into dongaris that prepare examinations. A student who is a member of English related dongari has said, “Our dongari used to be for those who want to build up their English skills and who have a big interest in the language, English. But now, we mostly study on TOEIC and TOEFL tests that are necessary when getting a job.” This shows how English dongaris that represent HUFS focus more on tests that are prerequisites in a job market.

Now, it became a story of freshmen, as well. They have jumped into the job market and have lost humanities dongaris. Unlike the past that was full of dongaris that considered friendship between people as significant, dongaris in present have a different atmosphere. The Argus took a ballot on March 13 and 31 percent of 78 voters preferred to join career dongari to other types of dongaris. The outcome of the sticker vote shows clearly of the changing trend of the students’ preference in dongari. A senior from sports dongari stated, “In the past, we spent time practicing sports that we like all together. But, young people these days seem to be busy taking exams and preparing for job requirement.” Dongaris are becoming into a place of competition rather than a place to enjoy.

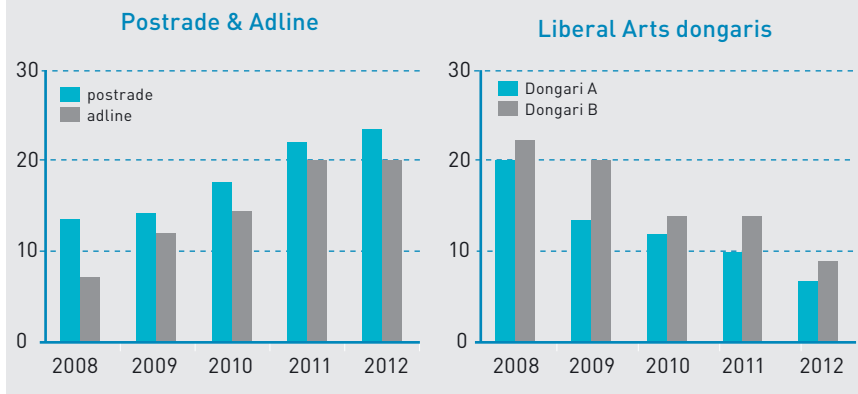
Furthermore, some people even say there is no university culture in Korean universities. Having toughness in finding a job, a majority of students



Yoo Suh-kyung / The Argus

▲ International Student Organization (ISO) aims to help exchange students to adapt well to the Korean living and school life. Similar to career dongaris, ISO is the organization that is emerging with great prospects among students. Every year, ISO members look for their new family by interviewing.

(Graph III)



are trying best in surviving in the job market. Their new culture of building specs has been created. There are still some students who enjoy their dongari activities, there are more students who have decided to be an outsider and only take classes and go home and repeat the same schedule over and over again.

dongari clarified his attitude by saying, "Preparing for career is important but I hope dongari activity itself does not lose its own purity." He continued, "I am already a junior and in a hurry for finding a job, so I want to join a career dongari right now." This passage shows a big distance between general image of dongari and career problems.

» Possible Reasons of Trend

Overall social atmosphere on the job requirements

Today's young adults who are preparing for jobs have the same goal of entering large enterprises. It is obvious everyone wants to work for a large business and such company is limited in number. In addition to that, the number of full-time workers in today's society is exceedingly limited and it is not simple to contain ever person who wish to have full-time jobs. In such situation, people who are looking for jobs are poorly distributed and are clustered on large enterprises only. This makes the job market even tighter. Such severe job market is something that freshmen worry about; thus, it makes university dongaris focus more on practical preparation for career. A junior from Taekwondo

All's grist that comes to companies' mill

A company named 'Bookpal' has sponsored a creative idea contest on smart phone's application for university students. It advertises its contest by explaining that it could help the participants when it comes to being employed. Not only that, they could receive awards if they win the contest. This example shows how businesses use their contest to benefit their own companies themselves and not to truly build up their academic knowledge. It is their business strategy. Also, Habitat Online Supporters has sponsored a contest on making more than two postings about Habitat on the Internet. What is this contest for? Its goal is for the benefits of the business.

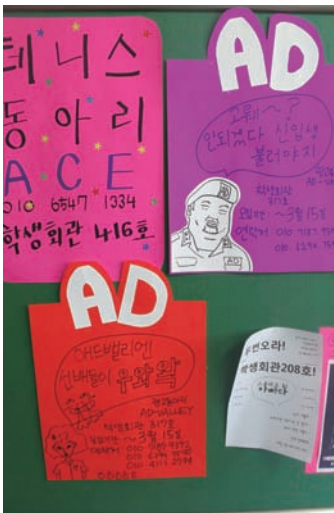
Students' short insight

A question on problems about students' attitude has been triggered. They do less self-searching due to their absence of keen insight. Following the general social atmosphere, students are not taking a

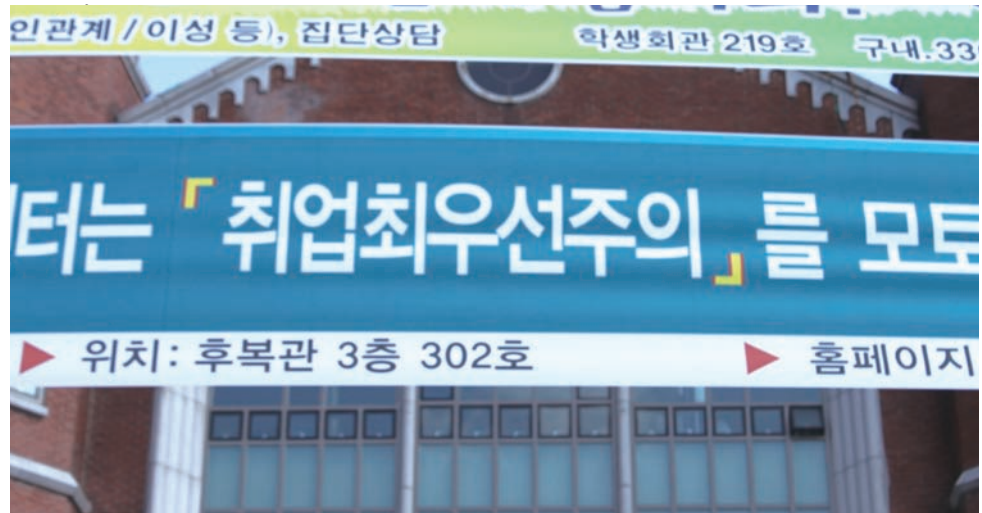


Yoo Suh-kyung / The Argus

▲ Countless posters of marketing contests can be found anywhere on campus.



▲ One advertising dongari poster is on the board.



Yoo Suh-kyung / The Argus

▲ The placard says "career-first" ideology. Words that catch students' eyes become to be highlighted.

closer look on their future path and put all their efforts in building up job requirements. They stopped by their passive attitude and are not seriously searching for what they really want to do in the future. Out of ten freshmen, eight students replied they have no dream and do not know what to do. One freshman said, "There is no dongari that I want to join. When thinking of being employed, I want to prefer marketing dongari to other dongaris. Seniors from my department advised me to start preparing for job application from the first grade." After leaving a word, she opened the door of marketing dongari. As to this, students, especially freshmen, think such way is the only path for their future and do not even try to take a chance to think of their aptitude.

» Giving Guiding Principles for a Better College Life

Role of society, to stimulate each student's distinctive qualities

First, the society has the responsibility of having turned

university dongaris into a means to career preparations. Instead of the society making its atmosphere of competing to pile up job requirements, people want a society that encourages students who make the most of their characteristics. Looking at these people with public scorn is not appropriate. Instead, people need to support and back them. It is good to attain qualifications on foreign language tests, but what needs to be learned first is to be loved by other people in the business world. If students cannot do this, that means they cannot succeed at any place in the business world. Glowing attractiveness is a necessary skill businessmen should have.

Role of business, to hold competition exhibitions of real merit for students

Businesses sponsor contests in universities for two reasons. The first is to get creative ideas from young college students. Despite the fact that they already have employees with great skills, the workers are already accustomed to the business world

and there is a possibility of all same conventional ideas. Companies are using a contest to gain an idea, which is very unique and creative. The second is success in finding a capable worker. Contests give the company a chance to see if job seekers are qualified enough for their company. Yet, it is important for companies to find their suitable workers; they should make their contest that could help participants to gain something worthy as well. For university students who are still lack of experience, companies should make a program to build up skills and experience in an effective way.

Role of students, to find out their own aptitude

According to the book, called 'Progress Reflecting', there is a sentence "Students are focusing on a certificate examination or entrance exam before jumping into the dark job market. Unpopular class lectures that are related with basic studies have been put aside by college students." This shows how students are bent on finding a job and they rush themselves

in making a spec. However, they need to find their aptitude and take a chance of having an experience in many different fields. Lee Byung-do, a graduate from fencing dongari has advised HUFSSans by saying, “The increase of career dongaris is closely related with how society is like today. Because of this, we cannot say such occurrence is good or bad. However, students should find out their own way to get themselves a merit. Enjoying your college life at dongari could be one of the methods.”

Freshmen do deserve a big applause for reading the society quickly and taking an action. Nonetheless, we cannot help thinking it is a pity that they are, on some level, forced to do so in order to compete with other people. Dongaris have turned into a former stage of finding a job. College life is a place where students can take a breath and make a special memory. This crammed reality, in fact, takes students by the throat. Do freshmen have to stick to preparing for a job through dongari? It is not true. There are many alumni who have found their own way through dongari.

Social changes have made students choose their dongari based on practical use than their taste or hobby. Such phenomenon does not make them enjoy the beauty of their freshmen days as much as those used to in the past. Unlike the sole purpose, college students are losing their only chance to taste romance of college life itself. What should be highlighted here is not certificates of qualifications or job requirements, but is to find a dream that one really wants and build up a memory in a certain area. This is the homework of freshmen and it is sincerely their specification. 

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An interview with Jeon Se-young, president of Global Literary dongari



Argus: What made you join Global Literary dongari?

Jeon Se-young (Jeon): I joined the dongari after being discharged from military service. I really wanted to join a discussion group on novels in the first place. I had a chance to find out Global Literary dongari and decided to join.

Argus: What were the moments that were full of brim or toughness?

Jeon: I think of myself for making a good choice in such a good dongari when I met my dongari members who have a big interest in reading books. I realized how there are still people who are interested in literature. I had a hard time in my dongari due to a personal event. I am a student and a worker that earns my living at the same time. Because of this, it took me quite a long time to say yes to suggestion of the president.

Argus: What is a benefit that we could get from Global Literary dongari?

Jeon: The most important thing here is that we read books. We discuss on philosophical analysis and current issues. Through discussions, we deepen the way we think and we learn to understand other peoples' opinions. I think it is helpful when taking a job interview because we learn to speak out what we think and enhance our presentation skill. There is no need to take job interview school or anything.



▲ Members of Global Literary Dongari pose for the camera.

Argus: Right now, more and more career dongaris are coming up. What do you think of this?

Jeon: It is how society is making us be like. It is what companies want, and we have to follow that. What I want to say here is that preparing for a career can be done by reading a book and having a talk on it. Our dongari members are getting a good job and I believe it is the power of reading.

Argus: Please, give some advice to freshmen.

Jeon: Freshmen these days are preparing for the job market after they just graduated from high school. This is a social trend that is happening. It is essential that they get ready for their future, but it is even better for them if they read more often. This would help them look back on their past and set a life goal.



“We Need Another GlobeeDorm”

By Yoo Suh-kyung
Reporter of Campus Section

Every first and second semester, GlobeeDorm, the dormitory on Seoul Campus, has an application period. The dormitory can house 662 students. Still, there are many students who fail to get acceptance, although their commuting distance is far enough to qualify. The 46th General Student Council, HUFS in You, has made a public commitment to construct a second dormitory in order to fill the shortages. The Argus arranged on April 10, for Chung Sang-hyuck, President of the General Student Council to meet with Dean of Planning and Coordination, Kim Hak-tai, to help fulfill its campaign pledges.

Argus: Please explain on what grounds the 46th General Student Council makes its pledge for the second dormitory.

Chung Sang-hyuck (Chung): We made two statements in consideration of the dormitory for Seoul Campus. Happy House, a welfare project that remodels the old empty houses around universities for the students to move in has no relation with the University, so we do not need to talk about that here. We look forward to building one more dormitory on Seoul Campus, and readjust the current application system for the

dormitory. The University surveyed the students about the dormitory already, but it did not publicize its results on the University website or anywhere else. I found out that our University has the lowest rate of student accommodation in its dormitory compared with other universities. KyungHee University houses 15 percent of its students and we only house eight percent. This is a serious problem. Furthermore, the dormitory is for students who come far from other cities. Not only the dormitory, but scholarship students as well should be the ones who need financial support

to attend their school.

Kim Hak-tai (Kim): You are saying that there is a flaw in the necessary requirements for living in the dormitory, but in fact, the students' university Grade Point Average is the best way to select those who are worthy enough to be admitted to the dormitory. With the objective chart, students will be persuaded to apply. You mentioned student scholarships. Student scholarships are to encourage students who need financial aid to study harder. It is absolutely true. There is a university

governor who manages GlobeeDorm, and looks forward to accepting many foreign students as they come from different countries and they have trouble finding places to stay. And, about the survey, the University agrees with the need of having one more dormitory on Seoul Campus.

Chung: I made a statement that KyungHee Mansion behind the Social Science Building is owned by HUFS but recently I found out that it actually is not. I apologize for not being careful in researching this and that I had no clear supporting data. Although KyungHee Mansion is not our property now, we could think of owning it in order to remodel it as a dormitory for our students.

Kim: That is not as simple as it seems. It not only takes a lot of time to purchase the building, but it also is a matter of our University budget. Also, if the owner of the building notices that the University is trying to buy his building, he could raise the price of the building at once. Fortunately, the current government is putting lots of effort on policies related with college dormitories. Changes in application requirements, only if they need to be changed, must be done with agreement by the majority of students. What we have to do is collect the students' opinions step by step.

Chung: I am sure that the second dormitory cannot be constructed during my presidential term. But what I want to make sure of is the promise by the

University that it will work on the second dormitory and make a commitment as to when it will be constructed.

Argus: *There are cases that students cancel their application to the dormitory in the middle of the semester. What happens to the empty room? Can the problem of insufficiency of dormitory rooms be solved by filling these empty rooms with students?*

Kim: There are students, especially international students, who cancel their dormitory rooms after the semester starts. We give chances to some of the students who at first failed to enter the dormitory. But it depends on when a student leaves. If it happens after May, new students cannot come in. It is hard to choose who is appropriate for the empty room because some of them might have already gotten their room. So, we let those in who call us first and ask for any empty room. Still, I believe filling the empty rooms with more students could lessen the burden of the problem, but not completely. In reality, it is a matter of financial burden. It is not as simple as just saying, "buy the building." Owning a building might be possible only if it is in a profitable condition.

Argus: *The second dormitory problem should be discussed further. Explain how the process will go and the students' opinions will be included.*

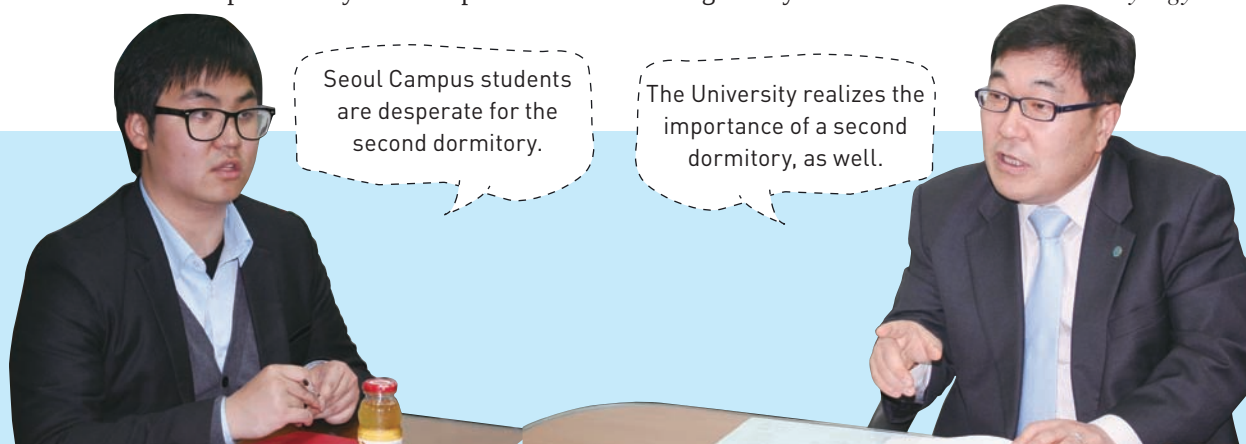
Kim: I appreciate student representatives coming to my office

to talk about University plans and policies. This is the first time I have met with the Head of the General Student Council, and I believe I will have more chances to meet him. I prefer two-way communication and we have to be careful with the words we use because harsh expressions could hurt others' feelings. The more often we meet, the narrower our conflict on University issues will become.

Chung: The General Student Council has a role of protecting the students' right as well as gathering their opinions on policies. We are planning to take a survey from the students to learn what their general opinion is about this issue. In terms of the second dormitory, we need to meet and put our heads together to come up with a solution.

Building another dormitory is a very complex problem. Additionally, HUFsans need to make it balance with GlobeeDorm. The second dormitory on Global Campus was discussed for more than ten years before the decision to construct it finally came to pass. This shows how long such a serious issue can take to solve. As the University surveyed students on the second dormitory last year, it knows how much the students long for a new dormitory. But, instead of starting to construct the dormitory right away, HUFS must have meetings like this one today. As many students need a dormitory, the University and the General Student Council should examine and take action on it as soon as possible. 

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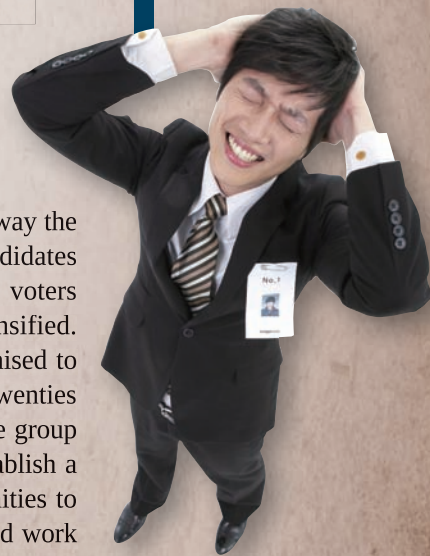
In-depth on National

Are You Employee or Employer?

By Woo Hae-chung

Associate Editor of National Section

Last month, the election fever that was hot enough to push away the last cold snap spread throughout Korea. Everywhere, candidates embarked on political campaigns to win and maintain the voters of their local districts and, this year, the races seemed to be intensified. Among the pledges in the general election, many candidates promised to create youth jobs targeted at unemployed young people in their twenties who are politically awakened and who emerged as a key electorate group in the April 11 election. The ruling Saenuri Party promised to establish a youth employment bureau to provide young people with opportunities to prepare for the job market regardless of their academic abilities and work experience. At the same time, the main opposition Democratic United Party (DUP) promised to create ten thousand jobs every year.

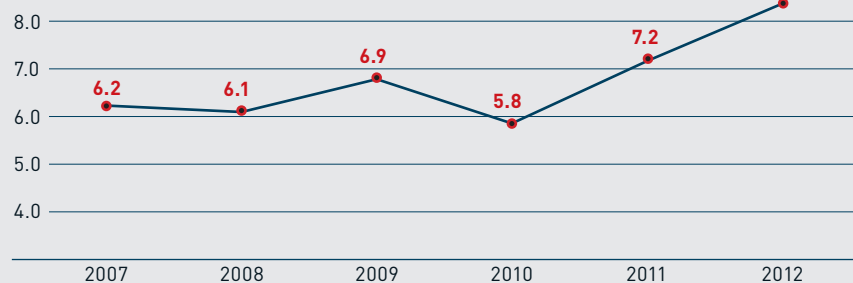


When we, the young people of Korea, were about to be deceived by the sugar-coated promises of political parties, a sense of *deja vu* hit us. These pledges are much the same as those of the presidential election which was held five years ago. Job creation for three million people and one and a half million for women was the promise made by the candidate Lee Myung-bak while he was running for president. Then, why are the young generations still thrilled to hear pledges about 'new jobs' even though Lee won the race? What happened after he took power?

The Current Situation of Youth Unemployment

Park, a 26-year-old student from HUFS, failed the employment exams once again. He was once pretty confident about finding a job as he fulfilled all the job requirements such as a high Grade Point Average, TOEFL score and so on. Even though he believed he qualifies for getting a job, he has continuously failed and has given up looking. Despite the warmth of spring these days, Park is sinking into a state of torpor. "I did not even call my parents to say hello on Parents' Day so they would not catch me feeling depressed," said Park with a

The Youth Jobless Rate



▲ The jobless rate of the aged between 15-29 registered at 8.3 percent, 2.2 points higher than that of the previous government.

rueful smile. He also added, "I cast a vote for the candidate who promised to create jobs for the twenties (people in their twenties)."

Nowadays, 22 percent of all young people are suffering from unemployment and the number is constantly increasing. For a long time, many college students have been procrastinating about their graduations as they wait for more secure jobs. Some researchers have even suggested that seven out of ten job seekers have experienced depression.

However, the problem does not end here. The National Statistics Office (NSO) reported that the jobless rate for those aged between 15 and 29 registered at 8.3 percent, 2.2 points higher than that of the previous government. What is more, the number of NEET, a group of people who are Not in Employment, Education, or

Training, exceeded a million people, which is four times more than the figures of Japan. Even though some people might suggest that this rate is still lower as compared to that of other countries of OECD, the youth unemployment rate comes to over 25 percent if part-time workers are categorized as economically inactive in the statistics.

What Are the Problems Regarding Youth Unemployment under Lee's Gov't?

Nominal internship programs producing 'errand boys'

The Gov't says...

The government of President Lee has been prodding the central and local governments to hire as many interns as possible, investing 200 billion won since 2009 when the fears of the financial crisis were growing inside Korea. Experts who promoted this program believed that this would offer college graduates breathing room and work experience, while they continued their job searching with monetary support from their temporary work.

For this reason, about 30,000 young Koreans have been granted 12-month internship opportunities so

"I did not even call my parents to say hello on Parents' Day so they would not catch me feeling depressed."



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far at public firms and government organizations with an income of one million won a month. Added to that, the government urged those employers to give extra points to the competent when they consider hiring them as permanent workers.

The reality is...

The problem occurs in that the expectation was left unrealized. Interns working at public institutions were expecting to earn work experience and money; however, they ended up only running errands. Park, mentioned above, also applied as an intern for a public library located nearby his house last semester. However, he soon quit his job after he found out that he was only to be given the menial jobs such as operating the office photocopying machine. He also said, "Sometimes I even felt useless and invisible as I had to sit still in front of the desk while the others were busy working."

On the other hand, the situation is getting worse for employers in public

institutions and firms. A problem was encountered when the government unilaterally pushed them to hire interns despite their limited budgets. The offices were allocated a certain number of interns and should pay them salaries which cost a lot and therefore will lead to less permanent jobs. More than that, as there are no guidelines given to them regarding the way that work should be shared, interns are just left behind. To sum up, only a quantitative expansion has been emphasized so far when it comes to creating more youth employment.

Does only the 'Mismatch' matter?

The Gov't says...

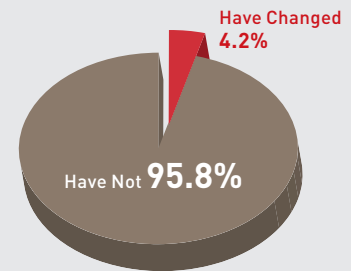
On April 3, a government report claimed, "Korea's labor market will be facing an oversupply of nearly 500,000 college graduates by 2020 as a 'mismatch' between jobseekers and the demand for their skills widens." In this sense, the mismatch is caused by the imbalance between supply and demand due to an oversupply of highly educated people who hesitate to apply to Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) while these SMEs are clamoring about the labor shortage.

Therefore, the government has been insisting that it is important to solve mismatch problems in the labor market and it can only be resolved by readjusting the expectations of the youth. This idea is easily found in President Lee's conversation with students at Mokwon University in 2009. He explained that, "The young men must lower their expectations and eye level. Those jobless youth must work for small enterprises rather than conglomerates so that they can raise their workplaces to become world-class corporations."

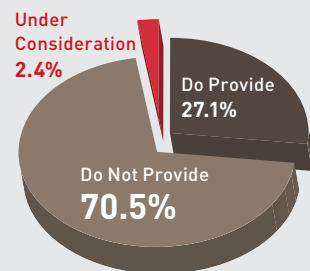


▲ Most of Interns are given the menial jobs such as shifting boxes and operating the office photocopying machine.

The Portion of Public Firms and Government Organizations That Have Changed Interns to Permanent Workers



The Portion of Public Firms and Government Organizations That Provide Extra Points to Interns When They Hire Them as Permanent Workers

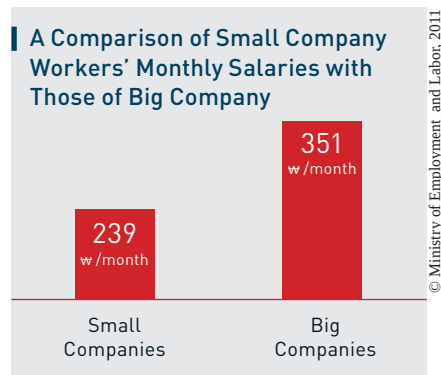


▲ Those graphs above show that the twenties do not really get guaranteed to receive incentives from working as interns.

The reality is...

Contrary to the above argument by the government, most jobseekers are saying that it does not make sense to demand them to just lower their expectations. Graduates who are having difficulty in finding jobs and are advised to hand over their sense of pride by the government are claiming that the government failed to note the fact that the lower state of jobs is only concentrated in the low-wage service sectors, including manufacturing jobs that require certain technical skills. In addition, this kind of workplace usually provides poor working conditions and low salaries that the

highly educated could not easily put up with. Therefore, these small companies which only provide low-quality positions have no choice but to hire foreign workers.



▲ Employees at small and medium sized companies receive 68% of whose salaries working at large companies.

Furthermore, many jobseekers who obtained masters and doctors degrees gather around medium-sized enterprises with strong growth potential, which results in intense competition getting jobs these days. Because of these circumstances, most job seekers explained that the gap between high and low-quality jobs are too big to narrow and even make it hard to them lower their eye level.

What Brought about Youth Unemployment?

No modification were ever made to reach a better solution

Eight years ago, the previous president Roh Moo-hyun and his administration introduced the Special Act on the Promotion of Youth Employment in an effort toward increasing the hiring of jobless young people by three percent or more each year. The Lee administration, however, is continuing to utilize this temporary



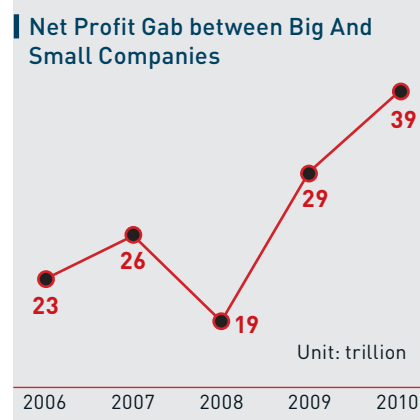
▲ One jobseeker is in a desperate situation writing his one hundredth resume.

measure, not considering finding a solution to the fundamental problem.

Moreover, a comprehensive package of government sponsored internship programs were proven to be ineffective ten years ago and was abolished. Nevertheless, the Lee administration implemented this internship program at government organizations in an effort to suppress criticism that they are not working to lower the rate of the youth unemployment. For this reason, the end result is only a substantial decrease in the national budget and an increase in young men working part-time.

Conglomerates leading the way in Korea's jobless growth

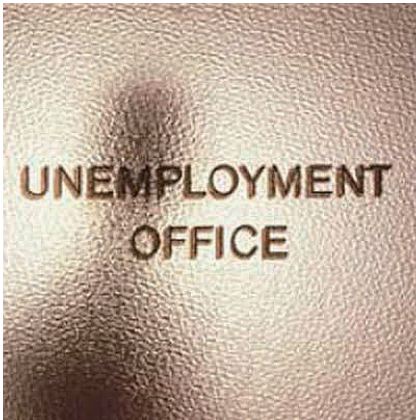
Four major conglomerates, Samsung, Hyundai Automotive, LG and SK, registered a nearly 63 percent increase in sales as compared to that of 2007 under the Roh administration. Despite the global financial crisis, those large corporations have earned more than 46 trillion won after President Lee took office. Thus, at a meeting every year between the president and business leaders, firms give confident



▲ Net profit gap between big and small companies has been skyrocketing since 2008.

responses to government demands for job creation. Have they really created new jobs and increased the quantity of employment? The answer is no.

The employment of Hyundai Motors only increased by 1.3 percent and SK Telecom even cut its workforce despite enjoying a 10 percent growth in sales. This shows that the growth of large corporations did not lead to job creation, but to an expansion through a reduction of their workforce, which consequently results in 'jobless growth.' Conglomerates' hollow promises and the business



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friendly government have worsened the situation regarding youth unemployment and are only creating low income interns.

In This Election Year, Should We Take a Closer Look what to Solve the Youth Unemployment Crisis?

Endeavor for efficient budget management and examples from foreign countries

The local governments of Seoul and Incheon are extending plans of financial support when a firm employs an unemployed youth as a permanent employee. These plans are to help SMEs to have a period of adjustment. Governments will cover the cost of creating new employment, giving businesses at least six months to two years of assistance.

The government has poured money into creating temporary jobs, but the results were insignificant. These new plans suggest a 'Plan B' in creating direct permanent positions which can attract young people to SMEs in another way.

This issue is not only found in Korea, but many other countries have brought forth measures to decrease the youth

unemployment resulting from the global economic downturn. In the Britain, with the introduction of the New Deal program, the government has invested almost twice as much of their budget as the previous year helping provide vocational education for unemployed and young people.

In addition, the Rosetta plans of Belgium have created more than 500,000 new jobs through introducing a mandatory youth employment plan. Young people will have more work experience through this plan so that the overall level of industry will further develop and SMEs can also grow up.

In cases of the United States, France, and Australia, these countries also raised their budgets in some fields to help unemployed young people, expand the young person labor market and build a better social safety net.

In this year, both the main opposition Democratic United Party and Saenuri Party promised that they are considering the introduction of the mentioned above policies to use as model cases. People are wondering what kinds of policies will emerge to lessen the youth unemployment rate.

Support measures for helping the young CEOs of venture businesses

The government of Seoul said that it will hold a "talented entrepreneur" contest in May, and will provide the start-up capital and personalized consulting needed to start a business to the winners. In order to improve the current bout of youth unemployment, strategies for encouraging young people to start their own businesses have come out in several ways. In fact, manufacturing, retail and distribution industries are already an excessive red ocean and the importance of

Rosetta Plan

In 1999, the Rosetta plan was launched by the Belgian Minister  for Employment to boost youth employment. The scheme initially included the requirement for all private and public businesses to hire one young person aged under 25 for every 25 workers employed by the enterprise. This will mean hiring young people to fill an equivalent of four percent of a firm's workforce. The plan, with some modifications, has offered young people either a full-time employment contract for a minimum of one year or a half-time employment contract accompanied by a training program.

The New Deal for Young People

The New Deal program was introduced  nationally in 1998 by the British government and is aimed at those aged 18 to 24. This six-month program consists of three steps that can help young people find suitable jobs. The first stage is called 'gateway' and lasts for up to 16 weeks. At this stage, participants will meet a personal adviser every week so that they can identify their aptitudes, what sort of work they want, and how they can get it. In the second stage, which is called 'options' and runs for 13 weeks, participants and personal advisers will decide what training and work experience they will apply for. If they still have not found a job, the final stage is 'follow-through.' This phase will provide extra help and support to look for work and can last for up to 26 weeks.



▲ Facebook creator, Mark Zuckerberg, was 23-year-old and Bill Gates was 20-year-old when they found own companies.

entrepreneurship is emerging.

Many experts claim that if young talent and the technology from small enterprises are put together, the competitiveness of new markets can be raised. To support the collaboration, the entrepreneurs insist that a more organized support system is required from the government.

In terms of this measure, the Saenuri Party promised at the last general election that they will double the funding to promote new businesses and will create a relief measure for unemployed youth.

Thus, we need to further watch the progress to see if their commitment was simply an empty promise given to win or not.

As mentioned above, the situation does not only need the efforts of young individuals to solve youth unemployment. As lowering job seekers' expectations is not the right answer to solve the problem, the overall wealth in the economic market

must be redistributed more equitably amongst society so that small and medium enterprises can grow up and attract many young men to work there. Moreover, the government must consider about efficient budget allocation to give the young men work study programs, which is the measure that can really help them find proper jobs. Not only that, institutional support for young people seeking to launch their own startups, such as venture companies, needs to be given. It is time to impose such supportive measures in each field. Young people also have to avoid having passive stances and just sitting back criticizing society. They have to move forward to conquer these problems on their own.

Professor Hong Jin-pyo of Department of Information and Communication Engineering at Hufs, spoke about the problems of the attitude of current young people. "In the past, many of graduates and university students hoped to work at small and medium sized enterprises and venture companies while dreaming of Bill Gates and Microsoft. A lot of young men started their

business with little capital and armed only with youthful vigor. But now these kinds of adventurous young men have disappeared and only tons of applicants for the large companies are left."

For some time in our society, we have begun to regard those who could not enter big companies as losers and this atmosphere has spread all over the nation. We have to be aware that this atmosphere has been deliberately fabricated by some interest groups as well as caused by the mistakes of government. You know that large companies are not offering enough jobs for the young and they ruthlessly have control over small companies. In this situation, the young should not jump into the race, but sincerely try to find jobs through which they can receive their own sense of worth. Although taking an adventure can sometimes cause a little anxiety, the opportunities and potentialities are boundless. 

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▲ Participants in the '20-30 Youth CEO Project' appear confident after getting information from the lecture which was held to help them start their own businesses.

Pave the Way with Us, The Dreaming Young Store

By Kang Young-joon

Associate Editor of National Section

Upon entering the store, many items, like charming accessories and clothes, provide an enthusiastic welcome. What is this store? It is The Dreaming Young Store, which helps many young people to realize their dreams. The Dreaming Young Store, which sells the creative goods of young entrepreneurs, was established by the participants of The Young Foundation 1000 Project. What is The Young Foundation 1000 Project and why was it implemented?

Unemployment is not far from us. In universities, seniors and even the freshmen should prepare for the job market and improve their credentials. Employment will not get closer to graduates despite their efforts. To make matters worse, large companies, with whom many students aspire to gain employment, are cutting their numbers of new recruits. The condition of small companies is also getting worse. In contrast, success stories of the foundation are easily found on the Internet. This is what makes young people turn their attention to the foundation. They, however, cannot accept the challenge to establish a company because they lack money. The Young Foundation 1000



Kang Young-joon | The Argus

Project was established to help these young people. The project, which was implemented by the local government of Seoul, helps those who are in their twenties and thirties and eager to start their own business. This project is recruiting members by May 9. The Argus met Kim Yong-yeon, who is managing The Dreaming Young Store, to find out what it is and what purpose it has.

Argus: What did you do before running The Dreaming Young Store?

Kim Yong-yeon (Kim): At first, I ran another store. After that, I worked in a company related to producing broadcast programs. Next, I began working in the marketing department of The Young Foundation 1000 Project.

Argus: What exactly is your job at this store?

Kim: Basically, I am managing this store as well as the companies located in it and am keeping their goods on the shelves. Besides that, I promote and market the good and mentor the young businessmen.

Argus: What made you want to run this store?

Kim: There are a lot of young people among the participants of The Young Foundation 1000 Project. Although some older men are there, most of the participants are young. Because of their lack of practical experience, these young people tend to primarily focus on creating goods. I believe in their passion. Previously, when I was working with the foundation, I only connected them with other companies. However, the young entrepreneurs soon failed in building their companies and there was no feedback. What was worse, they broke contract with me. Those cases made me think that we should personally help them manage the new firms.

Secondly, I like to help the young men find their way by selling their goods on consignment. Certainly, doing marketing through The Dreaming Young Store is easier than doing it themselves. So I thought it would be better to establish the store for marketing and promotion.

Argus: What is The Young

Foundation 1000 Project?

Kim: This project, which was the first project to lower the unemployment rate of young men, was implemented by the local government of Seoul. Its target is Seoul citizens aged 20 to 39 and eager to found companies. They are given an office, a subsidy for the business foundation and consultation help. At this time, the foundation is recruiting the fourth program's participants. It is an honor for many local governments to benchmark this successful project.

Argus: What is your management philosophy?

Kim: I aim to develop the young people's companies and make them independent. It is great to grow The Dreaming Young Store because its brand power will develop and promoting the goods will be far easier. Such success, however, will lead the business owners to be dependent on this store. I hope they learn that the management of a company is not just selling their goods, but also production and distribution. Briefly, this store is aimed at making them independent and letting them have their own management philosophies.

Argus: What has made you happy in running this store?

Kim: This store has been running since April 7 of last year. I was happy on the same day of this year because it was the one-year anniversary of the store. When sales surpassed a hundred million won, it made me feel great. When one of our supplying companies began selling to a department store, it provided me with a very good feeling. The growth of this store is visible, which has been very interesting.

Argus: What has been difficult in



▲ The crowd of people look around in The Dreaming Young Store.

Kang Young-joon / The Argus



▲ Kim Yong-yeon manages The Shinchon Dreaming Young Store.

Kang Young-joon / The Argus

running this store?

Kim: This store was the first of its kind to sell on consignment. There was no such store managed by the government. Thus, it took a lot of time to create the whole system to run such a store. Even now, we are still undergoing trial and error. An example of the difficulties encountered is something that is taken for granted at other stores, but is not offered here. For instance, a customer buys a pair of shoes and then decides to exchange them for a more expensive pair. In most stores, it is okay to pay the difference. This is impossible here because if you charge a pair of shoes from company A, the money goes to company A. If you want shoes from company B, you have to refund the shoes of company A and charge the full price for the shoes of company B. This procedure is very uncomfortable to some customers.

Argus: What do you think makes many young people unemployed?

Kim: I would like to advise the young people to ask themselves about what made them unemployed. There are lots of the ways to find employment. For

example, they can establish a company themselves. If they, however, only want to enter a large company, start with a salary more than 30 million won a year, or become a government employee earning a stable salary, they may be hard pressed to find a job. I think these mindsets cause the mass unemployment of young men. Indeed, many small companies suffer from a shortage of labor. Also, there are few companies which offer a salary of more than 30 million won. Many young people do not know their place and only want high ideals like just working for a large company. If, however, they compromise with reality, there are various ways to find employment. An old saying goes, "Your beginning will seem humble, so prosperous will your future be." However, these days, the young are likely to hope for "their beginning to be prosperous." Naturally, there are also many problems with policies and the social system. These systemic problems, however, always occur.

Argus: So, do you think that young men need to be brought down to small companies' needs?

Kim: They have to know themselves and make plans for the future. However disagreeable my advice is, that is not the problem. Young people seem to have no dreams or goals. They just want to enter a large company like Samsung or LG. Entering Samsung or LG is not as good as they think. There are many people who leave Samsung. What I am saying is not that a young man should be unconditionally brought down to small companies' needs. What I meant is that if the graduates have their own goals and dreams, they could be successful with them after entering small companies. And if they know what their ability is, they could develop it and could even establish their own companies. However, they only want to be at their first stable job. While young men are at the age of challenge, they are unlikely to rise to the occasion.

Argus: What do you think the prerequisite condition of the foundation is?

Kim: I think the most needed condition is tenacity. Someone who has creative ideas? No, such a man cannot do business well. All the foundation needs are people with tenacity and passion. The most important thing that self-improvement books commonly recommend is not to dread failure and that failure teaches success. In other words, they say, "Make it through many failures." If, however, young men regret failure and stop challenging themselves, they will be losers in life.

Argus: What do you think of the future of the foundation?

Kim: It is not better that the number of the self-employed increases than you have thought. In Korea, however, the rate of self-employed is very high and over increases. And it will increase



▲ A couple of clothes provides an enthusiastic welcome to the customers at the entrance.

over and over because there have been many election pledges to the foundation under the April 11 general election. If, however, you have the thorough will to found a company and get trying enough to succeed in the foundation, you will accomplish your absolute goal.

Argus: What do you think Korean society should do?

Kim: Korean industry is overly dependent on large companies like Samsung and LG. If someone enters a large company, other people will respect him. But if someone enters a small company, he will be ashamed of it and say nothing about it. If we can change this viewpoint in society, it will be better to accomplish the dreams of young people. After knowing themselves, they can enter a suitable company and learn about society. If someone's goal is to establish a company, it is possible to do that after entering a small company and learn the rules of society. The government should help small companies develop themselves and also help young men to start companies. The systems to

connect demand to small companies should be created.

Argus: What is the objective of The Dreaming Young Store?

Kim: The second Dreaming Young Store will be open in the first half of this year. This store is limited to Sinchon only. We plan to open a new store every year. The total number of The Dreaming Young Stores will be five. Each business district in Seoul is different. Every product will be dispatched to a suitable area.

Argus: What is your personal objective?

Kim: My personal objective is the same as the objective of The Dreaming Young Store. Until the fourth Dreaming Young Store, every store will be placed in the north, south, east and west parts of Seoul respectively. The last and the fifth Dreaming Young Store will be located in the middle of Myeong-dong. It will be the flagship store of the chain and will be located in a five-story building. From the first floor to the fifth floor, every floor will be differentiated,

like a department store. Let everybody know about The Dreaming Young Store.

Argus: Do you have any last words for our readers?

Kim: I think the time to make a plan for the future is needed. You will know your future endeavors if you make plans for the future. I hope university life is a preparatory stage for your future. Although I did not study very hard in the university, this time is not to be wasted. Make a plan and prepare for your future! Let me give you a piece of your life having good times with your friends! 

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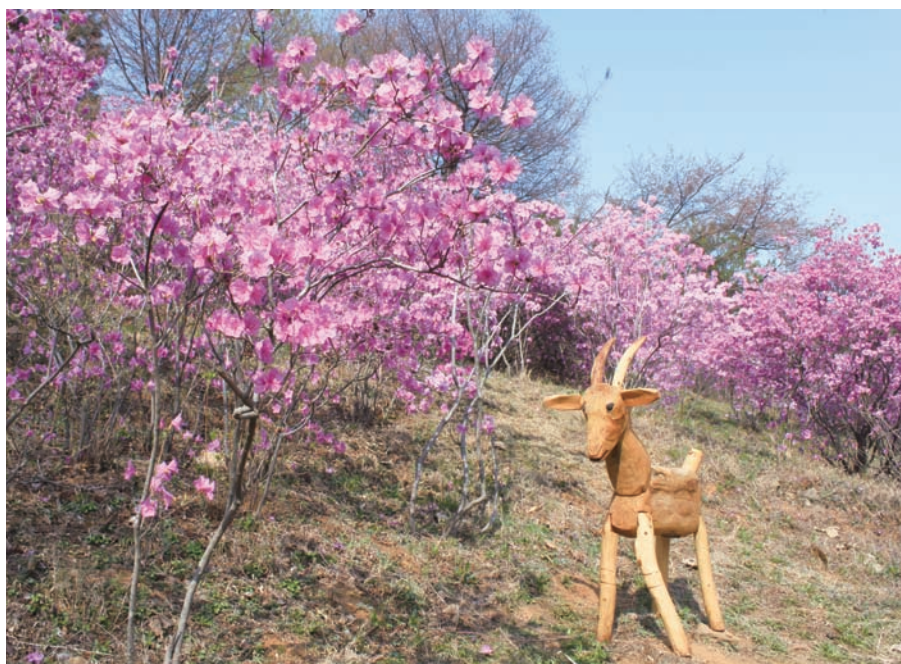


▲ A number of novel and sumptuous goods warm the store up and wait to be sold.



Spring in Pink Bloom Relaxes Your Mind

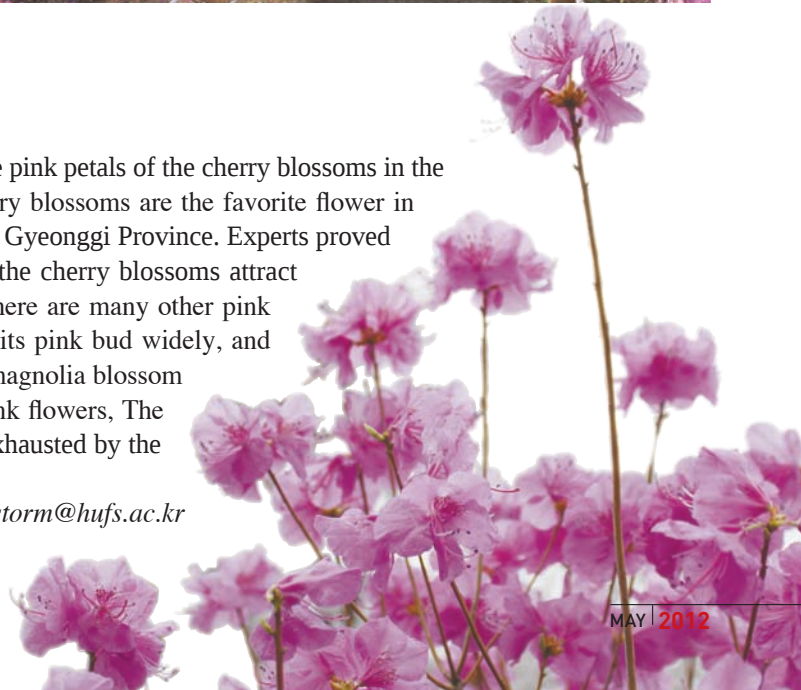
All photos by Jang Ho-jun

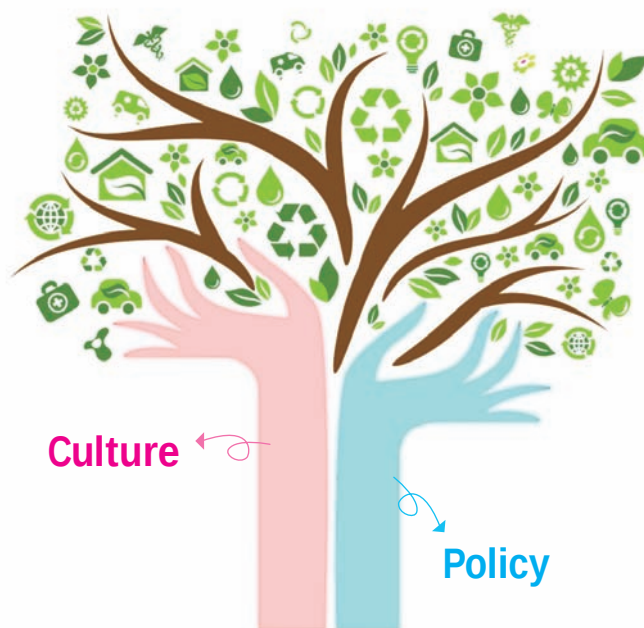


By Jang Ho-jun
Editorial Consultant

Most people feel that it is wonderful to see falling pale pink petals of the cherry blossoms in the spring. A survey by Panel Insight proved that cherry blossoms are the favorite flower in the spring by 45 percent of 300 people in Seoul and Gyeonggi Province. Experts proved that the pink color eases tension, which partly explains why the cherry blossoms attract students who have finished their midterm exams. However, there are many other pink flowers that represent Korea's spring. Korean rosebay opens its pink bud widely, and the pale pink flowers blooming in the trees of the apricot and magnolia blossom shyly in Seoul Forest and Mount Wonmi. With all of these pink flowers, The Argus hopes our readers will rest their minds that have been exhausted by the piles of exams that are now over. 🌸

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Fair Society by Cultural Policy

By Choi Hee-ji

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Here in the 21st century in Korea, interest about culture has been rising. These days, we can see the Culture Art Party ran a candidate for the 19th general election, suggesting culture should play a critical role in developing society. The perception that culture should be important in making policies is being accepted more widely. So The Argus participated in the seminar, 'Policy and Culture in the Global Era,' on April 6. At the seminar, Choi Jin-woo, professor of Division of Political Science and Diplomacy at Hanyang University, said that the importance of cultural studies in political science at university is crucial. Through this, let us look into why Koreans need to study culture, and the study of culture in political science is important.

Digest

How can culture, regarded as a way of living, be related to policy? That is because culture always exists everywhere people live, can affect policy and also be affected by policy. However, Cultural Policy, which is important among studies of culture in political science, has not yet been studied actively compared with Political Culture that focuses on the citizens' attitudes about politicians, political parties, or systems of government.

Cultural Policy is a study about the role of government in culture development. For example, "What is the effect when government intervenes with cultural projects?" or, "What is the role of government in gaining good effects by intervening with culture?" are likely questions. A spokesperson for the Korea Culture and Tourism Institute under the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism said, "We should make the Korean wave as a model of cultural development for developing countries."

Cultural Policy is not always dealing directly with culture. Cultural Policy can be separated as explicit Cultural Policy and implicit Cultural Policy. Explicit Cultural Policy is just implementing policy directly related with culture. However, implicit Cultural Policy affects culture through other different domain policies. Today, we see that Britain has done implicit cultural policy in redeveloping shantytowns. It expanded cultural facilities through its Urban Development Policy, bringing out the cultural ripple effect.

Why is Cultural Policy study not animated in spite of its importance? That is because Rational Choice Theory in politics is a dominating thought in that field. In the aspect of Rational Choice Theory, culture, closely associated with people's sentiments, has been regarded as peripheral cause and not important.

However, since the proportion of the culture industry in economic growth is increasing and the cultural diplomacy is also getting important, culture as causes of political outcomes becomes more important day by day. Consideration of Cultural Policy is no longer just peripheral but necessary.

Focus

Why, then, is it important to study Cultural Policy at university these days?

Political science is not only obtaining and maintaining power between parties but also providing public goods or distributing social value. Politics is the art of the possibility, making such things possible as the Spring Flower Festival in Yeouido. This is culture as public welfare and is regarded as a subject of enjoyment.

However, not everyone can enjoy such events due to constraints of time or money or both. In situations such

as this, deciding how to distribute resources best is directly related to the action of politics. For example, in Korea, developing culture only in Seoul could degrade the opportunity of enjoying culture for people who live in other parts of the country. Also, only providing the enjoyment of culture only for profit is the wrong direction, and we should look at this as a political matter. The aim of right minded politicians should be made, to allow as many people as possible to enjoy cultural events. This is the best aim of Cultural Policy in modern society.

Not long ago, Jeong Chang-kyu, reporter of Kukinews, argued that equality of opportunity and fairness for culture is a civic duty. He wanted to consider the worth of realizing cultural welfare for disabled persons through a blog named, 'The person making society without obstacles.'

What type of cultural policy does Korea need? Internally, as described above, we should make a policy that can widen the opportunity for as many people as possible to enjoy the culture. Externally, Korea needs a study that can help us develop cultural capacity and openness of other cultures. According to a survey released by Switzerland International Management Development, in ranking the openness of other cultures, Korea ranked 55 among 56 countries in 2010, and 56 among 57 countries in 2011. From this, it is clear that Korean society is not accustomed to opening itself to other cultures and the nationalist tendencies are stronger here than in other countries. So we can easily see that Koreans have an exclusive attitude rather than an accommodating attitude or acknowledging other cultures or people.

Last month, in a K-pop star audition program, when Lee Michelle, a candidate who is mixed blood, failed the audition, Park Jin-young, the producer,



▲ Professor Choi presents his study about Cultural Policy.

criticized the closed mindedness to multi-cultural families, saying, "I think children should be educated not to tease other children due to different skin color or different race. Where can we find such an unadoptable country?" As discussed here, we can find this is a not just a small problem in Korea. Through our study of Cultural Policy, we should find solutions to deal with these problems.

In politics, interest about culture is growing. However, the study of this is not so much in reality. People know it should be done, though. Koreans really need to widen our horizons and thus create more opportunities for ourselves and others to enjoy culture equally. For this, readers need to look in the direction of good policy for culture. 

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One Step toward the World Peace



Lee Sang-hwan

*Professor, Department of
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U.S. President Barack Obama gave a speech at HUFS in the morning of March 26. He shook hands with students and faculties of the University after delivering his speech.

He started his special lectures, stating “It is a great honor to be here at HUFS. I thank HUFS President Park for, a few moments ago, making me an honorary alumnus.” President Obama entitled HUFS as one of the best universities with the world’s finest foreign language programs. In addition, he mentioned that HUFS has produced leaders, such as public servants, diplomats, and businesspeople, who have helped transforming South Korea from a poor country to one of the world’s influential economies.

It was a historical moment to 100,000 HUFSans. As HUFS President Park Chul said in a newspaper interview, they were deeply moved by President Obama’s memorable speech at Minerva Auditorium. They feel that HUFS has

become a global university with an excellent reputation.

According to the U.S. Embassy persons, HUFS was selected among several Korean universities by the White House as the site for the U.S. president’s special lecture. HUFSans believe that HUFS was chosen because it has dedicated to foreign languages and area studies in a global context. And, they think that good underground facilities invited the event.

In the lecture, President Obama maintained that more than 50 nations at the Seoul summit should show their progress toward the goals they set at the Washington summit in 2010. He warned that the international community should make it harder than ever for terrorists to acquire nuclear materials. Today, one of the greatest threats to global security is the danger of nuclear terrorism. He reemphasized that the United States is cooperating with Russia and China to eliminate enough plutonium for nuclear weapons and turn it into electricity. Also, he contended that he changed the U.S. nuclear positions to reduce the number and role of nuclear weapons in the U.S. security strategy. Even, he told that the U.S. will not develop new nuclear warheads.

On the other hand, nuclear energy is getting more important with rising oil prices and a warming climate. So the United States has restarted its nuclear industry as part of a comprehensive strategy to develop energy resources. It is investing in innovative technologies so it can build the next generation of safe, clean nuclear power plants. That is, we have to think about dual images and roles of nuclear materials.

President Obama pointed out two countries - Iran and

North Korea - as the threats to international community. It is feared that Iran has refused the international community's offer to help it develop nuclear energy peacefully. That is why the world society has imposed unprecedented sanctions to Iran. The international community is now poised to enter talks with Iran's leaders. There is the possibility of a diplomatic resolution that gives Iran access to peaceful nuclear energy.

The U.S. president at the lecture of HUFS showed his stern position to North Korea by stating "There will be no rewards for provocations." He mentioned, "The United States has no hostile intent toward your country. We are committed to peace. And we are prepared to take steps to improve relations, which is why we have offered nutritional aid to North Korean mothers and children." Moreover, he said, "Your provocations and pursuit of nuclear weapons have not achieved the security you seek, they have undermined it. Instead of the dignity you desire, you're more isolated. Instead of earning the respect of the world, you've been met with strong sanctions."

In addition, President Obama pointed out that North Korea, one of the world's worst violators of human rights, has increased tensions to raise the stakes for negotiations and concessions, only to walk away without fulfilling its obligations. Also, despite the North's repeated claims to an inherent right to the peaceful use of space, he warned, "You can continue down the road you are on but we know where that leads. It leads to more of the same: more broken dreams, more isolation, ever more distance between North Koreans and the dignity and the opportunity they deserve."

Since 1990s, the U.S. policy is based on democratic peace theory. It emphasizes that democratic countries are peaceful. The desire for peace of democratic countries is reflected in the policies of their governments, and the governments represent the wishes of their citizens. The theory does not claim that the democracies do not make the war. The war against the terrorism is not concerned.

Thus, U.S. President mentioned North Korea's human rights record is a key factor in the U.S. policy to the North. "The United States remains deeply concerned about the well-being of the North Korean people, the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

and the plight of North Korean refugees. The United States has led efforts around the globe to call attention to the human rights situation in North Korea," Obama said in an interview.

Like the North Korean case, Obama also gave a stern message to Iran, saying punishment will be dealt for those who break the rules, stressing Iran's 'obligations.' "Iran also stands alone, as the only member of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty unable to convince the international community that its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes. There is time to solve this diplomatically. But time is short," he said, mentioning that Iran is pursuing illicit nuclear programs.

The 2012 nuclear summit in Seoul has drawn representatives from 53 nations and four international organizations mainly to discuss international securities against the use of nuclear materials by terrorist groups. "The danger of nuclear terrorism remains one of the greatest threats to global security," President Obama told hundreds of students gathered in Minerva Complex auditorium at HUFS. "And that's why we in Seoul, we need to keep at it. And I believe we will."

President Obama concludes his speech giving memorable messages to HUFS students and global community as follows: "Like our vision of a world without nuclear weapons, our vision of a Korea that stands as one may not be reached quickly. But from this day until then, and all the days that follow, we take comfort in knowing that the security we seek, the peace we want, is closer at hand because of the great alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea, and because we stand for the dignity and freedom of all Koreans. And no matter the test, no matter the trial, we stand together, we work together, we go together. Katchi kapshida!"

Let's go together for global peace and prosperity. Now we know what it means and what we should do for the future. 



The Argus

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Social Science Building 406, Seoul Campus

*Please be present by 17:50 on the contest date

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• **Award Ceremony:** 5.25 (Fri) 18:00 Seoul Campus

First Prize_ 400,000 won

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Third Prize_ 100,000 won

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

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