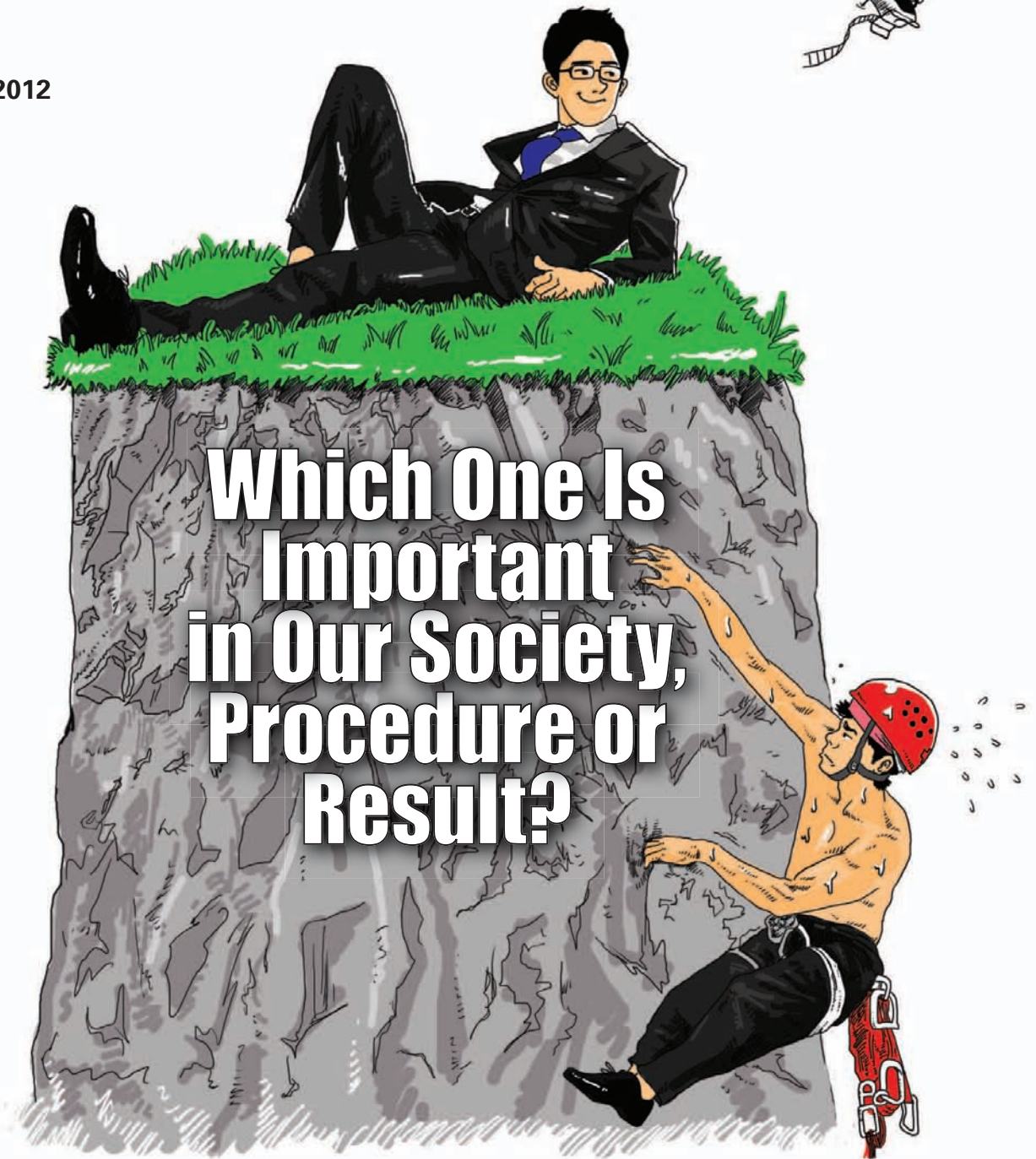


The Argus

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**Which One Is
Important
in Our Society,
Procedure or
Result?**



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

CONTENTS



Departments

Campus

* News Desk	04
* Hermes	24
- Is Minerva Complex a Pleasing Result?	
* Dating on Sunday	26
- Ready, Action!	
• Acting for a bridge between Korea and China, Park Min-ji stands up on the stage	
* In-depth on Campus	28
- The Dark Side of Life for International Students	
• Stories of ex-HUFSans	

Theory & Critique

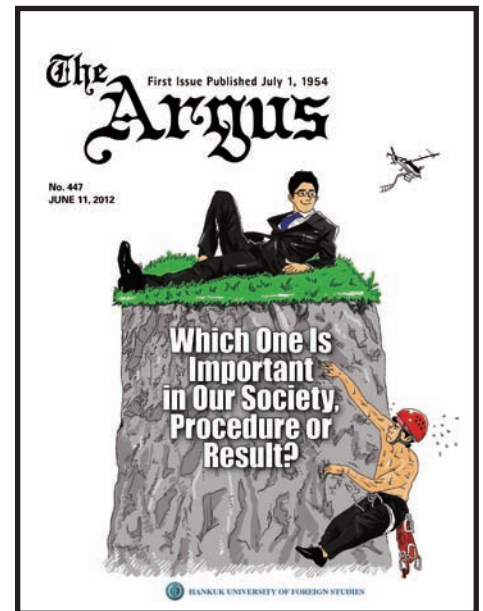
* Minerva's Eye	09
- A Monk Says, Nothing Is Meaningless	
* T & C Tower	10
- The Black List of IMEI	



* Digest & Focus	14
- The Humanities Gives Us Honesty	
* The Argus Prize	16
- Which One Is Important in Our Society, Procedure Or Result?	
• Students match writing skills in essay contest	
- First Prize	18
• The Story, the Steps and Procedure	
- Second Prize	20
• The Social Pursuit	

Miscellany

* Editorial	02
- The Future of University Press	
* Roadcasting	03
- If You Got a Million Won, What Will You Do during Summer Vacation?	
* Photo Essay	22
- Two Koreas, Fragile Peace	



The Argus Prize

The Argus held the second off-line essay contest which which roused interest among HUFSA's. The participants showed deep consideration on the topic, 'Which one is important in our society, procedure or result?'

The topic is a confusing question in people's lives. Most people admit that the procedure of one's work should be considered valuable in schools and offices. On the other hand, it seems worthless if the work does not lead to a high grade, higher position or monetary success. Even though each person must decide which is most important for them, it is a hard question to answer.

People feel the excessive result-oriented views from schools, offices and media in Korea, which should be criticized. They, however, also know that it is inevitable to show the good result to get a good grade, job or position. Which way should we pursue?



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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The Future of University Press

On May 26, The Argus held a meeting at HUFs that gathered together the Editors-in-Chief of university English newspapers in Korea. All Editors-in-Chief who participated in the meeting talked about their newspapers and shared their concerns with each other. The meeting was an opportunity to compare the current circumstances of each newspaper, coming to terms with the state and the future direction of campus English newspapers. The major issue among Editors-in-Chief is the relationship between the universities and their newspapers. Of course, although there is difference in the degree of influence the newspapers have in their universities, the focus of ultimate concern has always been same.

What is the role of the university press now? Since the 1990s, the difficulty in gaining employment has become a social problem, and students began to concentrate only on getting jobs. Due to this situation, university presses suffer from identity confusion. University students put preparation for employment above social participation, so looking away the university press. In addition, universities began to promote themselves using the marketing strategies of companies. For this reason, whenever there are conflicting views within universities, the university press cannot embody the voices of the university members. Since the visual media has developed and increased in importance, universities use images and videos to promote themselves. This has made it difficult for journalists to write their thoughts about society.

However, things were different before the 1990s. University presses had a central role in movement for democracy. Under the military regime, social censorship was strong and newspapers were often published with blank pages. These articles expressed the desire for democratization and stood against dictatorship and oppression. Therefore, in the 1970s and 1980s, newspapers covered social issues in depth.

Looking back to those times is not to suggest that we follow their ideas without question. The university press needs to look to a future suited to the current social structure, while maintaining their newspapers individual identities. Then, what goal should the university press of 21st century set for the future? It is cooperation between campus newspapers and the members of universities. A campus newspaper exists not for journalists or the university authorities, but the members who read it. Therefore ways for them to express their views must be found. For instance, The Argus provides a forum for HUFsans' views in its columns 'HUFsSan Story' and 'Voice of Wisdom.' By recounting the stories of the university members, the university press should be the gateway to open communication between members. 📖

Kim Su-young
Editor-in-Chief



**Kim Ji-young**

Department of Political Science and Diplomacy 11'

As one of the 36th secretariats in the HUFs International Model United Nations (HIMUN), I have to prepare for the HIMUN General Assembly which will be held on Aug. 15. Therefore, I will spend most of my vacation and the one million won on HIMUN. After a successful General Assembly, I especially want to go to Jeju Province with the people of HIMUN!

**Choi Byung-yol**

Department of International Economics and Law 11'

I think I will go on a trip to relax because I am too tired this semester. The destination may be in Europe where I can relax looking at the beautiful, breathtaking scenery. I may also go to Southeast Asia where the prices are relatively lower than those of Korea. The reason to choose Southeast Asia is that the bad economic situation has given me a lighter purse.



If You Got a Million Won, What Will You Do during Summer Vacation?

Jeong So-mi

Department of International Economics and Law 12'

If I received an unexpected a million won during this summer vacation, I would get plastic surgery on my nose. I have complaints about my looks and want to get my nose lifted and reshaped so that I can look more appealing. As our society is beauty-oriented, many people are judged for their appearance and I am not an exception. It is so sad, but inevitable.

**William Honaker**

Student from Center for Korean Language and Culture

I would first donate a tenth of it to my church, because as a Christian, I feel responsible to support the church and the work it does in the community. That still leaves me with 900,000 won! I would then take the opportunity to go on an exotic vacation somewhere and have exciting experiences that most other people would simply dream about.

Should any of my 900,000 won be left over after I get back to Korea, I would eat at delicious buffets every night until I run out of money. You can never waste money on good food.



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

Open Exhibition Held for Honorable Visit

HUFS has successfully finished the open exhibition, held for two weeks since April 12, to commemorate U.S. President Barack Obama's visit on March 26. HUFSSans participated by composing acrostic poems using the five English letters or three Korean alphabet characters which form the president's surname and by writing letters in Korean or English following his speech.

The topic for the works was the way in which HUFS global features can enhance pride and confidence. Over 200 students submitted their works before the end of the exhibition. The judging of the works was based on the three following criteria: Suitability to the topic, literary

quality and creativity. The University announced the works of awardees on May 8 and awarded them with prizes from May 16 to 18.

Gang Min-ji, a freshman in Department of English Education, received the first prize in the field of writing letters. She expressed her feelings in her letter, "Your speech served as a significant turning point for me, as I have been someone who was complacent about what I have been given, content with the status quo and afraid of change. Now I have realized that we can do it, we should build our own future, we should navigate this world in a better direction with positive energy."

Gang, the winner of first prize for



▲ Three awardees of the exhibition pose for a photo with Seo Jeong-min, Director of Public Relations (2nd from R)

letter writing, was given an opportunity to visit the U.S., with her travelling expenses subsidized by the University. 

By Jang Ho-jun

HUFS Wins Award for Publishing Foreign Language Dictionaries

A newspaper for the academic community has awarded HUFS a prize for publishing 30 kinds of foreign language dictionaries, recognizing it as one of South Korean universities' heritages.

The Gysu Newspaper chose the dictionaries published by HUFS Press Center as one of the 13 university heritages, which a committee of the newspaper selected among 79 entries submitted by 44 universities. The selection of university heritages was a project to celebrate the newspaper's 20th anniversary.

The committee, headed by Lee Bae-yong, chairman of the Presidential

Council on National Branding, highly praised the dictionaries as they provide opportunities to communicate with other nations and make a great deal of contribution to the development of the country's diplomacy.

At a ceremony in Seoul's Korea Press Center on April 30, HUFS Press Center chief Kwon Won-sun received the national branding body chief's award from Lee on behalf of the university.

"I am so happy that the commitment to publishing the foreign language dictionaries over 30 years, made by HUFS Press Center and our professors, has been acknowledged in both the academic community and society,"



▲ Lee Bae-yong (L), chairman of the Presidential Council on National Branding, confers the award on HUFS Press Center chief Kwon Won-sun.

Kwon said. 

By Choi Hee-ji

HUFS President Meets Mongolian Prime Minister

HUFS President Park Chul visited Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia, to have a meeting with Sükhbaataryn Batbold, the prime minister of Mongolia on May 24. Prime Minister Batbold also serves as the representative of the Mongolian People's Party, and has strong political influence in Mongolia.

In the meeting, which lasted for 30 minutes, he expressed gratitude to HUFS for establishing Department of Mongolian, and requested that the graduates of the department actively contribute to the friendly relationship between the two countries in the future. The meeting was conducted with two professors from HUFS: Professor Otgontsetseg Damdinsuren, chair of Department of Mongolian, and Jang

Tae-yeop, a professor of Department of English Linguistics and Dean of External Affairs.

After the meeting with the prime minister, Park visited the National University of Mongolia (NUM), the oldest university in Mongolia which is located in Ulan Bator, to pay a visit to NUM President Tömör-Ochir Sanjbegz. They discussed how to enhance academic programs and exchange professors and students between the two universities.

HUFS and NUM signed a memorandum of understanding on the academic exchange between the two universities in November 2008, to pursue exchange student programs and international exchange initiatives. Professor Otgontsetseg said, "Since



▲ President Park (L) and Prime Minister Batbold pose for a photo.

HUFS has the leading department which covers Mongolian Studies in Korea, both universities will increase academic cooperation, with projects such as collaborative research.”

By Jang Ho-jun

Seminar on Tobacco Lawsuits Held

The Legal Clinic Center had a special seminar, titled 'The Present Condition of Tobacco Lawsuits and Current Legal Positions' on May 3. The main lecturer for this session was a lawyer, Park Kyo-seon. Many enthusiastic students attended this seminar.

Park started the lecture with a warm welcome after setting up the prepared slide show. She said, "The seven South Korean heavy smokers who sued the country's biggest cigarette maker in a landmark trial after they developed cancer lost their drawn out case. One

of the major product liability suits is smoking." She continued to explain by dividing the topic into two different positions belonging to the plaintiff and the defense regarding the illegal acts of cigarette producers.

She added, "Starting with 11,000 to 13,000 cases of tobacco suits involving the U.S., many cases have started to occur in other countries as well."

Finishing the lecture, she answered a round of questions from listeners. Before exiting the classroom, one student made a positive comment about the lecture, "It was the most 'productive' lecture and I



▲ College students from Law School give attention to the lecturer.

learned a lot today.”

By Yoo Suh-kyung

Train Tentacles by Reading: Ad Director

Park Woong-hyun, a TBWA creative director, came to HUFS to deliver a lecture about 'tentacles' in Aekyung Hall at Seoul Campus, on May 8.

This lecture, part of the Leaders' (Readers') Concert, co-hosted by Chosun Ilbo and the Korea Press Foundation, aimed to raise awareness of the importance of texts and reading.

Park started his lecture, saying, "Our generation is a text generation and your (young men's) generation is a visual generation." He then talked of instances which highlighted this difference.

Park said of his tentacles "I have trained my tentacles with texts like books, newspapers and even many signs on street stores."

Although this lecture was aimed at the

importance of texts, the development of the tentacles was not reliant on only texts or reading. "Tentacles can be trained not only with texts, but also with visual content like movies. Anyway what is important is that you can gain much information from all that is around you if you have got trained tentacles," said Park.

This lecture was followed by a question and answer session. During this session, many questions were shot at the lecturer.

One of the questioners asked how young men could train their tentacles. He replied that "The best thing to train tentacles is an experience. An indirect experience may be preferable to a direct one because a direct one lasts only a moment. The growth of tentacles can be nurtured by a good movie, a good



▲ A creative director, Park Woong-hyun, gives a lecture to HUFSSans.

acquaintance or a good book."

The Leaders' (Readers') Concert held this May consists of nine lectures. At nine universities in Seoul, audiences will hear about the importance of reading. Park's lecture was the second in the series. 

By Kang Young-joon

Mountaineer Stresses Value of Persistence

Afearless mountain climber, Um Hong-gil, gave a lecture about courage and his life on May 9 at Minerva Complex in Seoul Campus. This special lecture was organized by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and Educational Broadcasting System (EBS) under the title of 'Sharing hope with talk talk concert.'

As the second speaker for this program and an alumnus of Department of Chinese at HUFS, his lecture proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. He started his lecture with a short story about his boyhood that led him to begin climbing mountains. His house was located deep in the mountains and he could not help

but walk and climb to go anywhere.

Due to his environment, he grew used to climbing and began to love the mountains. His affection towards the mountains made him decide to organize a team aimed at reaching the summit of Mount Everest. At that time, nobody thought the team would succeed as they prepared for their adventure. "Even though we failed six times and even lost a team member on Mount Everest, we did not give up and finally reached the summit, which was regarded to be impossible," he stated.

For his attitude of having no fear of dying or failing, Um achieved success and become famous for his persistence.



▲ Um tells his experience to the audience.

At the end of the lecture, he emphasized the value of courage and hoped for all HUFSSans to become risk takers and ambitious figures in the world. 

By Woo Hae-chung

Thai Dept. Wins Handball Tournament

From May 14 to 18, the 43rd Annual HUFs Handball Tournament was held at Seoul Campus. In the men's final match, the team from Department of Thai defeated the team from Department of German by a score of 8 - 6, and then went on to become the champion of the tournament. Meanwhile, in the women's tournament, the team from Open Major Division won the final match against the team from Department of Persian.

The competition is held annually to promote friendship among HUFsans through the game of handball. There were a total of 38 teams representing many different departments competing in the tournament. 19 teams took part

in the men's matches, and 19 in the women's.

The quarterfinals of both the men and women's matches were finished on May 16, and on 17, the semifinal matches took place. The match between team from Department of Thai and the team from Department of Vietnamese spirited and close with a score of 30 - 29, won by Department of Thai. On the last day, May 18, the men's and women's finals, and runner-up matches, took place at the Playground of Seoul Campus.

The captain of the winning team, Joo Sung-hyun, of Department of Thai, said, "I think this competition inspired HUFsans to be more energetic. It was a great opportunity for all of us



▲ A player from Department of Thai tries to catch a ball.

to strengthen our friendships through the handball tournament." He added, "I expect this competition will create more enthusiasm for handball among HUFsans." 

By Kim Ji-hyeock

EU Official Proposes 'High Humanism'

Cho Myeong-chin, the first Korean EU security consultant, gave a lecture about his alternative for capitalism's crisis, celebrating the publication of his writing, 'High Humanism.' It was held in Room 209 of Main Building at Seoul Campus on May 18.

In the lecture, he said that "The international financial crisis of 2008, which began in the U.S., the head of capitalism, uncovered a limitation of capitalism. High Humanism is the optimal option we should take." He compared himself with Jean-Paul Sartre, the French philosopher who proposed existentialism in response against the World War, naming himself as the Sartre of 21st century. High Humanism is a

moral philosophy that can help overcome discredit among people. Existentialism of the 21st century, another name for High Humanism, comprises ten conditions, among which the core is 'justice, and the sense of justice.' The sense of justice, he explained, is made up of politeness, consideration, and generosity. These human qualities supplement the failures of capitalism derived from fostering competition and the winner-takes-all society. He believes that High Humanists, those who developed High Humanism, will spread community spirit.

Cho Myeong-chin shared his expertise about global communication with his fellow HUFsans, which he said is one of the most important qualifications to



▲ Cho Myeong-chin (R) gives a lecture about 'High Humanism,' his alternative for capitalism's crisis.

be a global leader. He said, "A life is the course of learning, and communication is the result of learning." He also maintained that HUFs, which gives priority to foreign language education, has infinite potential to produce many global leaders. 

By Min Se-hong

Daedongje Shines HUFS



Jo He-rim/The Argus

Kim Eun-young/The Argus

▲ Light decorations show the festival theme, 'Like Lights, Like Music,' at the gate of HUFS.
 ▶ Students enjoy a water-balloon game in the food market.

The HUFS spring Daedongje, a campus festival, was held from May 16 to 18, and from May 22 to 24 at Seoul Campus and Global Campus respectively. The name of festival of Seoul Campus is 'Like Lights, Like Music,' and that of Global Campus is 'Together.'

At Open Air Theater of Seoul Campus, students were able to meet the student council, HUFS in You, and discussed what is going on around the school over wine with the council. In front of the library, students enjoyed riding a minibus, 'Bus in You,' that drove around the campus and to the front of the HUFS subway station.

In 'World Village,' a very special event was held. It was set in the main stadium and the students were able to enjoy food from all over the world. Twenty departments participated, showing off their own recipes. Handball

and basketball matches were also held with all the department teams showing passionate and exciting plays. "It is my first university festival and it totally fulfilled my expectations. I loved the foods and music provided and made great memories with my friends," said Yu Seung-wan from Department of English Linguistics.

At Global Campus, there were games and sporting matches between General Student Council (GSC) and HUFSans on the basketball court and playground. The HUFSan winner got a chance to receive presents. Cho Han-yeol, the festival's planning section chairman, said, "We prepared this event to promote better fellowship between HUFSans and GSC."

Several departments held food markets. There were diverse foods from various language departments. Kebab from Department of Arabic Interpretation and Translation, and sausage and beer from

Department of German Interpretation and Translation are examples of the food served.

Additionally, a music stage was set up on the main stadium at Seoul Campus and Global Campus respectively. At Seoul Campus, the last day of Daedongje, May 18, was full of heated excitement. Girls Day, an idol group, and Kim Jang-hoon livened up the stage. Meanwhile, at Global Campus, on the first night of the festival, there was a performance of Slap-Up, the dance club of Global Campus. They enjoyed dancing with HUFSans in front of Student Center. Also, famous singers like Psy, MC Sniper and Davichi made the festival more exciting for the remaining days. MC Sniper especially made the performance more fantastic by deejaying at Open Air Theater. 

By Jo He-rim, Kim Eun-young

A Monk Says, Nothing Is Meaningless

By Jang Ho-jun
Editorial Consultant

The suspicion of a rigged election in the United Progressive Party (UPP), the minor opposition, when selecting proportional representation candidates has shocked Korean society. Inside UPP, the co-chairs and members quarreled about instigating a strict investigation to discover any fraud in the candidate nominations. Meanwhile, some candidates, elected as proportional representatives of UPP, were strongly opposed to the investigation, denying that vote-rigging had occurred.

Even when fraud is not suspected, scenes of strong conflict without compromise are repeated, especially in Korean national assembly. The dispute is often accompanied by cutthroat comments and physical violence. Though conflict is inevitable when setting out political opinions, people who hear the news express disappointment at the repeated arguments, reflecting the parties' lack of communication.

Recently, scholars have emphasized that the members of a contemporary society, influenced by Western individualism, should learn how to communicate with each other using the values of Humanities. Possibly readers could find a clue in statements made by Wonhyo, a Korean monk who lived in seventh century. He is famous for an episode when he drank a human skull full of brackish water and is also credited with establishing the Korean Buddhism theory and also a creative philosophical theory.

He emphasized making harmony with each other to nirvana, the highest spiritual state in Buddhism. In his explanation, the main characteristic of nirvana is that it has no form; therefore, it is everywhere. The saying seems to be a severe paradox, but it conceals a deeper meaning that all things have diverse aspects in themselves. He also pointed to the wisdom of 'Hwajaeng,' which emphasizes that each opinion, even though the ideas are contrary, has a reasonable principle. His lesson tells the readers that there should be no concern in proposing an opinion because it has diverse meanings and uses. According to the statement, the claims of blind men about an elephant after touching a part of it cannot be treated as biased. Though their individual perceptions did not give a perfect description of an elephant, they are plausible statements for the parts of the elephant they touched.

Politicians in Korea also need to learn from Wonhyo's thinking when discussing policies and sharing opinions. They seem to be the representatives of modern people who are self-absorbed, lacking concern for others. In fact, it is not only the problem of politicians, but that of everyone, which leads to a deficiency in communication. People should be open to alternative views instead of thinking that they are always correct. To achieve it, the first step is a willingness to listen to what others say and consider their feelings and thoughts. Listening with a willingness to consider opinions should be emphasized, rather than just solving questions in foreign language exams such as TOEIC or TOEFL.

If the members of UPP took a step backward to unite differing opinions within the party following the teaching of Wonhyo, people would no longer see the party as an immoral group which is trying to conceal an election fraud. People should not forget that an idea or theory is neither an ultimate solution nor a meaningless statement. ☞

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The Black List of IMEI

By Choi Hee-ji

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Enforcing the IMEI Black List System

IMEI White List system VS IMEI Black List system

The number of mobile phones in use in Korea is about 52,510,000, outnumbering the entire population of Korea. This means that the mobile phone is a necessary tool for a Korean in modern life. In this situation, the Black List system of International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI), going into effect beginning May 1, has got consumers concerned about fees of using the phone, especially to undergraduate students. What is the Black List system and how will it change the mobile-phone market? Can the Black List system be good for our society and culture?

IMEI, identification number of mobile phones

IMEI is an identification number system for mobile phones that goes into effect the instant a manufacturer releases a mobile phone. It is adjusted for three and four generation phones. It consists of 15 numbers, and every user can confirm the IMEI number. If users have cell phones from overseas, they could confirm it by calling '*#06#'. However, if users have domestic mobile phone, they should check via downloading smartphone applications.

[The White List system]

In the White List system, which has been in effect up to now, users can use their phones only if telecommunication firms register the IMEI numbers. But if the telecommunication firms do not register the IMEI numbers, the phones cannot be used. This system exists on the premise that all mobile phones can create problems. So after the telecommunication firms verify whether their phones are legitimate or not, they register the IMEI numbers so that people can use the phones.



Choi Hee-ji/The Argus

◀ Consumers can easily find out the IMEI number by calling '*#06#' or downloading smartphone applications.

[The Black List system]

In the Black List, the IMEI number of the mobile phones that cannot be used is listed by Korea Association for Information & Communication technology (KAIT). It is different from the White List system in that its premise is that all mobile phones must be right, so do not need to be checked. Accordingly regardless of the registration of the IMEI number, with the Black List, people can use their phone only if they have a universal subscriber identity module (USIM)*. If problems occur or the user loses the phone, the IMEI number of the phones is then listed on the black list.

* USIM (Universal subscriber identity module)

The USIM is combined with a subscriber identity module (SIM) card that has information about the user and universal integrated circuit card (UICC). It can identify the phone user and make global roaming or e-commerce connections. It is loaded onto 3G and 4G phones.



▲ USIM is located at the back of phones. It could be replaced to another USIM.

Going from the White List System to the Black List System : What Are the Changes?

Changing the flawed distribution structure and hiding the bubble price

Until now, under the White List system, the telecommunication firms have had control in selling mobile phones, not the manufacturers that make the phones. This is because of the following reasons:



▲ Under the White List system, consumers often buy new mobile phone with subsidy the telecommunications provide. But there are usually bubble price of the phones and actually consumers could not have advantages on subsidies.

the mobile phone manufacturers such as Samsung sold phones to telecommunication firms, such as SK Telecom. Then the telecommunication firm registered the IMEI number and sold the phones through its agents. This led to a bad distribution structure because the telecommunication firms usually exaggerated the price of the phones, providing subsidies at their customers' expense. For example, even though there is a mobile phone that costs only 500,000 won, some telecommunication firms exaggerated the price, raising it to 1,000,000 won, and thus deceiving the customers. That is why each telecommunication firm suggests the price of the same phone differently. They then advertised to the customers that the telecommunication firm would discount this price with a subsidy by 300,000 won, resulting in the firms raking in an extra 200,000 won from the customer through this deception. In this situation, the customers believe they are getting a good deal but instead are having to pay a lot more.

When the Black List system takes effect, this practice of gouging the customers will come to an end and the customers will be able to buy their mobile phones at the prices suggested by the manufacturers. Therefore, it will also change the flawed distribution structure.

Manufacturers and telecommunication firms do their work more specifically

The change to the Black List system will regulate how the manufacturers and telecommunication firms do their work as well as change the flawed distribution structure. For manufacturers, under the White List system, they used to act according to the practices of telecommunication firms because if they could not sell their phones, they could not make profits. So they tended to release their products, adjusting to the communication firms' dictates. However, the manufacturers can now sell their products directly to the customers and they can concentrate more on developing new products. Also, the telecommunication firms can concentrate on the quality of communication and other services, performing their own role better. So the telecommunication firms, under the Black List system, will now attract their customers solely by the quality of their communication and associated services, but not products.

Buying a mobile phone and paying for cellular charges separately, thus reducing the overall expense of mobile communication

Bringing these changes with the introduction of the Black List system will help the customers buy their mobile phones directly from the manufacturers just as they buy a TV or a camera at

[Table I] Status of the use of call, data, and text on flat-rate program of smart phone

	Call	Data	Text
Flat-rate program (All in One 45)	supply 200 mins	supply 500 MB	supply 200 times
The amount used	253 mins	105 MB	224 times

©SK Telecom

*Standard in July, 2010.

◀ Table I and Table II show that charges can be reduced by about 1,540 won per month if we register for the optimum fees program.

[Table II] Difference between the flat fees and optimum fees

	Basic charge (won)	Extra charge (won)			Total	Including surtax	Difference
		Call	Data	Text			
Flat fees (All in One 45)	45,000	5,724 (53 mins × 108 won)	0 (under 500 MB)	480 (24 times × 20 won)	51,204	56,324	-
Optimum fees (Free call 35 min)	35,000 + 10,000	provide 250 min	provide 500 MB		49,804	54,784	1,540 (3.0 percent)
		324 (3 mins × 108 won)	0	4,480 (224 times × 20 won)			

© Lee Kyung-jae, 2011

a department store. After they buy the products, they can then go to the agents of the telecommunication firms and decide how they will pay for their cellular charges.

With the Black List system, customers will be able to buy their mobile phones and pay their cellular charges separately. People will be able to choose what they want regardless of which telecommunication firm they go with. Also, the fees are not connected to the price of the phone, and this is economical and rational and good for the consumers.

Also, we can expect that this system will reduce the costs of mobile communication. According to the data collected by Lee Kyung-jae, who was the member of former Hanara Party, charges can be reduced by about 1,540 won per month if consumers register for the optimum fees program using same amount of text, data, and calling, standard with the ‘All in One 45.’ Among people who use flat-rate program, going with ‘All in One 45 (Table I),’ someone used as follows: calls: 253 minutes, texts: 224 times, and data: 106 MB. And all of this costs about 56,000 won including surtax. However, due to the introduction of the Black List system, consumers could save 1,540 won per month because there

will no longer be any restrictions about fees, which would allow them to choose the optimum fees for them. A Korea Communication Commission official said, “Separating the costs of the mobile phone from the costs of communication makes the costing system economical way to the users and will lower the burden of communication expenses.”

Because of these reasons, the government introduced the IMEI Black List system. Especially, different from past years, this was discussed by a task force team consisting of members of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, the Korea Fair Trade Commission, and the Korea Communication Commission, not just civil groups and the National Assembly.

However, considering the society and culture of Korea, is it a good decision to introduce this system? Can it bring the anticipated positive effects?

The Black List System, Can It And Will It Work?

So far, we see how the Black List system could be good for mobile phone customers, but let us examine how effective it will be, considering Korean society.

Could it accelerate the gap between the richer and the poorer manufacturers?

The Black List system can change the flawed distribution structure between manufacturers and communication firms. However, it could also create a bigger gap between manufacturers, especially between the rich manufacturers and the poorer. Samsung and LG have their own distribution systems and will not be burdened by this new system. They see it as a nice opportunity to sell their products directly to consumers. Samsung has distribution spaces such as Digital Plaza and Samsung Mobile where they handle all Samsung products, including mobile phones. LG Electronics, of course, has the Best Shop handling only their products. So both these companies can deliver their products through their established distribution channels.

However, Pantech, HTC Korea, Motorola Korea, and others do not have distribution channels, and this is potentially a huge burden to them. Under the Black List system, consumers go to the manufacturers to buy their cell phones. But the manufacturers that do not own distribution channels are not able to promote their products so easily, so they have no choice but to sell their products through another distribution company, such as Himart, and make

a contract with them on marketing strategy.

It is hard to say right now that changing the distribution structure will actually harm the poorer manufacturers. For them, distribution is handled by other big distribution companies instead of the telecommunication firms. Since Samsung and LG Electronics have their own distribution channels, they could gain even more profit, causing a larger gap between the rich and the poorer manufacturers.

Appearance of new cell phones and the Korean appetite for rapid change

Under the IMEI White List telecommunication firms force consumers with flat fees program to keep using their services and fees for years, or face penalties. The Black List system will get rid of this irrational contracting fee system. If a new mobile phone is released, however, could this benefit consumers who like rapid changes in their cell phones?

According to a survey released by Recon Analytics, a market-research company, Koreans change their cell phones on average every 27 months. Compared with the Japanese who change every 36 months and Italians who change every 51 months, Koreans change their mobile phones faster than most people from other countries. Especially Koreans in their teens and twenties who are more concerned about new trends, change phones unnecessarily, regardless of whether they need to or not. Those who buy phones a lot under the White List system will probably change their phones more often under the Black List system when a new mobile phone is released. Park Jin-pho, team leader of LG U plus at HUFS station branch, said, "The introduction of the Black List system and disappearance of contracting charge system could make people think it is a useful and economical tool.

However, looking at the final outcome, the disappearance of the contracting charge system could accelerate an excessive consuming culture."

What will happen under the Black List system, if we lose mobile phone?

[Table III] Call-time of mobile phones

Country	Call time(min)
Korea	320
France	246
Finland	244
Australia	218
the United Kingdom	192
Japan	139
Germany	102

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*Standard in the fourth quarter of 2008

▲ The call-time of Koreans is 320 minutes per month, which is longer than that of any other country.

Koreans use mobile phones more often than citizens of any other country. Looking at table III, we see that the average Korean is on the phone 320 minutes per month; three times more than the Germans and twice the Japanese. People who use their cell phones more have strong attachments to them, which would be terrible for them if they should lose their phone.

Under the White List system, when people lost their phones, they could cut off their services and stop others from using their phones by simply calling their telecommunication firm, because the telecommunication firms supervised and controlled the numbers and IMEI of the phones. Choi, a student at Sogang University, said, "Last winter vacation, I lost my cell phone while I was on an overseas trip. I did not know what to do. But after connecting with my telecommunication firm and reporting that I lost my phone, they blocked other people from using it. It gave me peace of mind, I can tell you that."

Until now, when a person lost their

phones or were robbed, they could report the missing phone by just calling the telecommunication company, even if they were overseas. Under the Black List system, it will be more inconvenient for people to report their missing phones because the telecommunication companies will no longer directly supervise the IMEI of the phones. If they cannot report that their phone is missing immediately and cannot list the IMEI number of the phone, it opens the possibility for other people to use the phone by merely changing the USIM chip. Even worse is the personal information of the person who lost the phone could be compromised.

It is time we look ahead to the introduction of the Black List system. It will bring changes in the distribution structure and will reduce charges in mobile communication. It is necessary to think, though, of what these changes could bring, and not just anticipate the good changes. The government should prepare guidelines to reduce and protect the bad effects of the system. Of course, the consumers should establish a healthy consumption culture. Lee Duck-hee, professor of Department of Management Science at KAIST, said, "I welcome the introduction of the Black List system, but to increase its utility, proper distribution channels for the poorer manufacturer could minimize adverse effects of the Black List system. Also, low price phones imported from overseas should be checked thoroughly to stop any possible damage to consumers."

There are advantages and disadvantages with any new system. The Black List system promises a new era of flexibility and value for the consumers, yet let us consider all aspects of the new system so we can make it work to the best for all of us. ☞

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By Choi Hee-ji

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Last February, Samsung Economic Research Institute (SERI) said in a report, “The humanities change the management,” that the humanities is an alternative in future management. Also, on April 25, Ministry of Knowledge Economy announced they will open an institution for combination of technology and the humanities - Atelier T+H - to vitalize convergence of technology and the humanities. Like this, recently, the humanities is combined in various field, receiving many attention. Then, concretely, which aspects of the humanities could help us to manage well? So The Argus participated in the seminar, ‘The Meeting of the Humanities and Management,’ on April 28, held at Sogang University. At the seminar, philosopher Kang Shin-joo said honesty derived from the humanities makes true communication. How could we get honesty through the humanities?

Digest

Nowadays, CEOs think it is not possible to manage effectively using only theories of business administration such as the theory of balance of an organization when operating an organization and managing a business. They increasingly believe that communication focused on gathering opinions from their members could facilitate improvements in the management of their organizations. Everybody is aware of the value of good communication in business.

However, communication should be sincere. In other words, everyone’s views and opinions should be treated equally. Sincere communication could be made only by being honest and appreciating others’ honesty.

Then, how can honesty reinforce sincere communication? Looking through ‘Doctrine of the Mean,’ the English translation for the ‘Zhongyong,’ which is one of the Confucian scriptures of China, the teachings of sincerity are represented. Sincerity is the English translation for the Chinese phrase, 不誠無物. In this book, sincerity means the

beginning and end of things; without sincerity there would be nothing. In this account, the superior man regards the attainment of sincerity as the most excellent thing.

When we write sincerity in Chinese character, it is ‘不誠無物.’ It consists of four characters. ‘不’ means no, ‘誠’ means truth, ‘無’ means non-existence and ‘物’ means things. So, ‘不誠無物’ means that without truth, nothing could exist. Taking a close look the character ‘誠,’ it is word that the character ‘言’ which means word and the character ‘成’ which means fulfillment combines. So, the meaning of the character ‘誠,’ which means truth can be concretized to



▲ Recently, many books related to the humanities are published.

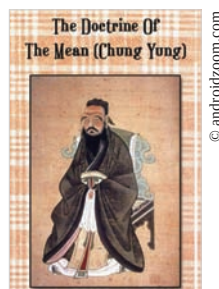


Choi Hee-ji / The Argus

▲ Philosopher Kang Shin-joo delivers a lecture about the importance of the humanities in management.

fulfillment of telling the truth. Therefore, the teaching of ‘sincerity(不誠無物)’ is that if we do not speak the truth, nothing can exist. Therefore, communication without honesty and truthfulness is not genuine communication and no one could exist on conversations based on falsehoods.

Then, how can we gain this attitude of honesty? We could gain it through the humanities. The humanities is regarded as the process of learning and teaching how to act by studying why and how human beings have inter-reacted through various important works of literature. Thus people gain many opportunities for self-examination from the humanities, by observing their life and attitude objectively while comparing their actions with the actions appeared in the humanities. Through this process, people are able to evaluate their situations with integrity, enabling themselves to speak honestly with no need for concealment. In this way, sincere communication can be made and the varied, frank ideas of members are attained. Through this,



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◀ The book, named ‘Doctrine of the Mean (Chinese: 中庸),’ stresses the importance of sincerity.

organizations and businesses are more effectively managed.

Focus

Then, today in our society, is sincere communication being made? In other words, do contemporary people have sincerity in life? Unfortunately, some people tend not to approach their life straightforwardly nor do they speak frankly, often compromising with reality. That is to say some people often lack the ‘sincerity.’

In this situation, desirable and effective management is hard to achieve as honest and varied opinions among organizations cannot be gained. However, an honest attitude could be obtained if people focus on the humanities, as written above. So, this will lead to positive changes and desirable social changes. Printed in Kyunghyang Shinmun this March, Philosopher Kang Shin-joo wrote that the labor union strike at Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation in support of the freedom of the press is a ‘sincerity’ within the members trying to make a desirable change of management in the media. Therefore they are creating an opportunity to correct wrong management practice which has suppressed the press and are trying to move public broadcasting in the right direction.

Executives also should have the ‘sincerity.’ However, most executives are only going through the motions, paying lip service to their members about the importance of communication rather than affecting sincere communication. Last year, Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry conducted a survey of 340 new employees asking their opinions on changes needed in the organizational culture of the current workplace in Korea. The main one chosen with 36.7



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▲ Communication occupied with honesty brings various opinion among organizations, which leads to desirable and effective management.

percent was ‘one-side communication.’ It shows that executives are only making perfunctory and one-way communication rather than sincere communication which tries to find out what they think.

Sincere communication is not only emphasized in management. Closer to home, in universities, sincere communication is necessary between students and the school. Sincere communication is possible when students’ honest and true views about main issues like tuition problem could be expressed and acknowledged with a true and honest attitude on the part of the university president. At such a time, the university can develop into a place where students’ opinions are reflected. Furthermore, to students who will lead the society in the future, honest communication will help them to live independent lives.

There is a sentence, ‘The absence of a lie is more important than modernity and ideology.’ It is from a poem, ‘Shaking Pause,’ written by Poet Kim Su-young in July 1964. People should, through the humanities, benefit from an honest attitude to face both themselves and reality. With that honesty expressed in sincere communication, both organizations and the larger society should be changed in a desirable and effective way. 📖

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Which One Is Important in Our Society, Procedure Or Result?

Students match writing skills in essay contest



HUFSans gathered in Social Science Building of Seoul Campus on May 18 for an essay contest organized by The Argus. The competition was held in the name of The Argus Prize, the second event where participants write a 1,000-word essay about a given topic on the spot. Thirty one students participated and were allowed three hours to submit their writings. The topic was ‘Which one is important in our society, procedure or result?’

The topic is a confusing problem in people’s lives. Most people admit that the procedure of one’s work should be considered valuable in schools and offices. On the other hand, it seems worthless if the work does not lead to a high grade, higher position or monetary success. Even

though each person must decide which is most important for themselves, it is a hard question to answer. The contest of The Argus gave an opportunity to express it in an English essay.

The Editor-in-Chief of The Argus and professors from Department of English Literature cooperated on the evaluation of the essays, which were submitted anonymously. The judging criteria were the ability to understand the topic, demonstration of organizational ability, creativity in developing the argument and English expression. Failures to follow the instructions given by the host led to demerits in the judgment.

The awardees of the contest were announced on May 24, and the awarding ceremony was held on the next day at Main Building of Seoul

“The essay contest from The Argus was a huge and impressive event to me. I wish The Argus and its contest would be better known to HUFSSans.”



▲ The Editor-in-Chief of The Argus (L) and the awardee of the first prize pose for a photo with a certificate of award.



▲ The awardees of the second and third prize pose for a photo with the Executive Editor (L) and Editor-in-Chief of The Argus.

Campus. Lee Sun-hye, a student of Department of Linguistics and Cognitive Science, won the first prize. Kim Hye-in and Kim Soo-min from Department of English Interpretation and Translation won the second and third prize respectively.

Lee Dong-il, a professor in Department of English Literature and Executive Editor of The Argus, said with celebration, “The fact that all the participants worked well made it difficult for us to evaluate each essay. We gave high scores to the works that were creative, with well-organized structures and included current issues. I think the topic of this contest was to criticize the obsession to show the best results of work in Korean society. The media in Korea focuses on

the student who got the best score on an exam, celebrities and Olympic stars. The best essays, which will be covered in the June issue of The Argus, can give enlightenment to readers about the result-oriented atmosphere.”

“The essay contest from The Argus was a huge and impressive event to me. I wish The Argus and its contest would be better known to HUFSSans,” Kim Hye-in, the winner of the second prize, said.

The Argus will print the writings of two awardees starting on the next page. 📖

By Jang Ho-jun

Awardee of Argus Prize 2012

First Prize

The Story, the Steps and Procedure



Lee Sun-hye

Department of Linguistics and Cognitive Science

Which matters when procedure and results do not seem to reflect the same values? Is an unethical decision in the process acceptable if the result is good? Or, is a bad result forgiven as long as it was intended for good? This is not a simple question about superficial rewards. Underlying this is a matter of fundamental beliefs and priorities. This is a competition between ethics and success.

In today's society where capitalism rules and corporations worship profit, it may seem that the saying, 'All's well if it ends well,' best describes where we stand concerning such issues. Although this is true in many cases and for many individuals, I strongly believe that modern citizens still have a desire for more than good endings.

South Korean society adores Kim Yu-na. She is beautiful, and she skates wonderfully. As a nation, Korea is proud of her. She was the talent that we did not notice. She was the possibility that we did not nurture. Young as she is, she has been through hardships of great magnitude. When there was no support, when she had no personal rink to skate on, when encountered by financial difficulties, she did not complain and give up. I sense that her hard work and perseverance is what draws people to like her all the more. It is great that she is the best figure-skater on earth, but it is even greater that she earned that title undergoing hardships and trials.

There is a joke that illustrates the importance of procedure. A wealthy man was telling the story of how he became rich. He said he bought an apple for one dollar, polished it and sold it for two dollars. He continued to do this until his uncle who had been very prosperous died and left him a fortune. We laugh at this ending because we expect these stories to contain some sort of lesson.

In the same sense, people are jealous when they hear about a neighbor or friend winning the lottery,

but they are not inspired. People are inspired by stories in which a person works hard, is generous to others, and one day, by the turn of fate, becomes successful. People are jealous of Lee Kun-hee, but admire Bill Gates or Steve Jobs. The amount of money they possess or their influence on the world is not the factor deciding what people feel. It is the process. It is the story leading up to the success.

There are countless examples of stories that inspire people's lives by their steps to the happy ending. Even when the results are small and unnoticeable, people are challenged and affected. There are stories of disabled people learning to perform everyday tasks. There is the story of the pianist who plays with only two fingers on each hand. Lee Hee-a, the four-fingered pianist cannot play complex pieces that other pianists play with ease. Then there is the story of Helen Keller. It is said that she had learned to sign-language, and mimic speech in spite of being blind and deaf. If to look only at the results, they are insignificant, as most humans are capable of speak and use of sign-language. These stories display rather negligible results. Then why is it that we are drawn to these examples? Why do they convey messages of hope, courage and patience? It is because of the honest, unyielding effort that the characters put in to achieve their goals.

No mother would encourage her child to cheat on a test, just for good grades. She would instead feel ashamed and heart-broken if to hear such news. When faced with such decisions between one's conscience and better turnabouts, people wonder what to do and are often torn in two. Not everybody chooses the higher way, but society is certain to acknowledge the sacrifice and nobility of the former choice.

There is the question of whether bad done in order to do good can be justified. We have the example of Hong Gil-dong, Korea's popular fictional hero who robs from the rich and gives to the poor. This Asian Robin Hood gains not only popularity, but also respect for his work. One may then ask: does this not prove that society values results over procedure? Convincing as it may seem, this view is untrue. One must note that this character was not popular due to his generosity, but due to the fact that he was a judge for justice. The rich were rich with what was not rightfully theirs. They took more taxes than required, and oppressed the poor and weak. It is a history of bringing penalty to the unjust. If what was stolen taken from the rightfully rich, people would have undoubtedly questioned the morals of the story.

One of my professors once said to me, "Your grade written on your report card means little. What means much more is the grade you give yourself when challenged by your conscience." I believe this simple truth applies to all aspects of life. Mankind values success, but value goodness much more.

The examples given above about individuals prioritizing virtues such as hard work, honesty and courage over happy endings may be but a small portion of the members that build up our society. However, as human beings, we cannot deny that good results without good steps toward it bring about only envy, and that the stories leading up to the ends are the ones that make blood rush through our veins, making us feel the most alive. I believe that a society that consists of such individuals has the same idea of priorities. Our society, thus, admires what is not easily seen more than what is clearly visible in the end. It values procedure. 🐼

Awardee of Argus Prize 2012

Second Prize

The Social Pursuit



Kim Hye-in

Department of English Interpretation and Translation

One may argue the present society of modern Korea to have been a nation of people who upheld honor, harmony, and philosophical or spiritual development, with its centuries-old Confucian and social norms, values, and practices of life. This may have been, back in the days where it was a status quo for scholars to spend time pondering over high end motivations in living and other dreamy ideals which considered ethics, a set of moral and conscientious codes, to reach or achieve desired ends. In other words, it was means to ends over ends themselves. Roam around now the streets of Seoul, the vibrant and throbbing heart of present Korean society, the truth unveils itself. Seeing Koreans live day to day in real life, seeing them in the media, and seeing them as a whole through their reflection from the mirror of Korea's physical landscape and design, it is apparent that this country is undergoing constant changes and dynamic growth through efficiency and practicality, the keys to Korea's modern economic and global success and status on the world stage.

Efficiency and practicality are actually synonyms of results. Someone who emphasizes these two factors above all is looking for some speedy highway to direct, ultimate, and invincible outcome and results; results that once having arrived, bulldoze over and degrade every little factor and event that has occurred in the process into minute and obsolete sub actors, denigrated ghosts of the past. Traditional Korea is no more. Instead, it has transformed into a successful industry and conglomerate, not unlike corporations like that of Samsung and their cultures. It is a place where it is natural and not at all rare to hear socially loaded terms like 'naembi-geunsung' (boiling pot character) or 'bbali-bbali' (hurry up), which have emerged as the Korean society has found itself as an addict to result-oriented values and execution or employment.

Ever since Korea - with glowing Korean hearts - displayed the urge to escape poverty after the Japanese colonization and the Korean War last century and through massive infrastructural transformations, has gained wealth and earned the nickname of an Asian tiger for its growing economic prowess, the legacy of impatience and extreme focus on results continues through generations of Koreans. They have tasted the sweet success via their newly found (at the time) answer to life of being result-oriented. There is even a Korean saying, 'All options are valid and open as

long as you get the result.' This kind of mentality is found elsewhere, during military combat for example. The member making up our modern society - be they parents, students, workers, athlete, or others in all walks of life - face stiff competition to produce quick results. And these results become statistics that define their social identity and status, commonly termed as 'specs' (specifications), social and academic experience and performance. For example, Korean high school students are notoriously famous worldwide for having to write a standard university entrance exam, which will virtually single-handedly decide their entire future. It really does not matter what they did at school or in extra-curricular settings. The 'results' categorize each student into grade levels where some universities become open to admission and others do not. These so-called 'cuts' are not restricted to academic settings. Once Koreans have gone through college and try to enter the workplace, the pattern unavoidably repeats itself. These graduates will be judged by their 'specs' and get according jobs which match their numbers, with top graders entering cherry-on-top corporations as top seeds. It is as if there is an invisible caste system. Koreans marry accordingly as well, which 'specs' again guaranteeing matching partners for mates. Not surprisingly, result is important over procedure in another field: sports. Remember the 2002 Korea-Japan FIFA World Cup, anyone? The Korean soccer team getting into the top four was what made the players and this event memorable for Koreans. Korea also gives financial incentives to athletes who come back from the Olympics with a gold medal. The effort and time involved in the process for athletes will not be rewarded; the result will reward these athletes. Korean culture praises results if they are good and if they are not, ignores them.

This is true not only for Koreans in daily life, but for Koreans in the media and the media itself. The ideology extends itself to major Korean broadcasting stations. Jumping on the bandwagon or lacking diversity in news content is common for the news media of these stations. They will broadcast only what everyone else does competitively, and show only what creates sensations or stirs the interests of the viewers. It is rare to see news of minorities. Television programs are no exceptions. Entertainment programs vanish quickly if ratings are low, and are tirelessly rebroadcast when popular. High quality programs like documentaries may suffer. As for Koreans in the media, the philosophy of result over procedure cannot be any more evident in Korean celebrity stars. It has become quite common for female stars to openly confess to or promote plastic surgery, since seeing as they acquired fame and beauty through it, the pain or the dangers involved are nothing. The media is both a victim to and a guilty contaminator of inconsideration for procedure.

The 'Korean Face' is an explicit version of the preference of result over procedure. The 'Korean Face' is the environmental face of Korea, the physical landscape of our society. The 'result over procedure' value is manifested here, with buildings springing up like sprouts by the day. Buildings are newly built without concern for the area's culture, like traditional flea markets or historically significant architecture. Seoul is, in some perspective, an ugly, tasteless urban sprawl of matchbox dominoes. What is more, from time to time, one of these buildings happen to collapse, causing human casualties, all because its builders had to produce results over procedure and did not take the time and precautions.

While our society has enjoyed the benefits of a result-oriented philosophy and must give credit to it, there needs to be understanding and appreciation of the processes and the procedure for long term quality of life and the future of the society. If we want to grow beyond the present and upgrade to a more mature community, paying attention to the details will provide us with social flexibility and clearer judgment and accuracy, securing greater happiness for the common good and perhaps, reaching the 'Enlightenment' our ancestors have always aspired to. 



TWO KOREAS, FRAGILE PEACE

By Kang Young-joon

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

For more than sixty years, the two Koreas - the South and North - have been endeavoring to reconstruct and rehabilitate their war-torn countries and honor the dead and injured people of the Korean War. Thanks to the efforts of our earlier generations, the generations of 21st centuries can enjoy peace and comfort. But the peace is fragile and incomplete as we are in a state of cease-fire, and not at the end of the war. It is going to be our duty to bring final and enduring peace to this troubled peninsula in the coming years. 🇰🇷

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All photos by Kang Young-joon / The Argus

Is Minerva Complex a Pleasing Result?

By Yoo Suh-kyung
Reporter of Campus Section

The HUFS autonomous student body's official opening ceremony was held at Minerva Complex in Seoul Campus on Feb. 28. After the ceremony, 21 dongaris, the school clubs, became eligible to settle

into the new building, and leave the old rooms under Open Air Theater. Six dongaris, including 'Kuktosoonraeban,' a travel dongari, are now located in Minerva Complex B1, and 15 other dongaris, including 'Saemulgyul,' a singing dongari, moved to B2. Outwardly, they all seem satisfied. But, in fact, they have several new problems. Eventually,

they combined their opinions and made a formal request to the school. However, The Argus found out that what they requested from the school is not working very well. This time, a meeting with Head of the Federation of Dongaris, Jo Gwang-won, and Lee Sang-hwan, Dean of Student Affairs, was arranged for further smooth communication.

Argus: Please tell us if there is any difference in having dongaris in Open Air Theater and Minerva Complex.

Jo Gwang-won (Jo): Twenty one dongaris have moved to Minerva Complex, their new home. As it is a newly built place, they find it safer than Open Air Theater where they used to have their dongari room. However, they face new problems these

days. Despite the fact that they really want their problems to be solved, there is no official notice from the school on what actions will be taken.

Lee Sang-hwan (Lee): The school is working hard at this moment on examining the conditions of dongari rooms in Minerva Complex, and it takes time. We will gather as many opinions of dongaris as possible. I ask students from the dongaris to wait for the official announcement.

The University listens attentively so as not to miss a single word of what students say.

- Lee Sang-hwan -

Argus: Dongaris are arguing for a 24-hour per day open policy. What exactly is the reason for their argument?

Jo: Dongaris want their room to open 24 hours per day for many reasons. When it comes to rehearsing for concerts, they need to practice until late at night in their room. Also, there are times when their meeting finishes late. The room is currently open until 12 a.m. However, if their room closes up after 12 a.m., they have no place to hold the meeting. Many dongaris wonder why the school is not allowing a 24-hour open policy because they used to be allowed

to stay up late at Open Air Theater.

Also, they do not understand why the school is not keeping its promises that it made during the last school management committee. As far as I know, dongaris are complaining because they never received clear notice regarding the school's position. A newer building is important, but for them, they prefer their autonomy. There is no doubt they have complaints on the restraint in using their dongari room. They want to hear exactly why they cannot use their room all day long.

Argus: Then, what is the reason the school needs to close the building at 12 a.m.?

Lee: We actually made the original closing time later for dongaris. Minerva Complex was supposed to close at 10 p.m. before. But, since dongaris complained about the time, Dean of Administration Support and I decided to delay closing until 12 a.m. A 24-hour per day policy was possible for Open Air Theater. But, it is different when it comes to Minerva Complex.

A matter of budget must be considered. Actually, the budget problem is the biggest reason why we cannot let the rooms stay open around the clock. Right now, the University's electricity and water bills cost more than one hundred million won last semester. Especially, Minerva Complex, located underground, needs air conditioning and light all the time.

Not only that, but there is also a security problem. We studied the cases of other universities and are planning to manage it in a similar method. I found out that 50 percent of other universities keep 24-hour per day policies and the other 50 percent did not. You say dongaris want a 24-hour per day open policy, but when I asked members from dongaris, they did not necessarily seem

like they need it.

Argus: With these two very different positions, what could we do now to reach a conclusion?

Lee: Dean and I are considering a system where a dongari reports to the school each time it needs to be open late starting probably next semester. I will work harder to stand for the students' position. The system that we are thinking of is basically letting them freely use their rooms. But, the school's official announcement is that dongaris can stay up until 12 a.m. If no problem occurs under the system that I mentioned, we could reconsider the system that the dongaris want.

Jo: I definitely understand how complicated the situation is. And, through the system that locks the door at 12 a.m., guards could be notified and ensure the safety of the dongaris that evening. I will explain the situation that the University has to dongari people and make sure that the dongari members use Minerva Complex safely and without trouble. I agree that things need to be done step by step.

Argus: What issues do the dongaris have with the soundproofing?

Jo: In a current state, dongaris with performances usually rehearse in their rooms and the music they play can become too noisy for the other dongaris. Many dongaris who are suffering from the noise come to us and complain that they cannot even have normal discussions or meetings. This shows how bad the soundproofing in the dongari rooms really is. They say the sound from B2 can be heard in B1. Dongaris want further soundproofing even if their dongari rooms become even smaller.

Argus: What position is the school taking on this problem?

Lee: The problem with the soundproofing is really difficult. Considering the current technical support, it was built in the best condition possible. Dongaris want egg plating to be added for soundproofing, but that will not work. It will decrease the ability of the original soundproofing to nothing and, technically, further soundproofing is impossible.

Argus: In this case, what is the point of compromise?

Lee: The rooms at Minerva Complex that dongaris are now using were built to be used as classrooms originally. That is why their soundproofing is not that effective. I think no matter how great a soundproofing system they have, they will play music and practice dancing in their room. Noise problems will happen. This is the same problem that occurred with Open Air Theater. I believe it is a matter of thoughtful consideration of the noisy dongari members for other dongaris.

A university without dongaris is not imaginable. But, HUFS dongaris face many serious problems today, not only the ones mentioned above, but also other demands like dealing with Cafe Bene's open door. This meeting was a time when dongaris and the school came up with practical solutions. ☺

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Dongaris make several demands and they are quite justifiable.

- Jo Gwang-won -



READY, ACTION!



Acting for a bridge between
Korea and China,
Park Min-ji
stands up on the stage



By Woo Hae-chung

Associate Editor of Campus Section

The audience broke into rapturous applause at the end of the play. The actors left the stage amid a thunderous ovation, but one young woman who was standing among the performers burst into tears and could not control herself. The young woman is Park Min-ji, a sophomore from College of Chinese and the team leader of Chinese Theater Group called ‘中演會.’



Acting for a Bridge between Korea And China

Within a few months, this theater group of HUFSans will be performing their own play at Peking University in Beijing for the first time to commemorate the 20th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between Korea and China.

As one of the main characters in the play and also its director, Park has been busy preparing for the upcoming event. “I cannot tell you how much we appreciate this honor, but it also puts a lot of pressure on me and our team,” said Park.

中演會, the Chinese Theater Group, was established in 1963. Since then, they have regularly presented Chinese plays, based on literature, at theaters in Daehakro where famous theater groups gather and perform. Since the last year, however, Park Min-ji and her teammates have pushed for changes. They began writing their original plays with music and songs mixed in, so their plays are different from previous plays in that they embrace modern sensibilities.

“This was not an easy process at all as we had to undertake

an unimaginable amount of work and had many debates about Chinese plays. Last semester, we had meetings every day and studied on the characteristics and theatrical elements of Chinese plays to deepen our understanding of Chinese drama.”

At last, their efforts have come to fruition as their play is now recognized for its excellent novelty and solid story line. They talk about the social phenomenon, ‘Korean wave, Hallyu’ which fired through China and gives audiences the chance to consider Korean contemporary culture and its effect in China. Therefore, it is a well thought out play in that there is analysis on cultural and social issues between Korea and China.

When asked about the difficulties of producing the play, she said finding space for rehearsals has always been the biggest problem, as they were not allowed to have enough space for rehearsal, they were unavoidably forced to move around from place to place searching for suitable spaces. For now, they have secured space at HUFS with the help of the professors from College

of Chinese so they can prepare for their performance that will be held in Beijing on behalf of all HUFSans and university students in Korea.

The Little Girl Who Loved Watching the Chinese Soap Opera, ‘The Pearl Princess’

It was almost ten years ago when she first encountered with Chinese plays and dramas. She says that Chinese drama, especially ‘The Pearl Princess’ helped a lot in building her dreams and her linguistic ability. “After watching Chinese TV programs, I continued listening to the actors’ pronunciation and repeated their lines as if I were a main character in the dramas. In this way, I got used to speaking Chinese and acting, which led me choose Chinese for my major in spite of having no formal Chinese lessons.”

Experiences of this kind led her to join the Chinese theater group. Park said that she got much more out of it than she had imagined. “When I first got in this club, I just thought it would improve my Chinese ability, but I soon realized that there was much more. Working in this group, I have learned how to communicate with my team members and with the audiences.”

As it takes almost half a year to produce a play, all the team members have to unite in their efforts to bring the process to fruition. Furthermore, Park said that she has matured as she looks back at herself while she was working on her part for the play. She says that the most fascinating thing in acting is to devote herself faithfully to her role in the play so that she can understand the lines. Actors who stand up on the stage should pour their lives into the characters of the play and this is what enables the audience to truly fall for the story. Park said, “I gave myself up to the role as much as I could, so that I could know



▲ Members pose to take a group photo at the end of the play ‘Golden ladies.’

myself better than before and display my ability.”

Park said of the skills required of students who want to join the theater club, the most important thing is to devote one’s ability to the group with unselfish passion. “At first, I only believed that linguistic ability was the most important thing in acting in foreign plays, but I soon realized that only passion really matters so one can overcome the many difficulties and obstacles.”

She also added, “If it had not been for all the members’ sacrifices and passion, we could not have been invited by the Chinese government to present this play. Through working as a team, we could know the power of working together which lets us stand upon the stage before the audience. We were and always will stick together not to dishonor the reputation of our theater group.” Showing respect to others’ devotion, Park Min-ji stays humble to get back to her work and university life. This is why, for sure, people including Koreans and Chinese expect to see this group’s next play. 🎭

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Members of Chinese Theater Group gathered together to rehearse the play.



The Dark Side of Life for International Students

Stories of ex-HUFSans

By Yoo Suh-kyung

Reporter of Campus Section

On March 26, U.S. President Barack Obama visited HUFS, showing great honor to the University's achievement in globalization. According to the 2011 university rankings by the JoongAng Daily, HUFS is the top university in the field of foreign language in Korea. HUFS is also seeking a higher university ranking internationally. But is this really the whole story? In fact, more than 10 percent of the international students at HUFS drop out midway through their program and leave. HUFS has succeeded in recruiting international students by having 390 of them enrolled this year. Yet, compared with last year, the rate of those who quit in the middle of the semester has doubled. In this sense, The Argus examines why they are having a hard time by meeting each of them in person.

Though HUFS is Leading in Globalization, Why Do 10 Percent of International Students Drop Out?

The University had 355 international students in 2010, and 390 in 2011. Those who come to HUFS from abroad are undergraduate students, students who come for language training, exchange students and visiting students. For this article, The Argus takes cover of undergraduate students who come as freshmen and plan on graduating in four years.

Different from the high number of international students who enter HUFS, many of these students quit school, and the number who graduates is much less. Exactly how many students are dropping out?

2010 Status of Students Who Quit School

Students on the register	Students who leave school	The rate
355	18	5.1 percent

2011 Status of Students Who Quit School

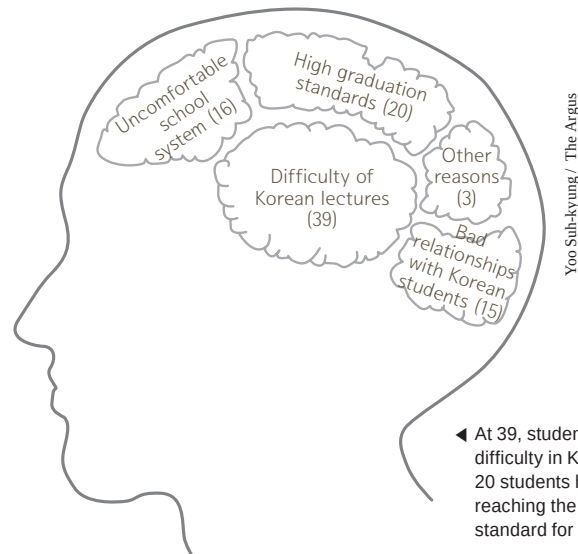
Students on the register	Students who leave school	The rate
390	41	10.5 percent

The rate of 2011 is double that of 2010. Choi Ko-won from Global One-Stop Service Center said, "The rate this year is higher compared with last year and has not been good for our global image." How about other universities? Korea University has 347 international students and three percent of them have dropped out, and at Yonsei University four percent have dropped out. What is clear from this is that HUFS is not doing so well.

Reasons Why International Students Choose HUFS

1st	HUFS is a well-known university globally and has many international students (30)
2nd	HUFS has a great curriculum (21)
3rd	HUFS has high standards (14)
4th	HUFS is famous for supporting students (11)
5th	Other reasons (10)

International Students Face Common Difficulties

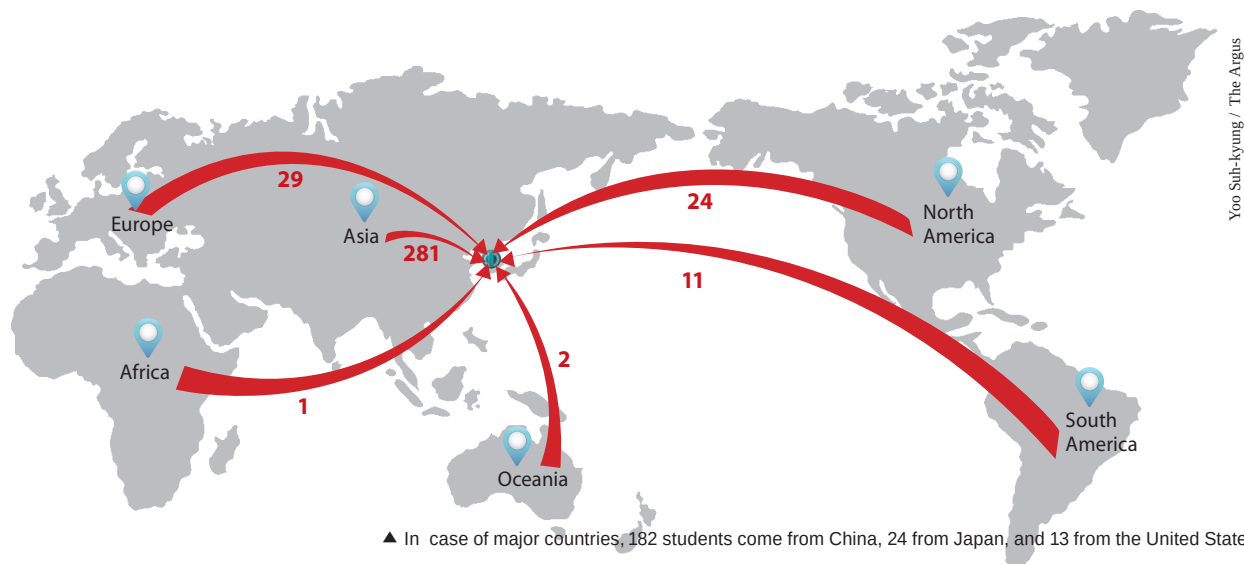


Difficulty of Korean classes

► International student A from Department of International Economics and Law

"This has been my third year living here in Korea. I still have a hard time getting used to this place because everything is so different from my life in my home country. I live every single day of my life thinking I should quit and go back to my hometown. It is just so hard to follow the classes because they are all in Korean and my Korean is not good. I have no answer when I am asked to write a four to five page long report for class. Due to the language barrier, I cannot have normal talks with my Korean friends and that makes it even more challenging to understand this culture. Starting next semester, I am thinking of dropping out and going back to Turkey."

As to Student A, many international students at HUFS have a hard time catching up in Korean classes because they encounter a language barrier. The University is currently giving absolute evaluations to international students for their convenience. This could possibly reduce their burdens, but by how much? Real help is needed for them. Specifically, compared to the number of international students attending HUFS, there are not many lectures for international students. Up to now, there are only four classes, and except for these, other courses are not intended for international students but for Korean students, leaving them all alone by themselves.



Yoo Suh-kyung / The Argus

High graduation standards

► International student B from College of Japanese who quit in the middle of the semester

“What made me decide to quit Hufs is the high graduation standard. Same as for Korean students, international students have to study two different majors and earn certification in a foreign language in order to graduate. I was really at a loss. And it is same for the double major undergraduate system. I first thought the choice as to whether to submit for a double major was up to me, even after I entered Hufs. But when I found out it was an essential condition for graduation, I was in total confusion. I was already having hard time enough with just one major. Majoring in another course loomed large in my mind.”

International students cannot help but struggle to fulfill the high graduation standards, which even Korean students have a hard time with. There is no doubt that these conditions take their toll on international students, making it difficult for them to graduate from Hufs.

The University's lack of support for international students

► International student C from Department of Spanish

“Does Hufs have any program for the exchange of Korean students like it does for us? I have

never heard of it, not even from other international students who came here before me. The students in Korea may think it is reverse discrimination when it comes to the University supporting us. In fact, we do not get much of this ‘support.’ For me, I pay the same tuition as the Korean students pay, but I could not go to freshmen membership training because I did not get any information about it. I am the same HufsSan as they are. Why not treat me the same?”

Similar to other universities, Hufs also has a Global One-Stop Service Center, an International Student Organization (ISO), and other such organizations in place that support international students. Yet, in the case of Global One-Stop Service Center, Choi Ko-won said, “Our faculty can only take care of one third of the international students who have been recommended through the scholarship program. The other students, including those who study abroad at their own expense, are not under our management.” This situation causes trouble for some of the international students.

“Are We Not the Same HufsSans?”

Apparently, there is discrimination against international students who come to Hufs in small numbers. A major characteristic of Hufs is that it has many international students from different countries. Actually, according to The Argus, countries such as Chile, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Brazil and others that only send one or two students to Hufs tend to have a higher rate of international students



▲ International students visit Global One-Stop Service Center to get school information.

who drop out during the semester than that of China and Japan. Students from Chile dropped out at the rate of 50 percent, Turkey 17 percent, Saudi Arabia 100 percent, and Brazil 50 percent. Contrast this with China and Japan at four percent each. These high rates reveal how much they suffer. Students from China have the Chinese International Students Committee, which is supported by the Chinese Embassy. Thanks to this committee, Chinese students are able to share not only overseas information, but also they can take care of each other. Unlike Chinese, one or two students come from countries such as Guatemala, Belarus, Bolivia, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Austria, Ukraine, Iran, Egypt, Indonesia, Chile, Columbia and Croatia, and information exchange is not a simple work. Students from these countries tend to be left isolated and do not have someone around they can depend upon.

While it is true that Chinese and Japanese students are not free from racist eyes, the case of those students who come from countries in small numbers is more serious. Some of international students from the United States, Britain, or Europe do not have any problem with Korean students or with people in Korea. American student A stated, "My Korean friends treat me really nice and are very friendly. The professors here are nice as well."

In contrast, the situation for those from countries who come in small numbers thought that Korean students and professors here do not seem to give them any helping hand. They report that only a few Korean students and professors are willing to help them, and that is not enough. In the end, they lose interest in Korean studies and come to a sad ending. One student from Saudi Arabia mentioned, "I think Korean students do not really want to get close to international students." And, this shows in how different international students are treated.

Korean Nationals Overseas Suffer Hardship

International students who come to HUFS include Korean nationals from overseas. They have Korean citizenship and Korean blood but were born and raised in a foreign country. First of all, they come to HUFS after being encouraged to by their Korean parents. Most of the time, they come to find their Korean identity. However, they are treated as foreigners in Korea and here at HUFS as well. This makes them more lonely and feel that they do not belong anywhere. One international student from Department of Spanish cried with tears during the interview, "Both of my parents are Koreans. But I was born in Russia and grew up there. Korea is my parents' home country and I like K-Pop, so I decided to come to HUFS and settle in Korea. Still, life at HUFS has not been as easy as I thought. Back in Russia, I was treated like a stranger because I look Asian. Here, I am a same stranger because of my bad Korean."

International Students Dream of a True Global HUFS

HUFS should help international students become accustomed to campus life. In the case of KyungHee University, a system for international students is well established. It has Test of Proficiency in Korean, TOPIK, lectures for international students, and to help lessen the financial burden of the students, it gives back money to the students when their attendance is good. Not only that, they have a 1:1 seminar and orientation for freshmen students. Additionally, for those who seek jobs in Korea, the students can attend a job market seminar designed for international students. Park Dong-ryul, a professor in Department of International Economics and Law, said of highlighting the importance of support in system, "In order for the University to help international students to have a better environment for their studies, an orientation intended for international students is needed at the same time with one targeted for students generally before their first semester starts. Also, each department and college should have one academic adviser in charge of international students in his or her department. Korean students who want to become friends with international students should be encouraged to do this."

General Student Council should protect the rights of international students. KyungHee University is the first university in the national capital region that elected



©Global One-Stop Service Center

▲ Members of ISO give an orientation to international students at HUFs.

a general student council for international students. The student president, He Yun supported, “Because international students are foreigners, they have been so lonely while they are here in Korea. Seeing these students hurt me to think of what they must be feeling. Basically, they are the ones who made me create their general student council. Information related with international students from the university is not actually spread to international students.” She continued, “I would spread information to the students and stand for them even when it comes to facing the university.” Her biggest aim for her presidential term is increasing the Korean language ability of international students and giving them many opportunities to meet Korean friends and professors. As the president is an international student herself, she surely would help make a better environment for international students to study. HUFs also needs a general student council that stands for international students and represents them.

The University needs to promote exchanges between international and Korean students, requiring conscious effort. In today’s campus life, Korean students tend to view international students with innate prejudice and discriminatory eyes. Professor Kim Dong-kyu from College of Japanese agreed and said, “Korean students need to improve their consciousness.” In fact, no academic department at HUFs has its own official buddy program that connects Korean students with international students. Department of Vietnamese is enforcing an unofficial buddy program for international students and Korean students during school events. A student participant of this program said, “I used to feel worried when facing foreigners. But, now I feel free to talk with them and there is nothing to worry about. I have found that they are fun to be with.” The international student who was with

this student smiled at this and said, “Thanks to the buddy program, I am getting closer to other students from the same department. When taking the same major classes, I sit next to them and ask for the missing notes or ask them about parts where I find it hard to understand.” Other departments should follow this type of buddy program and work on natural exchanges of their students.

ISO holds many university events where Korean and international students can mix with each other throughout the year. Students at HUFs should actively participate in ISO events, including the Buddy Program, Movie Night, the Halloween Party, Cooking Day, Kimchi Making, as well as other events, and spend time together. In the end, they will overcome differences and become united. Even if it is not for a university event, they should still keep in touch. Instead of thinking, ‘I have a foreign friend who goes to the same college as I do,’ they should think, ‘I have a real great friend at HUFs.’ In this way, they could easily open up their minds to admit they are all HUFsans together.

“In fact, an international student council is not necessary. It actually should not exist only when General Student Council becomes able to manage all students. It is inappropriate to differentiate Korean and international students. I hope international students think they are HUFsans the same as the Korean students are.” This is the last message He Yun sent during the interview with *The Argus*. Starting tomorrow, no more stereotypes against international students should exist and many efforts of international students, Korean students, professors, and all other faculty members are needed to help international students become true HUFsans. For the real global campus culture, “Katchi kapshida!” 🎉

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The End of a Semester Means a New Start!

★ Editor-in-Chief, Kim Su-young

Now the first semester of 2012 is coming to a conclusion. Did you readers have a fulfilling semester? The Argus had many experiences including the exchange of opinions between peer editing groups working with other university English newspapers and the essay contest. I had to discard many things I wanted to do, but I achieved things that would have been impossible if I had not become Editor-in-Chief. I hope you readers also challenge yourselves without worrying about what you may lose as a consequence. The end of the semester means a new start. Let us go!

★ Editorial Consultant, Jang Ho-jun

Some articles in the June issue of The Argus have discussed philosophical thoughts. Now, everyone says the humanities is important, but there seems to be less opportunity to share why we should learn about humanities. In addition, lots of people are reaching a consensus that our society needs communication. What should we do to achieve a desirable communication? When reviewing the semester and our lives with others, we commend you to consider what others say and value their opinions.

★ Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section, Kang Young-joon

Hi everyone, it is almost the start of summer! The saying 'Time flies like an arrow,' is certainly true. It just seems like yesterday when I wrote the articles for the March issue of The Argus. But now it is the June issue already! I hope my readers will get great grades in their final exams. After final exams, it is soon the summer vacation. We have to schedule the plans to do for successful vacation.

★ Associate Editor of Campus Section, Woo Hae-chung

I cannot believe that my third semester at The Argus is reaching its conclusion. As this half year of 2012 has been so obsessed with files of work, I have no idea what has been happening around me. But the streets have turned green as trees have come into leaf and the hot summer days are coming. I do not exactly know where I am heading for from now on, but one thing is obvious. When I return to normality the weather will be harshly cold again. The life cycle continues just like that of The Argus.

★ Reporter of Campus Section, Yoo Suh-kyung

The first semester of 2012 is almost over. How do you feel? I bet you all feel the same as I do, half satisfied and half dissatisfied. This semester was very special as I started working as a reporter for The Argus. Once or twice, I found it really tough changing role from a student to a student reporter. But, now I have come to appreciate how precious those times were. If you ask me to say when the best time in my life has been, I can certainly say, "Now."

★ Reporter of Theory & Critique Section, Choi Hee-ji

Long time no see, readers! Already we are publishing our last magazine for this semester. During this semester, I think I have been able to deliver my thoughts via our magazine. But I regret not having more time to communicate with our readers. The four magazines of this semester are all valued by me as a reporter of The Argus. Above all, I was able to gain an invaluable experience as a student reporter. Thank you for continuing to read our magazine.



The Argus will always be there as a spokesperson for HUVSans

The Argus promises to keep its eyes wide open at all times. This will be our way of being aware of what is really going on around us. With keen eyes like those of Argus, we will work for internal and external justice by giving cutting criticism.



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES