

The Argus

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Since 1954



Cover Story - Universities Connecting With Parents
- What about Parents in Other Countries?

Culture Insight Cable TV's Power Is Growing

Indepth on National North Korean Provincial Government in Seoul

Youth Casting Kimchi Bus Travels around the World



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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Editorial

Campus Issues Continue to Rise

This June issue is the fourth and last issue of this semester. And yet again, the cover story, the most important article of the magazine, is about an issue at HUFSS. Among the four monthly issues The Argus published this spring semester, this is the third time the Cover Story is about the HUFSS campus. HUFSS related issues seem to be happening more frequently, compared to other semesters.

The Argus reporters didn't actually expect the cover story to be about a campus issue again. The reporters were looking for a social issue that could be used for a cover story. However, during the two week period of editing meetings, the school administration created yet another problem. The issue was that HUFSS sent notices asking students if their parents belong to the upper class, so that the school could create connections with them.

Although HUFSS apologized after the issue became viral in the media, thanks to student involvement, students continued to express great opposition to the university's fundraising approach. For example, the General Student Council held meetings with the faculty team, as well as the university president, to discuss the matter, and many students had posted about 'Parent Networking' on their SNS accounts.

There were, however, voices of agreement and support regarding the school's actions among the students and professors as well. They said that we should acknowledge that the school is in need of financial help and that prestigious parents could help solve this problem. In other words, the whole issue of the school asking parents for help was because of a simple problem regarding the lack of money in school administration hands.

So this parent networking issue shows how the problems of the school administration also have an impact on HUFSSans' campus lives. Though this incident is quieting down now at this point, you never know when another issue will unexpectedly occur on campus because there have been endless issues and problems that the school has had a hand in.

In the March editorial, I noted that, "the campus is a small version of the society we live in." Problems always arise in a large society, and society develops while in the process of fixing those problems. The campus where we spend our days also has numerous issues, but it remains to be seen as to whether action will be taken to solve them that leads to real improvements in campus conditions. The Argus will endeavor to take part in this role. 📧

Park Ji-yeon
Editor-in-Chief





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Cover Story

>> In Korea, parents are one of the most important members in education. Universities are reaching out for parents' participation too now. HUFS also had an issue trying to include parents on campus. There was contention about this, because some people think that participation of parents can make a positive effect but some do not agree. Thus, The Argus investigated examples on this issue to see why it became a controversy.

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	Group	Standards	Notes
1	High-ranking officials	Top-tier executives	Central office professionals higher than general manager, self-government directors, commissioners of a district, police officials, one-star generals, deputy mayors, heads of a gu (borough), diplomats
2	Congressmen		
3	Doctors	Chiefs of staff of general hospitals	Including parents running private hospitals
4	Legal professionals	Judges, prosecutors and lawyers	
5	Major financial companies	High level executives (managing directors)	
6	General companies	High level executives (CEOs)	
7	Others		Parents who are considered as valuable for HUFS by deans

▲ The school defines 'certain' parents' jobs as the table above.

HUFS President Apologizes for Survey on Parents' Jobs

On April 28, HUFS planned to conduct a survey which asked students to answer whether their parents have 'certain' jobs and on May 7, HUFS President Kim In-chul apologized for the controversial situation withdrawing the plan.

At first, the Fundraising and Cooperation Team of HUFS sent a notice asking every department for cooperation in finding out which parents have 'certain' jobs. The 'certain' jobs mentioned in the document included high-ranking officials, military generals, lawmakers, judges, and business executives.

The team revealed that the purpose of the survey was to attract funds for the development of the school and to develop communication with the parents who engage in certain professions. Also, it added that the university was supposed to send a newsletter and hold a social gathering for those with jobs

recognized by the school after the survey.

Regarding this situation, the General Student Council (GSC) of Seoul Campus said, "It is simply wrong of the school to evaluate even parents. The GSC demands the school abandon this plan with an official apology."

After Kim Dong-kyu, the GSC President, had a meeting with the school administration, he said that the school was acting with good intentions to benchmark parents' associations in other universities, though it was an obvious mistake to approve the survey without first checking details and consulting with the GSC.

Finally, the school decided to terminate the plan, issuing a public apology in an official document to the GSC and sending apologies via e-mail to HUFSA members. 📧

ISO Holds Fundraising for Victims in Nepal



▲ ISO holds a fundraising campaign for the Nepal earthquake disaster.

Students of HUFS organized a fundraising campaign for the victims of the natural disaster that happened in Nepal on April 25. The campaign was held from April 28 to May 1 on Seoul Campus.

It was the most disastrous earthquake in Nepal's history with a 7.8 magnitude that razed communities to the ground. As a result, more than 8,000 people were killed, 19,000 were hospitalized with serious injuries and a lot of others were left without families or shelters. The natural disaster smashed thousands of houses, architectural monuments and structures, including UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Kathmandu Valley.

The campaign had the slogan "Pray for Nepal," and it was led by both Korean and foreign students with the support of the International Student Organization. Organizers stayed in their booth in front of the Globeedorm from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. collecting donations from supportive students. The booth was decorated with images of the disaster, and there were boxes where people could make donations.

As a result of the four-day campaign, students raised 3,568,981 won, which was donated to the Korean NGO "Good Neighbors." 📧

Pungmul Bands Perform ‘Jisinbapgi’ Ritual

On April 30, 12 Pungmul Bands of HUFS Seoul Campus had a Korean ritual called “Jisinbapgi” in and around the campus which is meant to defeat evil spirits while stepping on the good Earth Spirits and bring happiness, peace, and blessings in the village for all through the year.

Organized by 12 bands from school departments which include the Department of Arabic, the Department of Hindi, and so on, HUFS Pungmul Band Alliance held the event for the locals working around the campus. They started with dancing and gave various performances on the campus grounds.

Traditionally, Pungmul is a Korean folk music custom that includes drumming, dancing, and singing. While playing Pungmul, Korean traditional percussions like the kkwaenggwari, jing, janggu, buk are used. 📸



▲ HUFS Pungmul Band Alliance performs ‘Jisinbapgi.’

GEC Violates Regulation During Election

After the General Election for the 49th General Student Council, the General Election Commission (GEC) was embroiled in controversy over violating the Election Management Commission Regulations in two aspects: the electoral register and the election campaign fund. The GEC mistook the base date of the voter’s list and the list containing people ineligible to vote. The GEC also spent common election campaign funds, which should only be used to provide an equal opportunity in producing promotional materials for the election campaign. The funds need to be returned to the campaign team. 📸

First Student Meeting by GSC Half Collapsed

The General Student Council (GSC) held the first student meeting on April 29 at Obama Hall, but it fell apart due to the low attendance.

800 students were necessary for the quorum but only about 600 students showed up for the meeting.

The GSC planned to discuss resolutions on three issues: enlarging the existing library and building a new one, stopping salary payments of an unprincipled professor, and establishing a Democratic Standing Consultative Committee.

Although the meeting failed, the GSC made a comment on what they had done for students’ welfare. They increased the number of Wi-Fi networks in the library after discussions on the library issue with those present at the student meeting. 📸

Korean and African Students Exchange Culture

From May 25 to 29, the Department of French held an event for African and Korean students to get together.

18 students from Africa participated to enjoy cultural exchange programs and the same number of Korean students came to meet them.

Although African students came from various countries like Congo and Senegal, Korean students could communicate with French, their common language.

The students visited tourist attractions in Seoul and had the opportunity to bond with each other. Korean students also learned African culture and history from the African students while having meals together.

The annual event is hosted alternately by Seoul Campus and Global Campus, and this year, Seoul Campus hosted the exchange program. 📸

Both Campuses Hold Festive ‘Daedongje’



©The Argus



▲ Students enjoy club performances at school festival.

Every semester is marked by the most exciting event on campus, Daedongje, a university festival that was held this semester from May 19 to 21 on Seoul Campus and from May 26 to 28 on the Global Campus.

The theme of Daedongje on the Seoul Campus was “Dream.” Students could enjoy different kinds of dishes in the food court set up in front of the Main Building and play games on the campus grounds. The main stage programs started with busking performances, and included shows such as Mister HUFs, World Fashion Show, Dream Festival and special guests performances.

On the Global Campus, Daedongje held its “Oh! Gam Festival” that included sport competitions and different kinds of musical performances from jazz and hip-hop to DJ electronic and house music. 🎧

Austrian Author Meets HUFsans at Reading Event

Peter Simon Altmann, an Austrian writer, appeared in the Seminar Room of the Faculty Building II at 4 p.m. on May 15 to give a reading of his book, Sommerneige, meaning “the end of summer.” It consists of short stories based on his experience in Korea.

The reading event was hosted and interpreted by Jeong Hae-yeon, a professor of the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation.

Peter Simon Altmann is known as a writer who bridges between the West and the East, traveling back and forth between Korea and Japan. 🌐

Outstanding Teachers Give Special Lectures

Every Monday and Tuesday throughout the month of May, there were special lectures for students who attend the College of Education and for those interested in becoming teachers.

The teachers who presented the lectures were selected for being outstanding in their field. They told stories about their experience and shared their knowledge. The lecture topics included ‘innovation in curriculum,’ and ‘the role of teachers for a better future,’ as well as others.

These lectures gathered a lot of interest from the students majoring in education, as the teachers shared useful information and tips from their experiences. 🎧

GSC Holds Tuition Inquiry Committee Meeting



▲ Both campuses’ GSC, Meari and Together Lighthouse, cooperate for tuition fee renegotiations.

On June 3, the General Student Council (GSC) held the Tuition Inquiry Committee (TIC) meeting after the vote on last year’s settlements and assembled to readjust the internal regulations of the committee.

Regulations on the TIC were discussed over the first two sessions, and after renegotiation, new regulations were set. This year’s budget, tuition, and payment systems were also discussed during the meeting. The GSC brought forth the problem of not having any regulations on the TIC to the school and reached an agreement to discuss the regulations with all members of the TIC. However, the school did not progress with this agreement and made an announcement on the school homepage.

As a result, the Global Campus GSC, Meari, and the Seoul Campus GSC, Together Lighthouse, cooperated to ask the school for renegotiation. The committee now came to an agreement to have four members from the school administration and four members from both campuses’ GSC members. The GSC has come to a mutual agreement to improve the democratic process of appropriating the school tuition. 🎧

News Briefing

By Park Ji-yeon
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₩300,000
- ₩900,000

Suwon University is returning 300,000 to 900,000 won to students. Students sued the chief director, school president, and the school foundation for the low education level and the lack of campus services compared to the amount of tuition the students paid.



It has been 20 years since Sam-poong Department Store, which was located at Seocho-dong, Seoul, collapsed on June 29, 1995 with 1,445 casualties reported. This accident happened due to poor construction, but questions are being raised about whether our society has gotten any safer since the accident.

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Under
24 years old

People under the age of 24 cannot be featured in alcohol advertisements, according to the National Health Promotion Act amendment made on April 24. This restriction is expected to affect 21-year-old singer, IU, who has been on ads for Chamisul, a popular soju brand, since last winter. The biggest reason for the amendment is that public figures idolized by teenagers could influence under-aged students to drink alcohol.

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Green Belt Canceled



President Park Geun-hye agreed to deregulate small regions' green belts on May 6. "To give a boost to the economy, we should step up deregulation drastically," she said, explaining the ultimate reason for canceling the green belt. However, opposing voices are rising about the damage the green belt cancelation will bring to the environment.

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131 Years

Deoksu Palace stonewall walkway will be restored to its original length of 1.1 kilometers, after having been cut off 131 years ago. The walkway was disconnected in 1884 when the British Embassy moved into the area. The agreement on the reconstruction and restoration was made on May 15 between Seoul City Government and the British Embassy in Seoul.



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"Youke"

Nearly 100 thousand "Youke," which means Chinese travelers in Chinese, visited Korea during China's Labor Day vacation from May 1 to 3. Domestic department store sales increased by 50 percent during this period due to the Youke's purchases. ☞

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By Ko Dong-wan
Reporter of Culture Section

Kimchi Bus

Travels around the World



There are more than three million food trucks in the U.S. However, in Korea, it has not been long since the food trucks were introduced so they are still unfamiliar to people. There are officially five licensed food trucks in Korea. One of the five, the Kimchi Bus, has traveled around the world to introduce kimchi to the world for about 600 days. And the Kimchi Bus stopped at the Common Ground near Konkuk University last month. It sells tasty tacos and quesadillas with kimchi.

The Argus visited Kimchi Bus at the Common Ground and met Kim Seung-min, who has started the project in 2011, and talked about his special experiences.



© The Argus / Ko Dong-wan



© Kimchi Bus Project

Setting out to travel the world

The beginning members of the Kimchi Bus are three men: Kim Seung-min, Ryu Si-hyung and Jo Suk-beom. They studied cooking at Kyung Hee University. Like other university students, they were worried about their careers and felt hungry for knowledge that they could not learn at university, so they decided to resolve that hunger by traveling around the world.

► From the left, Jo Suk-beom, Ryu Si-hyung and Kim Seung-min pose in front of the Eiffel Tower on their first tour.

They named their travels, the ‘Kimchi Bus Project.’ In fact, the major objective of the Kimchi Bus Project was not to introduce kimchi to the people of the world. The men just wanted to place a symbol on their travels. However, before they left, they were invited to the Gwangju World Kimchi Culture Festival and introduced kimchi to guests. By participating in the festival, their sense of mission to introduce kimchi became stronger and stronger. Then they left driving the Kimchi Bus, which was a remodeled food truck.

Running into hardship

While they were traveling, many problems occurred. The engine caught on fire, and the antifreeze hose burst. Their laptop computers, tableware, and money were stolen in Spain and Portugal. Thieves broke the windshield of the bus and stole them. At times, they felt exhausted and sometimes cried. Bad experiences abroad made people seem more difficult than at home.

Driving more than 52,000 km

The Kimchi Bus offered 454 free sampling events. The more events they offered, the greater their desire to hold better events so they studied a lot. Kim Seung-min said, “I studied more during our travels than when I was a college student.”

Because kimchi is still unfamiliar to foreigners, they were uncertain when introducing kimchi. Nevertheless, their travels were meaningful because they spread Korean food culture in their own way. They thought that promoting kimchi could succeed if it encouraged consumption. They wanted to create a place or platform to share this kind of experience. So they wanted to run this project throughout the year.

Kimchi Bus reaching out to the world and Korea

As Sam Thomson of the movie ‘Birdman’ said, “It all smells like fxxxing kimchi!” there are some bad misconceptions held in other countries about kimchi. Kim Seung-min was worried about that because it could make the travel less meaningful. When the Kimchi Bus members considered how to cook for people, there was no bad recognition or responses to kimchi. People they met during their travels did not dislike the spicy flavor or smell of kimchi but accepted it as a representation of the Korean culture. Kim Seung-min said, “We never saw people’s repulsion to kimchi, so we had confidence and decided to introduce kimchi by itself.”

Kimchi Bus arrives on Common Ground

Last year, the Korean government legalized food trucks, so many people expected that the number of food trucks would increase. However, there are officially only five legal food trucks. This is because there are many difficult conditions. In



© The Argus / Ko Dong-wan

► Kimchi Bus sells ‘Hoegi-dong quesadilla.’

History of Kimchi Bus' four seasons



- Three members (Kim Seung-min Ryu Si-hyung and Jo Suk-beom)
- 400 days
- Europe, North America and Russia (32 Countries, 186 cities)
- Supported by Hyundai Motor Company, they received kimchi that was flown in from a kimchi producing company.



- Two members (Kim Seung-min and Ryu Si-hyung)
- 82 days
- Japan and Korea
- Jo Suk-beom, a member of Season 1, did not participate because he was preparing to study abroad. Because Japan is close to Korea, they bought the materials to make kimchi and made it on site.



- Two members (Kim Seung-min and Ryu Si-hyung)
- 100 days
- South America.
- It was difficult to ship kimchi to South America, so they bought the materials to make kimchi or bought the actual kimchi there. There are many Korean marts around the world, so it was easy to find one.



- Ryu Si-hyung left for season 4 while The Argus was visiting the Kimchi Bus.
- 20 days
- Italy, Expo Milano 2015
- He offered free sampling events with simple food like bruschetta and rice wrapped in greens, and traditional Korean food like kimchi pancakes and braised short ribs.

other countries, food trucks can move to new spots and sell food. However, in Korea, food trucks can only sell food in just one approved spot, so the trucks are no different than common shops.


The Kimchi Bus members can also use the Kimchi Bus as a street stall, but they do not want to sell illegally. Also, since they traveled to introduce Korean culture, they want to behave responsibly. In addition, a food truck has less starting expenses than a common shop. Based on this, they installed the food truck in the Common Ground near Konkuk University.

Kim Seung-min said, "It is restricted for food trucks to move, but if this changes, we want to move to another spot."

Future of the Kimchi Bus?

The Kimchi Bus is one of the first generations of food trucks in Korea. The project founder has the idea to operate the Kimchi Bus as a food truck. The Korean government brought the special item 'food truck,' not a perfect food truck. This is because of the problem between the gain and loss when

comparing street stalls, shops and food trucks. It is expected that the food truck fever will not sweep Korea in the near future. The Kimchi Bus will keep their place on the Common Ground until the law is improved.

We can find that doing what we want can be difficult yet enjoyable as evidenced through the story of the Kimchi Bus. Kim Seung-min said, "I am lucky because I did and am doing what I want to do." Every person has a turning point in their lives. For him, the Kimchi Bus Project was just that. Every time you do something, you could be worried, especially doing something you have not done before. As the Kimchi Bus members left the travels around the world by risking their worries, you should not make reasons not to start something you want to do. If you want to do something, just go for it resolutely. Your life will be full of achievements. 

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Alcohol on Campus, Yes or No?

Seoul Campus banned one-shot alcohol stores run by students, “ju-jeom,” in 2012 due to the disturbance they were causing on campus. However, both the Seoul and Global campuses have no strict restrictions for students who choose to drink alcohol freely on campus grounds. A previous festival sponsored by an alcohol company that took place on the Global Campus even handed out beers to students. Regarding these issues on alcohol and our campus, The Argus interviewed four students to ask for their ideas regarding drinking alcohol on campus.



Jeong Hui-mun, South Korea, Dept. of Dutch '15

I live in the Globeedorm, and the place where people usually drink is in front of the dorm. So, ever since I started living here, I have experienced inconveniences because of all the noise. However, as long as it only takes place during the day time or early evening, I am not bothered by it because it is part of enjoying life. It is the same for festival pubs. Many other universities do it as well, and that is considered as a part of student life. So if there is someone who takes care of all the trash after the pub has closed, I think it is okay.



Reyes Dorrnsoro, Spain, Exchange student

I think as long as students do not drink excessively, it is okay to drink on campus. It is much safer than drinking off campus. Also, about prohibiting the opening of a pub during a festival, I think it is meaningless. People buy and drink their own drinks at ordinary times anyway, so why not during a festival?




Steven Marles , Columbia, Exchange student

I think drinking on campus is okay because it is very normal for university students to be drinking. Sometimes drinking on campus could be dangerous if you get too drunk, so students should be careful when they are near a lake or other dangerous places. Also they should be careful not to disturb anyone or anything when drinking. Back at my other school, drinking on campus was banned, but the school permitted alcohol when there was a school event, so it is similar to our school.



Kim Ye-rin, South Korea, Dept. of English Interpretation and Translation '15

There are many reasons drinking alcohol on campus should be banned. Students do not clean up after they drink and make a mess of the school. There have been many problems with the noise from people drinking on campus as well because they disturb students who are trying to study. Also, drinking can lead to violence and damage to school property. 

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



© The Argus / Lee Dong-woon

Universities Connecting With Parents

By Park Ji-yeon
Editor-in-Chief

Students, professors, and faculty: it is commonly said that these are the three main members of a campus. However, some universities are now taking moves trying to include parents campus members, too, and this has been the case at Hufs as well.

In this Cover Story, The Argus looks into the background of Hufs' issue and what made it blow up, along with cases of other universities engaging with parents.

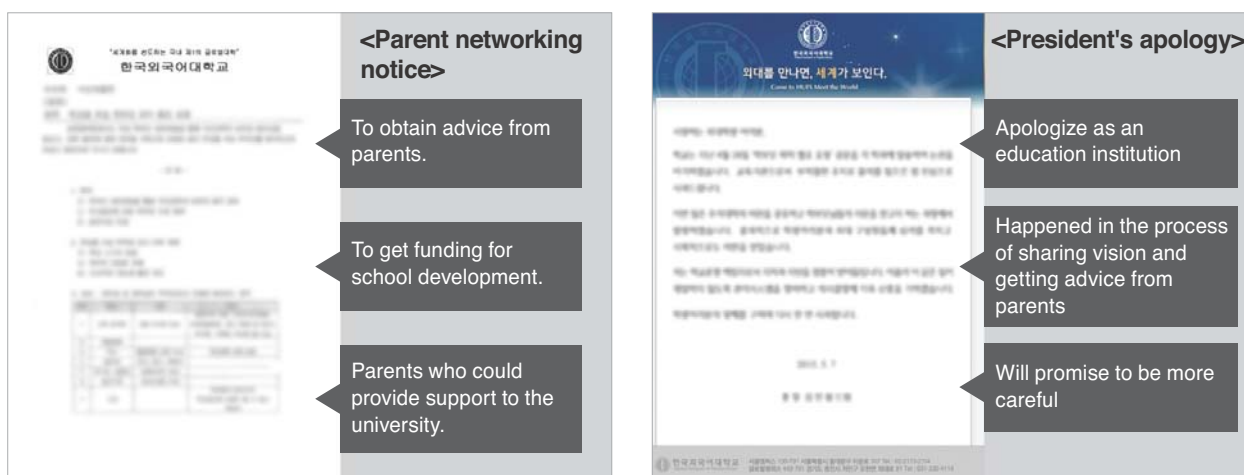
Disputes coming from the survey

On April 28, Hufs administration sent out an official note to every department's TA office, which became a hot issue and got the spotlight from the society instantly. The document, which was passed down from the Hufs Fundraising and

Cooperation Team, requested the TA offices to collect information of influential parents. The school has been accused of trying to classify students according to their parent's social status ever since.

Hufs maintains its position that the survey's objective was to share the school's vision and goals with parents while also soliciting campus development funds from affluent parents. In other words, the survey was the school's tool of indicating parents who hold positions of a second-level public official, congressman, judges, doctors, and company board members.

Seoul Campus's General Student Council (GSC) quickly made the survey known to Hufsans via GSC's Facebook account. The issue spread widely as students disclosed their disapproval through media, which were mainly Facebook and Hufslife, an anonymous online community of Hufsans. As



▲ School sends parent networking notice (L) to departments and rescinds it with an apology (R) to students.

the survey content elevated into a societal controversy, Hufs immediately withdrew the notice on May 1 due to strong complaints from the society.

The stances of Hufs administration and students were different regarding the survey. Hufs says that their ultimate goal of collecting high-class parents' information was to solve the university's financial problems. In other words, the school needed parents who can afford financial support because the campus was facing budget problems. Hufs has been cutting the budgets of every campus branch including student organizations like GSC by ten to 20 percent this year, which made word spread that the school is facing a crucial situation in terms of money.

Hufs also backed up their move saying that several universities already use this way of getting funding from parents; that it is not only Hufs using such a method. Also, as for worries that the school is creating discrimination on campus according to students' parents' jobs, the school said that even if the survey takes place, it is impossible to treat students differently according to whether their parents donated or not. "Such attitude from an education institution cannot happen in this modern society. There was also a previous example where a parent donated a sum of money to the university, then complained that their child did not receive a scholarship and also failed to get housing in the dormitory," said a school faculty, emphasizing that the college doesn't treat students differently according to whether a donation was made or not.

Students, on the other hand, are mostly against the survey itself, regardless of how parents' funding could help make Hufs' financial condition better which could possibly lead to a better learning environment and a higher ranking of the school, as some faculty members said. They claim that such

action by the school will create discrimination on campus. A member of GSC said, "Once information of parents with high social positions is collected, whoever knows a student's parents contributed funding will give them a better grade." Lee Dong-eun, a student majoring in English Literature, said, "I am really distressed about the improper action taken by the university and that it has caused such an outcry from the community."

Hufs wrapped up the incident by withdrawing the survey notice on May 1 and sending President Kim In-chul's apologies to students via e-mail on May 7. President Kim apologized by saying, "I am sorry for creating such disruption at an educational institution.

Other universities' way of approaching parents

Hufs defended its intention of reaching out to parents for funding by saying that other universities use a similar method, too. However, it seems that other colleges want parents to participate in the university system in a different way.

Yonsei University manages a parent school that provides courses to registered parents so that they can experience the educational environment their children are in. They collect 600 thousand won from each registered parent. Yonsei University also has its goal in making the parents form a community among themselves so that they can become more concerned with the school's issues. In the case of Pai Chai University, the school administration is planning on forming a parents' council so that parents can engage in the university management.

While Yonsei University and Pai Chai University established programs that regularly connect networks between the school and parents, other universities are bringing in parents to school from the very beginning of a student's college life. Universities including Soongsil University, Ewha Women's University and

< Cases of parents engaging in children's college education >



▲ Pai Chai University organizes parents advisory body to involve parents in university.



▲ Seoul Women's University holds separate orientation for parents at the beginning of a new semester.

Seoul Women's University hold orientation for freshmen's parents at the beginning of a semester. Colleges hold such freshmen orientation for parents so that the parents can have a better understanding about their children's campus life, like about the resourceful education environment on campus, requirements needed for graduation, and so on. Nevertheless, the ultimate goal is to make parents get concerned and involved in the school issues so that the school has a tight network to reach out to.

Why parent's participation is wanted

As specialists put it, there are two main reasons why universities want college student's parents to get involved in campus management issues. The first is that parents can play the role of a supervisor accordingly to their profession and career. Parents can also have a key position by helping solve financial problems the university faces.

Kim Gil-ryong, professor of Pedagogy and Vice President of the Korean Institution for Future Study, said, "The basic members of a university are students, faculty and professors. If parents join as another member with good intentions, it could be helpful in developing the educational environment." The GSC shared in this sentiment saying, "HUFs did not raise tuition fees like other universities. But to make all the changes students ask for come true, there just isn't enough room in the budget." Since HUFs' objective with the survey was to receive financial support from well-to-do parents, once such issue is solved, it would be possible for the funding to be utilized to improve campus conditions and better the educational

environment that HUFs ask for.

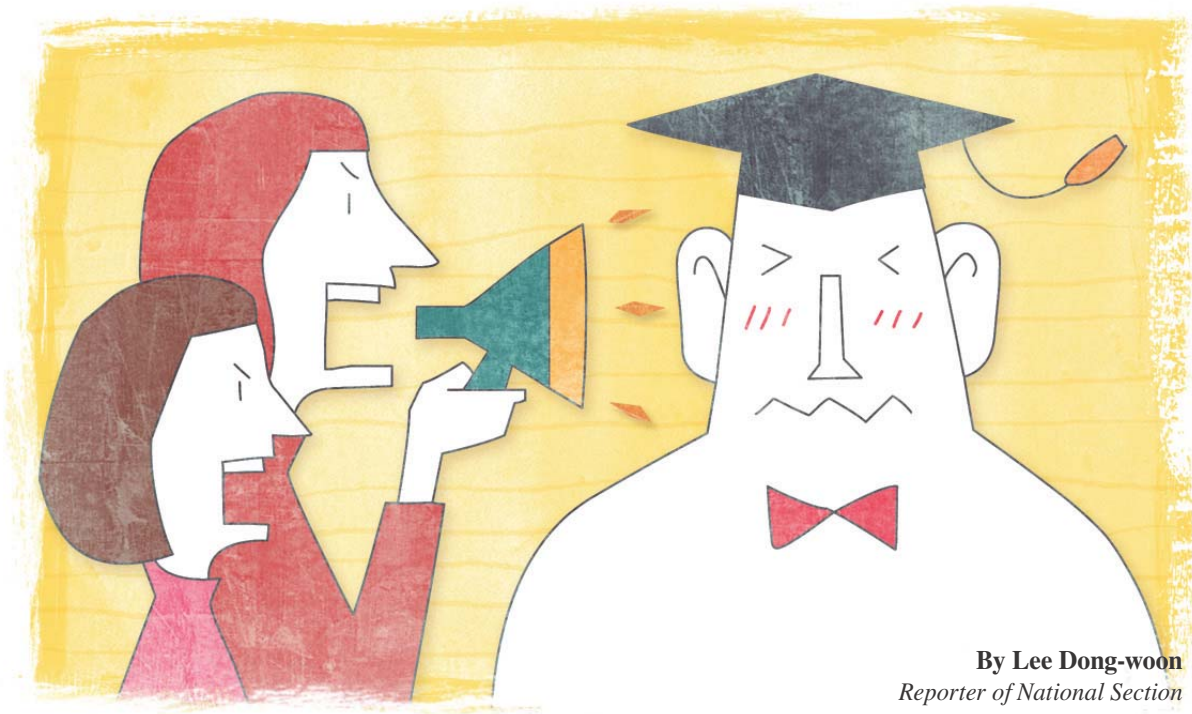
Even with these advantages, there are concerns about parents' participation on campus in general. Kim Sam-ho, a researcher at the Korea Higher Education Institute said, "Universities are reaching out to parents because competition between universities for ranking is becoming harsher. Schools need more funding to provide more appealing support for students, which will lead to a higher ranking." Kim also questions whether the intentions of parents who actually make donations are pure. "Korea doesn't have a thorough understanding on donating yet People tend to expect a reward or a kind of compensation," he said. Even in this context, when considering that college students are already grown up, universities are merely trying to make parents get involved because of funding.

How HUFs should proceed

Korea tends to encourage participation of parents in education. From kindergarten to applying for universities, every stage of education happens with parents' suggestions and guidance. However, universities now reaching out for parents' involvement in college management issues is not usual, especially when the school takes a wrong approach like HUFs did. Parents' financial support can help improve the educational environment, but it can also be problematic and cause discrimination among students. Such controversy will settle down only when universities decide what matters the most for educational improvement. ²⁾

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What about Parents in Other Countries?



By Lee Dong-woon
Reporter of National Section

In Korea, parents are one of the most important agents in educating a child. They are concerned about not only the subjects that their children should study, but also about how long and hard they study. We can see this tendency by seeing words like ‘helicopter mom’ which indicates mothers who always try to support their children even when they are grown up. Now there are even college policies that encourage parents to help resolve financial problems of their child’s university. After looking into these policies that are practiced on campus in the previous article, The Argus decided to ask three international HUFSSans about the culture in their home country.



Tefera

Ethiopia, Department of
Korean Studies '14



Andres Hil Zuluaga

Colombia, Korean
Language Scholarship



Alex Williams

U.S.A.,
Exchange Student

Cover Story

To see what other countries are doing about the participation of parents and consider what we can learn from them, we met with three people: Tefera from the Ethiopia, Andres from Colombia and Alex from the U.S.A.

The Argus: Please introduce yourself.

Tefera: Hi, my name is Tefera and I am from Ethiopia. I have lived two years in Korea and am majoring in Korean Studies.

Andres: Hi, my name is Andres. I am from Columbia and I came to Korea about two months ago. I am now studying Korean to begin a master's degree.

Alex: Hi, my name is Alex. I am from the U.S.A. I am an exchange student, and when I was in my university, I was a senior and studied International Security.

The Argus: What do your country's people think about parental intervention in education?

Tefera: When I was young, going to school meant watching movies or playing around the grounds. So in my country, parents do not strive to make their children study and just leave them alone. Now, society has become modernized and has been changing a little, but our mindset remains the same.

Andres: Yes, it is important to study to get a good job, so parents are always checking our homework or studies. So my country has a similar characteristic as Korea.

Alex: In my country, of course education is important, but parents do not have a passion for it. It means, we know that students need to study, yes. But it does not mean that parents should have a passion to make students do it.

The Argus: And what about their attitude toward the education of university students?

Tefera: When I came to Korea, I was a little bit surprised about the fact that lots of students came to visit the university with their families. In my country, that is not normal. The family does not feel that they need to go to the university to see what it is like.

Andres: I think it depends on the country. If some people live in a rich country like U.S.A. or England, they do not need to study a lot because they can live by performing a part time job like waitressing. But in developing countries like our country, we need to study a lot to find a good job. My parents did not

even pay the university fee, so I had to earn my own money for tuition.

Alex: Also when their children grow up, they do not strive to make them do things, like parents in other countries do because when they became university students, they are independent people.

The Argus: Some countries have a donation-based admission system. How about your country? And what do you think about it?

Tefera: In my country, this system does not exist, and I can agree that it shouldn't. This is because even though universities can use money through this system, it is so very unfair.

Andres: It is a silly thing. Our country actually does not have the program like this, and I do not know about what my country's people would think about it. But I disagree with it. It is related with the names of the universities. I think university evaluations are one of the important reasons to study at a particular school. But if universities use this kind of strategy, people could think they are not highly educated or intelligent. So I am against it.

Alex: In my country, this kind of thing exists, but it is really rare. It only happens with private schools, not public schools. And when some students go to the university, people generally think that the students are rich, spoiled kids.



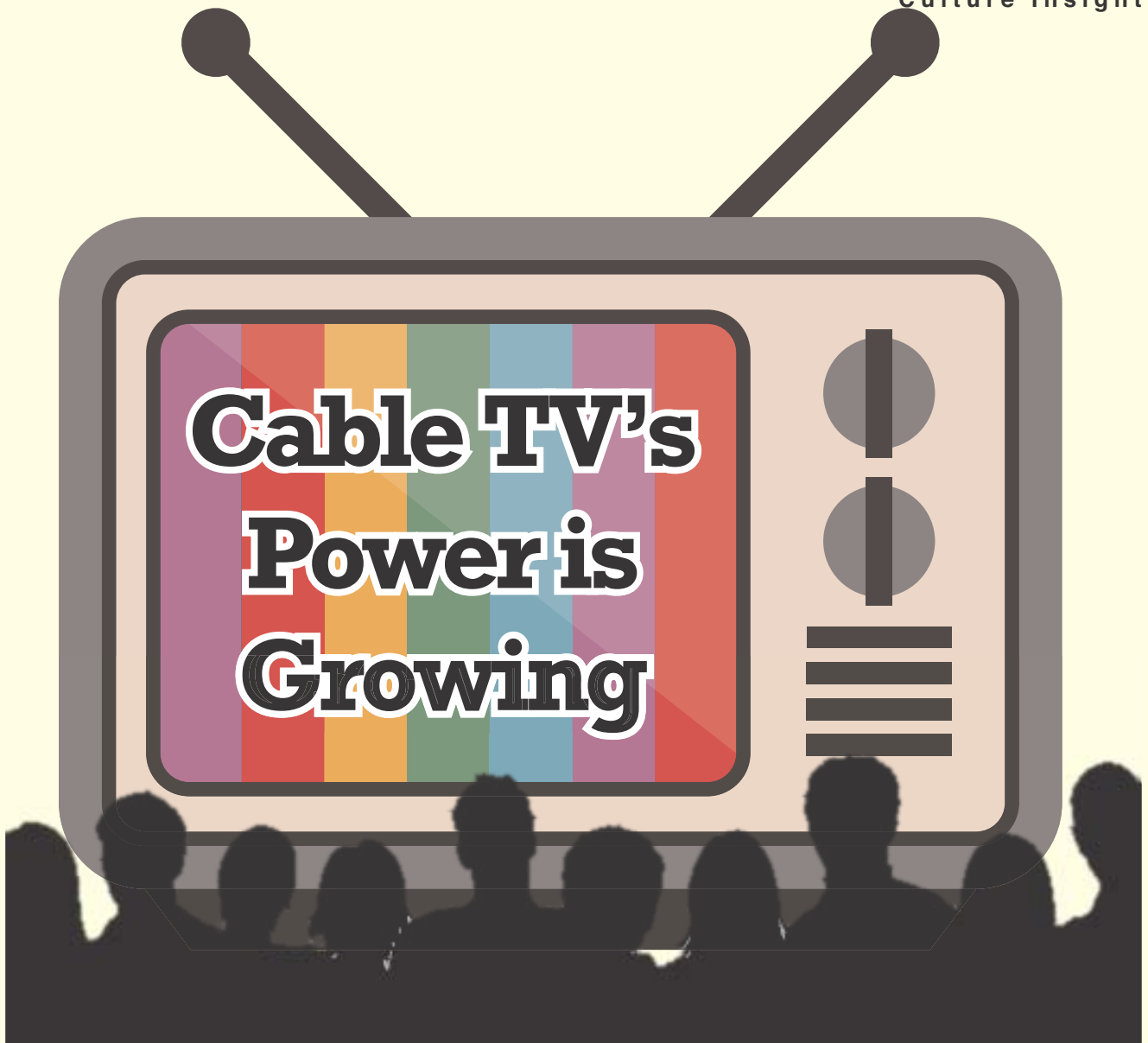
The Argus: What do you think about universities making parents participate in the university management? And did you know HUFS has an issue with this?

Tefera: Just like I said before, parents in Ethiopia will not try to help their children at college by doing these sorts of things.

Andres: In line with what I have just said before, I do not feel good about it. Universities should try to create positive images about their schools. But this strategy does not make them act like that.

Alex: I did not know that HUFS asked these types of questions. I think if some people have enough money maybe it is good thing to make donations, but I do not feel that universities should strive to make parents donate. 🙄

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By Jang Eun-ae
Reporter of Campus Section

You may have heard about “Super Star K,” “Over Flowers,” “Show Me the Money,” “Reply 1997,” “Misaeng” and “Three Meals a Day” at least once. These shows are not only accessible on TV but also on the Internet or on the lips of people. Then, what is the common characteristic of these programs? It is that all of these listed programs are on cable TV. Starting recently, we now can

watch the programs on cable TV. Thus, The Argus looked into how cable TV acquired popularity and its positive and negative effects.

Public TV taking advantage of cable TV's popularity

Public TV copies the contents of successful cable TV programs. Because cable TV can more easily experiment with various contents and formats than public TV, public TV is more likely to benchmark from the shows that cable TV has found successful. For example, tvN's

program “Grandfather over Flowers,” has been copied by KBS in the form of their show “Mamado.” “Mamado” and “Grandfather over Flowers” are programs that feature elderly actors. In addition, “Great Birth” on MBC took advantage of the popularity of “Super Star K,” which was an open audition program on cable TV. This program targets ordinary people who want to be singers. In addition, “Hello Stranger” on MBC also copied the format of JTBC's “Unusual Meeting.” These programs are based on foreigners. Ko Nak-jun from

Culture Insight

the Korea Communications Commission said, “It often happens that public TV copies programs from cable TV.”

Cable TV continues to change

Cable TV was launched in 1995 with an offering of broadcast channels such as tvN, O’live, OCN and Screen TV to complement the existing public TV channels that included KBS, SBS, MBC, and EBS. In addition, “Comprehensive Programming Channels” mix the output of cable TV with that of public TV broadcasts, dramas, news, and entertainment all together. A typical example of this kind of channel is JTBC of the Joongang Ilbo, Channel A and MBN.

Cable TV, ten years ago, encountered initial hardships with audience ratings of roughly one percent. Music channel Mnet and food channel O’live only had 1.8 percent and 0.5 percent audience ratings, respectively, in 2005. However, cable TV made great progress when “Super Star K” from Mnet was aired in 2009. After “Super Star K,” variety programs from cable TV channels came pouring out. “Super Star K 2” received a 13 percent audience rating for the first time. Following up on this popularity were “Show Me the Money” and “Unpretty Rap Star” of Mnet, which caught the attention of many people.

Furthermore, cable TV has been making dramas. “Reply 1997” took a 13 percent audience rating, breaking the

stigma that cable TV programs can never earn greater than a 1 percent audience rating. The sequel to “Reply 1997” was “Reply 1994”, which also proved to be a hit in the drama market in Korea. After these programs, “Nine: Time Travel of Nine Times,” “Misaeng,” “I Need a Romance 3” and “Emergency Man and Woman” successfully churned out show after show, and other dramas are expected to continue to regularly appear.

Also, members of IPTV and cable TV, in general, are increasing. Viewers of IPTV have increased seven fold, going from a million viewers in 2009 to 7 million in 2013. In the case of cable TV in general, there were five million viewers in 2002, and as many as, 15 million viewers today.

Reason for the increasing popularity

There are three reasons for the popularity of cable TV. First, broadcasting regulations are more generous with cable TV than public TV. This is because public TV has a greater influence on society and there are many more viewers of public TV than cable TV. Therefore, the regulations on public TV are much stricter than those that are applied to cable TV. In addition, the right to freedom of expression is much higher with cable TV than public TV. “SNL Korea,” broadcast on cable TV, satirizes corruption within the Korean political world while adding

entertainment elements. For instance, there was a case where a bribe was given to a former prime minister by a former Keangnam Enterprises CEO in April 2015. “SNL Korea” satirized this event by describing the scene as one in which the CEO gave a vitamin drink to the prime minister. Also, there was criticism and satire of partisan politics just before the presidential election in 2012 through the use of the colors of “Teletubbies,” representing political concepts.

Second, cable TV can create varied and fresh content, whereas public TV cannot easily create original programs because the price of commercials is expensive. Because the success of new programs is not guaranteed, the shows are perceived as highly risky by advertisers. If the viewer rating decreases on a new program, advertisements will decrease and the broadcaster will suffer losses. An authority from the Korea Broadcasting Corporation said, “In general, the unit price of a public TV advertisement is the most expensive.” However, cable TV advertisements are relatively cheaper so cable TV can more easily follow our fast-changing society and satisfy the various tastes of viewers.

Third, cable TV programs can more easily target niche markets with their many channels. These niches focus on viewers from their twenties to fifties because they have the highest purchasing power. Examples of these niche offerings are the drama channel on tvN, the music

Cable TV’s hit shows



▲ SNL Korea’s actors and actresses do costume play of “Teletubbies.”



▲ “Misaeng” aired on tvN in 2014.

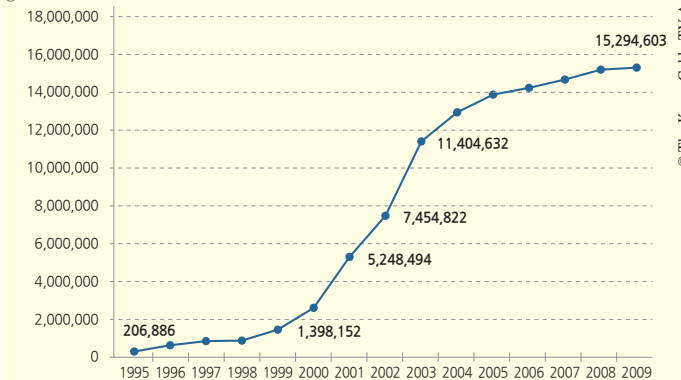


▲ “Super Star K” aired on Mnet from 2009.



▲ Various channels broadcast on cable TV.

Consumers of cable TV by year



▲ Cable TV viewers continue to grow.

channel on Mnet, the movie channel on OCN and the animation channel on Tooniverse. Ko Nak-jun from the Korea Communications Commission also said, “Recently, people can watch TV anytime and anywhere they want. Thus cable TV, which has various channels, can acquire popularity. In contrast, public TV is limited to a relatively small variety of channels.”

Positive and negative effects of the popularity

What are the positive and negative effects of the increasing popularity of cable TV at this point? There are three positive and negative effects respectively. For positive effects, first, viewers can satisfy their personal preferences through the diversity of program content. Second, cable contributes to the leisure activities of people through the specialization of channels such as golf, fishing, billiards

or women’s issues. Third, the Korean wave can be increased through cable TV. The number of varied and unique dramas and entertainment programs has increased because of the demand from foreign people, especially those from China and Japan, as cable TV has become a good venue for them to watch Korean programs.

On the other hand, there are also negative effects. First, the increasing power of cable TV promotes over-commercialization. HUFs professor Kim Chun-hyo of the Media and Modern Society Course said, “The development of cable TV cannot be equated with good broadcasting quality.” In addition, she also said, “Who benefits from the growth of cable TV? It is not the public, but the related broadcaster.”

Second, cable TV broadcasts provocative language or scenes to draw in viewers as broadcasting regulations

are relatively light regarding their content. This can be considered as a negative aspect of lax regulations. Kim Young-bea, team leader of Planning and Public Relations of the Korea Cable TV Association, said, “The mass media, civil society, government and National Assembly criticize this as a bad aspect of cable TV.” He also said, “However, it is necessary to be cautious about adding rigidity so as to avoid criticism in light of the freedom of expression.”

Lastly, Comprehensive Programming Channels could report biased news. This could badly affect the public to form a partial public opinion. Professor Kim noted that, “A social discussion can be damaged by the total formation channel.”

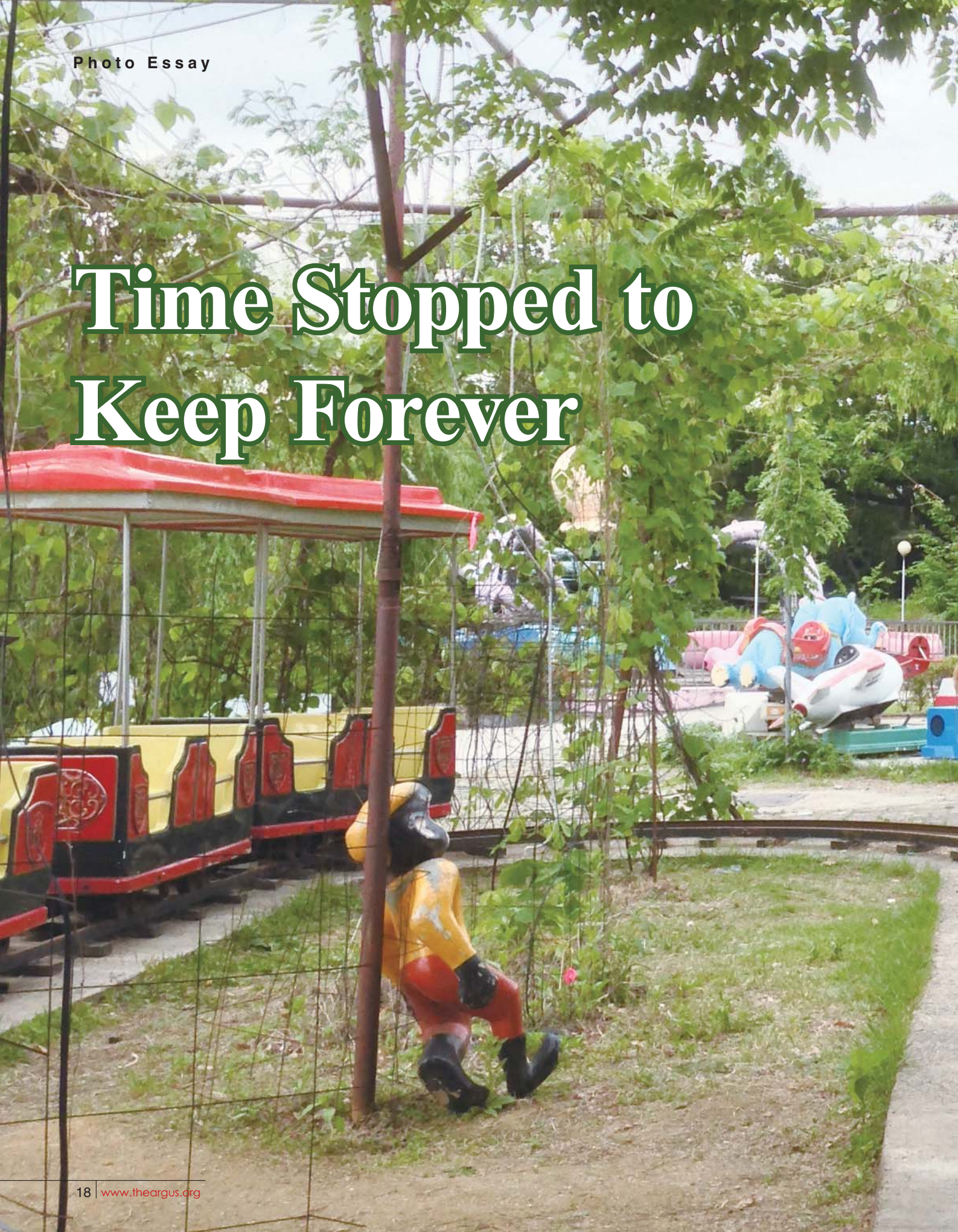
As seen above, the rapid development of cable TV is resulting in a variety of changes in the market of broadcasting. With regard to this, there exist two types of effects of growing a cable TV firm. On one side there is a positive effect, and on the other side there is a negative effect. The good aspects should enhance while the bad aspects should be outweighed by the good ones to assure that cable TV will provide quality broadcasts and benefit the public.

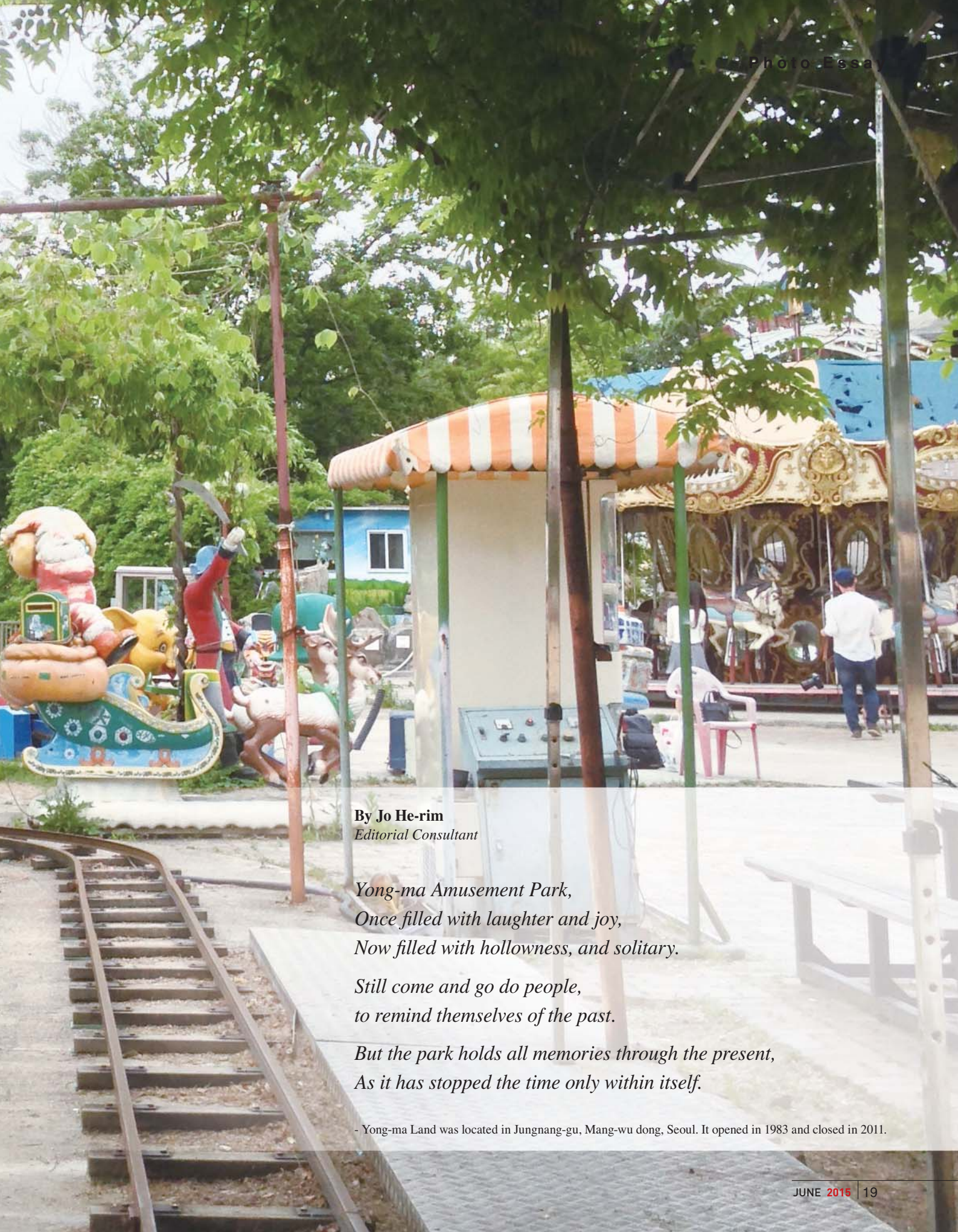


▲ Public TV takes advantage of the growing popularity of cable TV recently.

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Time Stopped to Keep Forever





By Jo He-rim
Editorial Consultant

*Yong-ma Amusement Park,
Once filled with laughter and joy,
Now filled with hollowness, and solitary.*

*Still come and go do people,
to remind themselves of the past.*

*But the park holds all memories through the present,
As it has stopped the time only within itself.*

- Yong-ma Land was located in Jungnang-gu, Mang-wu dong, Seoul. It opened in 1983 and closed in 2011.



© The Argus / Jang Eun-ae

Expert on China Tells His Story



By Jang Eun-ae
Reporter of Campus Section

The commerce between Korea and China is becoming more important as the power of China expands across the globe. Thus, The Argus met with Park Han-jin, who is not only an expert on China but is also an alumnus of HUFs, to hear his story. As the current director of Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA)'s China Business Department, Park has a lot of experiences and advices to share with HUFs. We hope that his story can inspire HUFs.

The Argus: Hello Mr. Park. Please briefly introduce yourself.

Park Han-jin (Park): Hi everybody. I am Park Han-jin. I am an alumnus of HUFS; I entered HUFS in 1982 and majored in Chinese Studies. Recently, I have been working at Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) as a director of Chinese Business Department, and I also hold a professorial position of Division of Chinese Foreign Affairs and Commerce at HUFS. The reason that I decided to study about China out of the many countries in world was to fulfill the wish of my father. When I was 18, my father said that China would open to the world within ten years, so at that time I followed my father's foresight.

The Argus: What do you think about the atmosphere of our campus compared to the way it was in the past?

Park: Most of the exterior has changed except some of the buildings as the years have gone by. However, there is a bar that I used to stop by when I was an undergraduate, and it has not changed. So, when I was there I could feel the same atmosphere as before. However, I feel sorry for the many students who are stressed out about finding a job since the competition in the job market is higher than ever. Therefore, I always try to help students find a job or to advance more in academics.

The Argus: What kind of activities did you when you were an undergraduate?

Park: I worked hard on The Argus after I entered university. At that time, someone said, "I thought that your major was The Argus," as a joke. I really gave my best to The Argus. And then, I went to Taiwan for language training after finishing my

sophomore year. However, I was not good at speaking Chinese even after finishing language training. Thus, I decided that I had to devote myself to my major. After that, I went deep into my studies while I went through my master's course in Chinese Politics and Economics at HUFS.

The Argus: What have you done to become a China expert?

Park: When I was 31 years old, I entered KOTRA, and I volunteered to go to Hong Kong for my overseas service. Hong Kong was unpopular with most workers because the working environment there was poor and the working hours were long at that time. However, I learned many things and could do important tasks for four and a half years in Hong Kong. Then I went to Shanghai again for overseas service and entered graduate school to receive a doctoral degree, and I also wrote a book. I have worked many long hours to achieve all of my goals. I could endure them because it is my job and it is what I've always wanted to do.

The Argus: What is your major task as an expert on China in KOTRA?

Park: I am working in the China Business Department called the "Control Tower" in KOTRA. Our

department has worked with the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Korea and participated in the meetings of the Korea and China FTA. Also, we transformed an agreement over 1,000 pages long into understandable figures and used it to promote activities with Chinese buyers.

The Argus: What is the experience that helped you become the person you are now?

Park: There were many important things over the years working on business related to China. Above all, I felt really great to be a co-worker with the top officials that I admired. I experienced a turning point when I went to Hong Kong because experiencing hard work made me grow up. After working oversea in Hong Kong, I became known as a China expert in Korea. Additionally, the reviews of people who have read my books have encouraged me and given me a lot to reflect on.

The Argus: Which abilities are most important for gaining employment at KOTRA?

Park: I want to emphasize two things to those considering employment at KOTRA. First is your ability to write an economic essay, which is the entrance exam for KOTRA. Most undergraduates who are in between



▲ MBC interviews Park on Korea-China FTA.

Visiting

jobs have had good qualifications in recent years. So, it was decided that their test would be an economic essay because it requires prolonged efforts. Therefore, to deal with the economic essay, it is important to read the newspaper often. You may find some difficult words or terms when you read the newspaper. If so, you need to look those words up on the internet or in books.

Second, you must know what the major issues of that year are and what the basic role of KOTRA is. And then, you should interrelate these things when you are interviewed. If the question asks what efforts KOTRA should undertake to improve some aspect of the Korean economy, you should provide a detailed answer related to the international economic situation.

The Argus: What do you think about the Chinese magnetism?

Park: The Chinese economy of scale is massive and powerful compared to the rest of the world, and it is undeniable that this comes from their massive population. If some kind of commodity becomes a top product in China, that commodity will become one of the top products the world over. This is own unique characteristic that China has

Also, China has a variety of characteristics that vary in accordance by region due to its enormous territory. And in my opinion, China has its own political system neither perfectly capitalist nor socialist. This unique system can be considered strength.

The Argus: Are there any precautions that should be taken when Korean students go to China?

Park: I have four things that I want to emphasize to my juniors in school. First, you need to establish a

- Director of KOTRA's China Business Department
- HUFS' adjunct professor of Division of Chinese Foreign Affairs and Commerce
- Member of Ministry of Finance and Economy's China Specialist Forum
- Guest Researcher at Japan and Asia Research Institute
- Visiting scholar at Johns Hopkins University
- Instructor at Air Force Academy
- Bachelor's degree of Chinese Studies from HUFS



© Business Watch

detailed goal when studying abroad. You should think deeply about why you are studying abroad because it is meaningless to go abroad solely for language study these days. Second, it is vital that you acquire knowledge about Chinese economic matters, politics and society in advance. That way you can gain access easily to their culture. Third, major cities such as Beijing or Shanghai are not always good places for studying. If your goal is clear, the city may change according to your goal. Finally, you can request advice from your alumni who live in China.

The Argus: How did working for The Argus help you after you graduated from university?

Park: There are many ways that working for The Argus helped me in society. Let me tell you some examples. When I was 27 years old, I did my military service as a Chinese instructor at the Air Force Academy for four years. At that time, the ability to write for an English newspaper was highly valued. Also, The Argus helped me when I got a job. I remember one of KOTRA's interview questions. It was, "Which extracurricular activities did you engage in at university?"

I could answer confidently that, "I accumulated great experiences and learned many things that I could not have gotten from a textbook while interviewing various people for The Argus." Thus, the interviewer evaluated me highly.

The Argus: Please give some advice to your juniors in school.

Park: It is important to be good at something, but the most important thing is to make your own unique story. So, if you want to do something, you should do it right even if it is a trivial matter and connect it to your story. Furthermore, do not settle for the present when you achieve something and constantly try harder. Consilience is an emerging trend in education lately. Therefore, read books from various fields as much as possible and make friends from other majors. Finally, I want to recommend that you wear clothes with a pocket. That way it will be easy for you to keep a memo pad and pencil with you at all times. Don't use it to hold a smart phone; use real paper! If you do your best all the time, you will achieve your goal. 📧

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North Korean Provincial Government in Seoul



▲ Entrance of the Ibuk5do Committee shows signs of Hwanghae, Southern and Northern Pyeongan and Hamgyeong provinces.

By Ko Dong-wan

Reporter of Culture Section

On the way to the entrance of Bukhan Mountain in Gugi-dong, Jongno-gu, there is a strange provincial government building, which should be located in North Korea. Is it the stronghold of a North Korean spy? It would be interesting if the building was something like that,

but this provincial government building bears the title, 'Ibuk5do Committee (IC)' and belongs to the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs of South Korea. The South Korean constitution states in Article three that land south of the ceasefire line is South Korean territory. Listed in the IC are Southern and Northern provinces for Hamgyeong, Pyeongan, and Hwanghae. Why then are these located in Seoul and not at their own locations in North Korea?

Is Ibuk5do Committee reaching its goals?



▲ Ibuk5do Committee's logo has an arrow heading north on the national flower, Mugunghwa.

Of course the IC is an administrative agency but *The Argus* finds that strange. Its status is ambiguous as an administrative agency in Korea because they do business on behalf of specific groups, and though some personnel have the same titles as other agencies, their work is quite different. In practice this agency operates a bit like an alumni organization for North Korea as opposed to doing the types of activities that administrative agencies typically engage in.

Ibuk5do Committee's initial purposes

In their operational plan, it states that

they host athletic events to promote harmony, work for Korean unity, foster the folk culture of the North Korean region and support North Korean defectors trying to settle in South Korea. Also, because it is focused on the unity of the five provincial governments, there are five appointed governors while other governors are elected.

Five governors appointed with favor?

Because the governors of the IC are the same as other governors, they are treated as people of the vice-minister class. In Korea, people of the vice-minister class have benefits such as earning a salary of about 108,730,000 won, being provided with a private chauffeur, and so on. They are also given a budget of more than eight billion won.

However, though they are high-ranking public officials who are working for the North Korean provincial government, the governors do not have special work experience related to North Korea. Only Park Ki-jung, the governor of the Northern Hamgyeong province studied at the Graduate School of North Korean Studies.

Besides that, Han Sang-soon, who is the governor of the Hwanghae province is the president of a wig producing company. However, article 64 of the South Korean Local Officials Act prohibits public officials from owning businesses. He gains the benefits of running a company while receiving more than 100 million won as a result of being a governor.

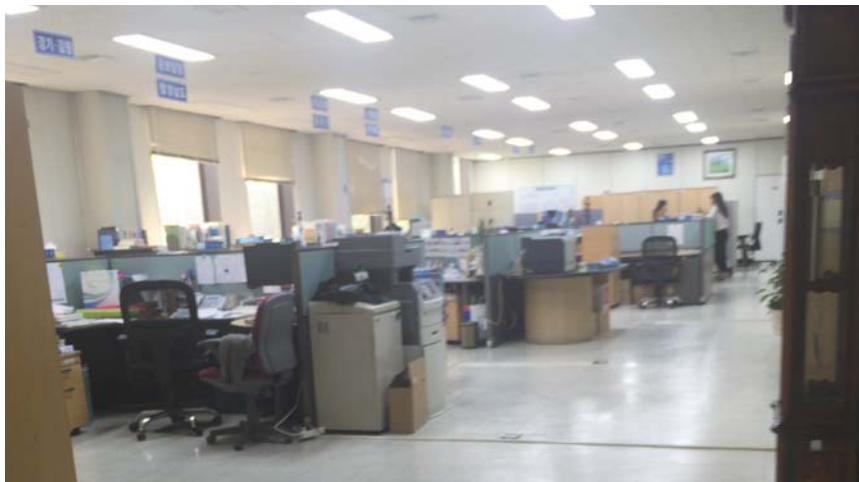
Kim Gwi-ok, a professor of Hansung University who studied and writes books about problems of the Korean division, had this to say about the IC: "Eight billion won is not much in comparison to the size of the government budget, but it is quite excessive when one considers what the committee does with it."

Is it just an alumni organization?

IC emphasizes its work with the people from all five North Korean provinces. They draw sharp distinctions regarding who qualifies as descendants from North Korean provinces. As such, very few people qualify for participation in things like essay contests for unification. Their representative events are held exclusively for people from North Korea, which often includes North Koreans who have lived abroad and come to South Korea later in life. This is the basic framework under which they operate.

They work as an alumni organization for people from the five North Korean provinces, but this organization is funded by the government. When *The Argus* visited IC on the last May 15 in 2015, it was shown that a lot of personnel are dedicated to receiving people from abroad.

The Argus also visited the dinner for people from the Hwanghae province at Hotel Capital in Itaewon, Yongsan-gu. There *The Argus* met Jo Ik-joon,



▲ Many employees are absent at the Ibuk5do Committee office.

the president of the alumni from the Hwanghae province. He said, “In the past in Korea, I was discriminated against because I came from North Korea, so I left to the United States of America. Now there are communities like the IC, and so I was invited attend their functions.”

Or a nominal provincial government?

Commonly the reason why people visit provincial government offices is to file civil complaints and find a solution to their problem. However, most people visiting the IC do so to meet people from the same province. Shim Gwang-ja, whom The Argus met there, said, “I came from Kimhwa county. I frequently come here to meet people.”

The IC employs 87 consultants. However, though it is an administrative agency with 87 consultants, there is no outstanding business result when compared to other administrative agencies. The Ministry of Unification helped about 800 North Korea defectors get a job last year, but the IC only provided 40 North Korea defectors with a vocational education. And it holds many meetings and spend more than six million won a month for food expenses. It seems like there are many trivial events held for a minority group with trivial results.

Lack of connection with other agencies

The IC also does administrative tasks because it is a government branch. However, their administrative tasks overlap with those of other administrative departments. Most of all, the task of supporting North Korea defectors is the overall purpose of the Ministry of Unification. The Ministry of Unification does that with the Ministry



▲ The banquet for overseas immigrants from Hwanghae province is hosted at the Hotel Capital in Itaewon.

of Employment and Labor. But the IC does not. Shim Jung-eun, who works in the IC department related to the task of settlement, said, “The IC does settlement business for North Korea defectors autonomously.”

By cooperating with other administrative agencies, the Ministry of Unification can work systematically. It has many affiliated organizations like the Settlement Support Center for North Korean Refugees and takes the lead in supporting North Korean defectors. So the IC can receive consultation from or do their work in concert with the Ministry of Unification. By doing so, they can achieve better results.

Choi Jin-yong, who works in the Support for Settlement Team in the Ministry of Unification, said, “The Ministry of Unification does the overall work related to North Korea defectors, but I do not know that the IC is doing that kind of business in the same way that we do.”

Ibuk5do Committee needs improvement

The IC’s work is not efficient because they cannot produce good results or conceivably improve the relationship between South Korea and North Korea. There are some ways to keep the IC and make it efficient, or it could be changed into an NGO related to North Korea.

Need to cut their budget

George W. Bush, former president of U.S.A., explicitly tried to loosen federal safety and environmental regulations because he believed that public opinion supported his belief that the regulations were too severe. However, because Bush could not easily change laws and regulations, he had to turn to reducing those regulatory agencies’ budgets.

According to the budget reports of the IC, the IC spends eight billion won annually, of which six billion won is spent for expenses including personnel expenses and two billion won is spent for business expenses. However, Ministry of Unification gets 350 billion

won in total and about 47 billion won is for personnel expenses while 183 billion won is for business expenses this year. When comparing these two administrative agencies, IC's ratio on personnel expenses is larger than that of the Ministry of Unification.

Under the umbrella of work expenses, the IC spends money on entertainment events like athletic competitions or banquets. The IC spends more money on personnel than it does on work to obtain good results or provide public utilities. By cutting unnecessary spending from the budget and organizing the budget to tackle important work, the IC could be an efficient administrative agency.

For this, the role of consultants is very important. The IC has 87 consultants, but they do not produce meaningful results. Kim Gwi-ok said, "There's a lot of good work to be done like preserving traditional culture, but they do not specialize in those areas. Furthermore, they spend too much money on unimportant tasks. Their budget should be cut or corrected."

Reinforcing connections with other agencies

No connections exist between the IC and other agencies despite the overlapping tasks that they perform. Choi Jin-yong of the Ministry of Unification said, "Though the Ministry of Unification is conducting many services for North Korean defectors, still many North Korean defectors need help. So collaborating with the IC would be helpful."

There is more work to be done like preserving the cultural heritage of North Korea. Currently, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism is doing similar work, but as the old adage goes:


many hands make light work.

Strengthen expertise on North Korea

The IC spends a lot of money, six billion won, on personnel expenses. But an official from the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs said, "Because the region of North Korea is not governed by South Korea, there is not much work for the IC to do, considering that it is a provincial government. The IC does host many events, though."

Therefore, the IC's five governors should be appointed based on their competence in regards to North Korea relations and not based on their ability to host events for former residents of North Korea. Also, personnel employed by the IC should have some expertise regarding North Korea.

The total debt facing the central government of South Korea and provincial governments is 530 trillion won. These days, Korea is struggling

with tax revenue problems. The government should cut unnecessary spending. The IC is spending a lot of money for a minority group. The Korean War ended in a truce more than sixty years ago. The government established the 'Arrangement Unification Committee' and later established the Ministry of Unification. In this era we are prepared for the unification of South Korea and North Korea. President Park Geun-hye has said, "The government will solidify the foundation for peaceful unification by achieving pan-national and all-party agreements." Though we need to insist that all Korean territory is ours, quality administrative action will lead eventually to unification. 

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▲ Ibuk5do Committee is located in Gugi-dong, Jongno-gu.

* All pictures taken by Ko Dong-wan



Human Beings Behind the Mask of Anonymity

By Kang Young-joon


Editorial Consultant

A month ago, several internet communities were aflame with arguments after a site member of one community declared that she had been raped by a male member of another site but that she did not intend to press legal charges. A few days later her accusation turned out to be a lie, and other communities have accused the community where she has an ID of many crimes: exchanging drugs, sharing pornography and infringing copyrights. These days many people share their opinions anonymously on the internet. Because they can do so anonymously, they can say something that they would not say offline and they use anonymity more and more actively. The anonymity of the internet also causes something undesirable. Some people abuse anonymity and hurt others' feelings and even change others' opinions based on falsehoods.

One can make many IDs and make posts anonymously on the internet. In particular, many people write about their activities to gain popularity, and sometimes these descriptions are accepted as true without consideration. One of the bad aspects of people is that they have a tendency to spread information without considering the veracity of the content.

On the other hand, there is a good side to the anonymity of the internet. Internet communities which require an ID so it is technically anonymous, have message boards only for anonymity. This does not mean a site that requires an ID is not as open as the anonymous site. Do you know a portal site Daum? Such big communities have an anonymous board system too. Anonymous boards are more active. Why these boards are more active than others is because those who use these boards can share their opinions without hesitation and they cannot be banned for posting extreme opinions. So people can exchange opinions that they cannot share even with their friends. And they can experience the objective views of strangers.

Anonymity is no longer available only to internet communities. You may have heard of the "Bamboo Forest of HUFS" or similar services at other universities. People can use such systems to exchange opinions on school issues or for advice regarding their love life. By using an application named "Around," you can hear anonymous people literally around you sympathize with you and then advise you.

The real-name system for the internet was made to keep people from hurting others. A song of EXO, a popular idol group, says, "Hidden by a mask of anonymity, can the intent to murder someone in the anonymous world satisfy you?" which poses a serious question to us all. However, you can feel human by being anonymous, which may not be something you feel even with your real friends. Nevertheless, it is desirable that we do not abuse the internet's anonymity; one can make many IDs and post information that can change people's minds for the wrong reasons. 

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CLOCKWORK ORANGE

By Kim Min-jeong
Editorial Consultant

Most people have heard the theory that asserts that human nature is fundamentally evil, which was espoused by a Chinese philosopher named Xunzi. He argued that all people are born with natural tendencies toward “waywardness;” that is, a taste for profit and beauty and a susceptibility to jealousy and hate, all of which, if indulged in, will lead to disorder and criminality.

Based on a book with the same title, “A Clockwork Orange,” the film made by Stanley Kubrick proves the theory is not abstract, but rather based in reality. Although the movie was released in 1971, viewers may find there is no gap between the past and present.

Human nature is full of ultra-violence

The main character, Alex, commits a wide assortment of crimes like violence, stealing, and sexual abuse. He longs for evil things while repeating the word, “ultra-violence.” With his mates, he steals a car, assaults people, and trespasses on private property.

The character is described as the leader of his pack because he overpowers his three fellows with his capacity for violence. However, his way of treating his mates makes them betray him when he commits the crime of unintentional murder.

Inherent evil nature vs man-made virtue

After being sentenced to 14 years in prison, Alex pretends to be good while getting pleasure from reading violent scenes in the Bible. By taking part in an experiment called the “Ludovico technique,” he is allowed to get out of prison and shorten his sentence. What he wants is just to be free from the prison, though he does not stop thinking that reformation is nonsense.

Consequently, he becomes one of the study’s participants. The technique is a form of aversion therapy in which Alex receives an injection that makes him feel sick while watching graphically violent films, eventually conditioning him to suffer from crippling bouts of nausea at the mere thought of

violence. In other words, he cannot even imagine the sorts of things he did in the past without becoming physically ill.

As a result of the therapy, he cannot defend





himself against a man who assaults him physically and cannot satisfy his sexual desire because those acts are related to violence. Despite these secondary effects, the government which conducted the study decides to free Alex from prison.

Can Alex be referred to as a human being?

While Alex was in prison, his priest once said, “Goodness comes from willingness. Goodness is chosen (by human beings). When a man cannot choose, he refuses to be a man.” Like the priest says, Alex loses his place after being freed from prison.

When he comes home after two years, he found that another guy has replaced him in his role as his parents’ son. Alex’s mates do not consider him a leader or even a friend. All Alex could do is to feel alive after being ultra-violent, and now he cannot do that due to the feeling of nausea. Now, he started wandering around being subjected to the assault by the ones who had been formerly beaten by Alex.

For the government, it does not matter whether Alex’s evil nature has changed or not. It only desires for him to do good with or without his willingness. Finally, he tries to commit suicide by jumping from a great height.

One third of the total running time

By now, some might feel pity for Alex. He was an assailant before, but he becomes another victim due to poor judgment. However, when Alex had a close shave with death as a result of his fall, he did not lose the evil manner he had. At the end of the film, he even shows his base desires to viewers: sex.

The running time is 137 minutes, every third of which shows different states of the main character. The prologue shows the whole evilness of Alex. Furthermore, it is followed by the culmination, in which the main character goes through the changes of his personality. Finally, the epilogue shows how miserably he is treated and how he becomes a normal person.

It looks like the director does not take any side and leaves all judgments and arguments to the viewers.

Music and lots of ironies

There are lots of ironies in the movie in that there is no boundary between the aggressors and the victims. Alex, who was the aggressor once, becomes a victim and the victims beaten by Alex become violent towards Alex. The most interesting point is that some songs are deeply related to these ironies.

For example, Alex sings a song called “Singing in the Rain,” while he breaks into someone’s house and commits a crime. Once inside, he cripples a man and induces a woman to finally commit suicide. After releasing from the prison and being beaten by vengeful people, he goes to the house where he committed that crime. The disabled man does not recognize him at first, but as soon as Alex sings the same song, the man becomes vindictive.

Also Beethoven’s ninth symphony, Alex’s favorite, becomes a punishment which makes him feel sick while he goes through the experiment applying Ludovico’s technique.

I have always believed in Xunzi’s theory about human nature, arguing that it is the reason people become educated and gather together into communities. Some people watching this film might describe Alex as a sociopath, but I think that he has no choice because his upbringing spoiled him. His parents did not care about him enough, and they showed this by replacing him with another man, and school attendance was not obligatory for Alex, either.

According to the original author of the book, the title, “A Clockwork Orange” comes from the people in London saying “as queer as a clockwork orange.” At that time, the story was shocking to all, but nowadays, has proved it is truth. Some viewers might sympathize with Alex, and some might agree with the government. Which side do you agree with? 🤖

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Halal Food in Korea: Reality and Possibility



Fahad Abdullah

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By Fahad Abdullah

Guest Reporter

After President Park Geun-hye's recent visit to the Middle East the use of the term "halal food" became widespread in Korea. However, what exactly halal food is remains a mystery to many people here.

Most still think that halal food is the same as Turkish food, Middle Eastern food or Indian food because that's what they are used to seeing.

So let's look at what exactly is halal food. "Halal" simply means permitted or lawful. So when we are talking about halal foods, it means any food that people are allowed to eat according to Islamic law. This means Muslims cannot eat food that is not halal, like pork or pork byproducts, animals that were dead prior to slaughtering, animals not slaughtered properly, carnivorous animals and birds of prey.

According to the preceding definition of halal food, we can easily say that in order to be recognized as halal food, it doesn't necessarily have to be Turkish or Middle Eastern food. Korean food can also be recognized as halal food if certain rules are followed.

The Korea Muslim Association has certified only five restaurants that serve Korean halal food. In reality, the number of Korean restaurants that serve halal food is more than that. However, due to a lack of knowledge about halal food many Korean restaurants are not getting that recognition despite serving halal food or the food that Muslims are allowed to eat.

In order to attract Muslim tourists, the Korea Tourism Organization has taken some initiatives recently. It is trying to provide education



▲ Muslim students at Sun Moon University try halal food in the school cafeteria.

to local restaurant owners about halal food through some workshops. The main purpose of these workshops is to make them aware of halal food as well as to open doors for new opportunities to attract many more Muslim tourists to Korean halal food.

Serving halal food in college cafeteria is not uncommon in many countries including USA, UK and Japan. In Korea, however, the situation is different. Halal options are rare, and most of the food served in cafeterias contains pork, which Muslims are not allowed to eat.

At present there are only two universities in Korea that serve halal food. Hanyang University, which has about 100 Muslim students, opened a halal food court in March 2013. The food court offers halal food to Muslim students twice a week.

Sun Moon University in South Chungcheong Province opened a halal food court in April 2013. The food court serves halal food to Muslim students on weekdays. Besides the food court, the university authorities have also established the Sun Moon Islamic Center to attract Muslim students.

Muslims account for about one-fifth of the world's population and represent the majority population in about 50 countries and territories throughout the world. If Korean universities ensure the availability of halal food for Muslim students, many more Muslim students would come to Korea to pursue higher education. It will accelerate the globalization process of Korean university campuses by attracting Muslim students from diverse background.

With the growing demand of halal food around the world, Korean companies are also striving to increase




▲ President Park Geun-hye signs an MOU on joint halal food production with United Arab Emirates.

export of Halal-certified foods and products to Muslim regions. In 2014, Korea exported a wide range of halal-certified food products worth \$680 million. It plans to increase the amount to \$1.23 billion by 2017, as the global halal food market will expand to \$1.6 trillion.

Recently President Park signed an agreement with Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, for bilateral cooperation in the production and sale of halal food. Under the agreement the two nations will work together to create a credible halal certification system, adding it will help Korean food companies expand in the region.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs established a task force for halal food under the Korea Food Research Institute, and signed a tripartite agreement on March 12 involving the ministry, the institute and the Korea Muslim Federation to develop the halal food industry in Korea. This newly opened group will provide consultation about halal food to the local food industry besides doing research and studies on the Middle East and its food market.

The day is not far off when Korea will get the most benefit out of halal food by exporting it to foreign markets and supplying halal food to local markets. At least the recent initiatives of the current administration are giving us that hope. At the same time Muslim around the globe are eagerly waiting to see if the halal waves sweeping Korea now is going to generate another hallyu or Korean wave. 

Mind-catching Stories for HUFSans

It is not easy to get a hold of an English News Magazine which deals with topics that university students would be interested in. This is why I used to buy magazines like Time and The Economist. But the contents these magazines dealt with were a little too heavy for me and despite the fact that they were essential topics around the world, I found them too dull.

As I was about to give up on English news magazine, I found out about The Argus which dealt with issues that were both eye and mind-catching for me. The Argus did not only cover stories that were happening around the university and the environment that younger readers were surrounded by, but also political and national news which were fundamental to have as background knowledge for university students. The contents of the magazine are also excellently planned out and it allows the readers to enjoy the time with it open.

Furthermore, The Argus is made from head to toe by people like me, university students. This definitely allows for many other readers to empathize with the topics they deal with. Finally, I would like to thank The Argus for providing a broad spectrum of knowledge through such a medium.

Son Ho-jeong

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Looking Into School Traffic Through the May Issue

Although I first saw this magazine last year, I didn't really like it and just took it away because it was all written in English. However, after this midterm, things changed when I picked it up and happened to read an article <Our Daily Campus Life: Poor Traffic Environment>. I totally sympathized with this article, especially with the absence of a platform screen door at the HUFs station. I used to think that the absence of the screen door was a major problem that HUFs station is faced with, and this issue should be brought up to the public. But there was nobody who really cared about this. I was so pleased that The Argus was addressing this, and am truly thankful to this amazing magazine.

Not only addressing traffic environment problems, The Argus has covered many kinds of information that are really useful and beneficial to us.

I think The Argus is what HUFs students have to read if they want to meet the world.

Choi Ju-bin

Department of English Education '14

Different Plans for Summer Break

Do you guys have any plans for the summer break?



We're going to study abroad in the U.S.A!



What about you?



Military service is waiting for me.



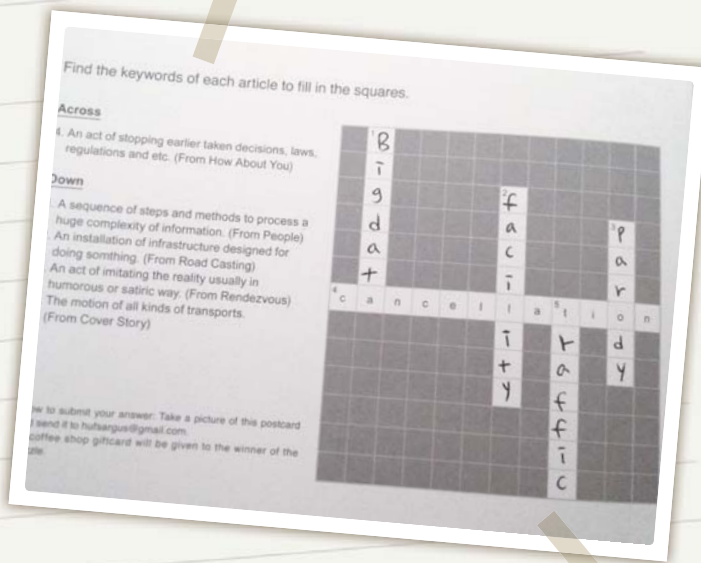
Baek Jeong-hoon

Department of South Slavic Studies '14



Thank you for your answers!

The winner of the
May issue puzzle is
Choi Ju-bin!



We look forward to your answers
for this June issue!



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