

The Argus

No. 480 SEPTEMBER 8, 2016

Since 1954

Where Did the Old One Go ?

Cover Story

- Where Do Our Cellphones Go?
- Suggestions for Zero E-waste

Culture Insight

Let's Funate: Donate and Have Fun

Feature

Withdrawal of HUFS Journal: Whose Fault Is It?

Reportage

"Which Country Are You Working For?" Students Ask President Park



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

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Printed by HONG DESIGN | Tel: 464-5167 Fax: 464-5168

Editorial

Communication, the Most Important Requisite

This summer has been extremely stuffy in Korea, and stuffier because of a lack of communication on university campuses. Recently, Ewha Womans University has been caught up in a bitter conflict between school members. The students and alumni have been protesting for such a long time. This occurred in opposition to the Future Light Up in Future Ewha (LiFE) College, and also due to the resignation of the school president who did not communicate but instead maintained an indifferent attitude toward students. There are many other specific reasons for the protest, but looking at the bigger picture, the main cause was a lack of communication.

Does this apply only to Ewha Womans University? Maybe not. I think most conflicts on campuses occur as a result of misunderstandings or a lack of communication among school members. Even HUFS has gone through several hard times with this issue during the last couple of years, and other universities might also be walking on thin ice. Therefore, we already have the answer for these kinds of matters; it is "communication."

Communication, this seemingly trivial thing, is in fact the most important requisite for every affiliated body. We, therefore, should never forget the power of communication and do our utmost to keep on considering and understanding each other. In particular, schools should continue to listen to students' voices, as we all hope our schools will grow in positive ways.

As I start my fourth semester at The Argus, I hope The Argus can be of a help to every HUFSan as a medium for communicating campus issues. I hope The Argus can deliver the different stances of school members and make our campus a better place. ☺

By Byeon Hee-jin
Editor-in-Chief

Byeon

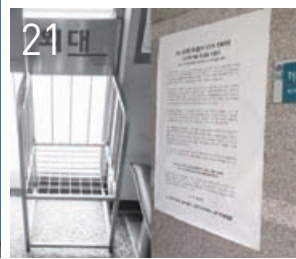
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Cover Story

>> The more technology develops, the more e-waste is produced. E-waste is a serious problem and will become more serious in the near future. What problems can e-waste create? What are the causes and what can be done to solve this problem? The Argus looked into the e-waste issue in detail.

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▲ Students including the EPC, face the school staff (R), after which they start occupying the President's Office on the evening of Aug. 10 (L).

EPC Protest over Former President's Appointment as Emeritus Professor

HUFS Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) of Seoul Campus occupied the President's Office from Aug. 10 to 18, opposing the university's decision to appoint former President Park Chul as an honorary professor while he is suspected of embezzling school funds.

About 40 HUFSans including the EPC began occupying the President's Office on Aug. 10, saying, "The school should withdraw its plan to nominate former President Park as he was sentenced to a fine from the first trial for violating the Private School Act and usurping school funds."


The EPC reached this decision at an emergency student meeting earlier in the day. Before they started their action, they talked with current President Kim In-chul but failed to lessen the big divide on the issue.

The EPC president, Lee Seul said, "We finally chose to occupy the President's Office as the two sides could not narrow

their differences in the conversation."

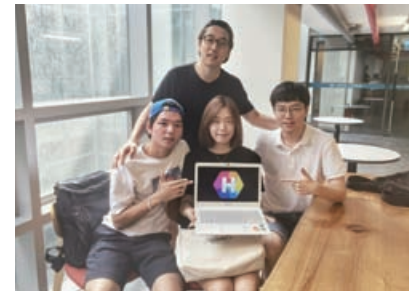
During the demonstration, President Kim talked with the EPC twice more. In both of two talks, Kim emphasized the school would carry out its plan. "The university's resolution has no problem on technicalities" claimed Kim. Furthermore, The Council of Professors even criticized the EPC that their action was wrong.

As the school stands its ground, the EPC decided to finish the eight-day protest on Aug. 18 and instead undertake other effective ways of revoking the nomination.

Former President Park was fined ten million won from the first trial in June on a charge of spending billions of won in university funds for a suit against the school union during his incumbency of 2006~2014. 

By Lee Jae-won


HUFSans Invent HUFSPOON



▲ Team "Monday Spoon" makes the logo of HUFSPOON.

Team "Monday Spoon," consisting of four HUFSans, invented HUFSPOON, a mobile application that translates the HUFS cafeteria menus, for foreign students at Seoul Campus in mid-July.

This application translates the menus of all three cafeterias of the Seoul Campus. It is only supported by Android devices in English for now. The team is planning to broaden language choices even to Japanese and Chinese, and also make it supported by iOS devices as well. "We are planning to make it available for iPhones as well by mid-September at the latest," Lee Seung-joon, one of the members, said.

The team "Monday Spoon" is composed of four HUFSans, Juhn Jin-Cheol (Dept. of Public Administration, '10), Lee Seung-joon (College of Chinese, '14), Lee Sang-rok (Dept. of German, '12) and Lee So-young (Dept. of Turkish and Azerbaijani, '12). According to "Monday Spoon," they thought HUFS should have this available since there are foreign students on campus. Lee also said, "We are very happy to be of help to students by what we can do." They are also planning to launch menu translation of restaurants around Seoul Campus even for restaurants at Hoegi and Cheongnyangni. 

By Byeon Hee-jin

Meet the World at 40th HIMUN

HUFS International Model United Nations (HIMUN) held its 40th conference at the Convention & Exhibition (COEX) Auditorium on Aug. 7.

The agenda for this year was “Promoting International Cooperation for the Peaceful Use and Development of Nuclear Energy.” The delegates of 15 different nations, composed of undergraduate students, presented their thoughts on the agenda based on the stance of their representative nations.

Celebrating its 40th anniversary, HIMUN adopted the “UN4MUN” approach this year. The “UN4MUN” approach reflects the progress of the UN Security Council, issued by the UN and WFUNA in 2009. 📷

By Byun Hee-jin



▲ Delegate of France gives his keynote speech to the audience.

HUFS Hosts General Assembly of Silk-road Universities Network

From July 8 to 12, HUFS organized “The Second Annual Congress of the Silk-road Universities Network (SUN).”

Under the theme of “Mutual Understanding & Respect Along the Silk Road,” 200 students from 33 universities and 18 countries took part.

A student participant named Jung Jin-cheol from Chonbuk National University said, “I was impressed by the idea of developing a network of universities in pursuit of the spirit of the Silk Road, a symbol of coexistence of civilizations.”

Founded last year, SUN aims to restore the historical value of the ancient Silk Road as a key to realizing international peace and collective prosperity through academic and cultural exchange. 📷

By Lee Sei-yon

Late Professor Kang Seong-wi Donates Funds

On Aug. 3, the late professor Kang Seong-wi’s family donated money to create a scholarship fund and the construction fund for building a new library.

Kang worked as a professor in the Department of Philosophy beginning in 1977, and taught German Philosophy and Ethics. He also won a national medal in 1997 for his contribution to the development of the state.

The Kang family honored his wishes and has created a scholarship fund of 100 million won.

President Kim In-chul said, “I promise to use it to build a fine library and to encourage students.”

The family of the deceased, professors from the Department of Philosophy and other school officials attended the ceremony. 📷

By Choi Ye-jin

Student Cafeteria Holds Test Period for Mandatory Student Number System

The student cafeteria temporarily suspended the system that requires student numbers in order to get a meal ticket, to hold a test period from July to October.

Last March, the student cafeteria decided to ban non-HUFSans from entering the student cafeteria. However, it caused a decrease of 15,000 users compared to the previous year. The student cafeteria nutritionist said, “We thought increasing the price of the meal could prevent causing a deeper deficit, but it was ineffective and caused the deficit to increase even more.”

After October, the student cafeteria will review its profits and decide whether to abandon the mandatory student number system or not. 📷


By Byun Hee-jin

Global Campus on Building Remodeling



▲ The Humanities & Economics & Business Building was under remodeling construction during summer break.

Starting from June, the Humanities & Economics & Business Building, located on the Global Campus, was under remodeling construction for better infrastructure.


According to the HUFS Construction Planning Team this construction remodeling finished on Aug. 28, so that students need not suffer inconvenience when the second semester begins. 

By Byeon Hee-jin

HUFS and NAK Cooperate for Globalization of Korean Records

The National Archives of Korea (NAK) and HUFS reached agreement on the globalization of Korean records on Aug. 12.

Through this agreement, NAK will support HUFS' research on archival studies and record management, and HUFS will support the NAK's international events.


The two organizations promised to work together for the development of archival studies and collection of Korean related archives and development of various resources. 

By Choi Ye-jin

HUFS Holds Korean Speech Contest for Foreigners

On July 29, HUFS' Center for Korean Language and Culture held the "Korean Speech Contest" for foreign students in Obama Hall, providing individuals an opportunity to display their Korean speaking ability.

This year, 65 student representatives spoke on the topic of memorable moments in Korea.

This contest has taken place annually, specifically for the students taking regular courses in the summer semester, in which approximately 800 students from 60 countries study Korean language and culture. 

By Lee Sei-yon

HUFS Journal Redistributes Its 84th Issue




▲ The HUFS Journal stand is emptied after the school's seizure.

HUFS Journal redistributed its 84th issue on Aug. 3, which was seized by the school in June due to displeasure from HUFS Alumni Association.

On June 17 — shortly after the issue was first distributed on both campuses — the school withdrew all the copies after receiving a complaint from the association that one of the articles was inappropriate.

The association claimed the article about corruption scandals of two alumni — Ko Dae-young, president of KBS, and Park No-hwang, president of Yonhap News, who received the Honorable HUFSan Award given by the association — was biased, and led the school to take action.

The school's action was taken without prior consultation with the editors, resulting in HUFS Journal and EPC issuing a joint statement opposing it.

The school clarified it was to prevent possible legal problems such as a defamation charge. However, the editors decided to distribute the issue again, taking full responsibility for possible problems. 

By Choi Yun

News Briefing

By Byeon Hee-jin
Editor-in-Chief
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Conflict about THAAD Continues

The present government decided to station the Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) weapon system in Sungju, North Kyungbook Province, on July 13, with the aim of providing a better defense against North Korea. After the government's decision, the same conflict continued for more than a month both internally and externally. President Park is still in conflict with the residents who live nearby, while having diplomatic problems with China at the same time.



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Application of Kim Young-ran Law Is Ahead

The Improper Solicitation and Graft Act, the so-called "Kim Young-ran Law," is to be enacted on Sept. 28. This act is expected to address the problems regarding unlawful requests and bribery. Despite its purpose, this law has sparked a controversy amongst the industries and people concerned.



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Progressive Tax on Electricity Is Lowered



©The Telegraph

On Aug. 11, President Park announced a temporary adjustment in the progressive tax pertaining to electricity charges from July to September. A heat wave struck South Korea, so there has been strong

opposition to the progressive tax. Along with the tax adjustment, the government will also strictly crack down on stores using air-conditioners if their windows are open from Aug. 11 to Sept. 26.


Ewha Womans Univ. Students Go on a Protest



©The Ewha Weekly

Students and alumni of Ewha Womans University protested against their president, Choi Kyung-hee, starting on July 28. The protest first started over an issue regarding Future Light Up in the Future Ewha (LiFE) College, which is a degree-bestowing program for working women without prior experience in higher education. Furthermore, the demonstration continued by calling for the resignation of President Choi.

2016 Rio Olympics Ends Successfully

The Rio Olympics, held from Aug. 6 to 22, came to an end. There were many concerns, such as public safety and insufficient facilities in the athletes' village, before the opening of the Olympics. However, all the games went well without any problems. The Rio Paralympics also started on Sept. 7 and will end on Sept. 18. 



PERIOD POLICY: SHOULD IT EXIST OR NOT?

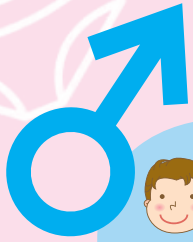


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By Byun Hee-jin

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Report #15804 states, “I think the Period Policy is a really good idea. What should be done to adopt this policy at HUFS?” This is a recent post that was uploaded to the HUFS Seoul Campus Bamboo Forest Facebook page. The Period Policy gives attendance credits to female students when they are absent from class due to menstrual pain. There are only two departments that are putting the policy into practice at HUFS: the Department of Arabic, which adopted the policy since last semester, and the College of Business Administration, which had already implemented the system in 2014. However, these two departments are limiting the use of the Period Policy to only their major classes, so the policy is not being practiced widely at HUFS. The Argus met students who have different thoughts on the Period Policy and heard their opinions as well as the pros and cons of the policy.



Kim Jong-hun
Department of Arabic '11

I go along with the practice of the Period Policy. In my opinion, it is unreasonable to mark a student “absent” when they could not come to class because of menstrual pain. I think the Period Policy is no different from handing in medical reports and getting a score for attendance. However, the major difference between handing in a medical report and the Period Policy is the difficulty of proving the reason for being absent. Normally, students get treatment for their illnesses at hospitals and hand in medical certificates to their professors to prove the justification of absence. On the other hand, unlike other diseases that need treatment, the cause of menstruation is very clear, and the pain will stop as time passes without having to go to the hospital. Therefore, I think going to a hospital only to get a medical certificate is unnecessary, since it does not help to cure the pain. Also, menstruation is an inevitable pain that every woman periodically suffers, so consideration

for this situation should be natural.

The Department of Arabic is preventing policy abuse by limiting the usage of the policy to once a month. Once a month does not mean one class, but covers classes during one week, which is commonly considered to be the menstrual period. Moreover, we are preventing overlap usage by recording the student’s name, number, and date they used the policy.

There is a controversy regarding whether students will abuse the Period Policy when they do not want to go to class. Still, although I am a male, I do not think this will be the case. As I took Arabic classes for many years, I realized not attending classes has a negative influence on a student’s study and grade, so students will not use the policy unless they are really ill. The student who uses the Period Policy may benefit by getting credit for attendance, but she also has to endeavor to catch up in class. Thus, I think it is not preferential towards female students.



Kim Beom-jin

I disagree with allowing the Period Policy because of the concern of abuse. First, if menstruation becomes a proper reason to be absent from class, many students will think of using it when they over-sleep or have terrible hangovers. I have seen many friends getting medical reports from hospitals and getting credit for attendance regardless of gender when they did not go to class because they simply did not want to go. In reality, some Korean universities that had instituted a Period Policy revoked it because the frequency of use was very irregular. Of course, I know there are many females whose menstrual periods are irregular. However, the problem has deepened because the days of usage were mostly on Fridays or days before or after holidays.

Second, I think the Period Policy is unreasonable.

Making a policy that cannot be truly proven as to whether the students were absent because of menstrual pain is reverse discrimination against men. The cases for male students to use official absences from class are very limited to reasons such as physical examination for joining the army or going to an employment interview. In these cases, male students have to hand in certificates to prove the validity of the event as in the case of reserve forces training. I do not understand why the Period Policy is acknowledged by simply providing an oral report at the dean’s office without any proof. Also, the Period Policy only exists in Korea. When we look at the cases of other countries, people can apply for leave when they are ill, but no country gives an officially approved leave of absence because of menstruation.



Won Da-som

Division of International Studies '13

I agree on introducing the Period Policy for the same reason the school adopted a policy that excuses absences on account of illness. Most women experience menstrual pain once a month. However, it is not a disease that can be cured through medical treatment, so there is no need to receive a prescription for medicine at a hospital. If the purpose of the excused absence on account of illness is to minimize the disadvantage for absences by proving the student was ill, it is fair to add the pain of menstruation to the category of illnesses. Because it is common sense and a medical fact that most women suffer pain from menstruation, I think excluding the procedure is reasonable.

I mostly do not miss class even though I feel menstrual

pain. When I am very ill during class, I visit the nurse's office, take pills, and go back to class. If I am in too much pain, I tell the professor and go home to rest. I sleep all day when I do not have classes. I have to take a painkiller every two or three hours before the effect of the medicine disappears. In the old days, I was afraid of taking four to five tablets every day for a week because of side effects, but now I choose to take them since daily life is impossible for me without it. The Period Policy will be a way to relieve the pressure of going to class for students when they are in menstruation and allow them to rest comfortably.

Abuse of the policy is being raised as the biggest problem with the Period Policy. However, I think limiting the number of usages and leaving it up to the professor's discretion is enough to ensure no abuse of the system.



Student H

College of Occidental Languages '15

I disagree with the Period Policy even though I am a female. People commonly think every woman experiences deadly pain during menstruation, but that is not true. Every woman has different levels of pain. While some cannot even come out of their rooms because of severe pain, other women may feel less pain that does not prevent them from living their daily lives. I am one of those people who do not feel much pain during menstrual periods. Likewise, there is a huge difference within women, so I am doubtful whether it has to be applied to every woman.

Moreover, to get an officially approved absence, a student should go outside, visit a doctor, pay a fee for consultation, and get a medical certificate to hand it in. However, in the Period Policy's case, an official report of absence is easily issued for free if students simply visit their dean's office after the pain is gone and record their name without any proof. Leaving this easy method only to students' conscience enables it very susceptible to abuse. Then, there can also be issues where students

argue that they could not leave their rooms due to extreme pain. Diseases like flu can also cause great pain and make it hard for students to move their body, and it can be cured by just resting at home. However, in this case, students have to visit a doctor and pay a fee just to prove they were ill. Both are the cases of ill students, so why should the treatment for each case be different?

Like I said, I am one of those women who do not feel much pain during my period. However, I had a few unexpected menstrual pains when I was a high school student. When I visited the doctor, she said it occurs when one's body is weak and does not occur if one is healthy. Like the flu, every woman has different reasons for menstruation pains, which can be cured if you visit the doctor, know the clear cause, and receive proper treatment. Therefore, I think the Period Policy should also require a medical certificate like that of a normal official absence. Menstrual pain is an illness, so the process must not be named the Period Policy, but should follow the current policy and be called an absence on account of illness so that every student can use it regardless of their gender.



LET'S FUNATE!

Donate and Have Fun

By Lee Sei-yon

Reporter of Culture Section

On July 16, the Bed Race 2016 took place at Ttukseom Resort, located adjacent to the Han River. This fun fund-raising event involved not only human runners but also a medical bed, as a group of three participants pushed the bed throughout the race. The winner was rewarded with the honor of delivering the collected donation to children with tumors under their team name. What is worthy of notice is that Korea has been newly added to the list of the other international Bed Race venues, including 30 cities in the U.S., Canada, the U.K., France and six other countries. In Korea, such fun methods of donating, or “Funation,” are grabbing national attention and gaining popularity. The Argus investigated this rising trend and analyzed the background of its emergence and limitations.

What is "Fuation"?

"Fuation" is a Konglish term combining two words, fun and donation, referring to the addition of fun aspects to donating. Recently, this fun donation trend surfaced in both online and offline settings and successfully garnered people's interest and participation.

Online fuation examples

On the subway or bus, or in any setting, people are constantly looking at their smartphones — busily tapping, scrolling and zooming in and out on the screen. In line with this smartphone phenomenon, fuation took over the online scene by making an appearance on digital platforms ranging from mobile applications, online games and Social Network Services (SNS).

1. Mobile application: Big Walk

Created by the social venture bearing the same name, Big Walk is a mobile application that connects physical health with contributions to society. Within the application, the user may choose from a list of places in need of financial support, and every 10 meters that the user walks is converted into one Korean won worth of donation. The actual donation is made by the company or the organization that initially sought support.

Additionally, the user may view the amount of calories burned and time and distance walked. Users may also share their data through SNS. Released in 2012, Big Walk has been downloaded over 500 thousand times and has facilitated donations of more than 900 million won. An average number of 40 thousand people are using the app on a regular basis.



▲ The user chooses to which program to contribute one's footsteps from the list of stories.

2. Game application: Tree Planet

Tree Planet, also developed by a social venture with an identical name, is a game that extends in-game activity to real life. If the user manages to raise the baby trees in the game, an actual small sapling is planted. The real-life cost of planting the trees is paid for through advertisement fees and in-app payments. Information about the trees such as species, location and visual images is recorded in detail, and the photos of a newly planted forest is sent to users via email, SNS and pop-ups within the game.

According to Tree Planet, 1.1 million gamers have planted 840 thousand trees in 10 countries, including China, Mongolia, and Korea. In response to favorable reviews and participation, Tree Planet released two more games, both in different genres in 2013 and 2014, respectively.



▲ Tree Planet showcases its recently released versions of the game app on its website.

3. SNS: Habitat for Humanity

Earlier this year, an international non-profit organization named Habitat for Humanity Korea conducted a campaign where they promised to renovate a house of children living in poor conditions if the number of handwritten SNS messages reached one thousand. To be specific, a person must write the given phrase by hand, take a picture, upload it onto their SNS platform and lastly tag friends so that they may resume the campaign.

The Public Relations Team reported it was the first time they organized a campaign, revolving mainly through tag relays, instead of receiving support through sponsorship. Thankfully, more people participated than had been anticipated. Moreover, people continued to participate in this campaign even after it was over.

So far, Habitat Korea has selected the home of some children living in a poor residential environment in Cheonan, and started renovations on Aug. 9 as promised in the campaign. A report related to the project is said to be available on their website.

Offline fuation examples

While online donations allow for enjoyable and convenient participation, offline donation platforms have sprung up all around us, transforming donations into a part of people's everyday routine, not to mention their fun aspect.

1. Donating Healthy Stairs

In an attempt to promote healthier lifestyles and daily donations, the city of Seoul installed special staircases at frequented passageways in subway stations. Sensors attached beneath the stairs detect every footstep people take and calculate a 10 Korean won per step donation. The total amount of the accumulated donation funds is displayed on a billboard in real time. The funds are to be used to support the rehabilitation of children with disabilities. The donations are made possible through a sponsorship from nine private companies including Korea Yakult.

The first foundation of Donating Healthy Stairs was established at the City Hall Station in 2013. Furthermore, with every step taken on the stairs the plucking sound of a gayageum, a Korean traditional instrument, reverberates and presents auditory enjoyment for citizens. As a result, stair utilization increased more than three times as before the installation, climbing from 6.5 percent to 22 percent usage and led to four million won in donations. In the wake of such a pleasant achievement, 15 more special staircases were installed in Gyeongbok Palace, Sangdong Station and other stations, reaching 16 staircases in total by the end of last year.

2. Funation artwork

From early December to late January of this year, the Seoul Metropolitan Facilities Management Corporation temporarily displayed a unique artwork installation resembling a Christmas tree by the Cheonggye Stream. In reflection of the funation trend, a social enterprise named 2 Hope Bike created an upcycled bicycle model in which a red bucket at the top tilted automatically from the weight of stacked coins and poured downward, turning on a vibration sensor, which emitted a beautiful streak of LED lighting.



▲ A citizen shoots a ball in Shoot for Love campaign in front of City Hall Station.

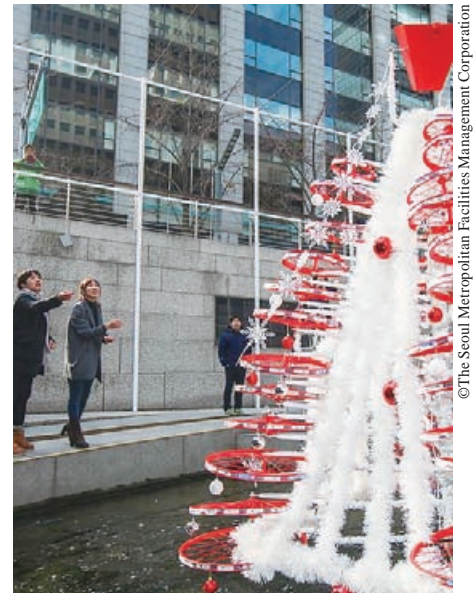


▲ The Donating Healthy Stairs at Gyeongbok Palace Station releases gayageum sounds.

The collected coins were donated in the name of the Seoul citizens to the Korea Scholarship Foundation and UNICEF Korea Committee. Such a sculpture was the first fresh attempt after the typical Lucky Coin approach, which started in 2005. Chief manger Lee Se-won spoke on the issue, “The existent Lucky Coin seemed dull and plain, so we gave it a new twist, which many people found amusing and so gave it a try. Consequentially, we raised around two to three million won more than in previous years.”

3. Shoot for Love campaign

Be Kind, a social enterprise, carried out a campaign called “Shoot for Love.” In this campaign, participants kicked soccer balls at certain targets in order to raise funds. It was first introduced in 2014 on ad hoc soccer fields across the country, and every successful goal made culminated in donations for pediatric cancer patients. At the time, a number of celebrities and about five thousand people took part. 4,608 goals were made by the participants, and donations were made to five children.



▲ Pedestrians throw coins into the tree-shaped funation sculpture.

This campaign is currently underway with a slight change of rules. This year, the participants are challenged with a seemingly impossible mission. Former soccer player Lee Chun-soo completed his task of kicking a ball into a basketball net from 35 meters away. As a result, not only did he accumulate one million won worth of donations for the young patients, but also the video clip of his feat was viewed five million times, drawing nation-wide attention.

Why did it occur?

Increase in approachability

The improved accessibility of the platform created an environment in which people could utilize it without much pressure or conscious effort. A small and simple change of action, such as installing an application and taking the donation stairs, allowed for contributions to be made to society. The idea that everyday activities could make a meaningful impact to people in need of help showed donations do not necessarily need a big commitment that interferes in the lives of donors.

Choi Woo-young, a student from the



Department of English Linguistics '16 agreed. "I participated in the Habitat Campaign because a friend tagged me, and I was amazed by how such a trivial action that does not require much of me could actually help someone else."

Jeon Hyun-gyeong, the Inspector of the Research and Training team within The Beautiful Foundation, emphasized the importance of switching the vague notion of wanting to help others into a tangible action when devising ways to trigger donations. She stated, "Nowadays, the mechanism of donating has diversified into allowing people to donate through small actions. This appeals to the inherent motivation."

Decrease in financial burden

Until now, the primary means of donation has been limited to money, so it has been recognized that economic capacity is indispensable to donating. The Social Survey Result 2015 study revealed the percentage of donations has shown a steady decline, at just 29.9 percent today, which is down from 34.6 percent in 2013 and 36.4 percent in 2011. In addition, 63.5 percent of the survey respondents attributed such a decline to their economic instability, demonstrating the widespread belief that donating requires money. However, funation generally operates based on the actions of corporate sponsors as a way of fulfilling social responsibilities and improving their image to the public.

Therefore, people need not pay an unaffordable price in order to donate, relieving their previous financial pressure undertaken when donating. Also, the younger generation members who have not yet achieved financial independence can freely participate in the donation culture, expanding the usual donor age bracket.

Yang Se-yeon, a student from the Business Administration Division '16, said, "I thought donating would be

difficult for me as a student, but Donating Healthy Stairs allowed me to easily make contributions to society, which was a new and rewarding experience."

Change of generation

Trend Monitor, a brand specializing in the consumer market from the research agency Macromill Embrain, conducted a survey of 900 people nationwide aged from 19 to 49 years old in 2014. In response to a question about why people donate, 60.5 percent in their forties answered it felt like their social responsibility to help out others especially in hard times, while 60.8 percent of respondents in the younger generation pinpointed the psychological satisfaction they receive afterwards.

As such, young people take into account their individual economic situation as well as the psychological aspects received when donating. In order to encourage their participation, the donation trend has changed from its conventional manner to involving donors in the donating process so that they may better empathize with the needy and have fun. In other words, the role of donors has moved from that of a one-sided sponsor to an active donor playing a part in the donation process.

Yun Min-hwa, a professor of Industrial Welfare Department at Daegu University, remarked that traditional fund-raising schemes appeal to people's emotions by showing children in pain. In contrast, she commented, "Fuation accompanies certain activities through which people are truly engaging in the donating process, so they become more satisfied as they have directly put in effort."

Limitations of Fuation

Entertainment shadowing the purpose of donation

While funation encourages voluntary participation among people by presenting them with a sense of satisfaction, experts


on fundraising and the donation culture express concerns about placing too much emphasis on the fun aspect and blinding people from understanding the fundamental causes for donation.

Head of International Council for Nonprofit Management, Bekay Ahn mentioned funation is an example of how the donation culture evolved through creativity to foster participation. However, he stressed that the fun factor obscures the purpose of collecting donations, saying "It is crucial that people remind themselves of the big issues that fundraising events represent."

Insignificant influence

Although funation has contributed to society in various aspects, professors cast doubt on its impact in terms of overall donation statistics.

Kang Chul-hee, a professor at Yonsei Graduate School of Social Welfare, said "Fuation fosters one-time participation from the young generation, but it has not shown statistical significance. Therefore, the level of impact and effectiveness is not assessed positively."

In conclusion, funation is a constructive donation trend in that both the beneficiary and the benefactor benefit from participation, which is not only meaningful but fun. The donation culture has changed in a way that anyone can donate anywhere. The advent of donating becoming more involving may indicate the advent of a better world we have been waiting for. 

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Should the Student Cafeteria Restrict Access of Visitors?

By Byun Hee-jin

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Last March, the Seoul Campus restricted the access of non-HUFSans to the student cafeteria by putting in a student number entering system. It was to let only HUFSans enjoy meals at cheaper prices. However, the school unlocked the system so that anyone can come in and buy meal tickets. The controversy still exists among student society whether to ban outsiders from coming into the student cafeteria or not. The Argus met four HUFSans and heard their thoughts on this issue.



Son Hye-in, Korea, Dept. of Arabic '14

I do not object on allowing outsiders to eat at our cafeteria. The more people, the more margins the school will gain. Although the school permits the outsiders to fill in the losses, the main beneficiaries of the student cafeteria must be students. No matter how the system is formulated, it should guarantee the rights and benefits of students, the main agents of the university. Students should not suffer from visitors using the student cafeteria.



Kong Yu-hyeon, Korea, Dept. of International Economics and Law '15

Since our student cafeteria provides nice food at a cheap price, I feel many visitors come and eat here. If the student cafeteria has a financial issue, I do not oppose visitors using it. However, if they cause problems, so that students cannot use it properly, then the student cafeteria should limit its users to only HUFSans.



Sookyan Siew, Malaysia, Division of International Studies '15

From the school's point of view, it is really good to let outsiders in because it is a source of money. However, I do not like it because we have to fight for food with more people, and the queue will get longer. Since the food is financed by our tuition fees, I think HUFS students should have priority when getting the food. Without that issue, it would not be a matter to me if there is a student code entering system or not.



Lee Ga-hee, Korea, Dept. of Russian '16

I think HUFS students will be disadvantaged if the cafeteria allows outsiders to come in. It is students' right to use the cafeteria because we pay enough tuition for it, but I feel our rights are violated when visitors use it. The student cafeteria exists for students' welfare. If the students have difficulties using the cafeteria because the visitors' rate is higher than students', then the university should ban visitors from the student cafeteria. A

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

Where Do Our Cell Phones Go?



By Choi Ye-jin

Reporter of National Section

On Aug. 19, Samsung unveiled Galaxy Note 7, and Apple is about to launch iPhone 7 on Sept. 16. Consumers in their twenties are interested in these new products and some are planning to purchase them. They are looking forward to using these products, but are ignoring some problems that can occur after buying them. It is an electronic waste (e-waste) problem. Korea ranks second among Asian countries that export a large amount of e-waste; however, people in their twenties do not recognize this as a serious problem. The Argus shed light on how severe the problems are and discussed the causes and their solutions.

What is E-Waste?

E-Waste is waste comprised of expired electronics and their parts. There are two ways to deal with e-waste. One is to discard it by incineration and subsequent burial, and the other is to reuse or recycle it nationally or internationally.



What are the problems associated with e-waste?

Environmental pollution

If the e-waste is buried, toxic substances in electronic products such as heavy metals flow into the soil and rivers and can cause environmental pollution, which can negatively affect people's health.

Lee Dong-su, a professor at the Graduate School of Environment at Seoul National University, said, "70 percent of e-waste from all over the world is buried in China. A study of pollution levels and residents' health in the Guiwi region shows solid, water and air pollution levels exceed international standards." Toxic substances such as lead, PBDEs and dioxin cause this pollution.

Solid pollution has contaminated their food. The amount of PBDEs residents take in is 21 to 400 times higher than in other regions. The lead content in the river is eight times higher than the criteria for drinking water, and the pollution level in the riverbed is 10 to 1,000 times higher when compared to Europe. Air pollution levels in this region are the highest in the world, and in the case of PBDEs, the level was 300 times higher than that of Hong Kong.



▲ A river in Guiwi is polluted by e-waste.

Lee believes China's pollution will affect Korea. He said, "The polluted water will flow into the western sea, which is located between Korea and China, and we will be affected by this via the seafood we consume. Also, we may be affected by inhaling polluted air that is carried by the wind."

Illegal exportation of e-waste

According to the Basel Convention, exporting non-reusable electronic components is illegal. However, a large amount of non-reusable components are being exported to developing countries under the name of recycling. However, e-waste is primarily produced by developed countries including the United States of America.

According to the report from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), 90 percent of e-waste is exported illegally to developing countries. This is a practice that breaks the Basel Convention, which was made to prohibit the migration of non-reusable electronics.

On July 29, Japan was caught smuggling out 196 tons of toxic e-waste which is regulated by the Basel Convention. Like this, the illegal exportation of non-reusable e-waste commonly occurs.

E-waste that is imported through this process is disposed of by children to cut down on personnel expenses. In this process, children are exposed to heavy metal contamination and poisonous gases.

Persistent increase of e-waste

As technology develops and various improved products are made, young consumers are trying to follow those trends. Consumer sentiment towards convenience and speed adds to the increase of e-waste. A lot of studies verify the growth of e-waste, and it is a serious problem in the long term.

According to data from "Digital Times," after examining



▲ The Thai government catches Japan exporting e-waste to Thailand.

the amount of e-waste every 10 years, the 14 million tons of e-waste produced in 1992 increased to 24 million tons in 2002 and increased to 45 million tons in 2012. The amount of e-waste has increased threefold over the past 20 years and is still increasing. The Ministry of Environment reported that the amount of e-waste in Korea was nearly 500 thousand tons in 2009 and nearly 600 thousand tons in 2010, and it is increasing at an alarming rate.



What are the causes?

Weak domestic laws regulating toxic substances

There is an international law regulating the content of toxic substances in the process of producing electronics in order to reduce the pollution caused by e-waste. Ten countries including England, Germany and France are now enforcing it. Korea also has a similar law called the “Law on Resource Circulation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles.”

The government requires observance of the law by making companies submit test results showing how many harmful substances are included; however, this law has a loophole in terms of “self-inspection.”

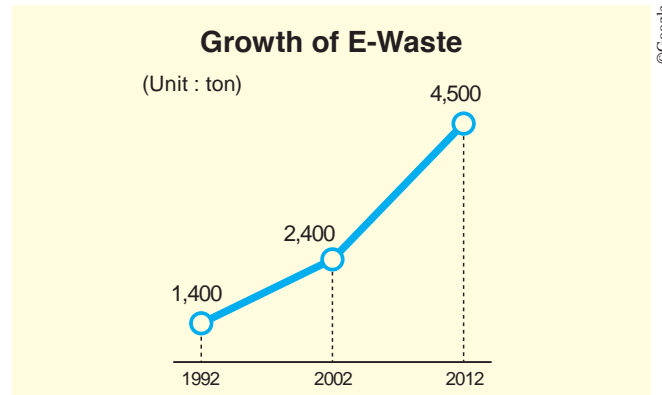
Hong Su-yul, a manager at the Resource Circulation Laboratory, said, “If the company does not submit the test result, they need to pay a 20 million Korean won penalty, so they do it mandatorily. However, the test is conducted by the company itself, so it is impossible to check whether the results are accurate.”

Mutual interests between exporting countries and importing countries

Although the illegal exportation is forbidden by the Basel Convention, it is not well observed because there are strong



▲ A girl from Guiyi is disposing e-waste.



▲ E-waste is consistently increasing.

profit incentives at play. UNEP has stated that the cost for developing countries to export e-waste is a tenth of what the cost would be for them to handle the materials within their own countries.

However, in developing countries, the e-waste offers the possibility of extracting expensive heavy metals from the non-reusable electronics. Importers in such developing countries salvage metals like copper, which can be sold, and incinerate or illegally bury plastics and wire clothing because the cost to do so is relatively low.

Hong also stated that disposing of electronic waste can bring developing countries huge amounts of money they normally could not earn in their countries. Therefore, there is a strong desire to import in these countries. He said, “It is difficult to solve the problem because there is a powerful flow within the world market that is stronger than the regulation.”

Professor Lee Dong-su said, “The export of electronic wastes can be somewhat beneficial in terms of recycling resources. However, people living in developing countries undertake serious health problems and pollution but get small economic profits from this process.”

Trend conscious consumers in their twenties

The reason for the increase in electronic waste is because there are many consumers who frequently change electronics. In particular, people in their twenties are trend-conscious and have competitive consuming habits, so they change their electronic devices too often.

Lee Hyun-ju, a professor from Department of Consumer Science at Inha University, said, “The younger the consumers are, the more sensitive they are to the latest trend. I expect this trend also comes from the younger generations’ tendency to be a part of a strong peer culture.”

The Korea Communications Commission reported that the

desired lifetime of a smartphone is two years and nine months. However, Koreans generally change their smartphones after using them for one year and three months, which ranked first place in terms of the shortest usage period among 33 OECD members. When asked about their electronic sales, the sales manager of Samsung Electronics said, “A lot of young consumers, especially people in their twenties, look for the latest model even though their smart phones are not old-fashioned. Some of the consumers visit our store after watching some advertisements.”

Yang Su-jin, a professor from Department of Consumer Science at Sungshin Women's University, said, “The reason for this phenomenon is because people in their twenties are familiar with digital technologies and products.”



What can be done to solve these problems?

Preparing a method to monitor conformity with the law

Taking action before the electronic waste is produced is important as well as taking action after it is produced. In a sense, the “Law on Resource Circulation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles” is absolutely essential. However, in order for this law to take effect, monitoring whether the legislation is well observed or not is necessary. Systems and laws strictly managing and overseeing the compliance have to be legislated.

Manager Hong said, “Strict actions have to be taken to make all companies complete an accurate test regarding toxic substances.” He also added that the government should regularly conduct a sample survey to identify whether the report is accurate, so that the companies feel they could be one of the companies who could get caught.

Strengthening international laws

It is true that the problem is hard to solve since the market forces at play are more powerful than the regulatory institutions. However, experts emphasize that negligence in terms of the surveillance and regulation should not happen because cash-strapped workers, especially child workers from developing countries, may suffer long term problems such as health problems.

Manager Hong said, “It is impossible to resolve the problem completely, but stronger regulation is absolutely necessary.”

In order to alleviate this issue, the government is expected to check the process of disposal-collection-transportation transparently so that the electronic waste can be exported to places that have professional equipment to dispose of e-waste.



▲ Latest models popular among twenty-year-olds are displayed at the store.

Also a strict crackdown on the importing and exporting field has to be supported.

Prudent consuming habits


People in their twenties should also try to solve the problem on a personal level. Changing consuming habits such as chasing the latest trend competitively can impede the rapid growth of electronic waste. Moreover, before purchasing a device, they should consider deeper about the hidden side of the purchase. Having background information about electronic waste can be helpful for prudent consuming habits.

Professor Lee Hyun-ju said, “Consumers in their twenties should not only consider their own demands; they should also think about environmental issues.”

It is recommended that students should think at least once about how consumers' careless consuming patterns can harm others.

Kim Mi-hwa, the Secretary General of an NGO, called for “Solidarity for a Resource Circulated Society” and said, “Consumers in their twenties should be independent consumers although many companies convince consumers to change electronics through various marketing tools.”

Worldwide, people have begun to consider the electronic waste problem to be a more serious one than the vehicle exhaust problem. There are many reasons for the e-waste problem, and our consumption habits are just one of the reasons. This means we are one of the perpetrators of this problem. We should not only blame the system but look back on our consumption habits and cut down on unnecessary expenditures.

Let's think about what our future will be like if the situation persists and try to become wise consumers. 

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Suggestions for Zero E-Waste

By Choi Ye-jin

Reporter of National Section

According to the Korean Federation for an Environmental Movement, Korea is a country where IT is highly developed, but it is also a country that exports a lot of electronic waste. A few years ago, many people were concerned about this issue due to the campaign called “Zero E-waste Day.” However, people’s interest was not sustained. Electronic waste is still a serious issue, and it will become more severe in the future. The UN predicts that in 2017, the weight of electronic waste will be 200 times as heavy as the Empire State Building. To reconsider the seriousness of e-waste and seek some advice, The Argus met Kim Mi-hwa, the secretary general of a Non-Government Organization (NGO) called “Solidarity for a Resource Circulated Society.”

🌿 **The Argus: Please introduce yourself to The Argus readers.**

Kim Mi-hwa (Kim): Hello, my name is Kim Mi-hwa. I am the secretary general of an NGO called “Solidarity for a Resource Circulated Society,” and have been working for the protection of the environment for almost 30 years.

🌿 **The Argus: Can you tell us about the NGO, “Solidarity for a Resource Circulated Society”?**

Kim: Solidarity for a Resource Circulated Society is an NGO that was first established in 1997 to solve general waste problems. Small NGOs, which thought a lack of laws regulating waste issues was a serious problem, gathered

together and worked under the name of “The Council for the Movement to Solve Waste Problems.” We are trying to make an environmentally sustainable and resource-circulated society by proposing policies, managing the proper disposal of waste, and cooperating with government, companies and citizens.

The Argus: How did you start working for the environment?

Kim: At first, I did some cultural activities in the 1980s and visited a nuclear power plant located in Yeonggwang by chance. There, I heard the story of a worker who died of cancer because of the side effects of radioactivity. After hearing about this incident, I searched for some similar cases and got interested in environmental problems. Also, I was sure environmental problems would be much more important issues in the future. I thought someone should deal with these serious issues and I decided to be that person.

The Argus: As a member of “Solidarity for a Resource Circulated Society,” what have you done to solve the e-waste problem?

Kim: I thought the most important thing to solve e-waste problems was to change the attitude of companies since what consumers can do is quite limited.

Therefore, I researched the actual conditions of e-waste disposal by visiting all over the country. I investigated who disposes the electronic waste and how it affects the environment. Based on these results, I informed the government and companies of the severity of the problem and proposed many ways to change the flawed system.

For example, I suggested an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system which is a system that makes companies take responsibility for their own products. The system has been implemented since 2003.

I also suggested an improved collection system that helps to dispose of e-waste more easily. In the past, people had to pay money to dispose of broken electronics, and the process was very complicated. However, nowadays the only thing they have to do is to call the Electronic Waste Collection Center. Workers from the center visit clients’ houses and collect the broken electronics for free. Now, consumers do not have to worry about the expenses. The free collection system is available only in Korea.

Thus, I feel my job is worth doing when the system changes through my suggestions.

The Argus: What was the hardest thing you faced while you were doing those things, and how did you resolve the problem?

Kim: To strongly recommend a regulation to the government or to warn companies about their negligence, we make a thorough examination by visiting the related sites. For example, if six million refrigerators are disposed of but only three million are recycled, we look for the other three million refrigerators. I put a lot of time and effort into the investigation. I knew that finding every missing product was impossible, but I tried my best.

The formation of the new collection system was a big success; however, it was hard for me to satisfy all the stakeholders related to this issue. For example, I had some conflict with the junk shop workers. They earn money by buying broken or old electronics and selling expensive components. However, while breaking down a machine, toxic substances can escape, and it is hard to identify where the other components go. The collection system was made to prevent this kind of problem from occurring. However, the law makes junk shop workers lose their livelihoods. In this situation, we tried to come to understand each other by having deep conversations. Currently, I am thinking about some method in which the government and junk shop workers can cooperate.

The Argus: Can you briefly explain how serious the e-waste problem is?

Kim: Global organizations like the UN and UNESCO have presented some research data showing that the amount of e-waste is increasing. For example, the UN reported that the amount of electronic waste disposed of all over the world is nearly 50 million tons every year. Actually, when visiting the



▲ Kim Mi-hwa is preparing for the conference in her office.

©The Argus / Choi Ye-jin

related sites, I could tell the report was not a lie.

Some e-waste is illegally exported to developing countries such as India, China, and various countries in Africa. The people in those countries may be vulnerable to heavy-metal contamination.

The Argus: What country is the most exemplary when it comes to handling the e-waste issue? What should Korea learn from that country?

Kim: I think Germany is the best country when it comes to handling the e-waste issue. Germans are well informed of the way to throw away electronic waste and are strictly observing those regulations. Unlike Koreans, they usually live in a house, so it is hard to dispose of electronics. However, despite this inconvenience, they separate and dispose of items very well so that all of the e-waste produced in the country is recycled within the country.

The Korea government should emulate the German government's proper disposal education programs. Koreans have to learn, their developed sense of citizenship to observe the regulations and actively participate.

The Argus: What should the government and companies do to solve the problem?

Kim: It seems like solving e-waste issues are quite complicated, but they are perhaps very easy. Electronic waste produced in Korea should be recycled in Korea with technical equipment.

However, a lot of companies evade their responsibilities to maximize their profit. Companies have a social responsibility to minimize environmental pollution, so they must put some effort into recycling their companies' e-waste as much as they can.

What the government needs to do is to make system enabling companies to recycle their products. Setting up precise laws for products with ambiguous recycling properties is an example. The government should also educate people on the right way to throw away unusable electronics.

The Argus: In your opinion, how much do people in their twenties recognize the magnitude of the problem?

Kim: I think people in their twenties do not recognize the seriousness and also evade the issue. There are many ways to get information, so saying "I did not know" is definitely not an excuse.

I want young people to be concerned about environmental



©Kim Mi-hwa

▲ She is smiling after the conference.

issues including the e-waste problem. Being aware of social issues is the first step to becoming a member of a society.

The Argus: Why should people in their twenties pay attention to the e-waste problem?

Kim: As I said, I think people in their twenties lack the ability to think about the future. Of course, there are no direct results that we can see and feel. However, abnormal weather and extra-strengthened fine dust are the result of environmental problems that we neglected in the past. Also, these are warnings about what is to come in the future. Young people have to pay attention to these problems because these are the issues they will face.

The Argus: What can we do to mitigate this problem?

Kim: It cannot be emphasized enough that they should think seriously about the importance of the environment and resources. Also, they should think about whether it is necessary to buy a new electronic device or not. Recently, as the competition among companies has grown, they are using various marketing tools to mesmerize vulnerable young consumers. However, consumers have to think independently regardless of companies' efforts.

Most 20-year-olds are indifferent to the e-waste issue. However, by having an interview with the secretary general, we could feel her interest in environmental issues. As she said, we are in an inseparable relationship with the environment, so we always need to be aware of it. We should not forget how valuable our environment is. 📧

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Withdrawal of HUFS Journal: Whose Fault Is It?

By Byun Hee-jin

Associate Editor of Campus Section

After the final examination week and the spring semester were over, HUFSans began to go on their peaceful summer break. However, HUFS student society was chaotic from the start as a problem cropped up. HUFS Journal, one of the independent student presses was withdrawn forcibly by the school authorities. The withdrawal of student press is an unprecedented action, so it was embroiled in controversy among the student society. The Argus looked into the whole story of this situation and the problems that are seen from the school and HUFS Journal.

June 9

84th HUFS Journal was issued. An article criticizing Ko Dae-young and Park No-hwang, the winners of Honorable HUFSan Awards this year, was included.

June 18

The university withdrew about 3,000 to 5,000 copies of HUFS Journal from June 18 to 19.

June 21

The editor-in-chief of HUFS Journal had his first meeting with the Dean of Student Affairs. They indicated their stances to each other.

June 22

The Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) issued a statement regarding the withdrawal of HUFS Journal. They visited the Office of Student Affairs, the Office of President and the Vice President to protest.

The school's blunder

In the 84th issue of HUFS Journal that was released in June, an article raising a question on the qualifications of Honorable HUFSan Awards winners – Ko Dae-young, president of Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), and Park No-hwang, president of Yonhap News – was included. The reporter criticized their assault incident, pro-government reporting attitude, and violation of the editorial rights. In a few days, a member of HUFS Alumni Association read the article and expressed their upset about the situation to the university authorities. The university read the article and decided to withdraw approximately 3,000 to 5,000 copies, judging there was a problem with the article. The withdrawal was done on June 18, which was 10 days after the journal was published.

Kim Tae-seong, the Dean of Student Affairs, said, “The withdrawal was an action to prevent trouble between alumni and HUFS Journal editorial committee, and protect student reporters from possible legal problems such as libel.”

The problem was that students were ignored during the withdrawal procedure. The withdrawal was done unilaterally, without prior consultation with the HUFS Journal editorial committee. The HUFS Journal editorial committee never knew their journals were being withdrawn beforehand and received

a notice from the university on June 20 in the morning, which was two days after the withdrawal. The university did not even try to notify HUFS Journal editorial committee in advance about the withdrawal.

Kim Tae-woo, the editor-in-chief of HUFS Journal editorial committee, said, “Whatever the reason is, giving notification after withdrawal is an action that cannot be justified.”

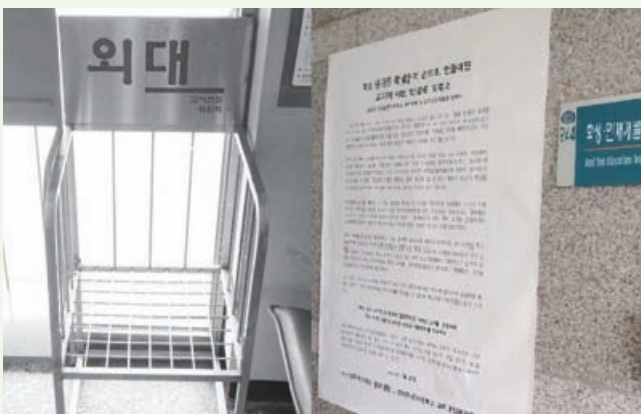
Among HUFS student media organizations such as The Argus, Foreign Studies Broadcasting System (FBS), The Oe Dae Hagbo and HUFS Journal, HUFS Journal is the only student press that is managed by HUFS students’ membership fees every semester. In other words, HUFS Journal is students’ property since it is being published by students’ direct support. Aside from the problem of distributing a controversial article, HUFS Journal which is produced through students’ finances is not the university’s possession. By the fact that the university unilaterally recalled the students’ journal, it infringed on students’ property rights.

Moreover, the act of withdrawal ignores the role of student media organizations. The Argus and The Oe Dae Hagbo are university newspaper administrations, so the publisher is the HUFS President, Kim In-chul. Unlike those, HUFS Journal is an organization composed of only HUFS students, so it is published by the student editor-in-chief. The university has stated the withdrawal was done out of concern of libel, but it is HUFS Journal editorial committee’s business, not the university’s. Therefore, the forced withdrawal of HUFS Journal can be seen as violating students’ right of autonomy.

HUFS Journal editorial committee’s shortage

In this incident, not only the university but also HUFS Journal editorial committee is at fault. The one that withdrew the journals was the university, but the one who complained about the article was HUFS Alumni Association, which gives the Honorable HUFSan Awards every year.

This year’s winners Ko Dae-young and Park No-hwang are not only the CEOs of Korean top press but were also rewarded Korean Journalist of the year. Thus, They were awarded due to the fact that they are taking important roles in Korean society



▲ HUFS Journal newsstand is empty as all copies are withdrawn. (L)
The EPC puts its statement regarding the withdrawal of HUFS Journal in front of the Office of Student Affairs. (R)

©HUFS Journal, EPC

June 23

The second meeting was held. The Dean of Student Affairs promised to return the journals if the reporter apologize to Ko Dae-young and Park No-hwang.

June 28

The third meeting was held. The editor-in-chief demanded to return the journals as soon as possible and not to interfere anymore since he would apologize to both alumni.

June 29

The journals were returned to both campuses, but whether to redistribute it or not is undecided yet.

August 3

It was approved to redistribute 84th HUFS Journal. It was also made available in PDF file for HUFSSans who could not pick it up during the summer break.

as HUFSSans.

The association composes a committee to award the Honorable HUFSSan Awards and gets recommendations to select deserving winners. It reviews the candidates' merits and demerits according to the criteria. Through this process, the committee has already known and admitted the demerits of those awarded.

However, the reporter of the article wrote that since the two winners have records of assault incidents, a pro-government reporting attitude, and violation of the editorial rights, they do not deserve the Honorable HUFSSan Awards. He spent eight pages of the journal emphasizing their demerits.

Cho Gyu-tae, the secretary general of the HUFS Alumni Association, said, "Everyone has merits and demerits. However, the article focused excessively on their demerits. It was uncomfortable that the reporter wrote the story to paint a bad image of the alumni and denounce them."

The reporter did not cover the reason why the alumni association awarded them along with the purpose and criteria of the Honorable HUFSSan Awards. In other words, HUFS Journal only emphasized the winners' faults and reported lopsidedly. If it had heard the association's position and knew about both merits and demerits of those awarded, the article could have been fairer and more neutral.

The bigger problem was that the HUFS Journal editorial committee did not realize that they lacked neutrality in the article. After the journals were withdrawn, it uploaded a post denouncing the university authorities for infringing the rights of property, autonomy, and the right to know. It requested many people to share this issue, asked for support on the HUFS Journal Facebook page and "Everytime" social network service account. The post got 1,600 "like"s on Facebook and spread to many HUFSSans, even to major mass media such as Hankyoreh and Seoul Newspaper. On HUFS Journal Facebook page, no posts indicating time taken for introspection about their article can be found from June 20, the day they got withdrawal notice, to June 21.

However, as the chief editors had a face-to-face talk with the Dean of Student Affairs on June 21, HUFS Journal editorial

committee began to show a change in their attitude.

Kim Tae-woo, the HUFS Journal editor-in-chief, said, "I admit the fact that the article could be shown to be criticizing the alumni association and Honorable HUFSSan awarders unintentionally due to my lack of capability" through the Facebook page after the second talk with the Dean of Student Affairs on June 23. He also has stated that he is going to apologize to Ko Dae-young and Park No-hwang.

What should have been done


The biggest problem and cause of the HUFS Journal issue was a lack of communication between the school and students. If the university had discussed the problems that may influence students beforehand with students and both had respected each other's opinion, this situation may not have occurred.

Kim Tae-seong, the Dean of Student Affairs, said, "I acknowledge that withdrawal violated students' right of autonomy. And with apology, I promise that this kind of situation will not occur again."


This is not the only such incident, as HUFS has continuously shown a unilateral attitude towards its students in the past. Students have made continuous outcries, dissatisfied with the lack of communication between the university and students.

Lastly, the HUFS Journal editorial committee should have rightly performed the role of mass media – to seek truth and maintain neutrality. They should have worked on writing articles with balance and a neutral perspective.

The editor-in-chief of HUFS Journal said, "We tried our best to assert the right of autonomy, but we admit that it could be shown as a submissive attitude that does not represent HUFSSans' right of autonomy. We apologize for our mistake."

Fortunately, this incident ended with a peaceful atmosphere by apologizing for their mistakes to each other. Taking this example as a foothold, when such a conflict between the school and students occurs again, every member on campus should put on effort to prevent this kind of happening from recurring. 

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“Which Country Are You Working For?”

Students Ask President Park

By Choi Yun

Associate Editor of National Section

The 15th of last month was the 71st anniversary of Korea’s National Liberation Day. A long time has passed since we were liberated from Japanese colonial rule (1910~1945); however, there are people who are still under the influence of Japan and have been abandoned by their mother country. They are the so-called “comfort women.”

“Comfort women” – former sexual slaves for Japanese troops during World War II – have waited a lifetime to receive a sincere apology from Japan, but the Park Geun-hye administration has failed them. The Park administration cut a deal to resolve the “comfort women” issue in December and launched a foundation for victims under the agreement of the shocking name “Reconciliation and Healing” in July without prior consultation with surviving victims.

However, there are people who have soothed the victims’ twice-wounded hearts: college students. Since the deal was signed in December, they have conducted sit-in demonstrations night and day, holding weekly demonstrations called “Saturdays’ Action.” The Argus observed a Saturdays’ Action meeting called in response to the establishment of the Reconciliation and Healing Foundation.



▲ Two undergraduates are sitting on the sit-in site next to the 'comfort women' statue.

3:00 p.m. Arrived at Sit-in Site

On Aug. 6 – shortly after the foundation was launched – The Argus visited the sit-in site of college students, right next to the statue of a female outside the Japanese Embassy in Seoul. Four huge police buses were standing in front of the site, while in the back there was a barrier for construction covered with thousands of yellow butterfly-like post-its conveying messages of support from citizens.

On the site, there were three students sitting under a parasol, exposing themselves to the breeze coming out of an electric fan. However, such measures did little to diminish the terrible heat that reached 35 degree Celsius high and led to the issuing of an excessive heat warning.

A 28-year-old male undergraduate who had been there since 4 a.m. said, "I have been participating in the sit-in since last winter, when we first made a group to protect the 'comfort women' statue right after the deal was made. I come and stay a day or a night here once or twice a week because it is a shift system, but nowadays this heat wave is by far the hardest moment."

3:30 p.m. Preparing for Prior Practice

A half an hour before the "Prior Practice" promotion prior to the Saturdays' Action

students came by ones and twos. There were not only college students, but also a lone high school student.

An 18-year-old high school student from Paju, a city two hours away from Seoul, said, "I came here by subway to participate in the Saturdays' Action. People often say that the second year of studying leads to success on the university admission tests; however, rightly resolving the 'comfort women' issue is way more important than getting into a good university in my opinion."

While waiting for other students who had yet to arrive, they discussed one of the most popular mobile games among young people worldwide: "Pokemon Go," which is an augmented reality mobile game made by Pokemon Company and U.S. Niantic. One of the students said, "Apparently, wherever a rare Pokemon appears, a crowd appears," and added, "I hope that a rare Pokemon also appears here in front of the 'comfort women' statue and brings some people."

4:00 p.m. Conducting Prior Practice

When the clock hit 4 p.m., 10 or more students stood up and headed to nearby Insa-dong, one of Seoul's most-visited tourist sites, to promote Saturdays' Action, holding body-size hand-written posters, which read, "Pull out of the country-betraying 'comfort women' deal without recompense in terms of the law and seek a sincere apology from Japan,"



▲ Students are holding signs to promote Saturdays' Action at Insa-dong.

'Comfort Women' Issue Timeline in Recent Months

Dec. 28, 2015

Korea-Japan 'Comfort Women' Deal Concluded

The Korean government agreed to settle the comfort women issue "finally and irreversibly" under the condition of receiving one billion yen (approximately \$8.3 million) to fund a foundation to be run by the Korean government to support the surviving victims. Furthermore, Korea promised to "take proper action regarding the statue of a female symbolizing the 'comfort women' located outside the Japanese Embassy in Seoul in deference to the institution's stability and dignity," meaning the statue would be removed.

July 28, 2016

Reconciliation and Healing Foundation Established

The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family launched the Reconciliation and Healing Foundation for 'comfort women' based on the deal closed in December. At the inauguration ceremony, people against the deal took over the hall and threw capsaicin powder at the chairman of the foundation.

Aug. 9, 2016

High-level Talks between Two Foreign Officials

Chung Byung-won, director-general of the Korean Foreign Ministry's Northeast Asian Affairs Bureau, and his Japanese counterpart, Kenji Kanasugi, had a meeting in Seoul to discuss follow-up measures related to the foundation such as when and where to use the money given by Japan.



©The Argus/Choi Yun

▲ A male undergraduate is distributing leaflets condemning the Park administration for cutting an absurd "comfort women" deal.



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▲ A wastebasket, near where students did their promotion, is full of crumpled leaflets.

and "Please come and join the weekly demonstration of Saturdays' Action."

As soon as they arrived at Insa-dong, they started to distribute leaflets condemning the Park administration for cutting an absurd deal. A rhetorical question, "President Park Geun-hye, which country are you working for?" was clearly written on it.

The reactions of citizens to the leaflet was mixed. Some refused to take it, others folded it in half immediately, and others carefully read it.

An elementary school girl asked her mother, "Isn't it obvious that Park Geun-hye works for Korea where she is the President? But why are they asking such a question?" Her mother responded, "That is because President Park sided with Japan, not with the Korean former 'comfort women.' So our brothers and sisters are criticizing her."

Soon after that a middle-aged woman gave the demonstrators a box of vitamin drinks to support them.

Thanks to such support they finished Prior Practice with a nice mood despite the fierce heat which had them dripping with sweat. However, The Argus found that the nearby wastebasket, 50 meters away from where they did their promotion, was full of crumpled leaflets.

5:30 p.m. Suppertime

After finishing Prior Practice, students went back to the sit-in site. Other students arrived meanwhile, and lunch boxes were waiting for them. Students huddled together and started to unpack the lunch boxes given by "Neighbor to Share," a civic group based on Paju. The lunch boxes included a sandwich and a plum.

After finishing the sandwich hurriedly, they started to prepare for Saturdays' Action. They set up a stage on a tarmac in front of the "comfort women" statue; they put up two amplifiers, a microphone and a plastic stool. Then they set up seats for an audience, spreading mats on the sidewalks next to and behind the statue.

6:00 p.m.

Opening of Saturdays' Action

As the clock struck 6 p.m., there was an audience of more than 20 people; most of them were college students. The host of the day, the head of the civic group "Gathering of People to Bring the World Together," who is also an undergraduate, announced the start of Saturday's Action on the tarmac stage.

• Dance performance to protest song 'Like A Stone'

A protest song titled 'Like A Stone' – released by the protest song group 'Ggot Da Jie' meaning "whitlow grass" in Korean – echoed through the air. Four students including the host danced to hopeful lyrics that read: "Despite a fierce rainstorm and despite any seduction, let us live like a stone without swaying. What is swayed by winds is a shallow-rooted reed. A deep-rooted stone is never swayed."

• Speech session 1

After the cheerful dance performance, an impassioned speech session followed.

A female undergraduate who regularly visits the sit-in to protect the 'comfort



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▲ Four undergraduates are dancing to the protest song 'Like A Stone.'



▲ A female student is giving her speech criticizing the establishment of the Reconciliation and Healing Foundation.

©The Argus/Choi Yun

triumph.

The young man with remarkable singing skills sang the song sentence by sentence, which read: “I am here thanks to my friends with whom I have shared my contemplation about true life. Thanks to my friends, the struggle has been more meaningful and now triumph is right in front of us.” The audience sang along to the song, holding and waving each other’s hands.

• Speech session 2

After the song learning time, the host stood again on the stage as the last speaker. “Like father, like daughter; As Park Chung-hee did before, President Park betrayed the nation again, by selling out those who suffered during the war,” he cried out. In 1965–20 years after Korea regained its independence from Japan–Park Chung-hee, President Park’s father and the former President, also had cut a similar deal settling the “comfort women” issue. The speaker encouraged his audience to shout with him: “The county-betraying Park administration should scrap the absurd deal even now!”

• Singing performance to K-pop song ‘I Am a Butterfly’

After the host’s emotional speech passed, the young man who taught us a song came up on the stage again and began to sing a Korean pop song titled ‘I Am a Butterfly.’ After singing the song – released by ‘Yoon Do-hyun Band,’ Korea’s most famous rock band – he



▲ After the Saturdays' Action closed, only a few students stay next to the “comfort women” statue.

©The Argus/Choi Yun


said: “The reason why I chose this song is because of the meanings that ‘butterfly’ has. Butterfly means not only the so-called ‘comfort women,’ but also the dearest wish that females all around the globe could break free from the cage of violence and oppression, and fly freely with open wings like a butterfly.”

7:15 p.m.

Closing of Saturdays' Action

The Saturdays' Action closed with the chorus of the protest song they had learned before; ‘Thanks to My Friends.’ As the song came to its end, people left their seats one by one, and the silence took over the place instead. Only a few students stayed and kept looking after the statue.

Earlier this year, it was confirmed that the explanation of the “comfort women” was considerably shortened in a new history textbook for elementary school, published by the Park administration.

“A nation that forgets its past has no future” said Shin Chae-ho (1880~1936), a historian and an independence fighter during Japanese colonial rule. Even if “comfort women” completely disappear from the textbook, the future will be bright as long as there are people who struggle not to forget and strive to remember their past. 

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• Learning protest song ‘Thanks to My Friends’

After two speeches, organizers distributed sheet music to the audience. Then a male undergraduate came up on stage and started teaching another protest song titled ‘Thanks to My Friends.’ The song – released by the protest song group ‘Our Country’ – conveys messages of trust in fellowship and hope for a



▲ A male student is singing the Korean pop song ‘I Am a Butterfly.’

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No Terrorism on Trains

By Kang Young-joon
Editorial Consultant

Lately, threats of terrorism against countries around the world have been on the rise. South Korea is no exception. Terrorism usually happens in places where a mass of people are gathered. Trains, which many students are going to take to go home for this Chuseok, Korean Thanksgiving, are one of the possible targets. With the threat of terrorism, many students may feel ill at ease. However, fears may be allayed because from this Aug. 23, the government started to inspect random passengers in four stations (Seoul, Osong, Iksan and Busan Station) and people on random trains. This may not completely eliminate all threats, but the trip home may be safer than ever because there were no inspections like this ever before. The Argus hopes we can live in a safer world with new policies for safety from terrorism. 🇰🇷

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▲ A young cop sees the Bishop and Father Geoghan drive away and vanish into the dark night.

"Spotlight" on Today's Darkness

By Lee Jae-won

Editor of Culture Section

Sometimes reality is similar to a film. Last year's Korean movie "Inside Men" showed two scenes. One scene shows a movie character saying, "Anyway the public is like dogs and pigs," and a second scene exposes upper class people's sexual promiscuity. In the real world, in July 2016, a senior education official was under fire for comparing the Korean people to "dogs and pigs," (A) and the Korean news outlet, NewsTapa, reported on Samsung Chairman Lee Kun-hee's prostitution scandal (B). In addition to this, in August, the media covered a story in which the famous pastor, Lee Dong-hyun, became embroiled in a sex scandal involving a teenage girl and publically admitted to sexually molesting a female follower (C).

The film "Spotlight" depicts a real story about how a local newspaper uncovers a scandal where children are molested by priests. Observing these recent events, The Argus decided to use this film as this month's movie to review. The reason is that this movie is closely connected to recent realities (A, B, C) and possesses suggestions for today's Korean media.

The Boston Globe



Editor Marty



Robby



Mike



Sacha



Matt



C: Catholic priests sexually abuse children

The film begins in Boston, Massachusetts (MA) in 1976. A prosecutor wearing a dark overcoat comes into a police station. He listens to three points of information from a cop before entering a room. The information included: “The kids and their mother are talking to the Bishop,” “The Father (named Geoghan) is in the break room,” and “None of the big papers came here.” In the room, the Bishop says to the kids’ mother, “You know what good work the Church does in the community.” After a while, the Bishop and Father Geoghan exit the police station and drive away.

The film jumps to the newsroom of a

local newspaper, the Boston Globe, in 2001. At the Globe, there exists a four-person investigative team (leader Robby, Mike, Sacha, Matt) called Spotlight. A new editor at the Globe, Marty entrusts the team with the in-depth coverage of the Geoghan case. The Geoghan case refers to a Boston priest, Father Geoghan, who molested 80 kids in six different parishes over the last 30 years. Marty also tells Spotlight about some sealed documents. Marty says Mitchell, the attorney for the victim of the Geoghan case, insists the sealed documents show that current Cardinal Law found out about this case 15 years ago and did nothing.

Spotlight starts its coverage. Robby and Sacha meet Eric, a lawyer who defended

victims for the Porter case, which was similar to the Geoghan case. Eric says to them that Mitchell is bluffing. Then Spotlight talks with Phil, the leader of a victims’ organization. Spotlight learns from Phil that sexual molestations of children, including those related to Geoghan, are at the “national and international level.” Phil also notifies Spotlight of 13 priests in Boston who sexually assaulted kids.

The team has discovered two important facts. First, the priests, including Father Geoghan, were on sick leave in the MA Church directories when they committed the sexual abuses. In other words, the Church did not remove the assaulting priests from their positions. Second, several victims met a lawyer and did not file a suit against the Church. Instead, they simply reached a settlement with the Church. The lawyer was Eric.

After meeting with Eric, Spotlight gets to know that he privately dealt with the Church, and the victims had to sign a confidentiality agreement to get the settlement.

Mike finds a clear pattern. “Sick leave” was not the only designation the Church used. The Church used a slew of terms in regards to deviant priests such as “absent or on leave,” “unassigned,” and “emergency response.” Additionally, those kinds of priests moved parishes more frequently than others as found in the directories. As the team looks for any priest that meets this profile, they find a total of 87 priests in Boston who are suspected of having acted inappropriately with minors.



B: Alienation from the Church

When NewsTapa reported that it had obtained video files showing Lee Kun-hee paying sex workers, this report quickly became the most searched

subject on the Internet in Korea. However, most of the mainstream Korean media did not cover this news. The media's response illustrates how powerful Samsung is in this country. Just like Samsung, the Church in this movie is so powerful that it sweeps the priests' sexual abuse scandals under the rug.

Spotlight has a telephone conversation with a former staff member, Richard, at a treatment center where the Church sends criminal priests when they get caught. Richard researched the priests' molestations and defined their behavior as a kind of mental illness. He had announced his work to the media, but the Church buried it with smear campaigns and public statements by prominent bishops. In addition, according to Richard, the Catholic hierarchy saw a 1985 report warning that pedophile priests were a billion-dollar liability. Cardinal Law initially helped to fund the report, but he backed out and the Church shelved it.

The Church influences victims and Boston citizens as well. One victim says the Bishop came over to his house, and he said nothing like this had ever happened before. Another victim claims she received a lot of pressure from the Church, other parishioners and even her friends to keep quiet. One policeman Sacha interviewed discloses that the chief of the Boston Police Department and everyone else knew about these abuse cases. But he says, "Nobody wanted to cuff a priest." Why did people act this way?

As mentioned before, the Korean media hardly reported Lee Kun-hee's scandal. Amazingly, lots of people took this behavior for granted, as they knew the media would not cover it. Several even directly said Lee's behavior was a far cry from a crime considering his huge contributions to Korean society. The report on Lee Kun-hee is impressive, not

because of the report itself, but because of the people who regard Lee's activities as "unnecessary to cuff."

In this aspect, the film resembles reality. Robby hears a similar statement from his friend, Jim, who also defended a child-molesting priest in the past. "People (from the Church) are good ones who have done a lot of good for this city." Robby goes to BC High School (Catholic school) where he graduated and hears that sexual harassment by a priest had occurred. There, Robby meets Pete, a figure in the Catholic Charities. Pete says, "People need the Church. The Cardinal may not be perfect, but we cannot throw out all the good he is doing over a few bad apples." A positive impact by the Church and the Catholic priests' sex crimes are completely different from each other. However, people in Boston just try to cover up this crisis.

Regarding the city of Boston, Mitchell says in a conversation with Mike, "This city, these people make the rest of us feel like we do not belong," and "It (reporting on the priests) takes an outsider." The outsider in his statement means a person from outside of Boston. Mitchell seems to think that he, Mike, and Marty are all outsiders so they can dig into this scandal against the Church. He knows how strong the Church is. Therefore, he tells Mike that the sealed documents would not be in the courthouse and that they might have been removed by the Church. Mike does not understand. Mitchell says, "But this is Boston. They (the Church) control everything."

A: Reflection on having been dogs and pigs

After finding 87 priests in Boston, Robby and Sacha meet Eric again. As Robby closely asks questions about the abuse cases Eric settled with the



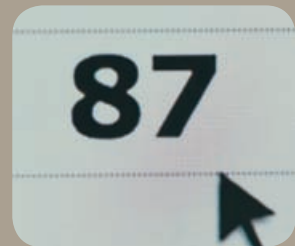
▲ Robby (L) and Sacha (R) ask Eric about the Geoghan case.



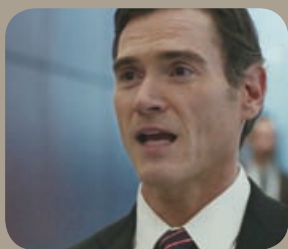
▲ Phil talks to Spotlight about his past.



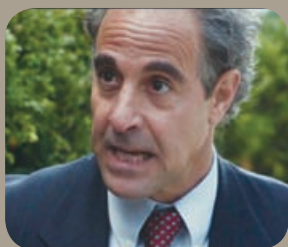
▲ Matt (L), Robby (C), and Mike (R) look into the Church directories.



▲ Spotlight checks 87 child – molesting priests in Boston on a computer screen.



▲ Eric reveals he sent a list to The Globe years ago.



▲ Mitchell says, "But this is Boston" to Mike.



▲ Jim raises a question to Robby, "So where were you?"



▲ Spotlight answers victims' phone calls after publishing their article.

archdiocese, Eric yells, "I sent a list of names to The Globe years ago!" In fact, Eric found a list of 20 assaulting priests in Boston after the Porter case. He thought he "could not go afterwards without the press," and sent the list to The Globe, but The Globe buried it. Later in the movie, the person who just reported on this list one time with no follow-up was Robby. He did not recognize this truth until Sacha found the 1993 clip mentioning Eric's list.


Afterwards, Robby visits Jim's house. The visit was to confirm the list of victims with Jim. Jim condemns Robby's irresponsible manner when the cases actually happened, saying, "We all knew something was going on. So where were you?" Robby led the investigative team and criticized the concealment of a crime inside the city, but Robby himself was also involved in this kind of concealment.

At the beginning of the film, Marty meets Cardinal Law and says, "For the paper to best perform its function, it needs to stand alone." To link this to Mitchell's words, the real role of the media is to be an outsider and report on necessary news. Mike appears to have already realized this. As the sealed documents became public, Mike takes them from the judge in charge. The judge asks, "Where is the editorial responsibility in publishing records of this nature?" It sounds like "Why should you report bad things about the Church?" But Mike answers, "Where is the editorial responsibility in not publishing them?"

Meanwhile, Robby had not performed the ideal function of the press in the past. He also knew what he had done wrong. Robby brings the confirmed list of victims and admits what he had done before in front of Marty and Spotlight. Marty consoles Robby, but Robby's face looks dark because of his reflection on

the past. At this point, the film probably states the following. The ideal role of a paper is invaluable and absolute so much so that the journalist must "painfully reflect" on their errors unless they do not achieve that role.

Spotlight fixes the victims' list and checks that the sealed documents, one of which was a victim's letter to Cardinal Law, prove that the Cardinal was aware of the Geoghan case and ignored it. The team finally releases an article titled, "Church Allowed Abuse by Priest for Years." After the release, Spotlight becomes busy answering other undiscovered victims' phone calls. The film finishes.

Coming back to reality, again, Newstapa courageously reported on Lee Kun-hee's scandal. However, most of the Korean press did not write anything about the nation's top conglomerate head. As we finished this movie, we understood that this is not the genuine role of the press. Robby, in the movie, later reflected on his past mistake. Will the Korean media reflect on their attitudes? Preparing for this article, a small newspaper printed the victim's letter from the Lee Dong-hyun case. It said, "Only one pastor got caught; only Lee received attention." How do the big Korean papers react to this letter? Now I wonder how Korean press will be evaluated by future generations. Will they be seen as dogs and pigs? For this not to happen, we, the people, should at least strive not to be like dogs and pigs. If not, someone in the future will definitely say, "Yes, this is Korea." 

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Foreign Professor's Scholarship

Prof. Gavin Farrell

Dept. of English Linguistics

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies has a number of scholarships for students to benefit from. There are large donations from individuals and organizations. Foreign and domestic students are eligible. The Fundraising and Cooperation Team oversees a number of scholarships that are dispersed in a variety of ways. One common way professors can donate money is to automatically donate each month from their pay to a designated scholarship they choose. However, there is one segment of the university community that is notable for its absence in the listing of scholarships: a scholarship for students funded by foreign professors.

This is unfortunate but it is an opportunity for change I suggest. Talking to the staff at the Fundraising and Cooperation Team I found out it is incredibly easy to set up a scholarship by any individual or group. Foreign professors could, of course, donate automatically each month to an existing scholarship, but what I am proposing is foreign professors have a scholarship that is funded exclusively by them. The money would go to designated students in a manner decided by us. The Fundraising and Cooperation Team would give counsel on how the money would be distributed using predetermined criteria.

If the foreign faculty at the university wants to have a truer sense of belonging, we can do more than just teach and do research. We can do more to take care of our students than just teach classes and counsel students. Money talks. A scholarship funded exclusively by foreign faculty word adds legitimacy to us a community and do a real good.

What I am proposing is a modest scholarship, but even a small amount of money to a deserving student or students means a little more time away from a part time job. It means a little more time in the library, a little more time preparing assignments, and also important, some would even say more so, is a little more time with friends and a bit of pocket money for a restaurant meal instead of eating in the cafeteria.

Teaching and providing an education is a noble endeavor that professors do. Providing a means to ease the financial pressure students are under can be a small measure by an individual professor, but collectively we can positively influence our students to a greater degree.

If you are interested please contact me for further information. A meeting will be held this semester with the Fundraising and Cooperation Team. Check an email from Academic Affairs and other notices around campus.

Many of us have benefitted from scholarships in the past and we know that they do make a meaningful difference. This is a chance for us to return the favor. 🙏

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What Is My Real Opinion?

By Jang Eun-ae
Editorial Consultant

Many students are using and enjoying Social Network Services (SNS) including Facebook, Twitter or blogs. They just click buttons such as “like” on Facebook, implying that they agree with various posts. There are people who leave comments on posts to indicate other kinds of suggestions or opinions. Sometimes other people just click the button again to contradict the first comment. Do they really express their own opinion? Why don’t they post on their own SNS account rather than expressing their thoughts by clicking the button?

Recently, when I saw a post on Facebook regarding whether Park Chul, a former President of HUFS, should be appointed as an honorary professor or not, someone replied by posting an article in opposition to the appointment. At the same time, she also supported an argument in favor of the appointment. What is the meaning of her actions? I was confused about what she thought. Another example is a post mocking someone for gaining popularity online through even using a hidden camera. Then many people, more than seemed reasonable to me, liked the post because they do not care about the object of ridicule.

I think public opinion can be created without much effort through massive peer pressure. This means that many people are clicking “like” based on the number of “likes,” which lacks consideration. The more “likes” something has, the more influence it has. Thus, people find it easy to support the post with a large number of “likes.” However, expressing our opinions is very important not only for students but for all people. Because hundreds and thousands of opinions can change the world, we must express our own thoughts exactly. 

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Is the PRIME Project Really Prime?

The last issue of The Argus covered problems with the PRIME Project. This project seems to be advantageous to both universities and industrial fields. Actually, it cannot solve mismatch between students and industrial needs as well.

The government's trial to pay a subsidy to the universities for increasing engineering and IT departments but reducing departments of humanities and arts causes not only student's disorder but also spoils creativity. Creativity, which is considered important these days, comes from humanities and arts.

Of course, the Ministry of Education (MOE) trying to invest to engineering and IT is good, but just providing a subsidy to universities is not a solution because it is not just a matter of student numbers. I think it should further be reached to high schools in order to solve the mismatch. It is because I believe the mismatch starts from high school students' uncertain interest and aptitude.

Finally, a university is not a hakwon for employment, but a place for learning. It should never be controlled by the government. If the MOE wishes to solve the mismatch, they should find a better way than just a subsidy.

Kim Se-chan

Dept. of Bioscience and Technology '13

Sober Reflection to Appearance-oriented Society

I really feel that the appearance-oriented tendency in Korea is way more severe than that in any other countries. It is natural to like someone who is good-looking, but it is abnormal to make appearance affect every aspect of our lives. I, personally, do not like to have plastic surgery. I do not care how others evaluate me. However, many friends of mine care about other people's evaluation, especially about appearance. They have considered or have gotten plastic surgery. It is good to see them being more confident, but looks can be deceptive. I hope my friends do not lose their own characteristics.

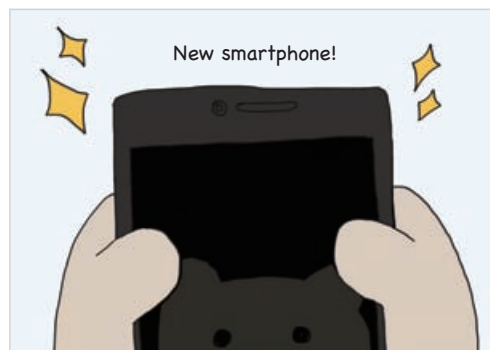
Besides, I consider that the appearance-oriented society is related to gender discrimination problem. I hardly hear a man being evaluated by his appearance. Rather, he might be evaluated by his wealth. I wonder why Koreans evaluate a man by wealth and a woman by beauty. Now is the time to take sober reflection.

Choi Yoon-jung

School of English for Interpretation and Translation '15

- Share your feedback on the issues to hufsargus@gmail.com.
- Feedback word count is 200 including the title.
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Tragedy of Devices



By Park Ji-hyun

Dept. of English Linguistics '10

T H E A R G U S

Join the Puzzle, Win a Prize!

The Argus is waiting for
your participation!

How To Participate

1. Read the latest issue of The Argus.
2. Solve the puzzle.
3. Send your answers through Kakao Talk or The Argus Facebook Messenger.
4. Win a Starbucks gift card and enjoy your drink!

응모하는 방법

1. 가장 최근 발행된 아거스를 읽는다.
2. 가장 뒷장의 엽서 퍼즐을 푼다.
3. 인증샷을 찍어 카카오톡 / 아거스 페이스북 메시지로 보낸다.
4. 스타벅스 기프트카드를 받고 음료를 즐긴다!



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