

No. 500 MARCH 11, 2019

# The Argus

Since 1954

## Unrevealed Aspects of Dating Apps



# The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

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## Editorial


# Right Mindfulness

*In the Vietnamese epic poem Tale of Kieu, Kieu returns to the apartment and finds his beloved Kim Trong asleep in his desk. Kim hears Kieu's footsteps, but, not quite awake, he asks, "Are you really there, or am I dreaming?" Kieu replies, "Now we have the opportunity to see each other clearly. But if we do not live deeply this moment, it will only be a dream."*

This is an excerpt from a book *The Heart of the Buddha's Teaching*, and it sheds light on the opinion that we should be fully present, savoring each and every minute of life.

The reason I bring this up here, in this first issue of 2019, is to remind us all of the importance of being "in the moment." It has been two years since I have joined The Argus, and a lot has changed for me since I have chosen to work for this organization. One of my biggest takeaways from The Argus was the awareness that I have not fully enjoyed small moments, which can make all these experiences feel like a dream.

There were many times I did not embrace the beautiful moments that life was offering as a gift. Instead, I was wasting most of my time blaming myself for making stupid mistakes and constantly worrying about things over which I did not have control. This way of living had tremendous negative effects on my well-being.

With the new Argus, this is what my team and I want to create: a space where we can talk about things that matter to each and every one of us, not thinking any part of our journey is something that we need to put up with in order to get to some destination. I hope everyone can also have this right mindfulness towards life. 

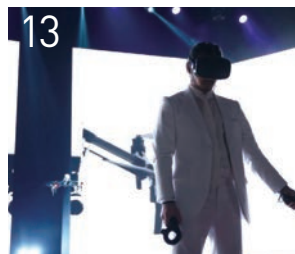
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By Moon Chae-un  
Editor-in-Chief

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>> Have you ever used dating applications? There are various dating apps in Korea. Using these apps can offer good opportunities to associate with new people. Thanks to their charm, the number of users is gradually increasing. However, there are also many problems that arise from dating apps. Due to this, consumers are not in the safe zone. The Argus looks into these problems in more detail and suggests solutions.

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# Leading Good Education: Ask Her Educational Value



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**By Oh Ju-yeong**

*Staff Reporter of Global & National Section*

**A**s the new semester begins, students hope to take good classes. HUFS is presently working on a project aimed at creating a good class culture to give students a mutually desirable education.

Through an interview with professor Ha Jeoung-min, who participated in this project to improve class quality in 2018, The Argus hopes to share the educational value of professor Ha, who strives to lead “fair education” in our society.

## **What is the project about?**

This project which has been conducted since the second semester of 2016 by The Education Advancement Center is part of a plan designed to strengthen the proficiency of professors. The purpose lies in creating an environment where professors and students collaborate to create good classes. In total, 85 professors took part in this program. HUFS plans to support this program again in 2019.



**The Argus: Please introduce yourself.**

**Ha Jeoung-min (Ha):** I am Ha Jeoung-min, adjunct professor at College of Japanese. I led a “J-POP Japanese” lecture in the project.

**The Argus: Please tell us more about your lecture “J-POP Japanese.”**

**Ha:** This lecture treats J-pop as an in-class subject, aiming for access to J-pop and Japanese culture. Furthermore, since the course is part of a practical foreign language liberal arts course, a major goal of the course is to promote a more natural motivation for learning Japanese.

At the beginning of the class, students review a simple role play from the prior class, followed by an easy task listening to some J-pop songs. After that, group activities proceed like matching words and filling blanks in lyrics with their partners while listening to music.

Then, I check the answers and introduce colloquial information and grammar of the songs. The reason why I do not teach grammar from the beginning is that teaching grammar has a stronger impact on learning when I let students grasp things on their own.

At the end of the class, we take time to sing together the song we learned from that day.

**The Argus: What made you participate in this project?**

**Ha:** For a long time, there has been a desire to teach students with better programs. For that, through my past experiences of studying in Japan and working as a teaching assistant in the United States, I could learn how to improve students’ participation and develop a student-

centered teaching method. The project on which HUFs is working has become interesting to me. Through the project, I thought that not only can I provide better lectures to students, but also improve the quality of lectures through students’ feedback.

**The Argus: What are the steps responsible for leading a good class?**

**Ha:** First, I try to memorize the student’s names. Memorizing names makes them feel closer to each other and their professors, which makes them more likely to participate in classes.

Second is group activities. Group activities are the key to my class. Through grouping, students are more intimate with each other and the atmosphere of the class is more lively than that of the typical lecture. In addition, an atmosphere where students do not fear mistakes can be formed, so the opinions they offer can be more diverse.

Third, I post lecture materials not before, but after class. If classroom materials are handed out in the e-class prior to the class, some students may research some words and lessons in advance. This is what classes cover, though, so they can feel bored or lose their concentration in the actual class. If possible, I hope that students can concentrate more on class itself.

Fourth, the lecture is conducted to reflect the opinions of the students. Three times a semester, students are asked to learn songs they want, and among them, I choose the songs that are well-structured or adaptable for students to learn. It is like a music cafe that receives an application song. This seems to play a big role in creating classes with students, boosting their motivation.

Finally, through giving two separate surveys, I can understand students’ attitudes and thoughts, and flexibly adjust the direction of class. At the orientation, I ask about their favorite Japanese songs and singers, and whether they are experienced in Japanese or not. That way, I recognize what kind of students are participating. Also, because group activities are required a lot in this class, the preference of group activities is investigated at the orientation.

After the midterm exam, I go through the survey one more time, asking for the overall opinion of the class and grasping the flow of the class. Also, it includes asking if class activities with the group was helpful. I can identify friends who do not want to participate in group activities, and permit them to work autonomously.



©Ha Jeoung-min

▲ She is performing her work as a teaching assistant at Irvine Valley College, USA.

### *The Argus: Have there been any memorable events during “J-POP Japanese” class?*

**Ha:** There was one very memorable class in which the atmosphere was unusually good. Before the class, all of the students hung out and sang songs. The students and I had a more intimate and enjoyable lecture because of this active atmosphere. About two students from this lecture at separate times came to audit it later. Although the class could handle the same content, the students said that they had fun in class so they only asked me to allow them to take that class again. Fortunately, there was room, so they could audit the class.

### *The Argus: How different are the students and you now, compared to the beginning of the project?*

**Ha:** Initially, students took a passive attitude at the beginning of the lecture, but they became more active in class over time. Especially, 20 percent of students, who were uncomfortable with group activities until the midterm exam, became more naturally involved with group activities as the class continued.

There has also been a change in me. I tried to listen more to the students. Through feedback from students, I was able to check and improve my teaching methods. In addition, I became more interested in pedagogy. Although the professor’s duty is to convey knowledge, another role is that of helping students to cultivate social skills for them to get along well with others after schooling. In order to fulfill this professors’ roles, I try to learn more about various educational methods.

### *The Argus: Do you have any regrets about working on this project?*

**Ha:** As well as this program, what has always been a concern is how to best reduce the gap of various students’ language abilities. New learners are often left behind by students who are good at Japanese. It is a pity to face these moments. I will try to introduce a fairer way in assessing students.

### *The Argus: How do you plan to resolve the regret mentioned above this semester?*

**Ha:** To solve the regret, I will set the participation criteria of the final grade at 30 percent. To prevent students who do not know the language from feeling pressured, I will make

a fairer course evaluation system by seeing how attentive students are. For example, one assignment is to write down the lyrics students learned in a notebook. Just by writing, I will regard that task as participation in class. Further, I will check the number of times students present while also considering how actively they participate in the class regardless of whether their answers are right or wrong.

### *The Argus: What are your future plans for making good lessons?*

**Ha:** I think a good class is where people take the class to interact with each other. This includes not only enjoyment on the teacher side, but on the student-side as well.


In order to make a good class, first, I want to teach students more passionately.

Second, I will keep myself motivated. Teachers should not be lazy to learn, so that they can deliver many benefits to students.

Finally, I would like to have a customized class – a class to induce a small number of students with a passive attitude to attend the class. My personal wish is that students taking my class will be satisfied.

### *The Argus: What do you want from HUFSans to make good lessons?*

**Ha:** Confucius once said “The one who was born a genius can’t win against the one who tries, and the one who tries can’t win against the one who enjoys.” I always try to remember his remark. If HUFSans enjoy learning their fields of interest and about their major, they will naturally find it enjoyable.

Some of the universities and professors try to provide students with a certain level of quality to their classes and teaching. It is hoped that more professors will think about how classes are for students and create classes with students, working on class content together. Also, students need to take the time to grasp the professor’s intention to offer quality classes to them and negotiate on their own behalf in the pursuit of learning. 

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# No Questioning in Class: What Closes Their Mouth?

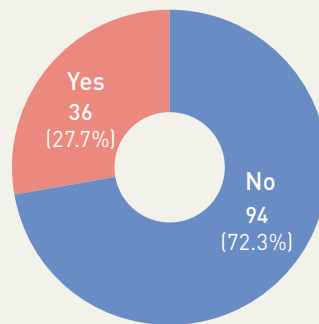


**By Oh Ju-yeong**

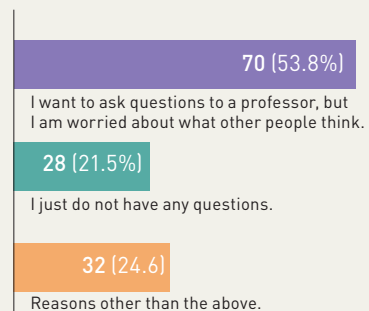
*Staff Reporter of Global & National Section*

When a professor asks, “Do you have any questions?” there is only silence in the classroom. Classes where questions do not exist are common in universities. Can a class in which questions do not exist be considered a desirable place for education? The Argus tries to analyze the reality and causes of this phenomenon, “class without questions,” and also seeks the limitations.

## Do you ask questions in class?



## What made it hard to ask questions?



\*130 HUFSSans were surveyed by The Argus.



### Classes where questions do not exist

#### Students who care about what others think

Students learn a lot of new knowledge during class. Therefore, having intellectual curiosity and questions are part of the process of acquiring knowledge. However, students often cannot ask questions because they care about what other people think, even if they have questions.

Shin Ye-eun, Dept. of Chinese Interpretation and Translation '17, said, "I'm concerned that the other students will already know the contents of questions I am wondering about, so I feel reluctant to throw questions. In addition, the time the class ends can be delayed by asking questions, so students who want class to be ended quickly seem to dislike that. Therefore, I don't ask questions in class."

According to a survey by The Argus, it is noticeable that the majority of students have a hard time asking questions because they are self-conscious.

The classroom in other countries is far from this. Stephen Chung, who spent some of his high school years in Korea and went to University of California, Berkeley recounting his experience in America, said, "I have often seen students ask questions to the professor actively during class as well as after class. It was amazing."

Professor Ha Jeoung-min who leads a lecture at College of Japanese also added, "The atmosphere in the foreign class was quite different from that of the Korean class. The foreign students don't hesitate to be wrong and go on questioning. Also debate and communication activities are basically common in class."

It is recognizable how much more self-conscious Korean students are.

#### Students facing the limits of the "Lecture Method"

In Korea, many classes are conducted by using the "Lecture Method." This is the teacher-centered form of teaching, conducted by force-feeding the learning materials to students. Some professors run classes that make students participate with a passive attitude.

A HUFSSan who took economic lessons in the second semester of 2018 said, "The professor read the notes on the PPT for two hours. That wasn't the only time I felt bored. Thus, I didn't ask questions in class."

Also, Heo Ye-eun, Dept. of Czech and Slovak Studies '14, said, "I think there aren't many classes where the professor induces the students to participate in the class by asking questions."

As such, students find it hard to ask questions due to the professor's one-sided teaching method.

#### Students who are passive in class

In class, some students appear to be passive in class, or do not concentrate on class and even do something else.

Kwon Ye-lin, Dept. of Chinese Interpretation and Translation '17, said, "I can't concentrate on classes that don't interest me. That's why I don't have any questions. Sometimes I sit back and do something else on my phone."

Lee Mi-rae, Dept. of German Interpretation and Translation '17, said, "When I'm interested in the content of a class, I often ask questions, but if I take a class in which I do not have interest, I can't concentrate. Sometimes I just want the class to be over."

As such, students who are not interested in class or who are passive are indifferent to asking questions about class.



### Reasons why students do not ask question in class.

#### East Asian culture of "Centered on Others"

The reason why Koreans have difficulty getting away from other people's views is because they are included in Asian culture. It is said that Asians and Westerners have significant differences in culture and way of thinking. Broadcasted in 2008, the EBS documentary film "East and West" introduced the differences between East and West thinking through various studies and research. It is said that Asians see objects through the lens of others, but Westerners see objects as they are.

For example, the question: "Don't you like kiwis?" When asked, Asians generally say, "Yes, I don't like them." The reason why the answer starts with "Yes" is because the self is not centered, so "Yes" is the correct expression in the other party's position. On the other hand, for Westerners the answer is "No, I do not like them." The answer is from their position.

Also, Confucianism has been dominant in the East since



ancient times. This valued courtesy and modesty, which are manners based on others. Therefore, it was considered desirable for a person not to break the law and behave well. Westerners spoke their opinions proudly without regard to other people's judgments, as the standard of judgment lies in themselves. On the other hand, Asians see themselves not as independent individuals but as a member of the group or society. They believe that they should be justified in their role in society. Therefore, they seek justification by looking through others' eyes. As a result, the students naturally have to be conscious of other people's perspectives.

### The limitations of the "Lecture Method"

The point is not that the "Lecture Method" is bad. However, due to the limitations of the "Lecture Method," students do not ask questions in class. One reason is that it can form a formal relationship between professors and students. Students accept what the professor says because they have no background in the class. They do not think it is necessary to make the effort to ask questions because they consider what the professor thinks to be the answer. Because of this atmosphere, a vertical relationship rather than a horizontal relationship is formed between the professor and the student. This results in a reluctance to ask questions.

Choi Eun-kyo, Dept. of Chinese Interpretation and Translation '18, said, "Since professors and students lack the time to get to know each other, it seems that the professor has become recognized as a teacher who only conveys knowledge to students. It's hard to treat the professor personally. It's hard to ask a question to a professor without hesitation."

Next, although there is a way to increase participation of students in the "Lecture Method," not all professors use it. According to a study done in the Korean Education Research Vol. 22, it was found that teachers have increased students' participation and aroused intellectual curiosity by asking questions that are connected to learning subjects or the specific lives of students. A class where only the professor's voice is heard turns students into onlookers.

### Problems of students' attitude and course registration system

Students are also responsible for creating classes together. However, there are students who do not participate in the

orientation to introduce the professor and lecture plan or in class because they are not interested in the class. Also, some students have no academic zeal and only need to get good grades by just accepting and memorizing the course materials. It is hard to expect them to have a participatory attitude in class.

The attitude of students not being faithful to their chosen classes can be seen as an individual problem. However, there are many cases where students fail to sign up for classes they want because there are only so many people who can sign up for the lecture. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect an active attitude from students in classes in which they do not have interest.

Park Eun-young, Dept. of Chinese Interpretation and Translation '17 said, "I like watching movies, so I tried to register for the class called "Learning English through Movies." The number of people who could sign up for the lecture was 30, which was small in number. Besides, the lecture was popular for students. So, I failed to register for that class. I was forced to take to another class that I was not interested in, as fulfilling my credits is essential."

For the above reasons, students tend to be passive in class. It is hard to expect them to participate actively like asking questions in class.



### Circumstances where this atmosphere inevitably continues

#### The "Lecturer Act" that adapts the "Lecture Method" to the class

The Lecturer Act will be enforced in August this year. However, contrary to the purpose of the law, there is a prospect that the lecture-delivery classes can be further promoted. The Act was designed to improve the treatment of part-time lecturers. Consequently, it can ultimately contribute to delivering quality education to students. However, some universities are moving to restructure by firing part-time lecturers and reducing lessons ahead of the enforcement of the "Lecturer Act." They are afraid that on a fixed budget, the burdens of labor costs will be increased. If that happens, not only will the number of lectures taken by full-time professors increase, but it will lead to more large-scale classes, since they can merge classes, and the prescribed number of students will increase. As large-scale

classes make communication more difficult between professors and students, more classes are adapted to the “Lecture Method.”

According to The Korea Economic Daily, which was published on Feb. 10, Donga University reduced the number of part-time lecturers from 540 to 136, and Daegu University notified the union in early January that it would cut about 300 out of 420 part-time lecturers.

As such, the expediency shown on the university over the “Lecturer Act” instructors, professors, and ultimately students. In order to guarantee the people’s right to education as guaranteed by the Constitution, the government will have to come up with ways to deal with the above phenomena quickly.

### Still not improving the course registration system

Because the number of students to be admitted per class is small compared to the number of people who want to take classes, failure to sign up for classes is common. This could be seen as a problem with the course registration system, which fails to reflect the demand of students. However, without such a survey that investigates the demands of lecture, the school unilaterally sets the capacity per class.

The same is true of this semester. Compared to the first semester of 2018, the Global Campus has cut down on the number of students for each liberal art class by 10 to 40 students. Of the liberal arts courses, the number of all lectures in the national and social section were 70 in the first semester of 2018. But now, the capacity is only 30, which has been whoppingly reduced by 40 people. In addition, the number of students to register per class is generally cut back for all the liberal arts. Therefore, the number of students who can take classes has been reduced, making it even harder for students to register for courses. These things do not happen only at HUFS.

Yoon Hyun-jeong, Dept. of Education ‘17 of Sungkyunkwan University, said, “It seems inconvenient to have a limited capacity when registering for classes. I failed to register for liberal psychology class which I wanted to take because of too few seats being available. Because I have to get enough credits for my semester,


I have to take a professor’s class that has poor ratings instead of delaying my preferred class to the next semester.”

Also, due to lack of technological improvement in the course registration system, students cannot take the classes they want.

Kim Gi-tae, Dept. of Railroad Management and Logistics ‘17 of the Korea National University of Transportation, said, “Our school enrollment system does not have a security system, so we can use macro. Macro is a computer system that automatically clicks about five times a second when the order of clicking on a specific area of a screen is determined. Thus, if you apply for a class by setting the class registration button to the scope, you can register for the class quickly. Registering has become a competition between people who use macros.”

Despite the problems of the above aforementioned system has, universities have not yet shown any improvement on that. As a result, students cannot take a class in which they are interested in. Universities should try to improve the system so that students can take as many classes as they can.

Looking back on the progress of mankind, nothing has been done without questions. Since someone cast the question “Can’t we fly like a bird?” the airplane was created. The question of “why” serves as a stimulus for us to think on our own endlessly.

As the times change, society demands creativity and innovation. That is why the passive attitude and environment we have been sticking to so far seem inconsistent with adapting to these changes. Society, professors and students respectively are responsible for the classroom where there are no questions, so they need to reflect on themselves to improve this situation. 

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# OLD BOOKSTORES WAITING FOR THE YOUNG

By Kim Tae-young

Associate Editor of  
Global&National Section

In March, when a new semester starts, students visit bookstores often. Many HUFSans look for various kinds of books from major textbooks to liberal books in “Oedae-seorim” which is the bookstore in front of HUFS. They also go to a large bookstore or visit an online bookshop frequently. However, few people know about humanities and social science bookstores. At one time there was a humanities and social science bookstore called “Jungrim-geulbang” in front of HUFS. This place that has now disappeared was used as a safe house for HUFSans in the 1980s. The Argus looks into the current situation of humanities and social science bookstores in Seoul.

## What is a humanities and social science bookstore?

It is a bookstore specializing in dealing with the humanities and social science books. In addition, the main customers are students because many of them are especially around universities. In Korea, a lot of humanities and social science bookstores were established by young intellectuals who resisted the military dictatorship in the early 1980s, and they became a hideout for undergraduates when the internet was not yet developed.

In the 1980s, there were over 20 such bookstores in Seoul including “Jungrim-geulbang” in front of HUFS, “Geunari-omyeon” near Seoul National University and “Jangbaek-seojeom” around Korea University. Throughout the 1990s, most of them closed, and now all of them are closed except “Pulmujil” in front of Sungkyunkwan University and “Geunari-omyeon” near Seoul National University. There are many reasons why humanities and social science bookstores were forced to shut down. The oppression of the military dictatorship in the 1980s, the economic crisis of the 1990s and social flows that pursued practicality all contributed to it.



## 30 years of persistence: Geunari-omyeon

There is a humanities and social science bookstore which has been around since 1988 in an alley of Sillim-dong near Seoul National University. That is “Geunari-omyeon.” Visitors can feel friendliness and comfort from the old collections when entering the bookstore.

There were Lenin’s books on display for the theme of the 100th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and also feminism books which were a hot topic recently. If visitors see this, they can realize that this is definitely a specialized bookstore for humanities and social science. The space in the bookstore was not large enough for even a single adult to enter the hall, but the books contained in it were full of traces of those who were struggling for the development of mankind.

“May I help you?” Kim Dong-woon, the owner of the bookstore, asked gently when the reporter was looking at the bookstore. The reporter asked about the story of the bookstore and the owner rather than the books.

The owner said, “When this bookstore was opened, it was the era of military dictatorship. At that time, students continued their resistance through demonstrations or publishing prints classified as seditious writing. The name of this bookstore is from the wish to have “that day” when real freedom would come.” The reporter felt a shudder at the old man’s passion and his glistening eyes.

“Before students went to the demonstration, they took off their bags here and came back to check on each other’s lives. After that, they shared the saga of the day and laughed even in difficult circumstances. At that time, this place seemed to have had a greater impact on students than schools did. But as time went by, universities gradually began to produce students as factory-tailored talents, and fewer people started coming here.”

It was originally a big bookstore located on the side of the street rather than a small one at the corner of the alley. In order to maintain the bookstore, he had to shrink it. It is currently also run by sponsors who love the place and wish to protect it.

A visitor who majored in German Language and Literature in the 2000’s said, “I came here frequently because of my major, but my friends were not familiar with this place. It is a sad thing that this place became smaller.”

Mr. kim said in a resolute voice, “I do not know how much more difficult the situation will be, but I will keep it here as long as my strength remains. Young people should not be buried in the flow of the era but should continue to think and discuss the new age by themselves. I think this space is necessary for people who think about the advanced history of mankind.” The reporter left the bookstore and prayed that the



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▲ Bookcases are crammed in the Geunari-omyeon.

safe house for young people who keep thinking will continue for a long time.



## The farewell and a new beginning: Pulmujil

There are a variety of shops around Sungkyunkwan University, which is located in Myeongnyun-dong in Seoul. Among them, there is a noticeable green signboard. It is the last humanities and social science bookstore that remains in front of Sungkyunkwan University. Walking down the stairs to the first basement level, there is a large panel to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of the “Pulmujil.” The panel is full of celebration notes from many visitors. When opening the door next to the panel, an old bookstore full of over 50,000 books appears.

When the reporter stepped into the bookstore, quite a few people were there. A middle-aged bookstore owner with a good smile, a middle-aged woman was grabbing books, and two young men were looking at the bookstore.

The space looked to be over 10 square meters. Lots of books were mixed together following certain rules handed down by the owner. Unusually, there were small tables and chairs in the bookstores. Of course, there are some spaces to read books in large bookstores these days, but it was a strange sight to see the well-equipped tables and chairs in a bookstore a little more than 10 square meters in size. A table was covered with a colorful tablecloth, and the chairs were gathered together to face each other. It seemed good for chatting with someone face to face rather than personally reading books.

At that time, the owner brought together all the people in the bookstore. “I have some eggs here! Let’s eat together.” It was





▲ The sign of Geunari-omyeon is at the corner of a small alley.



▲ There are many notes on the board congratulating the 33rd anniversary of Pulmuji.



▲ Visitors of Pulmuji are sitting around the table and talking together.

unfamiliar to the reporter that the people who had just met each other gathering and eating something together in a bookstore. However, it seemed very fun. Eun Jong-bok, a 54-year-old owner of the bookstore, greeted the reporter with a big smile.

“Nice to meet you! I also studied at HUFS in the 1980s. It has been 26 years since I settled here. As a person in the middle of the June 1987 Democratic Uprising, I had a regret that I could not change the world at that time. I think that is why I set up a bookstore.” People who met at the bookstore listened carefully to the story of the owner.

“Nevertheless, it is too hard to keep a bookstore now. Even working every day, I had to use the bank’s cash advance services. I am so sorry when I see my family. I am also very sorry to my brother. He studied law in graduate school but is working here with a monthly salary of 1.5 million won (US\$1,328) to help me.” The owner said this like a sinner making a confession before his family.

“So now I will hand over this place to someone else and I plan to go down to Jeju Island and run a small bookstore there. I received lots of messages from many people when news got out that I would run the bookstore until this June. One of them was from England. A man who called me was a lawyer currently studying in England. He wanted to take this bookstore. He told me his life was completely changed since he read books that I recommended when he was an undergraduate. However, I have to find others because of the time limit,” he said.

Those who listened to the story complained about the situation in Korea where the small bookstores could not keep up. A middle-aged woman next to the reporter said, “France

and Japan are helping a lot at the government level for those who want to continue their family business. Korea seems to lack such support.” The other woman of similar age said, “Right. In France, there are many small bookstores that look very old on every street. I was so envious when I saw that. I wonder why Korea cannot protect such bookstores.”

In response to a question about whether Mr. Eun has a special wish for the new Pulmuji after he leaves, he said, “I do not want to interfere with a new one since I think new wine should be put in the new unit. But there were three conditions that I needed to find in a successor. The first was that the successor should be young. I think that young passion is necessary for the bookstore. The second was to be able to concentrate on bookstore operations, and the third was to be faithful. Fortunately, there was a consignee who satisfied that, and I decided to hand it over.”

It seems that the Pulmuji of Mr. Eun will be missed. At the same time, many are already looking forward to what the new Pulmuji will be. The reporter hopes that the Pulmuji that is preparing to say goodbye and the new beginning will always be in the hearts of people.



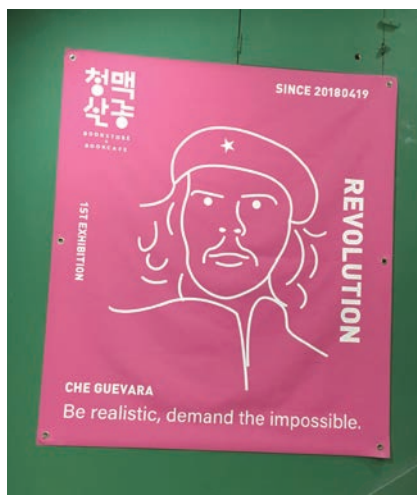
### Connecting the old to the new: Cheong-maek Salon

Until 2011, there was a humanities and social science bookstore called “Cheong-maek” in front of Chung-ang University. However, as time went by, this place eventually closed. There were young people who missed it. They took



©Kim Tae-young/The Argus

▲ There is a simple sign of Pulmu-jil around Sungkyunkwan University.



©Kim Tae-young/The Argus

▲ The stairs to Cheong-maek Salon are decorated with trendy posters.



©Kim Tae-young/The Argus

▲ There are many books for sale in Cheong-maek Salon.

over the name of Cheong-maek and opened up a new book cafe by adding the sense of the young. It is “Cheong-maek Salon” which opened last year. Located in the second floor of a building in front of Chung-ang University Hospital, the book cafe shows a youthful vibe through the trendy artworks hanging on the walls.

At the entrance of the book cafe, there are some books and stages that display several books. The books on display are for sale. One thing that is unique is that there are various books besides humanities and social science books. Several essays and recently popular books are on display, so it seemed to be more familiar to the people who visited the book cafe.

On the shelves there was another feature that demanded attention. The books that translated Korean literary works into English were filling the two walls. They ranged from Korean classical literature to modern literature.


Choi Ji-ae, a 39-year-old representative of this place, explained the reason why the books were displayed especially. “There is a small publisher upstairs. I wanted to cooperate with the company that makes such good books. I also wanted to introduce Korea’s great literary works to foreign students as well as Korean students. I thought it would be a good chance to encounter a nice book by visiting a book cafe.”

Ms. Choi graduated from Dept. of Creative Writing at Chung-ang University. She said, “I often visited Cheong-maek when I was an undergraduate. After it closed, I was very upset. I searched for a way to reconnect with Cheong-maek. Finally, I came to think of a book cafe with a young ambiance. I opened it as a book cafe instead of the humanities and social science bookstore because I need to make a living, but I wanted to

do my best to make it a cultural hub for students as much as possible.”

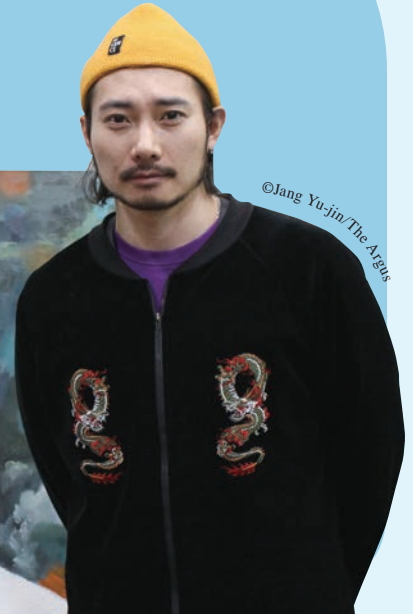
There were quite a lot of tables and seats in the spacious area of the book cafe. Some visitors chatted with each other in the background of good music, and others quietly read books. There were outdoor seats on the balcony of the cafe. The balcony, surrounded by small bulbs, was pretty enough to enjoy a sensual mood. It would be better with a book and a glass of beer on a fine day.

A young lady who visited the book cafe alone said, “I visit here often because I can read books and drink delicious coffee. At first, I did not know that it was an homage to the humanities and social science bookstore Cheong-maek. I saw the history of this place written on a wall of this cafe. I am very grateful for them letting me know about the humanities and social science bookstore through this friendly change.”

Some people would think the disappearance of humanities and social science bookstores is a natural phenomenon in terms of social flow. But in the 1980s, students met each other there and had a heated discussion for the development of society. Where do we now discuss society and human beings? As young people who will lead the future, we should think about it. The Argus hopes humanities and social science bookstores that existed in the past will be the driving force for the future. 

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# DRAWING STORIES IN VIRTUAL REALITY



**By Jang Yu-jin**

*Associate Editor of Culture Section*

The development of various technologies has enabled the public to enjoy culture in virtual reality. There are places where people can meet idols in holograms, and ride roller coasters using VR. Furthermore, there is an artist who draws pictures in a virtual space and shows the process in real time. He is Yeom Dong-kyun, the first VR artist in the world. The Argus talks about his work as a VR artist and learns about his ideas for diving into new fields that others have not tried.

## What is VR?

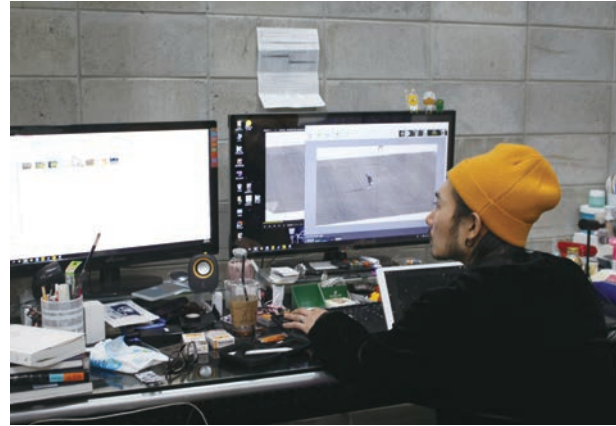
Virtual Reality (VR) is advanced technology that allows people to feel like being in the real world in a virtual world created by computers. The characteristic of VR is that the designer can directly enter the space, design and modify aspects quickly in real time. In a VR system, human participants and virtual workspaces are interconnected by hardware. In addition, it helps the participants to feel what is happening in a virtual environment, and uses hearing and tactile elements as auxiliary enhancements. Fields of application include education, advanced programming, remote operation, remote satellite surface exploration, exploration data analysis and scientific visualization.





©Jang Yu-jin/The Argus

▲ This is a place where Yeom composes pictures to be used in VR performances.



©Jang Yu-jin/The Argus

▲ Yeom is doing the groundwork for VR performances.

### *The Argus: Please introduce yourself.*

**Yeom Dong-Kyun(Yeom):** Hello. I am Yeom Dong-kyun, the main artist of “Broken Brain.” I am the first artist in the world doing VR performance. The company name “Broken Brain” means that we will not be trapped by stereotypes and will always want to do something interesting. Our company continues to challenge the field with new contents and constantly struggles to make interesting art works.

### *The Argus: Please tell us what VR artists do.*

**Yeom:** A VR artist makes art while wearing VR devices. I am mainly doing drawing performances. It shows the viewpoint of the artist drawing in a 3D virtual space to the audience in real time through a large screen.

I do not work only on my own ideas but also get clients’ performance requests. When we get a performance request, we have a meeting to decide how to draw and do storytelling in the virtual world. Then I go up to the stage and perform.

### *The Argus: How did you start this job?*

**Yeom:** Before doing this job, I was involved in a variety of paintings, including campus work, graphic work, trick art, and caricature. In addition, I always wanted to create new art. One day, I happened to watch the tilt-brush promotional video on Google, which is a drawing program in virtual space. At that moment, I felt that VR was very attractive, so I decided to buy VR devices right away. As a result, my career as a VR artist started. I was able to gradually get my name out there as a VR artist while steadily working on my craft.

### *The Argus: What is the charm of VR Artwork?*

**Yeom:** The charm of VR artwork is the infinite canvas. Drawing on paper has a limit when it comes to expressing my imagination. However, VR artwork has no limit to the size of a drawing because I draw pictures in a 3D space. Therefore, I can express what I imagine freely. In addition, VR artwork is very attractive in that I can show the process of a sketch’s storytelling in front of the public. Moreover, the works remain accessible through videos.

### *The Argus: What do you think are the limitations of VR artwork?*

**Yeom:** To experience VR artwork, we have to wear VR devices. I sometimes feel encumbered by continuously wearing devices, and they strain my eyes. This is a shortcoming of VR artwork.

Also, I am sad that the work has only digital data, so it does not actually exist and the result cannot be in my hands. Therefore, we are all agonizing over how we can solve it.

### *The Argus: What has been the most memorable event while working as a VR artist?*

**Yeom:** There have been several memorable episodes. In 2017, Dream Concert was held to commemorate the PyeongChang Winter Olympics, and I did a VR performance there. It was a great experience to show my VR artwork to a lot of people.

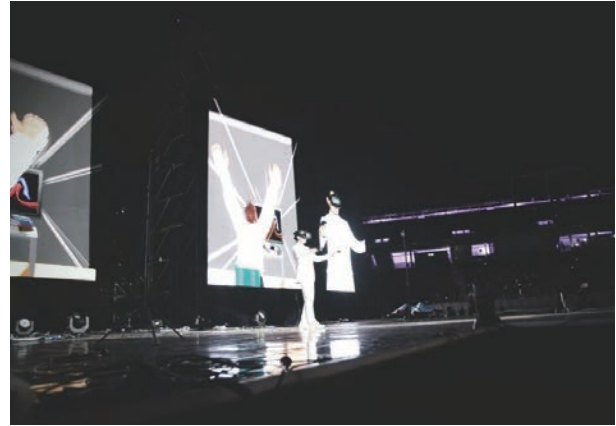
Recently, I went to the audition for America’s Got Talent. It is a contest program for the general public. If I pass, I can get the chance to appear on the broadcast and perform. Fortunately, the response was pretty good. I remember these experiences all because they have come through hard work.





©Broken Brain

▲ In 2016, Yeom presented a VR performance for the first time at the Autodesk Opening Performance.



©Broken Brain

▲ At the 2017 Dream Concert for PyeongChang Olympics, Yeom put a VR performance.

***The Argus: Have you ever had difficulty in choosing this road that others did not walk?***

**Yeom:** In the beginning, I had difficulty because there was no place to ask for advice related to this job. There is no domestic data of VR artwork, so I had to search and do everything myself.

Also, it was not easy to draw pictures delicately in 3D. Although I have been doing art activities for some time, this work requires a lot of practice.

Moreover, since I was the first one doing VR artwork, I had many worries about how the public could feel this performance is fun.

***The Argus: What does it mean to take on a new challenge?***

**Yeom:** First, I think a challenge does not need to be tremendous. You do not have to just completely stop doing what you do and jump into new things. I started with small challenges and I naturally came to this place. All the while, I have thought that developing new small content is a challenge. Accordingly, I think it is a very valuable experience to try and challenge oneself to do new things, regardless of the size of the challenge.

***The Argus: What are your future plans?***

**Yeom:** We will actively engage in overseas markets. I want to make a system that can perform regularly overseas, and I also want to spread our name widely. In addition, we hope to develop VR education to make children experience VR and help them to enhance their creativity. We want to provide children a lot of interesting opportunities related to VR, so we plan to further develop the VR education business.

***The Argus: Do you have any messages you want to convey to readers?***

**Yeom:** I want you to remember us as creative artists who developed new contents in Korea. Also, I hope you have greater interest in VR artworks.

Moreover, I think that now personal branding is very important. Accordingly, I want college students to find out what they want to do and build up their own strengths. If you are confident and know what you want to do, I want to encourage you to experience as much as possible.

It is never easy to be the first to try something that no one has tried. However, Yeom Dong-kyun did not fear it. He was more passionate about what he wanted to do rather than worried about his first attempt. That is why he is now doing great VR performances with the “first” title.

The reporter hopes you have time to look back on your life while seeing that Yeom constantly has tried to publicize himself widely as a VR artist that is unfamiliar to the public. It would be helpful in your life to think about what you really want to do and whether you are taking on the challenge. Even if the challenge is not accomplished, it will be a deep root in your life and a good experience for you. 📖

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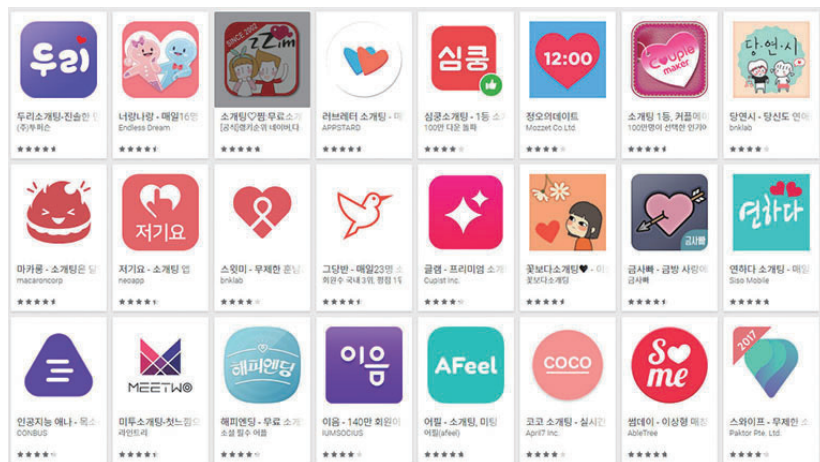
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By Jang Yu-jin

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Come March, freshmen come waddling into school, dreaming of the college life. Part of it is the romantic meeting of two, the desire of all: dating.

Thanks to technology, it has become easier to meet people in a virtual space. People meet strangers on the Internet, and it leads to meeting in reality. In this way, dating applications for meeting are very popular. However, as the use of dating apps increases, many problems incessantly arise. The Argus looks up problems and causes of dating apps and suggests solutions.



©BizHankook

▲ About 200 dating apps exist in Korea.

### Typical dating apps in Korea

Here are some representative dating apps that are ranked in the top five in Google Play, in the first half of 2018.

#### Amanda

Amanda means “I do not meet anyone.” All users need is to fill in their email address, age, school, height and body size. In addition, three photos are to be uploaded and evaluated by 30 existing members. In order to be in, users need to get at least three out of five points. Users can select one of the two cards of the opposite sex every day, then send “Like” to the person they like. If both select “Like,” they are matched. In Amanda, there is cyber money called “Ribbon” to view others’ profiles or start a conversation.

#### Noondate

Verifying the real name is essential. If customers register their ideal type, they will get two profiles at 12 p.m. every day. Users can see one of the two profiles free and send a message when clicking “Like.” If both express favor with each other, they can be matched and talk with him or her. To view the remaining profile, they need to use the cyber money called “Candy.”

#### Simkoong

In English, Simkoong means “the heart misses a beat.” After uploading the profile information such as email, blood type, religion and photos, users will be evaluated by the administrator within one to two days. Then, they introduce a suitable person for users. They can send a “Choice” signal, which is a kind of favor sign. If exchanging “Like” with each other, a chat room can be opened. In order to send “Like,” users need to first check the profile of their counterpart; cyber money called “Heart” is needed for this process.

### Problems that arise from using dating apps

#### Occurrence of various crimes

The number of cases in which criminals commit crimes by abusing dating apps is increasing. There are a lot of people who talk with strangers through the app and actually meet. Through this process, crimes such as sex crimes and blackmail often occur. In May 2015, the Korea Consumer Agency (KCA) reported that 23.8 percent of 500 users were damaged by “sexual contact.” In August 2018, a man tried to sexually assault a woman whom he met through a dating app and inflicted an injury on her and was sentenced to two years and six months of imprisonment.

Similarly, there are criminal cases such as obscene jokes or unwanted continuous contact. According to the KCA data, 24.4 percent of 500 users suffered various damages such as “repeatedly receiving unwanted contact.”

In addition, other crimes may induce participants to join pyramid schemes, manipulate one’s qualifications or commit fraud via the use of dating apps.

#### Reinforcement of lookism and credentialism

In most dating apps, people are ranked by appearance and academic background. In order to be matched with a person

who is well-suited to oneself, a method is needed to indicate who he or she is. This process, however, often focuses on external factors rather than a person’s personality. In Amanda, new members are not allowed to use apps unless they meet the criteria of appearance through existing members’ evaluations. Another example is a game-based social dating app called “Bombling.” When people upload their profile photos, members determine their appearance rankings in real time. It was regarded as a fun factor within the app.

In a similar case, there are dating apps that limit their subscription based on educational background, residence, and economic status. A dating app, “Goldspoon,” is only available to men who live in the Gangnam 3 districts and have particular professions or earn more than 70 million won (US\$62,111.80) per year. Meanwhile, only women who are professionals or work in large corporations are allowed to join. Additionally, a dating app “Sky People” is only available to men who attend major universities or have a particular profession, but it does not require any special preconditions for women to join.

As appearance is a significant part of first impressions, the external factor cannot be ignored. Also, their background is one other thing to consider. However, the more such apps are made, the more people will be likely to take these assessments for granted in society.



▲ With Amanda, users can use the app if they score more than three points in the face evaluation test.

### Excessive payment system in dating apps

Most of the dating apps in Korea are designed to attain a matching through payment. In order to know the information of the counterpart, it is required to pay for each one. For example, most functions that are crucial to matching, such as opening a chat room and viewing others' profiles, are available for a fee. In some apps, users usually pay between 5,000 won (US\$4.43) and 10,000 won (US\$8.85) in order to apply for a conversation with someone users like. More expensive apps require about 25,000 won (US\$22.13).

Also, "DangYeonSi" lets users know "People who checked my profile," and "People who expressed interest in me." To check this, a certain amount of "heart" is needed. Like this, dating apps induce payment naturally, but users are complaining about these payment services. According to "Social Dating Service Dissatisfaction Survey of 1022 Solo Men and Women" by Blindcamp, 37.7 percent of respondents answered "No response comes from the counterpart after the payment was made."

A woman who actually used a dating app said "Users can get about 10 Hearts through an attendance check or SNS friend recommendation. However, we need to use more than 20 hearts to express interest in someone, and it takes more than 30 hearts to leave a message on their profile. 10 hearts are too few to use the service. Eventually, we almost always pay some amount. I think there are a lot

of dating apps that only make profit, even though the outward appearance is plausible."

An excessive payment system, which is considered essential for the matching process to proceed, is a leading cause of user discontent.

### Reasons causing the problems

#### Insufficient self-certification procedure

Among the dating apps, there are a lot of apps in which the certification procedure is very simple and lax. This is likely to lead to a crime. Some apps manage the authentication process thoroughly. However, there are many apps that make it easy to fill in false information by making it possible to set up profiles by only email or a Facebook account. In fact, according to the KCA, 38.4 percent of users said that they had entered false conditions in one's profile.

According to Ministry of Gender Equality and Family's "2016 Survey on Sexual Prostitution," 278 out of 317 apps classified as promoting prostitution did not require adult and self-certification. Such dating apps are being used as a means to commit a sexual crime. As such, the authentication process is insufficient, so it is possible to use the app with false information, so that the dating app itself became vulnerable to those wishing to carry out criminal acts.

#### Social atmosphere where people's external conditions are given priority

The idea where we regard one's conditions as the most important factor when meeting people has spread to some extent in our society. Particularly in Korea, there is a big difference in salary and promotion depending on academic background. Therefore, people are more interested in career or school rather than personality and taste.

Although it is said that people with individuality are attracting attention, there are still some standards of appearance in Korea. Because of the social atmosphere that portends to divide the beautiful and ugly things regarding the appearance of a person, there is a system that evaluates a person's appearance and ranks it in dating apps.

Due to this social atmosphere, producers



▲ With Noon date, users must purchase a monthly coupon or "Candy" to express their interest in someone.



of dating apps have created apps that help people connect with each other based on their appearance and academic background as a way to attract users.

#### Operation methods that only focus on commercial interests

Most operators of dating apps in Korea are trying to take excessive commercial profit by inducing users to pay cash until a matching happens. It is natural for operators to take commercial advantages. However, it seems as if they do not consider the main purpose of dating apps well. The main purpose is to help users meet new people easily, but operators have added excessive payment demands. Eventually, users cannot utilize dating apps effectively.

As companies which run dating apps prioritize commercial interests, it has been found that they produce similar apps repeatedly. Looking at the apps that are actually in the Date category of Google Play, a dating app production company called “BNKLAB” runs several similar apps like “DangYeonSi,” “Sweet Me,” and “SarangAe.” Like this, dating app companies have created a lot of similar apps by changing partial formats in order to maintain demand. It also takes a lot of commercial interest from it, encouraging users to pay cash for each app. However, consumers use such apps without distinguishing well between their differences.



#### What should be improved on dating apps

##### Establishment of a thorough authentication system

Dating app companies must make sure that people cannot misrepresent their identity. For this, it may be a good idea to use fingerprints and iris authentication, as well as to write their own personal information.

As an example, “Match Korea” let users authenticate one’s identity through a public certificate login. Users need to input the authentication number confirmed on mobile devices within seven minutes. Then screen scraping, software that extracts only the necessary data from the screen, is needed through login of the public certificate on a PC.

Also, Noondate introduced machine learning technology, a machine learning method used in Google AlphaGo. It has collected various bits of information through learning and experience. If users fill in personal information and set up a profile photo, the machine inspects whether people wrote false information. This prevents people from stealing somebody’s identity or image from the start.

##### Matching method through an internal figure rather than an external figure

Dating apps that focus on the external factors of people should be changed. Currently, there are many apps that allow men and women to express favor based on only profile photos. Now, however, operators need to reduce the percentage of photos and increase the proportion of items that users can indicate their own personality, hobbies, and views of love.

Kim Heon-sik, a cultural critic, said, “Companies need to organize their dating apps so people can better know each other by diversifying categories rather than simply evaluating someone on appearance. For example, there are various criteria for each person, such as wanting to meet someone who is active in personal relationships. Therefore, apps themselves should be diversified.”


“NextMatch” launched a dating app “Groove: Dating base on interest” in June 2018. The app is constituted so that users can choose a person within a group of the same interests such as athletics, movies, games and so on. They can also tag their own interests and increase the matching probability. In this respect, this app is different from apps that focus on appearance.

##### Payment structure that reduces user burden

While dating apps of Korea need users to pay a certain fee for actual matching, “Tinder,” a famous American dating app, offers free profile viewing and chat room opening. Furthermore, it charges a fee for using the function to match the locals of the desired country. As a result, Tinder is much less burdensome for users in that it provides many free functions for matching. Therefore, in Korea, it may be necessary to change the payment structure gradually, taking into consideration the main purpose of the users, not just for pursuing the commercial interests.

Kim Heon-sik said, “If operators really consider users, they have to develop dating apps into apps with a lot of substantial contents, and increase the chances of users getting to know their counterparts.”

If dating apps are changed for users, they will eventually attract more users, and in the long run, it will benefit those who run the apps.

Nowadays, dating apps are gaining huge popularity even enough to appear in TV dramas. Also, they are attractive in that they can match users with each other well. However, if someone is harmed from dating apps and some detrimental problems happen, they can never remain as good apps for society. Therefore, it is necessary to try to develop apps that users can enjoy in a safe and wholesome environment by strengthening the advantages and making up for the disadvantages. 

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# Satisfy Your Five Senses? It Makes Sense in Convergence Art!

By Kim Min-ji

Staff Reporter of Culture Section

The sound of camera shutters is constantly heard in “Renoir: Scent of a Woman.” Couples, families and friends are all busy photographing each other. “I searched for the exhibition where I can take the best shot in my life on social media,” said Lee, a teenager who visited the exhibition. In fact, you can often see “Renoir: Scent of a Woman” hashtagged on Instagram with “# Exhibition for Life Shot.” The reason why the exhibition has such a modifier is probably because the audience are fascinated by the splendid effect of “Convergence Art.” Convergence Art, the theme of “Renoir: Scent of a Woman,” adds a flamboyant media image, background music and sensuous spatial expression to Renoir’s art. The Argus experiences the synesthesia of art.



**Location** Bondavinci Museum, Sungsu-dong, Sungdong-gu, Seoul

**Exhibition period** May 12, 2018 - April 28, 2019

**Operation hours** Tue. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. / Closed on Mondays and Sundays

**Audio guide rental fee** 3,000 won (US\$2.67)

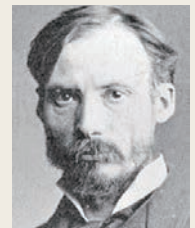
## ★ Background Information

### 1) What is Convergence Art?

Convergence Art is an art genre that reinterprets painting by combining art, IT technology and sculptures. It is a five senses experience that offers an opportunity to experience interactive exhibits and artifacts using video, music or paper in a multisensory approach.

### 2) Who is Pierre Auguste Renoir?

Pierre Auguste Renoir is the most colorful painter of the 19th century Impressionist movement. He drew lively pictures by freely using light and colors with his primary sources of inspiration being “persons” and “landscape.” His showpieces include “Bal du Moulin de La Galette (1876)” and “Danse à la Campagne (1883).”



©wikimedia

▲ Pierre Auguste Renoir 1841. 02. 25 - 1919. 12. 03, France

### ★ Smell & Touch: feast of flowers

Entering the exhibition, there are 10 different flavored aroma oils on a shelf. Visitors can choose the scent they want, such as lavender and rose, and dab a drop or two on your wrist. Walk inside a little longer, and there is a room decorated with red roses.

Renoir enjoyed painting roses, especially above other flowers because he liked their red color. His roses always have rich red petals. The major works are “Roses dans un Verre (1905)” and “Roses Mousseuses (1873).”

What stands out most in the exhibition hall are the red roses in full bloom sticking out from the walls. These are flowers that reproduce Renoir’s rose paintings as paper art. A technique that prints Renoir’s red color on paper and crumpled paper is used to form a three-dimensional flower shape.

The audience can feel Renoir’s roses with their fingertips and on the tip of their nose. Paper flowers narrow the physical distance between the work and the audience. The aroma on the wrist provides intense olfactory memories like the scent of a flower.

“It’s impressive to get people to participate in the show in a friendly way, such as the aroma oil and paper art,” said a 22-year-old student, Lee Da-eum.



©Kim Min-ji/The Argus

▲ The huge arches of paper with colorful lights reify the nature of Montmartre Hill.

### ★ See & Hear: color of nature

Visitors will see Renoir’s work projected onto the screen at the end of the aisle under the huge arches made of paper. The colorful lights shoot at the arch and screen, and calm classical music plays.

The Montmartre Hill was the home of 19th century artists. Renoir moved his studio near the hill and observed the momentary changes of nature. Renoir wanted to capture the changing colors of nature in his landscape paintings.

The huge arches of paper are cut along with patterns of flowers and leaves to express the natural view of Montmartre Hill. The lights of green, blue and red are shot on paper to express the outdoor daylight. Red light reminds us of the brilliant sun and flowers, while green and blue reminds us of trees and the Seine River.

Walking under the arch, listening to classical music, you get closer to the screen. Renoir’s major works, “La Seine a Argenteuil (1879),” “A Garden in Montmartre (1890)” are projected onto the screen to show the scenery Renoir painted on Montmartre Hill.

A woman in her 30s requesting anonymity, said, “It’s good to enjoy art through a freewheeling exhibition touching paper, enjoying colorful lighting, and listening to the background music.”

### ★ See & Hear: meeting with muses

The muses that inspired Renoir can be met through media art. Renoir thought nothing stands still. Media screens and background music express Renoir’s intention to add dynamism to his work. When the muse of the portrait on the media screen blinks and tilts one’s head, calm music is played along with their relaxed movements. For example, when their hair waves in the wind, a melody reminiscent of the wind is played.

The four-part screen on the full wall presents the muse of Renoir’s portrait. Several chairs are provided in front of the screen for viewing the images. Sitting on a chair and watching the video, you can feel as if you are talking to the muses on the screen. The woman from “Madame Alphonse Daudet (1876)” winks at the audience as do the two women from “Jeunes Filles au Piano (1875).”

One seven-year-old girl said, “It’s amazing that the characters in the screen look alive. It feels like they are likely to walk out of the screen. I want to talk to them.”



©bondavinci\_art

▲ The audience can sit down and watch the screen.



## Culture Trip

The media screen is expressed not only on the wall but also on the floor. Walking on Renoir's works makes you feel as if you are inside his paintings. Two men from "Charles and Georges Durang (1882)" put their arms around each other's shoulders, and a girl and a puppy from "Luncheon of the Boating Party (1881)" rub their noses.

"I have been able to better understand the author's intention through the feeling of movement," said a 19-year-old student, Park Ji-heon.

### ★ See & Hear: Noise of Work

The sound of work, such as that of a pencil and brush touching the sketchbook and an erasing sound, goes on like ASMR and there is a moving digital canvas on the wall that projects Renoir's drawings to the screen. A girl from "Julie Manet (1887)," completed in five minutes, is drawn along with the sound of pencil movements and painted with the followed sound of brush touches in the digital canvas.

You can imagine the moment Renoir conceived a portrait in his studio while listening to a variety of sounds and watching the process of painting on a digital canvas. "I get goose bumps because I feel like Renoir is working right next to me," said 27-year-old, Kim So-young.

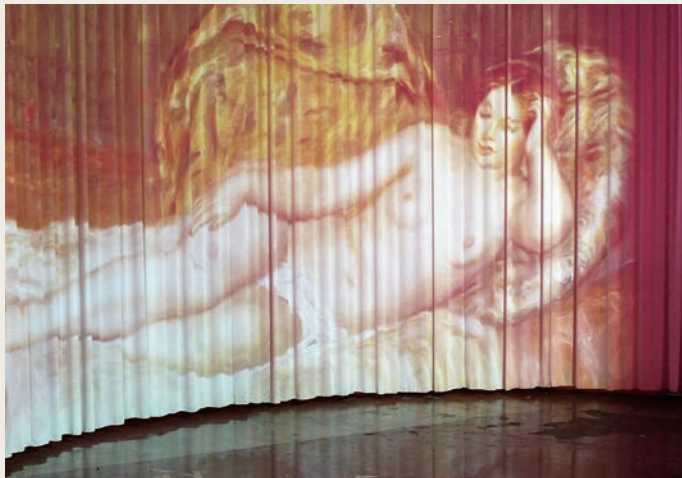
A man in his 40s said, "It seems that modern trends like ASMR are reflected, so people who are not very well versed in art can enjoy it comfortably. Rather than standing still in front of a painting and reading an explanation, feeling art with a variety of senses is better to enjoy."



▲ Projectors display the paintings of Renoir onto the wall and floor.

©Kim Min-ji/The Argus

### ★ See & Touch: silhouette in curtains



▲ Renoir's nude picture is projected on the curtains.

©Kim Min-ji/The Argus

Renoir's nude paintings are projected on the red and pink curtains and reborn as sculptures. Renoir's picture is kind of a plastic art that values liveliness of the body the most. He tried to add a sense of volume to his paintings by forming them in a round manner and expressing light and shade.

The feeling of volume provided by the curved interior gives a three-dimensional feeling to the two-dimensional paintings. The curves of curtains emphasize the voluminous body and luxuriant hair of women from "Sleeping by the Sea (1897)" and "A Nymph by a Stream (1882)."

"Convergence Art saves the value of art's original work in a fresh way such as projecting a screen on a curtain. I felt that the absence of the original painting does not mean the ignorance of author's purpose," said a 21-year-old student, Jun Hye-rin.

Today, the way we access the exhibition has become diverse. Young people, including those in their 20s, who are the main visitors, choose the exhibition they want to see on their social media. <The Renoir: Scent of a Woman> is also famous for the keyword "Nice to Take Pictures" on Instagram. However, The Argus hopes it also becomes well-known for the merit that everyone can enjoy art from multi-sensory experience. Convergence Art, which uses media technology and a variety of sculptures to guide viewers' sensory experiences, provides familiarity to those who find art boring, and offers a more expansive way to view art to those who are usually interested in only canvas paintings. 📺

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## Domestic platforms keeping global OTT in check



With OTT emerging as a new leader in the media market, domestic platforms have to find new ways to survive the media war. They got a clue from OTT's "Original Content." Original content is produced in a series format by OTT and viewed only through that platform. "13 Reasons Why" and "Stranger Things" are notable original dramas made by Netflix. From these examples, domestic platforms have come up with new ideas.

### New paradigm in contents manufacturing

#### Increase in self-produced contents

Domestic platforms are growing their own planning capabilities to gain an edge over the competition. They have introduced a self-production system and have set up subsidiaries specializing in content manufacturing processes.

In the past, broadcasting stations signed contracts with outsourcing companies for content production. The outsourcing company planned the drama for several months, while the broadcasting station that bought the drama sent an internal PD to direct it. The ratio of outsourced terrestrial dramas was 90 percent in 2008 and was still 84.4 percent from 2010 to 2014.

Now, the subsidiary makes more and more content by itself and strives to monopolize certain content. Some of the most famous works of Studio Dragon, a subsidiary founded by tvN in 2015, include "Mr. Sunshine" and "Goblin." One of the representative works of Jcontentree, JTBC's subsidiary established in 2016, is "SKY Castle."

As subsidiaries are trying to produce content that can save their own characteristics, viewers can access fresh and new genres. "I prefer self-produced dramas because they tend to point out the writer's message clearly through fresh subjects, rather than through formal storytelling, such as love, separation, reunion and marriage, as in previous dramas," said Na Ji-hye, a student of Chung-Ang University.



▲ These are posters of Mr.Sunshine (L), Goblin (C) and SKY Castle (R).

"In fact, many of the self-made content aired so far have received favorable reviews in terms of story and composition. I think the self-production system will broaden the outlook for our media content," said Kim Tae-hee, a student of Jeonju National University of Education.

#### Increase in Series

Series formats are also becoming more active on domestic platforms. In the past, there was a stereotype that a season would always flop because there was a lack of unity between seasons. For example, viewer ratings of "Let's Eat 3: Begins" aired on tvN in 2018 dropped every episode after the sudden death of the previous season's heroine.

Nevertheless, the series format often becomes all the rage and its production has been pouring in these days. Of course, it is also important to guarantee stability, not just to bring attention temporarily. Therefore, in the flood of content, the platforms try to gather loyal fans. The series format is advantageous in that it can form a steady fanbase over several seasons.

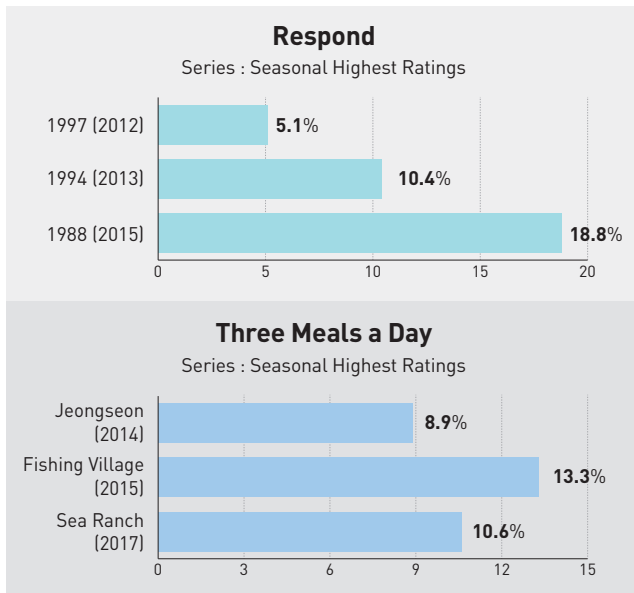
Each season, the producer upgrades the characters and stories that make viewers look forward to the next season to win the hearts of fans of both previous and new seasons. This allows viewers to receive higher quality content.

"It's good to see that every season unfolds in a very natural way, and it's fun to predict the next season through clues from the previous one. I hope that the seasonal dramas will be produced more actively in the future," said Na Ji-hye.

"I recently saw entertainment programs such as "Yoon's Restaurant (tvN)" and "Hyori's Bed & Breakfast (JTBC)." I felt that even though the concept of seasonal entertainment was the same, it could make up for what people could feel boring by solving various stories every season," said Shin Ji-yeon, a student of Ewha Womans University.



▲ These seasonal entertainments won the jackpot.



©Nielsen Korea

## Domestic platforms co-operating with global OTT



Global OTT is both a competitor and partner of domestic platforms. Considering that OTT is based on a global distribution network, domestic platforms need strategic partnerships with it. In fact, content spreading around the world through global OTT showed a tendency to rise steadily. Psy's "Gangnam Style" and Pinkfong's "Baby Shark" went through YouTube and even onto Billboard chart success. Domestic platforms have detected this trend and devised a strategy in such an environment.

### Expansion of K-content through global OTT

#### Copyright agreement with OTT

Domestic platforms are selling and distributing copyrights of



©SBS

▲ My Love from the Star exceeded 2 billion views on iQiyi.

K-content to global OTT and are spreading the Korean Wave. Global OTT has a network that provides services to various regions or countries.

According to the results of the survey conducted by the Korean Foundation for International Cultural Exchange in 2018, OTT was the most common route to access Korean video content. OTT accounted for 70 percent of the way respondents watch movies, dramas, entertainment and animation.

Through the global network of OTT, Korean Wave content has spread not only in Asia but also globally. China's OTT, iQiyi aired SBS drama "My Love from the Star" at the same time as Korea in 2014. "Memories of the Alhambra," which aired on tvN in January, was available through Netflix in the Americas and Southeast Asia an hour after its home viewing time.

Meanwhile, the higher the value of the Korean Wave, the more expensive overseas copyrights selling to OTT can become. Overseas copyrights are mainly used by domestic platforms to cover their production costs. For the tvN drama "Mr. Sunshine," overseas copyright of more than 30 billion won (US\$26million) for Netflix provided two-thirds of the total production cost of 40 billion won (US\$35million). Such strong demand will allow the public to enjoy larger-scale cultural content.

#### Coproduction with OTT

Domestic platforms are planning to expand their scope through cooperation with global OTT. It is an excellent opportunity to introduce their names to overseas markets if domestic platforms produce content that can appeal to foreign viewers.

Studio Dragon and Netflix have confirmed the simultaneous broadcasting of the jointly produced drama, "Love Alarm" in 2019. They will also supply an additional one or two local original dramas together. Studio Dragon has also signed a contract with China's OTTs to co-produce content. They are scheduled to produce two local TV shows in the first half of this year.

The linkage with global OTT not only helps create new revenue sources, but also strengthens the pre-production system of content. Pre-production allows content creators to take enough time to freely reflect their own intention and creativity. As a result, viewers will be able to access content with great quality.

Critics point out that it is not possible to reflect viewers' responses every minute, but it can be supplemented by collecting both metadata provided by market research companies and social data via social media and then making content that fits their needs.

### Limitations



While domestic platforms bid to survive the media war, there are still some weaknesses in the competition with global OTT.

#### Absence of personalized system

It is still difficult to introduce an individually customized system in domestic platforms. Cable and terrestrial channels provide arbitrary schedules one-sidedly regardless of viewers' tastes. Viewers have only limited channel options.

However, the provider-centric media market is becoming consumer-centric. Consumers want consumer-tailored programs not constrained by suppliers' schedules. They no longer sit in front of the television waiting for the show they want to watch.

In this regard, global OTT, which does not rely on viewers tuning in at a set time, becomes a big attraction. "It's much more convenient because I can watch a drama that I missed last night through Netflix or YouTube the next day," said Kang Chae-won, a student of Kyung Hee University.

"I tend to watch dramas or entertainment programs in the subway or on the bus to and from school. It's useful because I can choose any program and binge-watch any time," said Lee Sun-bin, a student of Sungkyunkwan University.

#### Loss of initiative

Securing a global distribution network and increasing negotiation power through cooperation with global OTT is certainly a positive effect. However, there are concerns that domestic platforms should be less dependent on global OTT.

Although cooperation with global OTT will help improve profitability for domestic platforms in the short term, it can encroach on their territory in the long term. If capital dependence deepens, global OTT will monopolize distribution networks and the domestic media platforms might fall to the level of being subcontractors of global OTT.

In fact, the U.S. company, Netflix has more than 50 percent of the market share in Europe. According to the Roy Morgan Research, Netflix currently holds 83 percent of the market share in The United Kingdom, where it entered in 2012, and 68 percent in France where it entered in 2014. There are considerable concerns that the domestic media market will also be dominated by Netflix.

### Rooms for improvement



"Global OTT does not have enough killer content in Korea yet," said a culture critic, Kim Heon-sik. "New platforms such as Netflix have the advantage of providing content in various countries, but there is no solid local content that fits our culture. Netflix just combines a famous Korean writer with a famous actor. In fact, the movie "Okja," which was released in 2017 and filmed by Bong Joon-ho, one of the most renowned directors in Korea, was still not attractive enough to captivate the Korean audience."

Domestic platforms can take advantage of global OTT's weaknesses. They have been in the flow of Korean culture for a long time and they are much more familiar with it than global OTT. If domestic platforms develop a more solid storyline and release content that suits Korean culture, it can attract many viewers.

In addition, partnering with local agencies is one way to avoid the situation where domestic platforms become bounded economically by global OTT. Domestic platforms can form alliances with IPTV of telecommunication companies, a service that allows people to watch live broadcast and VODs on the Internet. It can cover production cost by providing channels to IPTV and receiving fees.



▲ These are representative IPTVs of domestic telecommunication companies.

Today, the media war continues across the frontier. As for the current situation where global OTT is expanding its presence in Korea, the recipients of the media market often accept only positive responses in that they can enjoy a lot of content. However, they should take the time to explore the cultural phenomena of the domestic platforms caused by OTT and think about how the global OTT would be accepted from the supplier's perspective. This broadens recipients' horizons and makes them become even smarter consumers.

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# Fine Dust: Is It Fine?

By Na Geum-chae

*Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section*

The grey and hazy days are getting frequent and rising as a serious issue. The main culprit of this phenomenon is fine dust. Korea's Ministry of Environment selected "A marked decrease in fine dust concentration" as one of the four major promises to the public in 2019. In other words, Korea's air pollution due to fine dust is an acute problem that needs to be addressed at a national level. However, although the populace has heard of this problematic situation, they do not know exactly what is going on around them. In response, The Argus sheds light on fine dust, a menace to the lives of many people.



## The common misconceptions about fine dust

### >>> Is there little difference between yellow dust and fine dust? (X)

Yellow dust and fine dust differ in the cause and composition. First, yellow dust is a natural phenomenon originated from the dry areas of China or Mongolia. On the other hand, fine dust is a man-made calamity formed by industrial activity or vehicle exhaust. Also, yellow dust itself does not cause serious harm to the human body, as it mainly composes of soil. Meanwhile, fine dust is very harmful because of its high content of heavy metals such as sulfur oxides, arsenic and cadmium.

### >>> Is it beneficial to eat pork belly on days with severe fine dust? (X)

A lot of Koreans believe that pork belly's oil will wash away the dust on the trachea. Thus, they tend to eat pork belly on the days with a high fine dust concentration. However, this is just a superstition stemming from the fact that coal miners, who were often exposed to coal dust, enjoyed eating pork belly after work. In reality, pork belly moves to the stomach through the esophagus, and fine dust flows into the body through the trachea. In other words, the two paths do not overlap at all. Instead of eating pork belly, drinking lots of water is advantageous for health as it helps reduce the concentration of heavy metals in the blood by increasing the moisture content in the blood.

### >>> Is the air toxic only when the sky appears hazy? (X)

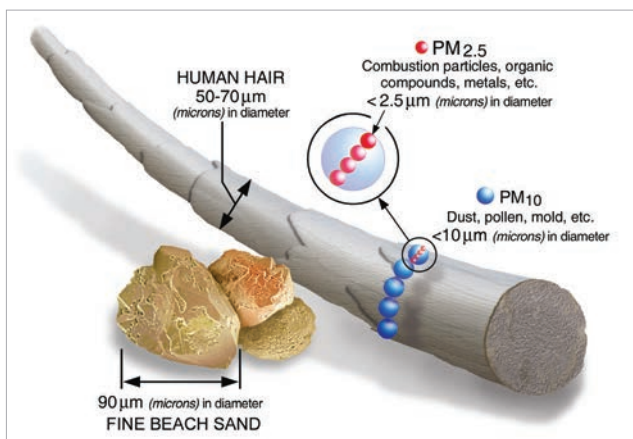
In some cases, fine dust levels are measured high in spite of the clear blue sky. This results from the difference in a particle's size between fine dust and ultrafine dust. The particle's size of ultrafine dust matter is less than  $2.5\mu\text{m}$  in diameter. As ultrafine dust is smaller than fine dust, the particle scatters light better than the one of fine dust. This leads to directly affect one's range of sight and makes the sky look grey. Because of this reason, the sky can be seen cloudless even when fine dust has high concentrations. Therefore, it is recommended not to assume fine dust concentration based on the color of the sky, but to check it from reliable sources such as Korea Meteorological Administration.



## The negative effects of fine dust on health

### The trigger for respiratory diseases

Respiratory problems occur when fine dust flows into the respiratory system with oxygen. The particle diameter of fine dust is less than  $10\mu\text{m}$ . In other words, fine dust particle's diameter is nine times thinner than that of a hair.



▲ Fine dust is extremely small compared to other substances.

“If the particle diameter is thinner than  $10\mu\text{m}$ , it is not filtered by the bronchial tubes, and if it is less than  $2.5\mu\text{m}$ , it can reach the alveolus. Fine dust that enters the body causes inflammation, which adversely affects the bronchial tubes and lungs. In addition, there is no technology to eliminate fine dust from the body,” said Kim Woo-jin, the director of Environmental Health Center in Kangwon National University Hospital.

According to the paper of Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for every  $10\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  increase in fine dust concentration, the hospitalization rate due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease increases 2.7 percent. Furthermore, as stated by the National Health Insurance Service in January 2019, a total of 4.13 million people went to the hospital in October 2018, when Korea's ultrafine dust level was “bad.” This significant increase from 4.02 million patients in the same period of 2017 infers that the rapid growth in respiratory diseases in South Korea is related to fine dust.

### A cause for vascular and brain diseases

Fine dust in the respiratory system is absorbed into the blood while the lungs are exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide. Then it moves around every body part through the blood

vessels, causing various illnesses. Vascular system is also a victim of fine dust. Arteriosclerosis and myocardial infarction are two possible consequences due to the dust inside the vessel.

Recently, a hypothesis that fine dust can cause brain diseases has been proven by many research studies. In general, when blood enters the brain, a number of pollutants are blocked by the blood-brain barrier. However, as fine dust is small enough to penetrate into the brain, it invades the brain and leads to inflammation, blood clots and stroke. Therefore, fine dust is a time bomb ticking away anywhere in the body.

The results of a study to figure out whether there is a correlation between air pollution and dementia, which was conducted by a United States-Mexico joint research in 2018, are noteworthy. The research team performed autopsies on 203 bodies from Mexico City to check the accumulation of hyperphosphorylated tau and beta amyloid, the specific proteins accumulated in the brain when dementia occurs or progresses. According to the analysis, these two proteins have begun to accrue in the brain, not only in the elderly but also the children less than a year old when exposed to high levels of ultrafine dust.

#### The usual suspect of cancer

The International Agency for Research on Cancer classified fine dust as group 1 carcinogen in 2013. The group 1 carcinogen is not suspected to correlate with cancer, but rather a substance that is certain to cause cancer. In short, it is clear that fine dust is a harmful substance that can cause cancer.

In November 2018, Kim Hong-bae, a doctor at the Department of Family Medicine in Myongji Hospital, and Lee Yong-jae, a doctor at the Department of Family Medicine in Gangnam Severance Hospital, released a study about the interrelation between air pollution and cancer mortality. According to a comprehensive analysis of 30 studies about the correlation between air pollution and the risk of death from cancer, the death rate of all types of cancer has risen 17 percent and nine percent respectively, with each increase of 10 $\mu$ g per m<sup>3</sup> of ultrafine dust and fine dust.

Another recent study also revealed that fine dust reduces the chances of survival for liver cancer patients. Since the main function of the liver is to decompose toxic substances, patients whose livers do not function properly are more vulnerable to fine dust. According to an investigation by researchers at the University of Southern California in 2017, people who had been exposed to the highest levels of ultrafine dust after being diagnosed with liver cancer have the highest risk of death. In the end, fine dust is not only cancer-causing, but it also exacerbates existing cancer, posing a threat to people.



## Where does fine dust come from?

### The climate conditions in South Korea

There are various causes of fine dust. However, the majority of fine dust comes from China. This is deeply related to the westerlies blowing in the middle latitudes. The westerlies are prevailing winds from the west toward the east in the regions between latitudes 30 and 60 degrees north and south. As Korea lies between latitudes 33 to 39 degrees north, fine dust from China blows over to Korea on the westerlies.

A recent atmospheric observation at Socheongcho ocean research station has once again proven that fine dust is flowing from China. Socheongcho station is located between Incheon and the Shandong Peninsula of China. Also, there are no industrial facilities within a radius of 50 kilometers. However, fine dust concentration in Socheongcho was 80 percent higher than that of Seoul at the same time. That is to say, Korea's fine dust is directly associated with China.

Moreover, the northern and central parts of Korea are classified as the Dw, a typical continental climate, in Koppen's classification of climate. It is characterized by dry winters and wet summers due to the concentration of 60 to 90 percent of precipitation in the summer. When it rains or snows, fine dust in the air is washed away together. However, as neither rain nor snow comes, Korea's fine dust problem worsens especially in spring and winter.

### Another type of fine dust occurring indoors

On the other hand, sometimes fine dust concentrations measure high indoors. They can be divided into two major cases in general. One is fine dust produced from fuels for cooking, and another comes from building materials. When fuels are combusted to make grilled or fried foods, fine dust is generated along with harmful substances such as carbon monoxide and formaldehyde. These gases are blamed for the oxygen deprivation in lungs and increase in lung cancer rates among nonsmokers.

In May 2016, Korea's Ministry of Environment announced that when grilling mackerel in an enclosed space, 2290 $\mu$ g of ultrafine dust as well as carcinogenic substances formaldehyde and volatile organic compounds are dispersed into the air. In particular, these toxic substances are able to impair immune system and cause respiratory problems to children who sit and play, as these gases are heavier than oxygen.

The powder from cracks in old buildings also creates fine dust. The old cement gets fine cracks in the process of erosion. Through these cracks, a variety of harmful substances and strongly alkaline cement powders come out in the form of fine dust. Another typical hazardous building material that

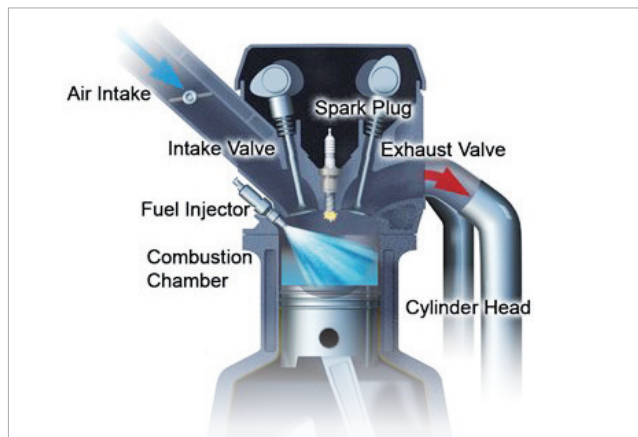
produces fine dust is asbestos. After the fibrous asbestos enters the respiratory system, many immune cells such as macrophages try to digest it. However, asbestos is not decomposed, and immune cells die during digestion. That leads to the extra division of stem cells, resulting in cancer if the cells mutate.

#### Regulations on diesel and GDI engines

Diesel and gasoline direct injection (GDI) engines are pointed out to be contributing to the increasing concentration of fine dust. First, a diesel engine is an internal combustion engine adopting “diesel cycle.” It has higher fuel efficiency compared to a gasoline engine, but is more destructive to the environment.

“The major two pollutants of diesel engines are hydrocarbon, a black smoke emitted through the exhaust pipe, and nitrogen oxides (NOx) produced during the combustion of diesel fuel. These substances can cause ozone depletion, smog and respiratory diseases,” said Son Byeong-rae, a professor at the Department of Automotive Engineering in Honam University.

The GDI engine is characterized by the direct injection of fuel into the cylinder. GDI engines have the advantage of being able to consume fuel efficiently, but they emit lots of fine dust. Even though cars equip with emission reduction devices such as Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) and Exhaust-gas Recirculation (EGR), fine dust can be emitted without regular maintenance. Most of all, fine dust problem caused by engines is more serious in that pollutants such as NOx may be transformed into smaller fine dust through the photochemical reaction.

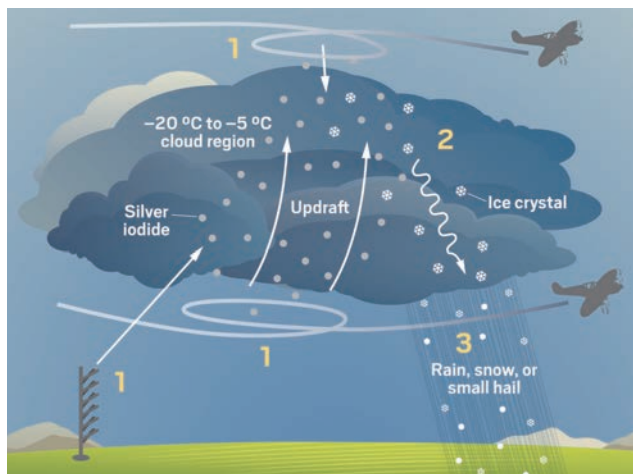


▲ The GDI engine injects fuel directly into the cylinder.



#### Any feasible solutions?

Resolution of fine dust through artificial rainfall



▲ The planes shoot silver iodide into the clouds.

Fine dust, a man-made tragedy, can be undone by people’s very hands. Artificial rainfall is a type of weather modification that induces rain or snow. The most common way to create artificial rainfall is through cloud seeding. For rain to fall from clouds, a mass of minute liquid droplets, frozen crystals and other particles in the clouds must be heavy enough through condensation. Some materials such as dust and smoke act as condensation nuclei, promoting the unity and growth of cloud particles.

Cloud seeding causes rain by dispersing the cloud seeds, which can serve as condensation nuclei that move into the clouds. As for the cloud seeds, hygroscopic substances such as silver iodide and sodium chloride are mainly used, as they transform the water vapor into raindrops. After a team of U.S. researchers succeeded in cloud seeding by spraying dry ice at a height of 4,000 meters, many countries began to develop the technology of artificial rainfall. The artificial rainfall is used for various purposes, including drought prevention, desertification, and the resolution of fine dust, and China, Israel and the United States are leading countries.

Currently, Korea is at its infancy to accumulate technical skills for artificial rainfall. Compared with the U.S., the technology level is 73.8 percent and the technology gap is estimated to be around 6.8 years. On Jan. 25, 2019, the National Institute of Meteorological Sciences and National Institute of Environmental Research conducted a joint experiment inducing artificial rainfall. Although there are no noticeable results, the artificial rainfall will settle on as a solution for fine dust through continuous efforts.

The formation of urban forests that absorb fine dust

In addition to the function of urban forests absorbing fine dust, they can decrease the concentration of fine dust



by moderating humidity and temperature. Also, they have excellent effects on flood control and carbon dioxide reduction. A lot of countries around the world have tried to create urban forests, paying attention to these benefits of the urban forests. Singapore's Park Connector project and China's Forest City plan are examples.

The National Institute of Forest Science's "An analysis on fine dust reduction capacity of the forests" in 2018 shows the outstanding effectiveness of urban forests. The total area of the urban forests is 68,834m<sup>2</sup> which was created in Seoul and Incheon in 2017. They absorb 364.7 kilograms of fine dust annually, and this is the same figure when 100 household air cleaners were run for 46 years. Moreover, this size of forests absorbs about 92,954 kilograms of carbon dioxide annually, which is worth about 3,620,000 won (US\$3,220), calculated as the price of the carbon bill at the European Climate Exchange.

In particular, if urban forests are created with the consideration of proper species and planting design, the good effects of urban forests can be maximized. According to data released by the National Institute of Forest Science, trees with a complex leaf structure and fast growth rate show fine effects on the reduction of fine dust. For example, zelkova is the most effective tree in decreasing fine dust as a roadside tree, and pine tree has excellent effects in terms of reducing fine dust in the winter and early spring. Building the urban forests based on this information will remedy fine dust problem in an eco-friendly way.



▲ Central Park in New York City is one of the most famous urban forests.


### The popularization of electric and hybrid cars

The spread of electric and hybrid cars can reduce the amount of fine dust caused by automobiles. First, the electric car is an automobile that uses electric energy as its power. Unlike the traditional cars that operate with internal combustion engines, there is no pollutant as they generate power through electric motors. Depending on the source they use to make electric power, electric cars are divided into hydrogen cars, solar-cell cars, etc.

Second, hybrid cars are automobiles designed to use more than one drivetrain. It usually uses an internal combustion engine and an electric motor together. The hybrid cars differ from the electric cars in that they are equipped with the internal combustion engines.

"As hybrid vehicles have two or more power sources, they can reduce the use of fossil fuels and produce less harmful materials," said Professor Son Byeong-rae.

Skeptics of electric cars doubt its effectiveness, as pollutants from electricity power plants are the major contributors to fine dust issue. Professor Son has responded to this by saying, "It is true that the thermoelectric power stations produce a lot of pollutants. However, if we gradually replace these power plants with eco-friendly ones, I think that this limitation will be overcome in the near future." The hybrid cars are also expected to become eco-friendlier in that fuel cells are being developed to replace internal combustion engines, which produce harmful substances.

Fine dust, often labeled as the "silent killer," eats up one's physical health without being noticed. The public should be aware of the dangers of fine dust and try to protect themselves. Solving the problem of fine dust requires considerable concessions in the industrial field and individual economic activities. Also, the government should pay attention to fine dust and make efforts to resolve it. The Argus hopes that fine dust problem will be solved as soon as possible, and imagines a bright future in which people go out freely without masks. 

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# The March to March



## Jang Yu-jin

Associate Editor of Culture Section

While preparing for this March issue, I felt interest and burden in my role as associate editor at the same time. It is very fun to experience new things that I have not done, but I found that it is not easy to give a lot of help to other reporters. So, I will do make greater efforts for The Argus.

Moreover, my article was selected to be the cover story for the first time. Through this issue, I felt that it is very important for me to have a lot of affection for my articles. This issue will likely be remembered as a really valuable article for me.

## Kim Tae-young

Associate Editor of Global & National Section

During making of this issue, I felt burdened because this is our 500th issue. I thought it should be more special than before. I am afraid I put too much pressure on my colleagues in that process. However, now I know that the important thing is “us.” Our joy and happiness are all that matters. I am really glad to have realized the truth of this sentence through my own experience.

## Na Geum-cha

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

BTOB - The Memory of Spring Days

The cold season has passed and spring has come around.

We have been through quite enough this chilly winter.

Although there are lots of things to do in the future, we are going to do these things step by step with the mildness of spring.

Beautiful days.

Those precious days pass by.

Hoping these times remain as very fond reminiscences,

I cherish every single moment of my life.

## Jang Soo-hyun

Staff Reporter of Global & National Section

It takes on average a thousand times for a baby to fall before he or she can walk on their own two feet. The Argus shares approximately a thousand comments before an issue is released. Every commentary points out a side that makes an edgy column and overall creates a better magazine. Amongst the comments going back and forth between the reporters I have learned several different viewpoints I had previously never thought of. As the readers read this March review, I hope they walk with us through each article and see the insights that I have grown so much from.

## Kim Min-ji

Staff Reporter of Culture Section

As a staff reporter of the culture section, I am glad to join in the 500th issue of The Argus. After a series of training sessions and editorial meetings, I learned that The Argus was able to complete the 500th issue due to the efforts of reporters. It was my first article, and I was a little clumsy but I was able to finish it safely thanks to help from my fellow reporters, associate editors, editor-in-chief and professors. I hope that readers who are busy with lectures, tasks and

exams and have grown tired will have time to take a breath and open their eyes to a wider world by reading my articles.

## Kwak Hyun-jeong

Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

I dream of an island identity. A deserted island is an incorporeal being that no longer exists as a fixed point in time or space proposing the concept of virtual multiplicity of change with no settlers, but explorers. The Argus indeed is a community that shares this kind of identity by unfolding and refolding all kinds of inhabited ideas together. Truly, it triggers one to catch numerous opportunities by throwing one completely naked elsewhere. Gilles Deleuze claimed that the characteristic of virtuality exists as it is actualized by being differentiated and is forced to differentiate itself, to create its lines of differentiation in order to be actualized. Through trainings The Argus provides, passing realm one, two and until the final, I wonder how much more humane and wild everyone will turn out to be, “differentiated.” I am certainly excited for that!

## Oh Ju-yeong

Staff Reporter of Global & National Section

This March issue was a new challenge for me. It was my first time to write articles and go out to cover stories... etc. It was my first time working as a staff reporter. Although I felt excited about starting as a staff reporter, it was hard for me because I was still inexperienced as a reporter. But I will keep trying harder for readers to read a better article. With the opening of classes, the Argus also starts 2019 with the March issue. The Argus reporters worked hard to write the articles in this issue. Thank you to those who read it, and I wish you all the best things in 2019.

## Park Chang-hwan

Staff Report of Theory & Critique Section

I did a lot of preparation for this issue. Meetings lasting for hours on end helped us refine our articles into the final products they are. My article, unfortunately, got refined into nonexistence. There might exist a good idea, but without enough effort, the idea fails to bear fruit. This humbling experience is all in the learning process, and I can say with certainty I will prepare for the 501st issue with new vigor. The 500th issue will always be my first issue as a staff reporter and thus, hold a significant place in my heart. From the start to the end, it was an amazing experience. I can only look forward to what more the Argus has in store for me and more importantly, our readers.



# The Argus

HUFS CAMPUS ENGLISH MAGAZINE

## 103기 수습기자 모집

서류 마감 3월 17일

1차 합격 발표 3월 19일 오후 6시

필기고사 및 면접 3월 20일 ~ 22일

최종 합격 발표 3월 24일 오후 6시

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