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**HUFS Host of EU
Ambassadors'
Conference 2011**



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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In-depth on National

Have you seen the Cinderella fairy tale? Do you remember how Cinderella had to hurry home from the ball at 12? Soon, adolescents are going to be Cinderella, because the Cinderella law has been passed by the Congress. Accordingly, this month, the National Section will illuminate what Cinderella law is and the controversy about the Game Shut Down System.



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Easy Channel A

Do you think menstruation is a curse only for women? In this column, we search not only Premenstrual Syndrome(PMS) but also men's PMS called Irritable Male Syndrome(IMS.) This can break your stereotype about menstruation.



The Argus Prize Special

'The Argus Prize' was successfully held last month after 2 years. It is a first off-line essay contest for The Argus whereas only on-line application was possible before. Through the contest, The Argus had an opportunity to listen to HUFSA's vivid voice about the topic, 'Can small countries have a significant voice in world affairs?' The Prize winners gave various opinions to us, and the winners got a chance to publish their essays on this month's issue of The Argus.

We are looking forward to all readers' active participation in the next contest!



▲ (From Left) Ambassador of Uzbekistan Vitali Fen, Ambassador of Spain Luis Arias-Romero, Ambassador of Ukraine Vitalii Chepeliuk, Former President of the Korea Foundation Yim Sung-joon, Charge d' Affaires a.i. of Romania Sever Cotu, Ambassador of Germany Hans-Ulrich Seidt, Deputy Minister of Trade and Chief negotiator for FTAs Choi Seok-young, Ambassador of Italy Mateo Romitelli, HUFS President Park Chul, Counsellor and Deputy Head of Mission of France Thierry Berthelot, Ambassador of EU Tomasz Kozłowski, Ambassador of United Kingdom Andrew Dalgleish, Ambassador of Czech Republic Jaroslav Olša, President and CEO of Hyundai Research Institute Kim Joo-hyun, Ambassador of Bulgaria Kossio Kitipov



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HUFS Hosts EU Ambassadors' Conference

The EU Ambassadors' Conference, hosted by HUFS, was held on May 27 at the Westin Chosun Hotel. With HUFS President Park Chul as leader and organizer, ambassadors from multiple EU countries gathered with the intent of discussing the strategic prospects of the newly ratified Korea-EU FTA.

The conference was sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Foreign Affairs, Trade and Unification Committee of the National Assembly, and the Hyundai Research Institute, with Choi Seokyoung, Nam Kyung-pil, and Kim Joo-hyun respectively. Representing the EU, participating as the Ambassador of the Delegation of the European Union, H.E. Tomasz Kozlowski, along with ambassadors from 10 other EU countries: Ukraine, Romania, Italy, France, Uzbekistan, Spain, Germany, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, and the United Kingdom. Also, the former President of the Korea Foundation, Yim Sung-joon, spoke on behalf of South Korea.

As the momentous event began, Park gave the welcoming address, sharing his thoughts of hope for the Korea-EU partnership, which he believes not only will be economically beneficial for both, but also as a means of fostering relationships of trust and growing friendship.

"The EU Ambassador's Conference is a forum where we confirm this partnership between Korea and the EU, especially in sharing our views and aspirations for green growth, economic cooperation, and cultural exchanges that we will pursue based on the approved FTA," he stated.

In addition to good economic and cultural outlook for the future, Park pointed out the noteworthy achievement of the establishment of the EU Centre at HUFS last March, which would further promote the Korea-EU relationship to a higher level. Also, he emphasized the importance of university education both in Korea and globally for the foundation of future leaders. "I believe what we discuss at today's conference will be of great value to us in thinking about university education as a great asset for our future leaders, who will in turn be implementing partnerships between Korea and the EU."

HUFS was specifically chosen for the EU Ambassadors' Conference because it has always put special emphasis on the diversity of global values and languages and the importance of a global education, Park stated. HUFS has contributed a great deal to Korea and its development of new global relations. Likewise, South Korea as a nation has proven itself as extraordinary -- another reason for it being the host country for the conference -- for it has overcome many difficulties and thus possesses a significant amount of know-how for educational and economic development.

Overall, following the Pre G-20 Ambassador's Conference hosted by HUFS last year, holding of the EU Ambassador's Conference demonstrates that both HUFS and South Korea are poised to become great leaders in globalization and will pave the way for a more economically and culturally cooperative future for relations between Korea and the EU. 

By Woo Dong-jin

HUFS Ranks 1st in Korea and 11th in Asia in “Internationalization Ranking”

For the third consecutive year, HUFS was ranked top among Korean universities (11th in Asia) in the category of Internationalization in the ‘2011 Chosun Ilbo-QS Asia University Rankings,’ a study conducted jointly by Chosun Ilbo and Quacquarelli Symonds (QS), a university ranking organization in UK.

The “Asia University Rankings,” which was announced for the second time this year, covers a total of 448 universities in 11 Asian countries which includes 80 universities from Korea. The “Chosun Ilbo-QS Asia University Rankings” is the only assessment system that targets Asian universities exclusively. The overall rankings are based on each university’s performance in four separate domains: research capabilities (60 percent,) educational level (20 percent,) reputation of alumni (10 percent,) as well as the degree of internationalization (10 percent.) The internationalization ranking is calculated by tallying the scores of each university in four different metrics: the foreign professor ratio, the foreign student ratio, the ratio of exchange students from foreign countries, and the ratio of exchange students who went abroad.

The ranking method includes both a quantitative assessment based on materials submitted by universities in February and a qualitative

assessment that involves 4,546 scholars and 1,738 entrepreneurs from around the world.

HUFS ranked first for the percentage of exchange students going to foreign countries, third in Korea (24th in Asia) for the percentage of foreign professors and second in Korea (16th in Asia) for the percentage of exchange students coming to the school.

All this was made possible by HUFS’ efforts to cultivate talent and create opportunities through programs such as the 7+1 Visiting Students Program that started in 2006 that allows students to study one of their eight semesters abroad, stringent foreign language standards that have resulted in all students being proficient in two foreign languages, a foreign internship program, such as KOTRA internships, that provides students with a chance to work overseas, various student exchange program and a dual major system.

HUFS’ success will not end here, with the university actively pushing for the 3-3-3 strategy it that unveiled in 2010. The strategy aims to increase the percentages of full-time foreign professors, original language lectures, foreign students, and students studying in foreign universities longer than a semester to more than 30 percent while continuously encouraging students to acquire a cosmopolitan outlook as well as practical abilities. 

By Lee Yeong-eun

Top 20 Asian Universities in ‘Internationalization Ranking’

Rank	University	Rank	University
1	The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology	10	University Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia)
2	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	11	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
2	Nanyang Technological University (Singapore)	12	Kyung Hee University
4	National University of Singapore	13	Sungkyunkwan University
5	University of Hong Kong	14	Chung Ang University
6	City University of Hong Kong	15	KAIST
7	University of Malaya (Malaysia)	16	Ewha Womans University
8	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	17	Yonsei University
9	Hong Kong Baptist University	18	University of Technology Malaysia
		19	Peking University
		20	POSTECH

The Rank of 2011 Chosun Ilbo-QS Estimation of Asian Universities in Category of Internationalization

Percentage of Foreign Professors

Rank	University	Rank	University
1	Nanyang Technological University (Singapore)	8	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
2	National University of Singapore	9	Lingnan University (Hong Kong)
3	The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology	10	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
4	Singapore Management University	11	Handong Global University
5	University of Hong Kong	18	POSTECH
6	City University of Hong Kong	24	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
7	Management Development Institute of Singapore	29	Seo Kyung University
		30	Dongseo University

Percentage of Foreign Students

Rank	University	Rank	University
1	International University of Japan	8	Singapore Management University
2	National University of Singapore	9	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
3	University of Hong Kong	10	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
4	The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology	16	Chung Ang University
5	Nanyang Technological University (Hong Kong)	17	Seoul National University
6	Multimedia University (Malaysia)	18	Sun Moon University
7	International Islamic University Malaysia	19	Kyung Hee University
		25	Sungkyunkwan University

Percentage of Exchange Students Going to Foreign Countries

Rank	University	Rank	University
1	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies	7	Nanyang Technological University (Hong Kong)
2	City University of Hong Kong	8	Ewha Womans University
3	The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology	9	University of Malaya (Malaysia)
4	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	10	Kansai Gaidai University
5	University of Calcutta	15	Dae Jin University
6	Kyung Hee University	16	Sungkyunkwan University
		21	University of Seoul
		23	Yonsei University
		24	Chung Ang University

Percentage of Exchange Students Coming to Korea

Rank	University	Rank	University
1	University of Hyderabad	8	University of Malaya (Malaysia)
2	The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology	9	National University of Singapore
3	Lingnan University (Hong Kong)	10	University of Hong Kong
4	Singapore Management University	15	Kyung Hee University
5	City University of Hong Kong	16	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
6	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	18	University of Seoul
7	University Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia)	21	Yonsei University
		22	Sungkyunkwan University

‘2011 Chosun Ilbo-QS Asia University Rankings’

EU Presentation Contest in HUFS

The 1st HUFS-HRI Centre Agora (EU presentation contest) was held in HUFS on May 7.

The purpose of the contest was to celebrate “Europe Day,” which was on May 9 and to think about the true meaning of the EU and how it should develop in the future. The contest was open to both university and graduate school students of the entire nation. Students were requested to submit the texts of their presentations before the contest and then made their presentations in front of five judges. The judges were composed of three people from outside of HUFS and two professors from HUFS, with the intention that the

judging would be fair.

The students participating in the contest covered diverse subjects, ranging from ‘War Against Prostitution’ to ‘Turkey’s Affiliation with the EU.’ Most of the presentations were creative, organized, and well prepared. “These students have high quality texts, considering that the students had only three weeks for preparation,” said one of the judges.

The HUFS-HRI Centre Agora committee is planning to hold the event twice a year, using two formats for the contest: a presentation in Spring, and an essay in Autumn.

The teams had various reasons for participating in the contest. One

participant said, “I am here to challenge myself and figure out how much I know about my major.” Another said, “We wanted to let people know how bad the situation concerning prostitution in Europe is.” In common, they all had interest in the present and future of a United Europe, and wanted to contribute to a better world.

However, most of the students pointed out that the committee will have to involve itself more with PR, indicating that the HUFS-HRI Centre Agora has to attract more participation to become a more successful event. 📧

By Jung Ji-hoon

Lim Dong-chang, ‘Just’ the Way He Is

On the afternoon of May 17, the fine piano melody echoed through the whole building of the graduate school. This was a performance by the famous pianist, Lim Dong-chang, who had been invited as the third lecturer for the ‘Special Humanities Lectures Humaniora.’ After playing the piano for half an hour, he finally started talking about his life and music, which he calls ‘the arts.’

Unlike the other lectures, he had pushed the audience to ask whatever they wanted to hear about his life from the very beginning. He said, “I came here to interact with all of you as a common man.” Thus, the dean of the College of Western Languages began by asking him why his penname is ‘Just.’ With this question, he began telling the audience



▲ Lim Dong-chang, standing in front of the Piano, is about to start his lecture.

the story of his poor adolescence and his first love that had directed his passion toward the piano. Although he has surmounted many obstacles in his life, he always worked to overcome these

obstacles and take the world as it is. Therefore, he realized the real meaning of the word ‘Just’ long ago, and this is why he decided to call himself ‘Just.’

He advised the students not to be buried in this competitive society. He said, “If I had started playing the piano in order to only earn money, I would have become a worker, not an artist. However, I tried to listen to my heart and paid attention to where it leads me.” His key to success as a great pianist and a unique composer did not come easily. Nevertheless, his message that we have to enjoy our lives ‘just’ the way we find them is beautifully conveyed through his music. 📧

By Woo Hae-chung

English Clinic on the Global Campus

HUFS' English clinic has been newly opened on the Global campus. In the English Zone, native-speaking instructors conduct classes from third to sixth period. Along with this program, the English clinic is held by a professor from the Practical English and School of English for Interpretation and Translation during seventh through eighth period. The program runs 1:1 tutoring system for half an hour and an appointment is necessary before participation. The professor can help students with English essay writing and can provide advice about English presentations and assignments. The professor said that this program would help students eradicate fears of English. The professor also helps prepare English resumes for seniors and proofread essays. Students can receive all-around advice about 'How to study English.' The professor's advice on studying English was reading articles, memorizing them and saying them out loud. She emphasized that students have to spend at least 20 or 30 minutes to do this every day. One student said that this program is useful in helping his English assignments. 📧

By Won Deok

Love, Date, and Marriage of Students

Famous hip-hop musician Sean visited the College of Engineering on the Global campus on March 11 to lecture about 'Love, Dating, and Marriage' to undergraduates "Nowadays many people try to push and pull when they love someone, but as I think love is giving all of myself." To begin with, Sean fell in love at first sight with his wife, Jeong Hae-young, but his wife was indifferent to him. He, however, did everything he could do to change her mind. Finally his sincerity moved her and now they live happily together with three children.

About marriage, he emphasizes that it is about one's self, not on one's partner: "There's no perfect man or woman. Every person has faults. But he or she can be perfect husband or wife through their mate. Your spouse can be perfect by you."

Many students were inspired by his lecture. Shin Hyo-jeung, a freshman majoring in Spanish, said "Through this lecture my ideal type was changed to someone who can appreciate my real worth, and I also have to prepare myself for my mate in the future." 📧

By Yang Eun-young

Changes in GLOBEE Dorm Entrance Criteria

According to the GLOBEE Dorm management team, there will be a few changes to the GLOBEE Dorm's criteria for priority students. This change will be applied to the students from the 2011 summer vacation.

Before the changes, foreigners and Koreans living overseas were included as priority students. However, from the summer vacation, they will be excluded from preferential selection so that only disabled students, men of national merit and their children, welfare recipients, four-year scholarship students, exchange students, law school students and GLOBEE

Dorm student council members will be given priority. Instead, foreigners and Koreans living overseas who submit the required documents will be allocated 35 percent for commute distance, which means five percent more than ordinary students.

The academic performance of priority students will also be taken into consideration. Men of national merit, their children and welfare recipients must have GPAs of 2.5 or higher from the previous semester and four-year scholarship students should maintain their scholarship status, which means

GPAs of 3.8 or higher. However, exchange students, law school students, disabled students, and GLOBEE Dorm student council members will be exempt from this rule.

This change is meant to increase the amount of housing available for ordinary students (The Argus-March, p.22.) The minimum GPA requirement to live in GLOBEE Dorm for the spring semester in 2011 was 3.98 for men and 4.4 for women. 📧

By Lee Sun-min

KAIST Professor Ahn Hold Lecture about Management Strategy



In the Graduate School of Business, on April 25, Ahn Cheol-soo known as a computer virus Professor was invited to speak. His lecture's theme was the growth process of venture businesses through Ahn laboratory practices. He

also spoke about his various experiences as a progress of growth.

The lecture was open to those enrolled in the regular courses of the MBA program which has invited celebrities from various social spheres to speak.

Ahn requested his lecture to be open for general students too. Therefore, approximately 1,000 people gathered to hear what Ahn had to share.

Kim Ho-yeon, majoring in English Literature got so impressed that he said, "I realized that running businesses is not only to earn profits but also to achieve meaningful things in cooperation with colleagues." Student Ahn Hee-dong who majors in Thai said, "Now, I know how intensively and sincerely he has lived. Also, his management philosophy made me know how to deal with other people. It was amazing experience that I have never had." 

By Kim Su-young

Curing Depression and Stress Inside Your Mind

"You have to experience failures through many opportunities and it will become your nutrients," said Shim Young-sub, Professor of the Department of Counseling Psychology at Daegu Cyber University and a movie critic. Shim came to HUFSS to give a special lecture to HUFSSans about stress and depression on May 17 in the Professors Meeting Hall on the Seoul campus.

She spoke about man's reaction to stress originated from Paleolithic times and described the reasons why students have headache, indigestion, cold hands and feet, and tension during times of

stress. Shim said early people had stress when they met a beast. Upon meeting it, they thought they had to run away and considered ways of escaping. In doing so, primitive people's blood went to their brains and, because digestion is not an essential process of escape, their brains commanded their systems to stop digesting. Because of this phenomenon, people had a headache indigestion and their hands and feet got cold.

She insisted that students are mistaken about believing that stress is bad and must be avoided. Instead, she said, "Moderate stress is a good way to help your health because it gives you a little

tension which strengthens immunity." In addition, she recommended, "Do not avoid stress. If you have no stress, you are a zombie. Stress is our everlasting friend. So we have to wait for our next stress."

She explained that if students have a depression, then they should try out pleasurable behaviors such as exercising, sleeping, eating carbohydrates, taking baths, massages, or chatting away with friends. These behaviors psychologically allow students to feel better and less depressed because their brains tells them so. 

By Kang Young-joon

The Mantle of Leadership

The recent alleged sexual assault committed by the IMF chief, Dominique-Kahn, has sent a shockwave through world society comparable to the storm caused by Italian Prime Minister Berlusconi and his steamy misadventures. While sexual crime is readily condemned, Mr Dominique's position has stirred much disappointment among people, amplifying the magnitude of his misdeeds. It is not just in the political arena, however, that people entrusted with authority, trust, and respect have caused grief when they fail morally. Generally, besides being capable, society also expects their leaders to be of certain moral quality and avoid making controversial value judgments. Korea and its universities, including HUFS, are no exception.

Leadership, I feel strongly, is synonymous with power. While the circumstances surrounding each leader's ascension to power and the way they exert their authority is never the same, a leader whose orders bear no weight, is like a lion without its teeth. Therefore, the power to dictate as well as to make the final call is a very critical facet of leadership that ultimately gets things done. But while people generally respect their leaders for being higher up in the hierarchy of command and will follow their commands, they also expect their leaders to not give in to the inner failings of normal men and abuse the charge given to them, which brings me to my second point on leadership.

Besides power, leadership is also linked to morality. Leadership without ethics is a double-edge sword, having the potential to cause great harm. Just look at the trouble caused by the creative accounting of Enron's Chief Financial Officer, or the devastation wrecked by Stalin and Hitler on their nations, or the destruction by Shell on Africa to see the scope of the destruction caused by judgments made by leaders who are unbridled by ethics. With great power comes great responsibility. People expect their leaders to be able to stand up to scrutiny, even in their private lives, with doubts arising over their leaders if they make decisions that reek of questionable ethics. Understandably, people will link their leaders' dubious moralities as a sign that they will not be able to cope with questions that tread within the grey zone.

Having been given the privilege to take over the reigns of *The Argus* for one semester, I realize firsthand how difficult it is to wield the authority entrusted to me wisely. Being in the forefront, with the mantle of leadership on my shoulders, I found myself under the watchful glaze of others. And I admit, in some aspects I did not perform and make the informed choice as expected that are required of my position. It has been a humbling, tiring, and yet rewarding short yet long months for me, where I had a taste of the difficulty in utilizing power in an effective and yet, benevolent and acceptable manner.

Therefore, I thank the people at *The Argus* for giving me this opportunity to learn on the job, and I hope I did not let them down in their expectations of me. And to you, readers, leadership is not only about being given the power to accomplish something. It is also the expectation by the people you lead to use the right ways in order to do the right things. 📧

Editor-in-Chief
Lee Yeong-eun

2011년 아거스 에세이 콘테스트 시상식

2011년 5월 21일 (토)

The Argus Prize | 09



First On-the-spot Essay Contest Organized by The Argus:

The Argus Gives HUFsans Opportunity for Their Writing to be Published

As a part of The Argus Prize, which is held every two years, The Argus Essay Contest was held on May 14 in the Seoul campus main building. Considering the fact that in the previous years The Argus Prize accepted students' essays through on-line registrations, this essay contest was distinctive in that they had to write approximately 1,000 word essay on the spot. About 30 students participated and they were given three hours. Moreover, there were two topics to write about. The first topic was "Hosting major sporting events creates more problems than benefits. How true is this statement?", and the second one was "Can small countries have a significant voice in world affairs?" The essays were judged by three foreign professors and screening was done anonymously. Choi Ji-hyeon, participant from the English Translation and Interpretation department, said the reason she participated in this contest was to practice

English essay writing. She also said that the topic had a high level of difficulty because the topic dealt with generalities about the present issue.

The result came out on May 20, and Lee Young-jo, freshman of the School of English for Interpretation and Translation, was given the first prize. Woo Dong-jin and Seong Jeong-hyun were awarded the second and the third prize respectively. They were given a cash prize and their essays are published in this month's magazine. Coincidentally, all three awardees chose the second question. The award ceremony was held on May in the BRICS lecture room. "I am glad that I am awarded the first prize in this contest. I am getting more interested in English and I am going to study English harder than before. Thanks for those who prepared for this contest and I will keep reading The Argus," Lee Young-jo said. ☞

By Won Deok



Can Small Countries Have a Significant Voice in World Affairs?





Lee Young-jo

School of English for Interpretation and Translation(Global Campus)

It is important for every country to be able to have a significant voice in world affairs. Whether a nation can do it or not decides its fate. Politics which lead world affairs have powers. The powers are classified into two parts. The first one is hard power. Hard powers are materialized powers. For example, military power and economic power are hard powers. The second one is soft power. Soft powers are abstract powers. For instance, culture and idea are soft powers.

Small countries have less hard power than big countries. They have less territory and population than the bigger. Most of small countries suffered from the Imperialism of giant powers. Still, they are afraid of superpowers such as the United States, China, and Russia. They are influenced by superpowers politically, socially, and culturally because they are overwhelmed by superpowers' military or economy. Therefore, it's difficult for small countries to maintain their opinions in world affairs.

However, there seems to be some ways for small countries to survive in world affairs. Following countries show how small countries can be respected and get a significant voice in world affairs. Firstly, Belgium is regarded as an important country in world affairs even though it is one of the smallest countries in Europe. It made efficient use of its geographical benefit that it is located in the center of Europe and Belgians' fluency in foreign languages to invite world organizations to set up their major buildings. Secondly, many world affairs are held in Singapore. It has good conditions to held them. Like Belgians, Singaporeans are proficient in foreign languages, especially in English. Next, Singapore has established a foreigner-friendly and modern image of itself by satisfying foreigners who came to Singapore for medical tour. World convention directors choose Singapore without hesitation.

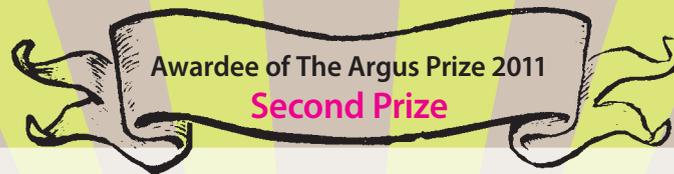
Some small countries where internationally important meetings are held may take the initiative in world affairs. No matter how small they are, they are the hosts of the meetings. Moreover, they can lead world affairs if they succeed in performing the part of mediator among superpowers. Small countries can have the most significant voice in world affairs in this way.

Another way for small countries to be respected in the world is to be a mecca for education. Small countries short of natural resources must educate students in the best way to be wealthy. South Korea and Finland are good examples of prospering small countries with education. South Korea's education system makes students study really hard. Finland's education is famous for its creativity. In result, both of Korea and Finland got rich from high-tech information technology industry. As they got more economic power they got more voices in world affairs. Furthermore, intelligent students from developing countries come to South Korean universities to study the high-tech. When they return home and get pivotal roles from their governments, they can be partners of South Korea in world affairs.

The last way is to increase the soft power enriching the culture of small countries. If a small country's culture can attract the people of a superpower, the small country can get wealthy and unconditional benefits in world affairs. South Korea is the best example of this. Korean cultural movement, which is called "Hallyu", attracts the Japanese, the Chinese, and other foreigners. Due to that, South Korea not only got income but also became an amiable country. It helps South Korea in world affairs a lot.

Darwin said that the fittest, not the strongest survives. If small countries are able to find appropriate ways to evolve themselves, they can have a significant voice in world affairs. 

*All essays were type-written by the awardees and no changes or corrections have been made.



Woo Dong-jin

Division of International Studies(Seoul Campus)

At first glance, it might seem that it is the sizable countries that dominate in world affairs and indeed this may be true to a certain extent- however, small countries can also have a significant say in world affairs. When one thinks of world affairs it should be clear that it is not only comprised of political affairs, but also economical, cultural and religious. Furthermore, as a result of the burgeoning as democratic influence which propagates throughout the world, nations are evermore increasingly recognizing each other as legally equal, regardless of size.

International significance depends not on size of a country, but on other factors, as aforementioned. Any country that possesses unique or special political, economical or cultural ideas worthy of sharing with the world is empowered with a voice. One example is Costa Rica. Despite it having a population of only 4.5 million and a territory half the size of South Korea, it plays a key role in both the development and encouragement of sustainable energy. Through bold and innovative steps, it has become one of the world's leaders in the reduction of carbon footprints. Consequently, amidst the environmental turmoil of global warming, nations of all sizes have come to look up to this small country.

From a cultural standpoint, it is also clear that small countries can become tall in stature. One prime example is no other than South Korea. In spite of confined territories, it has created a cultural wave that spreads across continents; the Korean wave of Hallyu. Through this wave spreads not only Korean pop music and 'Dramas' but Korean ideologies as well. This enables South Korea to become a friendlier and more culturally accessible country to foreigners.

Moreover, small countries can have a significant voice politically. However, it needs not to be a positive or helpful political ideology. North Korea, for instance, is perhaps one of the greatest antagonists in the international scene, even amidst its crumbling economy. This truly defies the common misperception that small and poor countries do not have much significance in the world. North Korea, with its violent defiance and weapons of

mass destruction, has galvanized every regional nation along with the most powerful country in the world- and clearly, possesses a voice that must be closely listened to and scrutinized. It is a state that has possessed a significant voice ever since the inception of communist rule and will continue to attract massive amounts of attention.

Despite the presence of a few rogue states, the world is overall a democracy-dominated place, which in turn creates for an equal and fair international community. The United Nations, with little doubt one of the most powerful organizations in the world, recognizes every state regardless of territorial area, population, or economic standing, as equal in legal aspect. Essentially, the whole world is become a democratic country; with each nation having a single vote and thus an equal voice.

Globalization encompasses not just the big and prominent countries. The very root of the word demonstrates how every country is included. Due to the rapid globalization of countries, nations are increasingly becoming interdependent on one another. For example, Singapore, one of the smallest countries in the world, plays a major role as an international trade hub. Just as countries rely on Singapore to act as an intermediary, Singapore relies on businesses of foreign origin.

Las but not least, small countries can be of major religious significance. Take for example Vatican City. Hundreds of millions of Catholics throughout the world are affected by this country of miniscule territorial area. Actions and statements said in this country can easily resonate across the world.

Overall, it is obvious that small countries can be of significant importance in world affairs. In addition to the examples mentioned, there are plenty of others more, such as Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Taiwan. It is unreasonable to assume that neither the size nor economy of a country is directly correlated to its stature in world affairs. In the grand scheme of things, size is merely one of the many factors that constitute the importance of a country's voice in global affairs.



Seong Jeong-hyun

Department of German(Seoul Campus)

It is possible for a small country to have a significant voice in world affairs, as long as it has significant amount of wealth and powerful militia that transcend its size. Just compare England and Rwanda. Nevermind how politicians run domestic affairs when it comes to international affairs, it has always been about power game.

You can name a lot of industrialized nations that advocate human rights and feel that the government should ensure everyone's health and well-beings. And they do just that for their own citizens. But their sense of morality often does not extend to the vulnerable in impoverished nations. They would rather bomb them.

Let us turn to the controversial subject at this point. We have nuclear crisis. We hear stories on the news all the time about North Korea and Iran and Pakistan and whether they have the nuclear weapons or not, and if they do, when the tests are to be carried out and how destructive they might be.

Now, of course, it is wrong for anybody to have the nuclear weapons. But if I were to say it out loud, that would make me look ridiculously naive. Because it has never been about what is right or wrong. Because the reality is, a lot of countries do have a bomb whether they belong to western or eastern hemisphere. Then, why is that so? Why do the small-by that, I mean weak in terms of wealth and militia- countries feel so compelled to have a bomb? It is probably because their enemies have it. Their powerful enemies have had them since half a century ago. NTBT(Nuclear Test Ban Treaty) is one of few international treaties that are openly and notoriously unequal by nature. It guarantees powerful nations including the U.S. and France that already have the nuclear weapons to keep them while prohibiting others who don't have the weapons from so much as testing them.

I would have to admit, as a South Korean, I would feel a lot more safer if only the U.S. had a bomb and the north Korea did not, but on the other hand, I think we should be able to sense the injustice in power game that it is not about whether one should have a bomb or not, but who.

If you are a small country and have no bomb and grudge against powerful nations, you get pity and financial aid. If you are a small country and do have a bomb and grudge against powerful nations, you get sanctions and

attacks. Either way, you get no voice. At least that is the way it has been in world affairs. But is there a room for a change? There might be. For example, UN gives out on vote to every member country for decisions they make. Powerful nations get no advantage from that process and developing nations get to throw one vote just as powerful nations, which is good because they were finally given a voice although it is only counted as one vote. That is how arab countries were able to defend their interest during Oil crisis-I am not sure that ultimately turned out to be good thing for them, though.

But we are not going to give them a voice just by giving them right to vote at UN meetings. To give voice to them is to empower them. They should be able to stand up on their own. They must grow strong, and not just in terms of scale of wealth or might of arms. They should have legitimate and sound democratic government, and that is never going to happen by taking over their cities and enforcing our values on them. We need to foster democracy, not implement it. And how do we foster democracy of a country? It takes a lot of time and work, but here have been similar patterns in how the developing nations achieved their goal of democracy. In case of South Korea, it used to be war-torn country and its people suffered from abject poverty. Democracy did not mean that much to us. But as our income started to increase, we started to hope for better government and more humane society. We figured out a way to protest because we were given proper education. These are two key elements to democracy: Growth in income and knowledge.

International relations and settings are adversarial by nature. Because every country has priority to protect its own people. That is why it is so hard to rid the world of nuclear weapons. But if we dare to hope for the better future of world, if we truly want the small countries to get a voice so they are not destroyed by powerful nations, we need to empower them by building schools and raising awareness on Child's right so the parents would send their kids to school instead of work, and providing the parents with decent jobs to increase their income.

Can small countries have a significant voice in world affairs? No. But we can empower small countries to have a significant voice in world affairs. Not right away, but maybe in the future. If we are willing to put power game behind us and start coming up with smart ideas to make this world more safe and warm place. ☹



Twisted Desires, Whose Fault Is It?

By Cha Eon-jo

Editor of Culture Section

Recently, a new movie ‘The True-taste Show,’ shown at Jeonju International Film Festival (JIFF,) created a sensation in Korea society. It is a documentary that tells a truth about TV programs introducing famous restaurants in Korea. The movie starts with this narration: “We know why dishes in the famous restaurants broadcast on TV are not delicious.” The truth the director exposes is that producers rig the famous food and places. The owners of the restaurants pay money to producers as a price for being broadcast on TV. Moreover, there are brokers who connect the owners to the producers in the cycle.

Some might be disappointed at the news that the famous restaurants on TV are not real. However, others may think it is not shocking news because this bad custom has existed for a long time while the media have not talked about it. Through the movie, we can find the aspects of desire to get profits even in an undesirable way that leads to a contradiction; first, it leads the connection to continue, in that the producers, owners and brokers gain their profits respectively by their habits. Secondly, as a result the television industry and restraints are now blamed for not telling the true aspects of society but deceiving their viewers.

The contradiction is not just found in the cycle over the TV programs. Today, it is emerged in all media, schools, businesses, and even between just two people. Even if most components of our life have to be related to financial problems, in many cases, people’s desires to gain benefits and succeed make wrong situations go ahead. If this is true, can we call this state a twisted desire? As the phenomenon is spread, some people criticize Korea by calling our country a ‘Republic of Desire.’

Those desires, however, cannot be eliminated for it is the by-product of materialism. In our society, capital is essential to all of us; it is not only a key of capitalism but it also ensures an affluent life in our society. As materialism has dominated people’s thinking, this desire has been born. If the reason why the social ills are still not eradicated is found out in this way, we can also get to know that punishing the program producers is not a fundamental countermeasure: if their fault is from our contradictory society, is it enough just to blame the media for committing the wrong? Also, in this way of thinking, we can ask ourselves whether Korea is really a country of desire or not. If our desires are tied to materialism and not allowed to be free and various, is our nation a set of desires in the true sense? 

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When I Say Steve Jobs, What Comes to Your Mind?



Steve Jobs who is a CEO of Apple Company is a representative icon in contemporary society.

By Kim Soo-yeon

Reporter of Culture Section

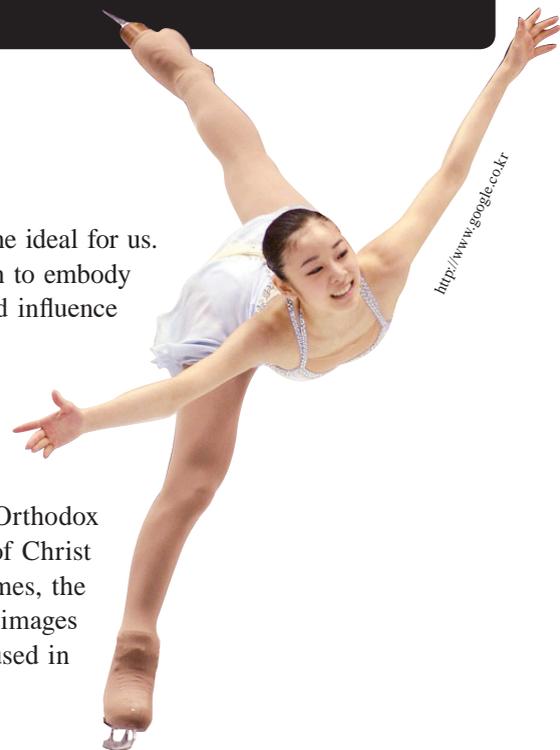
There are always icons that represent symbols of excellence or beauty or the ideal for us. Looking at them, we connect with their images and try as best as we can to embody these values they represent. In this column, we examine the meaning and influence that icons have on people and on society.

What Is an Icon?

The term Icon originally meant Jesus Christ, who was revered by the Greek Orthodox Church as the martyr. The term, Icon, described the sacredness of the image of Christ on the Cross and all that it embodied for the believers. However, in modern times, the term, icon, is also used to describe specific lifestyles or phenomena through the images of certain people. Though the word is derived from religion, today it is largely used in secular ways.

The Current State of the Culture Icon

In modern society, there are icons such as singers, entertainers, and sports stars. These are idols of the young, so we see that icons are still being made. For example, we consider Beyonce as a sexy icon.



In our country, Lee Hyo-ri represents the sexy icon. However, their images are the strategies made by entertainment companies. Summarily, these images are not the active figures corresponding with viewers but the passive figures used on TV programs commercially.

However, Popular icons these days are different from those that came before. Real icons are not based so much on their outward appearance or ability and talent because today the audience want to find honesty and sincerity through icons such as Park Carlin, Park Tae-hwan, Kim Yu-na, and others. They give us the images of victory, challenge, passion, and youth in breaking records in swimming and figure skating, and in a person such as Park Carlin, who transmits new images of communication, leadership, and responsibility through broadcasting.

There are some icons that all citizens of the nation can share and glorify. According to Lee Jung-ok, professor of the Department of Sociology at Daegu Catholic University, “These icons are newly developing alternatives responding to netizens’ ideas. Compared with one-sided images, which have no connection to reality, these new icons not only have great images but also have ability and are also real. We can look at them as positive phenomena in that they are not directed at passive consumers. These icons are active participants in the culture who by their examples embody positive values for everybody.”

We need to concentrate on their attitude of change. Also, they can grow as representatives of our nation. Icons are not just people. Look at the iPhone. The iPhone is a representative of the smartphone. Even if there are many kinds of smartphones, we think of the iPhone unconsciously when we think about smartphones. The image of the iPhone also symbolizes the IT industry, Apple, and Steve Jobs.

Icons are also used as marketing models. Marketing experts were among the first to recognize the power of icons. For example, Park Carlin, who is the model for Shinhan Bank, says



▲ Park Carlin is an icon who stands for leadership and responsibility.



▲ Hu-gak grew up as a marketing model of KB bank.

the slogan, ‘Going together for a better tomorrow,’ which has become very popular with the public. Shinhan Bank also gets a lot of good publicity with the Shinhan Gallery featuring Park Carlin. Kim Yu-na models for the Haptic cell phone, which is made by Samsung. Samsung has sold more than one million of these cell phones and their commercials are a big hit with viewers. Even if we are not aware of how icons sway us to buy things, their influence is strong.

How Did Culture Icons Appear?

Why do icons representing various industries appear? In the past, celebrity images made up most of the icons, and they are still strong. However, these are not the only icons anymore. We can find reasons in the fields of ecology and socioeconomics. We live in a difficult and uneasy period politically and economically, compared to the past. We need icons such as Park Carlin, who leads the public to overcome weaknesses. We want icons that represent the ideal of responsibility more than an icon that is merely pretty. We can experience victory indirectly through those who challenge the limit of achievement set in Korea. Eum Myo-sub, professor in the Department of Sociology at Daegu Catholic University, said, “Like the mentality of the mass that originated from the psychology of rewards in our society, ability and achievement are emphasized and it makes an icon.”

We can also see this movement of viewers resisting society’s recognition that always divides the mainstream and the marginal. Before these icons become popular, they were regular citizens who gained success through their achievements.

Showing the effects of icons on the viewers, we can ascribe this to the psychology of imitation. According to Cho Hyung-gook, professor of the Department of Culture and Content at

Sun Moon University, “The icon which is popular these days is a character who wants to be a creative success and gain a new and exciting life. Features such as these appeal to the masses, and naturally, people want to be like them. That is why the marketing field uses them as commercial models.”

Our Attitudes Toward Cultural Icons

However, there are not just positive factors a cultural icon conveys to the public. Look at Hu-gak, who is a winner of “Superstar K,” a program in which contestants audition and then are judged by the viewers. He had a hard time in life because he had to have lived separately with his mother since he was three years old and quit middle school because of the hardships of his life. He stands for justice of society because of his own effort. He delivers the message that we can achieve anything if we do our best. Indeed, some politicians refer to Hu-gak when they address the public. They try to identify with citizens by talking about Hu-gak. In doing this, politicians are abusing Hu-gak, exploiting his image by identifying with him. If they abuse the public by exploiting his image, they will probably not only hurt themselves but also him. Through his image, though, they could rise up above themselves using Hu-gak to genuinely improve who they are. This works for others besides politicians.

Korea University made a distorted advertisement when Kim Yu-na entered their university. Its advertisement suggested that Kim Yu-na became a world-class sports star because she studied at here. Through distorted ads like this, we see how the images of the icons can become exploited and corrupted, and how businesses, politicians, and even schools and universities might use and abuse the power of an icon.

As an icon gains in popularity, people can be led easily to distort their values around the icon. According to Professor Lee, “Naturally, Hu-gak has a positive effect as he makes a fortune by his own efforts. However, those who promote his way as the only road to success could discourage a lot of people from trying what they think would work for them. If we look only at who is in first place or at who is promoted to be in first place, then we might regard the person in second place as a failure considering the recent sad events at KAIST. We should not take ‘not getting first place’ as ‘a failure.’

If people take the icon as their role model recklessly, it will be destructive of themselves, and society. Of course, if we want to follow good role models, then society can become better. However, having no thought of themselves, people are willing to follow anything and anybody. For example, if a golfer such as Park Se-ri gets the spotlight, parents want their children to



▲ Park Tae-hwan, also known as marine boy, has now become a role model for Korean children.

play golf at her level. After Kim Yu-na became famous, people wanted their children to be like her.

An icon represents something that we can easily identify ourselves with by association. There are qualities and virtues that an icon has and we should learn about these before we invest ourselves too much in them, because if we just follow our icons rashly, it usually results in our failure. Thus, we should resist having decisive and ultimate opinions about our icons. Consider the iPhone. Most people who buy an Apple iPhone do so because they think it has high quality, and if they buy it, they will have high quality. Remember, though, that many people who bought an iPhone last year suffered from poor service in spite of the premium prices they paid for the privilege of owning an iPhone. So we must be sensible in our thinking about any icon.

Icons, we must remember, are manipulated through broadcasting. If they appear many times, regardless of their original image, their qualities and virtues can be changed without us noticing it.

According to Park Chi-wan, professor of the Department of Global Cultural Contents at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, we are attracted to the beauty or handsomeness of an icon. Among people whose image can be used to influence society, good looks ranks highest. If the icons are affected by this phenomena, we cannot ignore the fact that their pure image and character are damaged.

Most researchers agree that in the future, icons will function for society much as they do now. We have learned that icons not only have positive but also negative factors going for them, and we can be sure that this is not going to change. It is important, then, that we learn how icons affect us so we can live effectively with them. ☒

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Freedom from Interruption?

By Cha Eon-jo

Editor of Culture Section

When you go to a bookstore and see what books are selling well these days, you can easily realize that various self-help books are one of the most popular in Korea. These books talk about the secrets of success in society and know-how in studying, acting, and thinking which the author has experienced and explored. The popularity of these books reflects Koreans' interest and enthusiasm to succeed: job, money, social status, etc. The writers also talk about their know-how with confidence, and it seems that everyone can succeed only if they follow the guides. As there are many kinds of these books, there are many suggestions about how to succeed. However, can you choose the best way among them? And if you can, what is your standard? Have you ever tried to listen to your own voice coming from your mind before you learn from others' advice? The Argus would like to introduce you to 'Girl, Interrupted,' a non-fiction book and a movie based on the experiences of Susanna Kaysen.



Susanna Kaysen

little.brown.co.uk

'Girl, Interrupted' is about a real story which the writer, Susanna Kaysen, experienced in a mental hospital when she was 18 years old: she lived two of her teenage years in the hospital where many celebrities, such as Ray

Charles, Robert Lowell, Sylvia Plath, had also been institutionalized before. Throughout the story, she frankly tells about her past when she was young and wandered, and describes dreams, love, and despair of a teenage girl. Within her story, she asked her readers, what defines the condition of abnormality? The book became a bestseller in 1993 in the U.S., and based on the story, the movie was made and released in 2000.

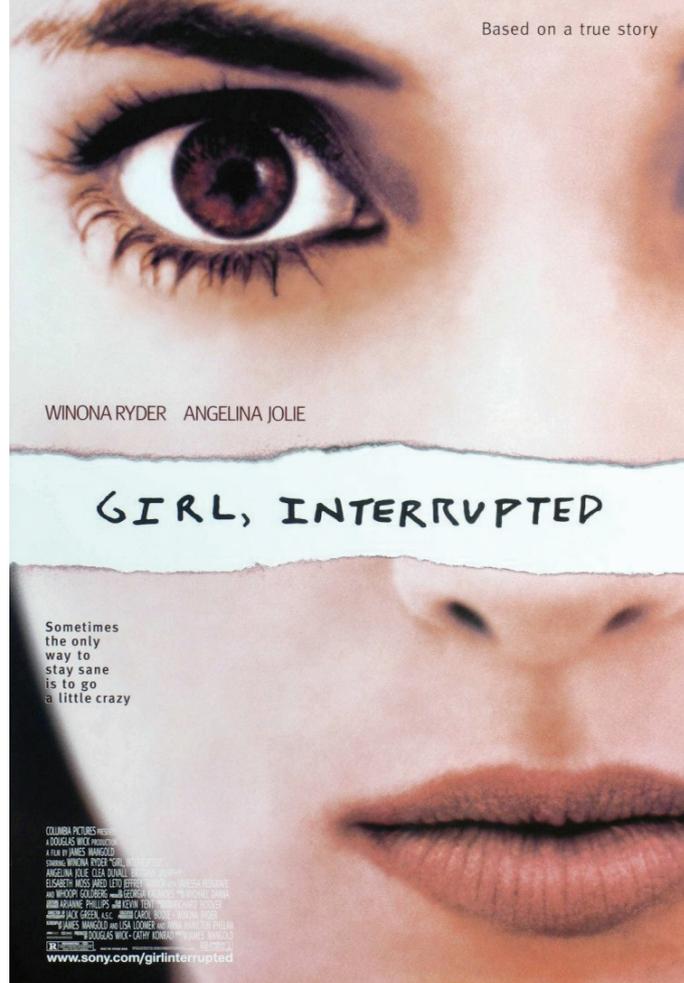


Book 'Girl, interrupted' published in Korea

media.compsulife.co.kr

The movie has similar characteristics, backgrounds and stories when compared to the original book: in the movie, the main character Susanna Kaysen, takes a large dose of sleeping pills and she is diagnosed with an disorder called 'borderline personality.' For the reason, she is hospitalized in a mental hospital although she does not admit to the accusation of trying to kill herself. She meets other patients, who have a same name as that of characters in her book. However, while Susanna Kaysen tells about her experience and thoughts, the movie focuses on the process of change she faces in her mind. The actress, Winona Ryder, who portrays the main character and who was also hospitalized because of a mental illness, became one of the film's producers after reading the book: she seemed to easily understand the writer's message because of her experience, and it leads to vivid story of the movie.

Then, what is related to a key of success? It may be hard



Poster of the movie 'Girl, Interrupted'

to find relations between success and mental hospital. Let us, however, pay attention to the title of the story: while the original English title is 'Girl, Interrupted,' the Korean title translates to 'The First Freedom I Met.' While the English title means stopping something, the other means being free, but they are from a same story. This is because Susanna got an opportunity to change her mind when she is in the hospital. Before she went there, she could not find her dream and vision of her life, and she had no desire. This lack brought her to the point of trying to commit a suicide even though she did not truly want to die. Although a mental hospital was an abnormal place isolated from reality, it gave her freedom because she was not disturbed by anything. Although she was diagnosed with a mental illness, she was not really crazy because she could see herself and other patients objectively. Ironically, under the diagnosis of insanity, she began to feel free and independent from a boundary of real society. In this way, she found herself and also finds her way. This extraordinary location, a mental hospital, informs us that we also need to make our own time or place in our mind. In this way, we can see our own desire and dream more clearly. This means we should be free from many of the regulations and prejudice of our society.

The story tells us that we need to get rid of our limiting



Movie 'Girl, Interrupted' shows the process of change the main character faces in her mind.

notions about how to live our lives. The writer insists that we cast away a prejudice about mental illness, but the more important thing is about how you can cast away the prejudice from our own lives. In the hospital, there is no regulation or fixed ideas about what to think. People have different ideas respectively about how to live, and different eyes to judge something or various problems. Through this story, we can ask ourselves about our own views on the values which we consider important. 'Girl, Interrupted' shows us that only person to make you stand up is you: Susanna had no will to get out of the hospital before she finds herself. After she decided to recover, everything around her is changed. This happens because she changed her mind. The first and last scene of the movie, where she took a taxi along a road, are very similar to each other. This shows that while the world is not changed, changing yourself is the most important thing, and it is the first step to changing everything around you.

Kim Uh-jun, who is a counselor, said people who are faced with troubles already know the solution which comes from their minds. They, however, are tied to other's view in society, and this makes it difficult to decide. As the book and the movie shows, it is important to question yourself and be confident about your voice. 

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Should Every HUFSan be Trilingual to Graduate?

By Ko Jae-lim

Reporter of the Campus Section

As the graduation season is upon us, HUFSans are under a lot of pressure because of the foreign language certification requirements. HUFSans who entered the university in 2004, 2005, or 2006 need to submit both the certificate of their English proficiency and that of their computer skills in order to graduate. However, transfer and foreign students of HUFSS do not need to fulfill these requirements. Foreign students are those who entered HUFSS through admissions for international students, regardless of their nationality. To complicate things even more, for certification of English proficiency, each college has a different minimum score as a requirement. On top of that, FLEX (Foreign Language Examination), TOEIC, TOEFL (IBT, CBT, PBT,) and IELTS are all accepted for certification. In addition, the certificate of English proficiency will not be granted to any student whose test score is more than two years.

Also, HUFSSans who entered the university after 2006 are required to demonstrate their second language proficiency instead of computer ability. In other words, they need to submit not only their English proficiency certificates, but also their second language proficiency certificates.

The university demands that HUFSSans pass FLEX or TOEIC with the minimum score required, or demands that they take over 96 hours of basic language courses, or they should take over 80 hours of language courses at the Foreign Language Training and Testing Center at HUFSS, and students are complaining mightily about this.

Why are they complaining? What are problems? The Argus wanted to know.

What Is the Certification of a Foreign Language?

The certification of a foreign language applies to HUFSSans who entered the university after 2006. It also applies to those who entered before 2006 with a double major or a minor. If they major in a foreign language, they can take the graduation test instead. Transfer students need not take this test for their graduation, but if they have a double major, they also need the certificate for that language. In addition, students of a non-language related major who double majors or minors in another non-language related major must submit their certificate of English proficiency, either FLEX or TOEIC only.

For example, if a HUFSSan is majoring in English Interpretation and Translation and double majoring in Business Administration, he or she should get certificates in both English and in another language. If he or she is majoring in Spanish and double majoring in English Linguistics, according to this table, he or she should get certificates in both Spanish and English. Also, if he or she is majoring in English Linguistics and double majoring in English Literature, he or she should get certificates for both English and another language. Finally, if he or she is majoring in Business Administration and double majoring in Journalism and Media Studies, he or she only needs to obtain the certificate of English proficiency for his or her graduation requirement.

Table of Languages for which HUFSSans Must Gain Certification

Type	Students with Double Major	Languages		Students with Minor	Languages	
		A	B		A	B
①	English-related major English-related double major	English	Another language	English-related major English-related minor	English	Another language
②	English-related major Language-related (except English-related) double major	English	Double Major Language	English-related major Language-related (except English-related) minor	English	Minor Language
③	Language-related (except English-related) major English-related double major	English	Major Language	Language-related (except English-related) major English-related minor	English	Major Language
④	Language-related (except English-related) major Language-related (except English-related) double major	English	Major Language	Language-related (except English-related) major Language-related (except English-related) minor	English	Major Language
⑤	English-related major Non-language related double major	English	Another language	English-related major Non-language related minor	English	Another Language
⑥	Language-related (except English-related) major Non-language related double major	English	Major Language	Language-related (except English-related) major Non-language related minor	English	Major Language
⑦	Non-language related major English-related double major	English	Another language	Non-language related major English-related minor	English	Another language
⑧	Non-language related major Language-related (except English-related) double major	English	Double Major Language	Non-language related major Language-related (except English-related) minor	English	Minor Language
⑨	Non-language related major Non-language related double major	English		Non-language related major Non-language related minor	English	

(*English-related majors: Departments of the College of English, Department of English Education, School of English for Interpretation and Translation / *Another language: every language except English / *Department of Korean Education is a non-language related major and HUFSSans who double major or minor in it can submit the Test of Chinese Characters over the third level instead of the certificate of a foreign language required as explained above.)

Table of Requirements for the Certification of a Foreign Language

	College or Department	Score of FLEX	Score of TOEIC
①	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College of English Department of English Education School of English for Interpretation and Translation 	Above 721	Above 805
②	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College of Humanities College of Interpretation and Translation (except School of English for Interpretation and Translation) College of Central and Eastern European Studies College of Languages and Literature College of Economics and Business 	Above 611	Above 700
③	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College of Natural Sciences College of Engineering 	Above 551	Above 645
④	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students of other departments Students who double majors in English-related majors 	Above 621	Above 710

However, every department of the College of English has its own minimum score, which are all above 750 for FLEX. Additionally, the Department of English Education has its own minimum score, which is above 750 for FLEX and above 850 for TOEIC.

HUFSSans who graduate this summer or later can meet the graduation requirements if they have the certificates with the minimum scores. If they take over 96 hours of the basic language classes, or if they take over 80 hours of language classes at the Foreign Language Training and Testing Center at HUFSS, they do not need to obtain certificates.

What about other universities? What do they



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require of their students? Pusan University of Foreign Studies demands that its students take an English test for graduation. However, if they have higher scores on public language certificates than their department demands, or win a nationwide English contest, or have double degrees not only at the university but also from another foreign university, or take over 100 hours of English classes in its language center, or are foreigners, they do not need to take the English test. Also, Youngnam Foreign Language College and Kyongbuk University of Foreign Studies do not demand certification of a foreign language from their students. Only HUFSS requires its students to show their second language ability, in addition to except for English.

Is Certification of a Foreign Language Really Needed?

The purpose of certification is so that HUFSSans can be proficient at foreign languages right after graduation. However, according to a survey conducted from May 11 through May 17 by The Argus, through e-mail, 49.5 percent of 989 HUFSSans replied that certification for the requirement of graduation is needed, while 43 percent responded that it is not necessary. 76.2 percent of 478 HUFSSans who oppose to the certification said the major reason

why they are against it is that it is a burdensome requirement for graduation. A lot of HUFSSans doubt whether it is necessary and important and even think it is quite annoying. Especially, those who have to obtain certification in a language other than English, have to spend time studying for the required test although they do not need the language for their careers or are just plainly not interested in the language.

For certification, a lot of students attend academic institutes for which they spend a lot of time and money. In May, a HUFSSan who is majoring in Social Science and double majoring in English Literature posted his complaint on Hufslife, a community website for HUFSSans, saying that he is attending an academic institute to study French in order to meet the requirement for his graduation. "Although I wanted to study French, I am worried about passing the certification test. I have only finished studying basic French."

In addition, 54.1 percent of 930 HUFSSans replied that the most unsatisfactory thing regarding certification is that all language certifications except English require only a FLEX score. The second thing that annoys them is that the minimum score the departments or colleges demand is quite high. The College of Chinese on the Seoul campus, for example, demands only a FLEX score and the College of Japanese also demands only a FLEX score, other than HSK and JLPT score. Last year, a HUFSSan who majored in Business Administration and double majored in Chinese delayed his graduation because his FLEX score on Chinese was lower than the college demands.

What about FLEX Itself?

FLEX was developed by HUFSS and

is currently administered in seven languages: English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, and Japanese. It has been carried out since 1999, and consists of three examinations: listening and reading, speaking, and writing. Many government organizations, including the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, and that of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and a lot of companies and public enterprises, such as Samsung Electronics, Korean Air, and Korea Electronic Power Corporation, accept FLEX as an evidence of language ability.

According to the survey, 54.2 percent of 939 HUFSSans said they do not know what the advantage of FLEX is, while 36.5 percent responded that FLEX is meaningful only as it is our university's own certificate or test. In contrast, 46.7 percent of 949 HUFSSans said a disadvantage of FLEX is its public confidence. The next disadvantage they claim is the quality of the test itself. Regarding this problem, a freshman of the Department of Russian said when she was taking the Russian FLEX for entrance to the university, she and her friends noticed grammatical errors on the test as they had lived in Russia for many years.

The Director of the FLEX Center, Professor Park Jeong-woon, said that all the professors who make questions for the FLEX test try their best not to make any errors by evaluating the questions one by one. Nevertheless, errors are still discovered but this is not a big problem. He said FLEX has been praised as it appraises actual language performance. However, as FLEX is considered a bit difficult compared to other tests. The university is trying to lower the level of difficulty so that more people can take FLEX without hesitation and also HUFSSans can pass the certification for their graduation with more ease than before. "TEPS (Test of English

Proficiency developed by Seoul National University) also changed the level of difficulty two or three times,” Park said.

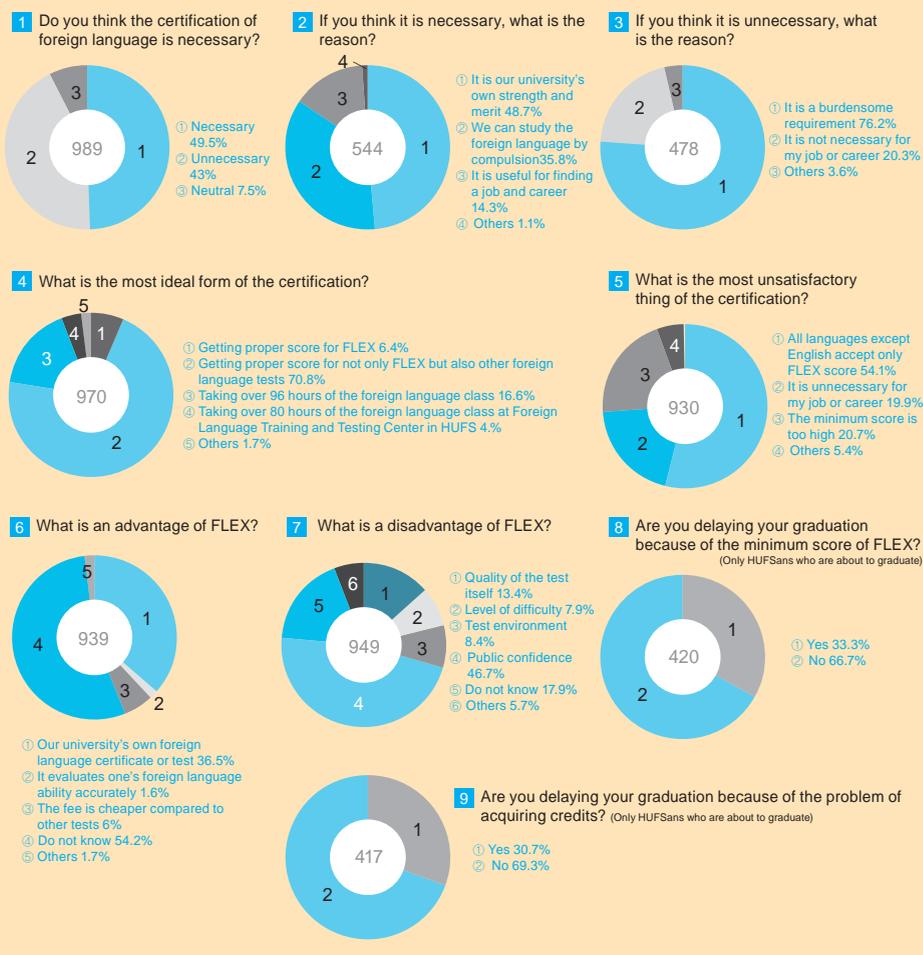
Problems of Taking 96 Hours of Basic Language Classes

HUFSans can take 96 hours of basic language classes instead of getting certificates. However, a lot of them complain that they have great difficulty in that HUFS is already demanding enough studying for their majors, double majors, and minors.

Most HUFSans must earn 134 credits in order to graduate, but if they choose to take over 96 hours of basic language classes instead of submitting certificates, they should earn six additional credits, and these credits depend on the subject or the department, and this means that they must earn over 140 credits to graduate. Most students want to graduate in eight semesters, and in order to do that, they need to earn 17 to 18 credits each semester, and even take courses during the summer and winter sessions, but it is difficult for them to accomplish this. If they have to take the same course again, attending the summer and winter sessions, or attending the university for one more semester, is not an option but is required. According to the survey, 30.7 percent of 417 HUFSans who are preparing for graduation said they are delaying their graduation because of the problem of earning enough credits.

A HUFSan majoring in English Linguistics said, “I am not interested in another language and I do not want to spend my time studying it in order to graduate. I cannot take a FLEX right now because I am not prepared. Worse, I cannot take language classes because then I will have to spend my time earning more credits for my major and double major. My friends also worry about their graduation.”

Survey about the Certification of Foreign Language and FLEX (5/11~5/17)



Are There Any Better Solutions?

Due to these problems, HUFS has suggested an alternative that has been carried out since the beginning of this year. The alternative is taking language classes for more than 80 hours at the Foreign Language Training and Testing Center at HUFS. However, unfortunately, the fee is expensive and students should spend quite a lot of time studying for these courses.

According to the survey, 70.8 percent of 970 HUFSans replied that the most ideal form of certification is accepting not only FLEX score but also other test scores such as TOEFL, TOEIC, HSK, JLPT, and DELE. As it can be seen,

many students feel that HUFS needs more flexibility in accepting the scores from other language tests.

The certification of a foreign language might be the strength of HUFSans. However, the certification of other languages except English can be a burden in that the students should spend a lot of money and time gaining certification. More flexible certification is needed. Furthermore, our university's own language certificate, FLEX, should be more developed so that it gains more public confidence.

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Proud
HUFSan

Kim Young-ae



Kim Dae-hoon / The Argus

Proud Life as a Chemist

By Kim Dae-hoon
Guest Reporter

One day in May when the perfume of spring spread around the HUFSan campus, The Argus visited the chemistry department laboratory at the College of Natural Science. At that time, there were five students studying on each part of the table, surrounded

by laboratory apparatuses like those shown on television. While we were admiring by this exotic view, someone called us. We found a woman, holding two cups of coffee, standing in front of the laboratory entrance. It was our first meeting with Professor Kim Young-ae, a professor at the Department of Chemistry.

She first introduced the kinds of apparatuses and their functions at the laboratory before introducing herself. “Probably, I think understanding simple chemistry is necessary before seeing our work. We need to understand each other because today students do not know about other studies. I guess, it cuts off the communication between students and even professors in our society,” she said. During her explanation we could feel that she cares a lot for the students. It was like chatting with a close senior despite the fact she is a professor, so we could keep interviewing her in a very comfortable matter.



Kim Dae-hoon / The Argus

NMR used to analyze solid is in laboratory.
There is only one NMR at HUFSan.

Education for Her Passion

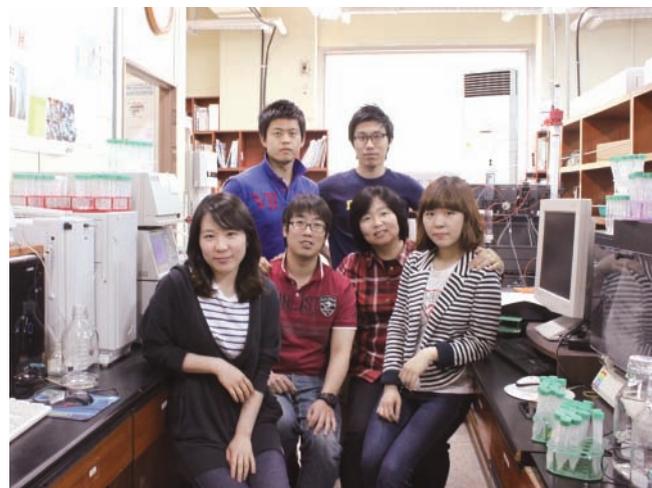
She entered the Department of Chemistry at Korea University in 1981. After graduating, she wanted to study more about chemistry so she had master degree at Korea University. She got master degree after finishing her thesis titled “The interaction of near IR(infrared) and amino acid.”

“I had been having the dream to become a mathematics teacher because I liked it more than the Korean language but the university mathematics was a completely different subject than I had thought. At that time I heard that

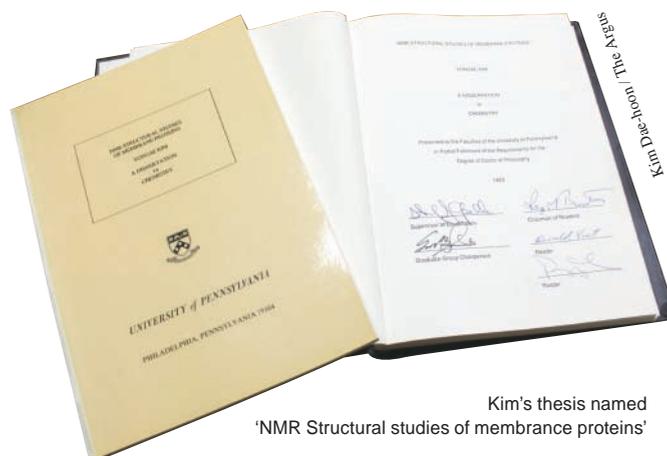
Chemistry degrees are useful to get a job. So I started studying Chemistry. I could not imagine myself teaching students at that time. After I finished my master degree, I taught students as a part-time instructor for a year. Then I found the doctors degree course at University of Pennsylvania. I wanted to apply for it so I bought a typewriter in Namdaemun underground market to write the letter asking for the application form to Pennsylvania. Then I received the form and filled it up all by myself. It might be difficult to imagine for students today but for a female student to study overseas, who was not wealthy, was almost impossible at that time. I realized that the students today think about studying abroad differently after working at HUFSS. Most students who have been studying oversea use their parents' money. I do not know if students' behavior like today is better than the past. Regardless, the result was very good. I got permission to go overseas as a scholarship student." She was awarded a doctoral position as NMR (Nuclear Magnatic Resonancy) structural studies of membrane proteins at University of Pennsylvania.

Meeting with HUFSS

After finishing her dissertation, Kim returned to Korea and she joined LG chemical. "I used to be negative about working for such company but it was not bad at all. There were a lot of better apparatuses and supplies from the company. I was very delighted working at LG. I stayed there for 6 years; however, a company wants useful study result. In March of 2001, I read that HUFSS looking for a natural science department professor. I thought I



Kim with her students who are studying about recombined DNA technology



Kim's thesis named
'NMR Structural studies of membrane proteins'

would like to study chemistry in greater detail so I applied and became professor."

Her primary research is on NMR. Probably everyone heard about MRIs (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) at least once in their lifetime. MRIs show fluid in the human bodies, particularly for medical usage. On the other hand, NMR is used to search of solid matter. Nowadays, she is studying about recombinant DNA technology to develop new medicine with her students: "The medicine which uses recombined DNA technology will lead the new medicine market in the world. Today, human beings face a lot of new disease such as super bacteria, mad cow disease and other such problems. They may be solved by our study and research."

Kim's Message to HUFSSans

"First of all, I hope students in the College of Natural Science, particularly the students of chemistry, have self-respect. Do not be cowed to compare ourselves with other university students. Life is a long run and it cannot be decided by just the life at high school. Be proud of yourself as a HUFSSan. Second, students have to study hard. Do not leave school early. Feel the school like your own house and your playground. Third, English is important today, but do not think that studying English is only possible overseas. Turn back and look around you. There are a lot of methods to study English around you. In particular, the student in natural science and engineering must concentrate to study your major books, almost all are written in English. It definitely makes you a professional English user."

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Communication with Neighbor Universities



By Yun Ji-hun

Editorial Consultant

Six universities--Yonsei, Hongik, Myongji, Kyonggi, Chugye, and Ewha Womans University hosted a joint university festival together on May 12 at Shinchon in support with Seoul City and Seodaemun-gu. A merchant association along with the Seodaemun-gu office has held an annual street festival there since 1991, but it was the first time for the universities in the Shinchon neighborhood to take the lead in the joint festival. A strong connection between those universities and the prosperous commercial district made for a successful festival. This student-led festival provided diverse events such as street music performances and photos and painting exhibitions for those who enjoyed the festival. Thanks to this, those universities' students could promote good fellowship and anticipate strengthening bonds with each other. Supposedly, that kind of a joint festival might be achievable only in Shinchon, where universities share wide communal spaces based on proximity and inter-university cooperation.

HUFS has also two neighbor universities near Imun-dong: Kyunghee University and Korea National University of Arts. Although these two universities are within walking distance (ten-minute-walks-away from HUFS) interaction among students of these three universities is relatively minor. It would be helpful in building mutually strong ties that they make a joint plan for something special. For instance, one of the three universities can invite music performance bands or photo exhibition teams of the other universities during their festivals, or individual performance teams can take turns opening joint performances regularly at their universities in rotation. Associate circles also can play a crucial part by advertising themselves at each university through their joint members. Sharing information about special lectures could work because students would get more opportunities to attend the lectures and then have more chances to mingle with each other, which will result in increasing exchanges among students at the three universities.

Universities in Korea tend to be graded from top to bottom -- to the extreme -- according to the public profile and the score of the College Scholastic Ability Test, which is designed to measure the students' scholastic ability required for college admissions. This intensifies an inter-university sense of rivalry, and sometimes makes students hostile to certain universities on a socially equivalent level. These kinds of invisible walls that push counterparts away begin to be instilled in students after they enter their universities. Therefore, to tear down these barriers and achieve harmony with other students of other universities, promoting inter-university students' autonomous collaboration is demanded. That can start with communication among neighboring universities. 📧

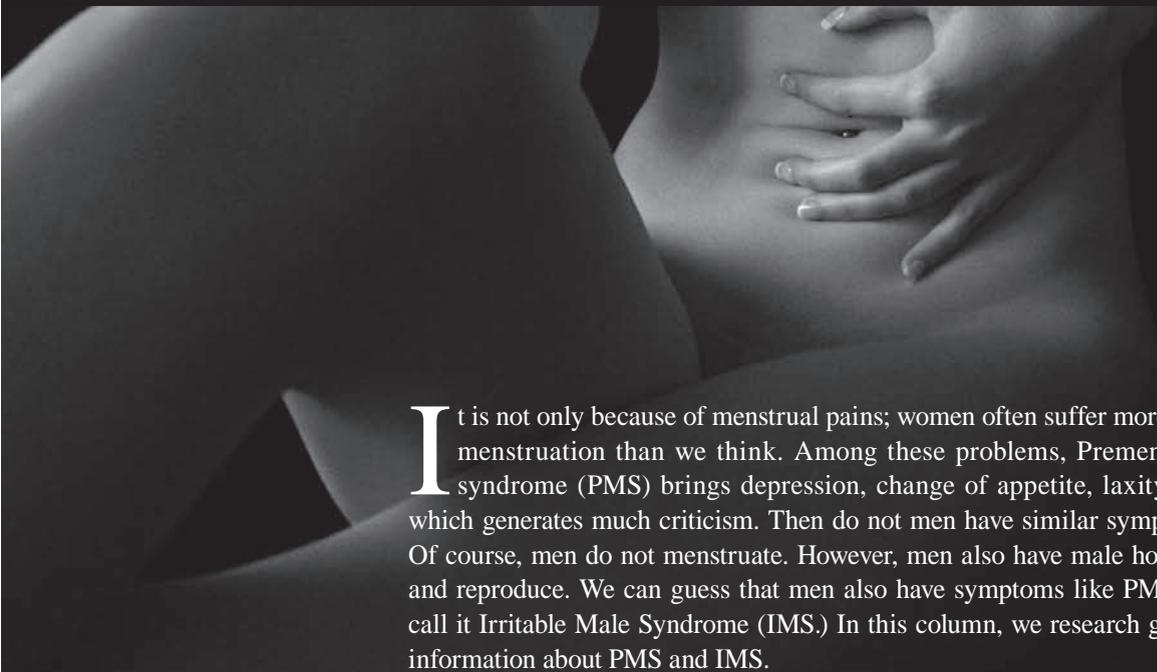
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Menstruation, Curse for Women Only?

By **Kim Soo-yeon**

Reporter of Culture Section



It is not only because of menstrual pains; women often suffer more from menstruation than we think. Among these problems, Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) brings depression, change of appetite, laxity, etc., which generates much criticism. Then do not men have similar symptoms? Of course, men do not menstruate. However, men also have male hormone and reproduce. We can guess that men also have symptoms like PMS. We call it Irritable Male Syndrome (IMS.) In this column, we research general information about PMS and IMS.

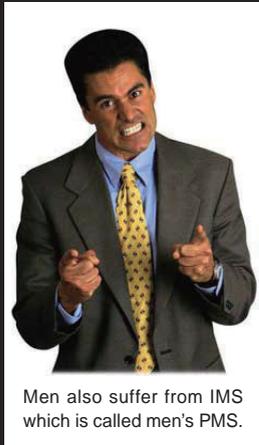
What Is PMS and IMS?

PMS appears before the beginning of menstruation. The most prominent symptoms are depression, anxiety, insomnia, and headache. It appears easily as women have more experience of delivery and age. 75 percent of women experienced these symptoms at least more than once, and five to ten percent cannot normally work because of PMS. These symptoms usually start four to ten days prior to the day of menstruation. In some cases women

suffer from these effects until the end of menstruation. Summarily, if we divide the circle of female hormone as menstruation-ovulatory phase-proliferative stage-menstruation, PMS starts between proliferative stage and menstruation. Because PMS became known no more than 40 to 50 years ago, people rarely know what PMS exactly is.

In the male body, symptoms like PMS appear. We call it IMS. This is caused by decreasing level of testosterone. From the adolescence these symptoms start, and they also go through menopause around ages from 40 to 55. As women experience menstruation each month, we can guess easily that these periods make women tired and research relating to this symptom is often reported. Then how did people understand and study IMS? Gerald Lincoln who is a doctor at the medical research council studying reproductive sciences in Scotland made this term after studying the mating cycle of sheep. In autumn, he found that their testosterone levels

soared and mated. In the winter, the other way, testosterone levels fell and they lost interest in sex. He also found that as testosterone levels fell, sheep became nervous and irrational.



Men also suffer from IMS which is called men's PMS.

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What Kind of Features PMS and IMS Have?

PMS' symptoms are depression, cognitive disorders, insomnia and neurotic symptoms. During this period, cases of theft happen frequently. A few years ago, Winona Ryder committed a theft crime because of PMS, and in Korea, housewife who stole more than 31

times was founded not guilty because of PMS. Ha Jae-eun who is a doctor of Catholic Sungmo hospital said, "The cause of PMS is not definite. We just define as PMS if patients have symptoms more than five among them." These symptoms are:

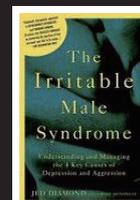
- decreased mood, hopeless, self-deprecation
- anxiety, tension
- affective liability
- anger, irritability, interpersonal conflict
- difficulty concentrating
- decreased energy
- appetite changes or cravings
- changes in sleep pattern
- feeling overwhelmed or out of control
- physical symptoms such as breast tenderness, headache, bloating

If patients go through the disorder of working, relationship with family, academic responsibility, then they regard as PMS patients. Their symptoms are more than 100. Its physique symptoms are mammalgia, lumbago, muscular pain, arthralgia etc." Their appetite is also changed.

Sufferers may want carbohydrates and sweet food.

Then, how about IMS? The symptoms of IMS are similar to those of PMS. Depression and muscular pain also occur. The circle of hormone level is different from that of women. Males' hormone levels are irregular. For example, their hormone can increase more than four to five times in one day. Their hormone is higher in the morning and lower in the night. Furthermore in November male levels are high and in April male levels are low. As they get weight, their fat cells change male hormones into female hormones like estrogen. That is why when men gain weight, they can be sensitive and irritable and they lose masculine aggression.

Then What Causes PMS and IMS?



Doctor Jed Diamond wrote about IMS through this book.

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There are no definite causes of PMS and IMS. There are a lot of discussions about PMS and IMS. Some researchers say that PMS is caused by an imbalance of hormone in the process of changing and secreting hormone. At current, most scientists believe that changing levels of hormone when it is secreted in the ovary stimulates mental, nerve and internal secretions so that their interaction triggers PMS. Oriental medicine practitioners believe that women get a huge stress as their social status is raised. This stress generates problem of strength and circulation of blood. Especially, if the blood circulation is obstructed by the stagnate blood, circulation above



<http://www.google.co.kr>

Through taking medicine or hormone treatment, we can conquer PMS and IMS.

the womb and the pelvis is affected. Mental stress decreases the function of the liver and causes pain of the breasts.

As we referred above, IMS occurs as testosterone levels become lower; however, some researchers say if there are problems of a renal gland which is secreted hormone like adrenalin, men can go through IMS. Imbalance of a renal gland triggers nerve problems so that stress increases. According to Dr. Jed Diamond who studies about IMS says, "IMS is a disease which is caused by interaction changes such as hormonal, mental, physical, emotional, and economic changes."

How Can We Solve PMS and IMS?

A few days ago, there were results of research that indicate that by eating vitamin B, we can solve the PMS. It can reduce the danger by 25 percent. Vitamin A, E, and B6 are also helpful. Eating a contraceptive called YAZ, we can diminish the pain caused by PMS. Doctor Ha said, "The purpose of PMS' solution is removing or diminishing symptom of PMS and reducing side effects. Stomach medicine also has a huge effect that they can diminish the danger between 25 and 50 percent. Reducing caffeine intake, non-smoking, regular activity and eating, and proper sleep are also helpful. If a person seriously suffers from PMS, they can consume SSRI

which is a antidepressant."

Some people say that men recognize their change of hormone level. However, they do not share their problem like IMS with close friends and loved ones. So, that is why male stress does not diminish. They need to correct their attitude. As males go through change of hormone more often than female, it is better not to eat various medicines. Eating a lot of kinds of medicine triggers an imbalance of hormone level. In these days, there are 'Bioidentical hormone treatments' which are composed of fitness programs and customized nutrition. Generally, people control IMS through correcting menu of diet and relaxation exercise. But if men suffer from it seriously, they must be treated by hormone alternative method.

Through this, we could know that there are a lot of similarities between PMS and IMS. Even if the male does not menstruate, they also go through portion of women's pain. Women might not think that they are unequal because they suffer from premenstrual syndrome. 

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Even if the male does not menstruate, they also go through portion of women's pain.

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Absurd Idea of Job Inheritance



By Yun Ji-hun

Editorial Consultant

In 1999, the policy of giving ex-soldiers extra advantages when they applied for jobs was ruled unconstitutional. The Constitutional Court of Korea then ruled that the policy infringes on the rights of women and the physically handicapped to equality with men and their right to the freedom of job selection. Currently, as economic polarization has constantly deteriorated into widening the gap between the rich and the poor, people tend to put more importance on class equality as well as sexual equality and condemn the expedient wealth inheritance of the privileged under social justice.

However, the kind of inheritance thought to be exclusive only to the privileged was interestingly transferred to another social group. Hyundai Motor union proposed that management provide favors to the children of long-term unionized workers during recruitment. Despite the partial internal objection to the clause requesting the company to give advantages to the children of retired employees and those working at the company for over 25 years during the hiring process, as long as they are qualified, the union finally confirmed it as part of their collective bargaining agenda.

Even though some might call a labor union an interest group or a kind of cartel, the union is authorized to negotiate an agreement on an employee's wage and welfare with a company. Hyundai Motor union appears to consider giving those advantages to their children as welfare or a minor reward for their contribution to the company. However, this policy mentioned above is absolutely against the social justice of the equality of opportunity and breaks the social consensus of indiscriminatory recruitment by capability. What matters most in the companies hiring new staff is not family background, wealth, or parents' status, but the recruit's own ability and personality. The union's decision directly goes counter to that simple and universal proposition. It is also obvious that the special advantage system results in the job inheritance of specific unionists, for stipulating the advantage brands a tacit custom that a company preferentially hires an employee's children as reasonable and unquestionable.

According to a survey conducted by MBC, one of the Korean public broadcasting stations, 49 percent of respondents aged in their forties answered that effort and capability were key conditions to succeed. However, 43.4 and 40 percent of the respondents aged in their twenties and thirties answered that other conditions, such as a family, region, educational background and wealth, were more critical for success. Hyundai Motor union's decision would add to the sense of social deprivation, harm the value of fairness, and deepen that public perception. 

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CINDERELLA, HURRY UP! TIME IS RUNNING OUT!

By Kim Su-young

Reporter of National Section

Recently, the Game Shut Down System, also known as the Cinderella Law, has become controversial. The Cinderella Law is a system to shut down or restrict access to Internet game play starting from midnight. The law is named after the fabled Cinderella who should return home when it struck 12. Currently, the online game industry is 50 times larger than Korea's film industry and has a large capital base and scale. At the same time, according to a survey on adolescent game addiction, nearly 1.5 million people in 2010 were considered at high risk for game related issues. These addiction issues were the basis for introducing the Game Shut Down System which is causing big waves and becoming a hot topic for debate in society.

What Is the Game Shut Down System?

The Game Shut Down System will reduce adolescents' game playing time from 12a.m. to 6a.m. every day. This system is expected to take effect from November this year to limit online game play on the internet. The Game Shut Down System was enacted because game related addiction symptoms have been increasing among Korean adolescents. In recent years, the nation has made efforts to develop the online game industry. However, through this process, many problems such as the deindustrialization phenomenon have occurred. In addition, the current laws have been limited to PCs, but are increasingly expected to be expanded within the mobile device area. Therefore, the effects and effectiveness of this law being enforced are still controversial.

Issues and Causes to Enact Game Shut Down System

Those who might officially welcome the enforcement of the law are adolescents and parent organizations because the law's

purpose is to ensure adolescents' right to sleep and protect teenagers from the violence and influence of games. Therefore, they are also asking that the system expand to the entire network, including mobile games.

However, the opposition to the Game Shut Down System has also grown stronger than expected. After this law is implemented, many have raised issues on what might occur. Game industry representatives and adolescents have raised issues regarding the shrinking of game time without the law being effective and have pointed out the impact of environmental factors such as poverty and lack of emotional maturity as causes of game addiction. In addition, the foreign media have been concerned with the side effects on Korea's this shutdown system. Economists were on British and American television networks reporting information about South Korea's Game Shut Down System. Unlike the domestic daily news that perceives games negatively in their reporting on the introduction of shutdown, foreign news agencies worry about the effectiveness of the shutdown and its side effects. Part of the foreign press has reported



©Left 4 Dead

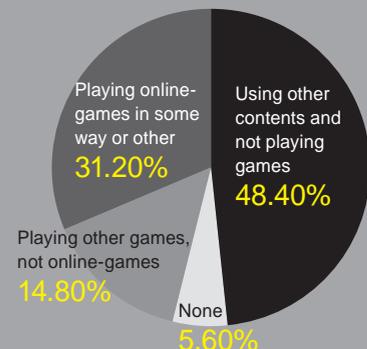


©Grand Theft Auto

'Left 4 Dead'(T) and 'Grand Theft Auto'(B) are loved by adolescents.

Company	Game Area	Effect	Note
Nexon	Maplestory, Kartrider, Crazy Acade, B&B	☹️	Most games are loved by children and adolescent.
NCsoft	LoveBeat, Dragonica	☹️	Most games are rated over 15 or are adult game, but they are worried about awareness of the game.
Neowizgames	Slugger	☹️	
Hangame	Granage	☹️	
CJinternet	Ma9ma9	☹️	
Com2us	-	😊	Due to freedom from Shut Down System's area, they expect growth.
Gamevil		😊	

If you are banned from playing online games after midnight, what will you do?



that it “cannot understand the social phenomena” regarding the Korea movement. After the introduction of the shutdown system, the general population also possesses a pessimistic outlook.

Adolescent Rights: Ensuring the Right to Sleep VS Human Rights Infringement (Right to Pursue Happiness)

Adolescents' Guaranteed Right to Sleep:

Online games are being claimed as the justification for the Shut Down System based on the introduction of the Adolescents' Guaranteed Right to Sleep. In other words, if teenagers come back home at night after studying at schools and academies, they will not get enough sleep because of their nighttime game playing. The purpose of this law is to block access to online games at night and to ensure that adolescents receive enough sleep. In the end, the online Game Shut Down System means that adolescents will be blocked from online games after a specific time in the evening. Accordingly, the actual act will become set from midnight to 6 o'clock in the morning. For realistic reasons, the proposed online Game Shut Down System will reduce the rate of computer game play that takes place after school or post-school tutoring times. This will lead to an increase of adolescent sleep time if their favorite computer games are blocked during the night.

Infringement on the Human Rights of Adolescents (Right to Pursue Happiness):

Those protesting this law claim that it will infringe more on adolescents' right to the pursuit of happiness than replacing their sleep. More specifically, adolescents' 'right to play' will be violated. The notion of a 'right to play' may

not be known to ordinary people. However, the notion of the 'right to play' is derived from the pursuit of happiness and, undoubtedly, is an important fundamental right. That is, 'happiness' or the pursuit of happiness, is an abstract and comprehensive concept that is regulated under our constitutional law in Article 10. Because of this article, there can be no restrictions and therefore, the right to the pursuit of happiness is based on the individual and includes the right to pursue happiness through all concrete means and concepts.

In this case, if you can pursue happiness through games, the right to play is derived from the pursuit of happiness and is natural. This 'right to play' covers not only adults, but adolescents as well. The law violates their 'right to play' in that it applies to all games including harmful and suggestive games.

Effectiveness Aspect: Prevention of Social Loss VS Questions over the Effectiveness

Social Loss According to Addiction:

Korea possesses the world's greatest Internet penetration rate. However, lately, many social problems related to game addiction have occurred. There have been several recent major events related to adolescent game addictions. Earlier this year in March, a high school student committed suicide during his high school entrance ceremony in busan. The incident is due to a conflict between the high school student and his parents over online game play. Additionally, several social crimes related to game addiction have occurred which resulted in a further negative impact. According to statistics about addiction levels from the Ministry of Women which was

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This problem, for adolescents, is not just about playing games
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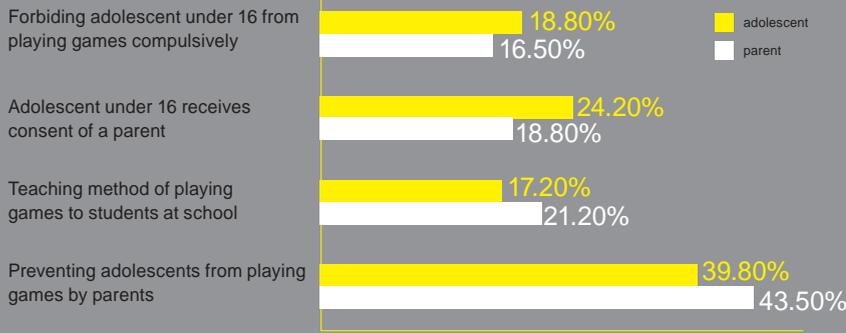


Kim Su-young / The Argus



A high school student playing online game. This law is related to departments of 'Ministry of Culture, sports and Tourism' and 'Ministry of Gender Equality & Family.'

Korea Institute of legislative suggests result of perceptions about the game



based on an Internet addiction survey from the Korea Information Agency, the internet addiction rate in 2010 shows that there are 218,000 (3.1% of the adolescent population) children aged between 3 and 19 in the high-risk category as well as 659,000 (9.3% of the adolescent population) that fall into the potential risk category. In addition, the rate of increase for 3-12 year olds rose comparing last year by 2.9%. Another factor is that 65% of adolescents primarily use the Internet to play games and most students have no restrictions from their parents regarding their online activities. As a result, the situation calling for the introduction of the Game Shut Down System, can be sufficiently justified as the environment facilitates game addictions of adolescents

Additional evidence presented by Ministry of Gender Equality & Family shows the social damage estimates of Internet and online game addiction. These damages rose up to at least 17,454,365,457,000 won with the maximum amount of damage shows 5.4 trillion won. This includes health care costs, costs for Internet addiction prevention, counseling programs and administrative costs. It also includes direct costs that include PC room fees and items in online games and indirect costs regarding

the cost of adolescents' lost learning time. These statistics show that the social reality of addiction possesses a very high social cost and this has led to the introduction of the Shut Down System. Therefore, if the law is implemented, some of this social loss can be avoided.

Questionable Effectiveness and Flooding Concerns in Other Areas of the Game:

Both sides of the controversy, the Korea Game Industry Association as well as the parents, have questioned the addiction statistics as they are without a clear standard. The National Parents Association (PTA), who advocate for the realization of equal education, stated, "Without a clear standard for addiction, by simply blocking the access with physical time constraints, you cannot solve the problem." They also criticized about the sleep rights of adolescents, claiming that the introduction of the Shut Down System at night on the Internet, should include lectures and other online educational programs about youth protection as teenagers may simply participate in other leisure activities. In addition, the government should avoid double-dealing and a relentless attitude. Plus, it is questioned that, even allowing for the social costs, are fines of 10

million won or less and two years of emotional imprisonment effective? Recently, the Korea Institute of Legislative Studies announced doubts on the effectiveness of the Shut Down System as the nighttime limits cited the Internet as if it were the only game source. Although most adolescents said that they would not play games or use other contents from the Internet, it was also reported that mobile and console games will be used if the online games are made unavailable. Their survey found that 31.2% of the participants thought that online games would continue one way or another even if the law is implemented. According to this situation, the purpose and intent of the law is meaningless. In addition, depending on the game area a company focuses on, the impact of the law could be fatal, especially if a firm's games are aimed at young children. Because the law only regulates the domestic game industry, there can be not regulations for foreign imports. This only can be recognized as reverse discrimination



At 12, all online games get blocked for adolescents.

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against the domestic game industry. The Game Industry Association of Korea stated, “Due to the nature of the Internet, even if implemented, the Shut Down System will not work on games based on overseas servers. This regulation will simply kill domestic companies.” They were also concerned that the game industry, as well as movies, music and TV are part of the cultural creative industry and cultural constraints are likely to hinder the development of the content industry.

The views of adolescents can also provide a perspective on the problem. 31.2% of surveyed adolescents expect that the ways and means to break into online games will increase. A typical method to avoid the rule is to steal an adult’s social security number. Currently, using the social security number of anyone older than 15 years of age or an adult will allow an adolescent to play games. A high school student, said, “E-mail authentication coupled with the parents’ Social Security numbers

as part of the process is needed. Adolescents have no trouble disabling games by simply reciting their parents’ information and thus taking on adult certification.”

Effectiveness of legislation in itself is also problematic. In fact, look at overseas examples. China has given up on its review process and legislation became nominal in Thailand. The Shut Down System in Vietnam, after the introduction of online games, caused many user-driven problems.

☺ If Not the Shut Down System, What Is the Alternative?

Recently emerging as something to be considered is called the Optional Shut Down System. This allows parents to request information on children’s payment history and game playing hours from game companies and can limit children’s access to the games. This method includes both pros and cons, but some compromise to the current legislation may be

possible. In addition, there are other possible alternatives. Addiction counseling centers for adolescents can be activated and local governments are also configuring programs that can prevent addiction.

A high school student said, “The reason for this issue in Korea is that there is very little for adolescents to do. Even if the current situation is implemented, this situation won’t change. Therefore, it should be a priority to review the national Game Shut Down System as well as what adolescents can do in addition to studying. Active support of this should be a priority.” If this is the case, can the Game Shut Down System really have any meanings? Is it even worth starting in November?☹

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1/2 Full or 1/2 Empty?

★ Editor-in-Chief, Lee Yeong-eun:

In a blink of an eye, it is already time to say goodbye after spending five semesters of my university life with The Argus. Comparing myself with my schoolmates, I sometimes feel that I have had less opportunities making new friends or trying out different things. However, I can see for myself how much I have grown and matured. It may sound cliché, but truthfully, The Argus would not be showing these colors without our reporters. Ji-hun, Eon-jo, Jae-lim, Soo-yeon, and Su-young, thank you for making the masterpieces of this semester together with me. To our readers, you are the reason why we are running this race. Thank you!

★ Editorial Consultant, Yun Ji-hun:

Before anything, I would first like to thank all the reporters who have spent most of their time in publishing each issue of The Argus since January. I am sure that their passion is enough to move the readers. I also hope that both the readers and the reporters will always interact to promote in-campus press.

★ Editor of Culture Section, Cha Eon-jo:

Every month when I write articles as a member of The Argus, I imagine how readers will feel after reading them. I hope the four series of books and movies I introduced each month will have an impact on all of you. As you have read in Culture Section in our magazine, works of arts tell us various aspects of our society. Through not only Culture Section but also all parts of sections, The Argus tries to write better articles that can have meaningful messages like arts. I hope you can listen to our voice with interest, and tell us your idea and opinion as well!

★ Reporter of Campus Section, Ko Jae-lim:

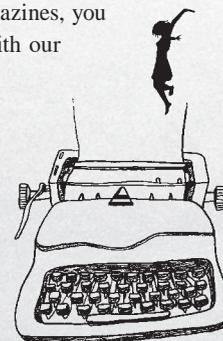
My first semester with The Argus is about to end. This semester, I dealt with a variety of campus-related issues. The problems of student council fee, in particular, was the most memorable issue as I had a lot of difficulty in requesting for interviews and collecting opinions from others. However, I believe that it made HUFSA's more aware of the problems. Also, I wrote an article about the demolition of the Open Air Theater on the Seoul campus. Surprisingly, when I was about to finish writing this article, the demolition was cancelled. I am glad that I could taste the wonderful sense of achievement by being a reporter of The Argus. So please join us!

★ Reporter of Culture Section, Kim Soo-yeon:

Thank you for reading our magazines this semester. We also did our best to make this issue. It contains various contents from The Argus Prize to the Culture icon concentrated by viewers. If you read our magazines, you will definitely get not only lots of valuable information but also satisfactions! Enjoy yourself with our magazine!

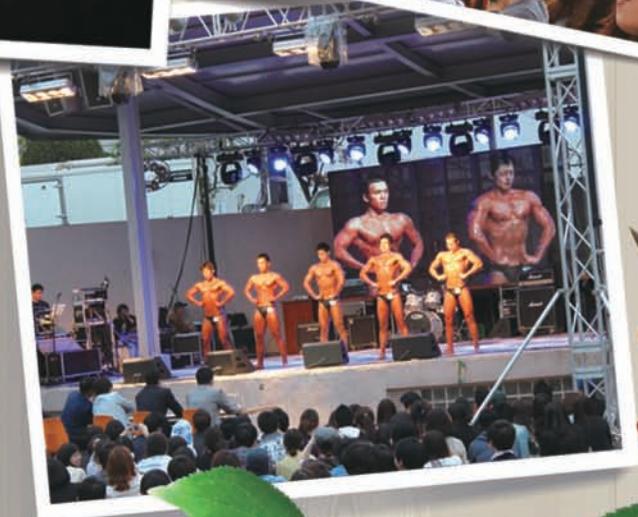
★ Reporter of National Section, Kim Su-young:

Hello! This semester, I wrote articles about various issues of our Korea society. Through this experience, I have learned and felt many things and broadened my sight and perspective. Although my first semester is about to end, I believe that passion of readers will not. We promise to continue working harder to make great magazines for you. Thank you and see you next semester~

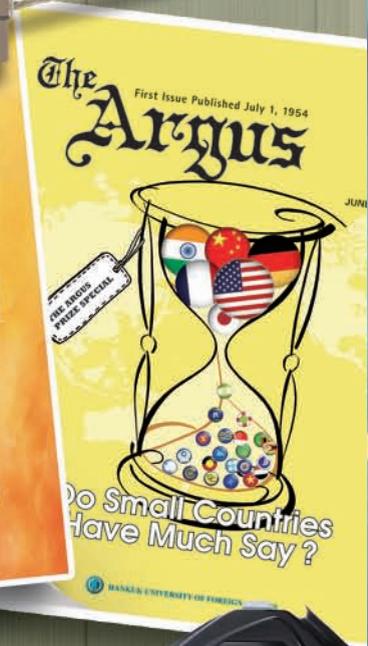
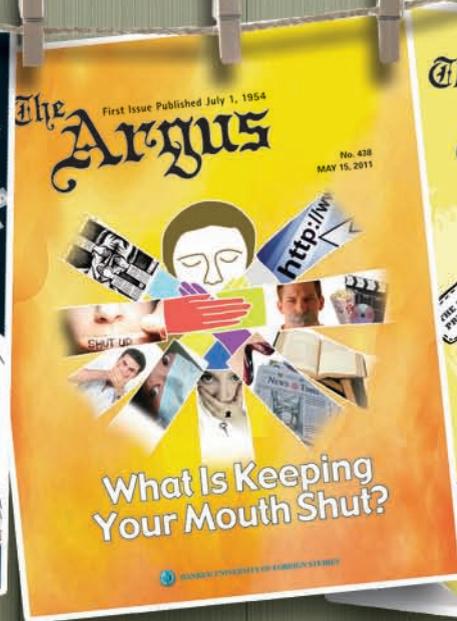


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Thanks to All Readers of The Argus!



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Journalism and Academism
with Upgraded Quality!!

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