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Argus
Since 1954

5 YEARS
OF
PIONEER'S
PRIDE



The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

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Let Go of Distorted History

“We respect the individuality and taste of each member because we don’t *democratize*,” said one idol singer on a local radio show, raising a sense of crisis and wrath regarding the current history education system in Korean society.

The use of the word ‘*democratization*’ does not make any sense regarding its dictionary definition which is “to make all people have an equal right in decisions that affect their lives.” After her statement was widely spread across cyberspace, people started to realize the seriousness of the situation related to a lack of modern Korean history education in schools. It is, however, not the history class that should be blamed, but there are a few more things that should be taken into account.

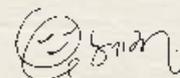
Our road to democracy was so explosive that the remnants of the chaos still remain and continue to disrupt the true history being taught. The biggest example is the *Gwangju Democracy Movement* that occurred in May 1980. Located in Southwest Korea, university students actively participated in a pro-democratic government movement that opposed the dictatorship. At that time, armed troops were sent to this small city and ordered to indiscriminately shoot and beat the crowd. Due to its brutal suppression, more than several hundred residents were killed.

Tragically, however, this incident was known as a “riot, led by communists, and was meant to overthrow the regime,” until recent years. The truth had been completely blocked by the government and media for a long time. The authoritarian government used an ideological conflict as a critical tactic to maintain its power. Newspapers were gagged and prevented from exercising their freedom of speech. Both the government and media have distorted history of which still has not yet been completely corrected. Some people, including teachers, still believe that the Gwangju Movement was led by communists and are even still teaching students this manufactured truth. Now more than ever, it is vital that we correct distortions of history.

What is more, in consideration of the *Gwangju Democracy Movement* mentioned above, there are indications of how important the role of media is in building a democratic society. More than the history lessons at school, the media is likely to have a greater influence on the formation of historical recognition on Korean people. Young people are especially exposed to distorted historical information provided by internet sites and TV programs. That is why it is urgent for media producers to develop correct historical programs which can provide easily influenced young people with an unbiased, proper view of their motherland. Well-thought out journalism has been and will play a significant role in forming the correct historical recognition of the masses.

Three decades ago, students our own age gave their lives for the ‘*democratization*’ of the country. Now, the current generation enjoys the freedom of this democratic country and uses this sacred term as a buzzword in jest. The change is not anyone’s fault nor is it due to an absence of history classes. Right corrections over some distorted historical issues must be made prior to the other measures and this will enable people to rectify distorted historical views that have been spread among Korean citizens over time. With this, we will be able to correctly teach the next generation our history. 🇰🇷

Woo Hae-chung
Editor in Chief





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New Connection with Vietnam National Univ.

HUFS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi, Vietnam on May 13. HUFS President Park Chul visited the school for the first time and also signed an MOU with Vietnam National University in Hanoi, and the University of Foreign Languages as well. 📄

By Jo He-rim

Sign Process Journal Collaboration with HUFS, and Brandeis

The first issue of an academic journal ‘Signs and Society,’ a joint work of HUFS and Brandeis University, was published on April 25. Focusing on the study of sign process in the fields of social action, cognition, and cultural form, this new multidisciplinary journal contains articles that analyze sign processes in specifiabale social circumstances, historical period, and textual artifact.

To promote academic exchange between socio-science and humane studies, the journal also introduces six rising and promising scholars who studied semiotics in modern literatures such as Danesi, chief-in-editor of Semiotica, Leone of University of Turin,

Crossland of Columbia University, and Auslander of Central Washington University.

The following issues of this journal will be published as a form of open-access journal twice a year in charge of The University of Chicago Press.

“Signs and Society” is founded collaboratively by the Semiosis Research Center at HUFS and the Department of Anthropology and Graduate Program in Global Studies at Brandeis University, with funding from the National Research Foundation of Korea’s ‘Humanities Korea’ project. 📄

By Kim Ji-hyeock

Former MBC Anchor to Inspire Students

Choi Il-goo, a former MBC anchor, met HUFSSans in a special lecture, “Go Crazy, Youth,” in Jo-Myungdeok Hall, Law School building, on May 10. It was hosted by the Cyber Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (CUFS) and the Department of Media Communication.

Based on his life lessons from the early days working in the field of journalism, he encouraged the audience, with three key words, ‘Dream, Change, and Communication,’ within the theme of self-leadership. Choi emphasized self-love as a key of living a passionate life. He said, “We should rank ourselves the first than anyone else because no one, not even your parents, can do it.”

Referring to a change in his dreams from a newspaper reporter to an anchor, he motivated the students to build dreams and welcome any following changes. He said, “Although it was a challenge, changing dreams guided me to new phases of life.” He also urged students not to leave any room for a retreat in order to become authentic. Choi, famous for his unique communication style, also highlighted the principles of interaction with others. He said an effective communication is to act, not just to know. 📄

By Park Ji-eun



©CUFS

Public Officer Alumni Held Meeting to Support Global HUFS



On May 19, the meeting of public officer alumni, who are working to promote the national glory, took place in Lotte Hotel in Seoul.

In the meeting, 17 ambassadors, including Yu Jeong-hee, the Korean ambassador to Portugal, and the head of Korea National Diplomatic Academy, Yoon Deok-min were present. In his welcoming speech, Park Chul, the HUFS President, explained how the school's position as a global university has been enhancing and asked for active support to the newly establishing Department of Language and Diplomacy starting from next year.



By Jo He-rim

Foreign Students Show Their Talent

On May 11, HUFS hosted an annual talent show for foreign students in the Obama Hall to celebrate 'World Citizens Day.'

Since 2008, the Ministry of Justice, along with many co-sponsors, has organized the talent show for foreign students living in Korea to showcase their hidden talent. This was the first time that HUFS hosted such event.

The grand prize, along with one million won as a reward, went to Team 4A from HUFS which includes Orsoo Amarjargal (Mongolia), Shinji Tsubaklhara (Japan) and Choi Yeol-suk (China). 

By Yang Chul-ho

HUFS Takes a Step to Prevail Russian Language

On May 10, the Russia Debate Competition was held at the HUFS International Conference Hall in the Minerva Complex to further spread culture and interest in Russian language.

The grand prize winners of the competition were Lee Go-eun from the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation and Jeong Sung-sang from Department of Russian. The tracks are divided so that competitors compete against those at similar levels. The competitors on track A have studied in Russia for at least three semesters and those on track B studied in Russia for less than three semesters. 

By Jo He-rim

First Tie with Univ. Yangon in Korea

HUFS is the first university in Korea to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the University of Yangon in Myanmar.

On May 3, HUFS President Park Chul visited the University of Yangon and met Dr. Tin Tun to agree on the academic cooperation of the two institutes. From the MOU the two universities expect to propel joint research and exchange professors and students for further academic improvement and research. University of Yangon is the first institution for higher education in Myanmar as all such institutions were under University of Yangon until 1958. 

By Jo He-rim

The Precious Talk Between HUFS President and Students Held

On May 7, HUFS organized a meeting with President Park Chul and students at the Obama Hall in the Minerva Complex, Seoul Campus. On the Global Campus, it was held on May 15. The event lasted for about two hours and most of the attendees were members of the General Student Council. Many students, including the student representatives, attended the event.

Through the talks, President Park and the students looked forward to resolving the campus issues through negotiation. The event began with a speech by President Park. He emphasized on having the best institution for foreign language education and internationalization in Korea and the actions taken in recent years to move forward to a world-class university. He encouraged the students

to have confidence in themselves for being educated at such a university. "I supremely believe that everyone at HUFS should be confident in themselves," he said to the audience. Not only that, he also highlighted the importance of having a wider view of the world and experiencing more in foreign countries.

The introductory speech was followed by a question-and-answer session. One of the questions was on the current facility of Main Library. According to the school, it has actually changed some of the old seats at the library and has been working hard within the given budget. The current committee recently had three meetings on problems with double majors. The school stated that it would produce consequences that would both satisfy students in Seoul and Global

Campuses.

In case of dormitory issue, both President Park and Dean of Student Affairs mentioned that there must be a second dormitory in Seoul Campus. Students asked to solve the noise problem as well. The completion of construction of Cyber HUFS (CUFS) would automatically solve much of the infrastructure problems such as the lack of classrooms as university students can take their offline lectures at CUFS building.

After the talk, students seemed satisfied with sharing valuable time with President Park although conflicts among the members of HUFS over various issues still exist. They expect to have more chances as such with President Park. 📷

By Yoo Suh-Kyung

Big Applause for Chang Jong-youk's 30 Years of Work



Senior Manager of HUFS Newspapers, Chang Jong-youk, has announced his retirement from giving his allegiance to HUFSans for 30 years.

Mr. Chang joined HUFS on April 17, 1984, as a public official for the technical post. Until recently, he worked as a deputy assistant of HUFS

newspapers, including The Argus and the Oe Dae Hagbo.

He served as a bridge between the student reporters and the President. "During the process of resolving differences among the school and the student reporters, I tried to reflect the opinion of the majority of the students by listening as well as persuading. I felt a sense of responsibility dealing with it in a positive way," said Mr. Chang.

In addition, Mr. Chang made a reduced-size edition of both The Argus and the Oe Dae Hagbo. He said, "there were no saved PDF files before vol. 412. I thought it is necessary to keep all the work student reporters have done well. These PDF

files and reduced-size editions would help the student reporters in writing their future articles."

"Chances to interact with many students in person made my job more worthwhile and rewarding. It was also great to share information that students need in the job market," added Mr. Chang. He arranged the measures to make a consultation program for the students.

"I am planning to spend the rest of my life helping my wife at work. I can say that I am destined to work with students because my wife actually runs a day care center. I guess my life with students has not ended yet," he said, with a smile. 📷

By Yoo Suh-Kyung

News Briefs

By Park Hyun-chul
Editorial Consultant

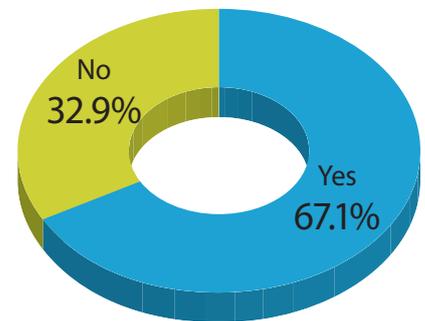
Controversial Poem Compilation

Celebrating its 56th anniversary, The Society of Korean Poets has published a poem compilation, consisted of poems written by 112 poets of the Korean modern era. However, the compilation has stirred controversies, with some pointing out its biased perspective in selecting the poems.



7 in 10

Do you feel like a failure in life?



According to a survey conducted on 1,744 university students by Alba Cheonguk, an online recruiting portal, seven out of ten replied that they consider themselves as failure in life.

New Laws

Draft versions of the three new Anti-discrimination Laws have been submitted to the National Assembly. The three bills were drafted by Members of the Parliament Kim Han-gil, Choi Won-sik (Democratic United Party), and Kim Jae-yeon (Unified Progressive Party). The new bills aim to prohibit discrimination in employment and any other social interactions based on sex, age, race, physical disabilities, medical records, religious faith, and sexual orientation. Several conservative Christian groups have raised criticism that the new bills, if passed, will stir chaos in society.

Civil Service Examination



According to a survey conducted on 879 university students by Job Korea, an online job placement portal, and Campus Plus which is a campus magazine, three out of five replied that they were interested in taking civil service examinations. 🇰🇷

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Eye of The Argus

From 1954,

NEVER DID THE ARGUS CLOSE ITS EYES



The Annals owes an apology, better now than later



Park Hyun-chul

Editorial Consultant

The *Yonsei Annals* (*The Annals*), one of the English-language campus magazines published by Yonsei University, mentioned in its April issue about its achievements and influence over other campus magazines in order to criticize the recent suppression of the press by the university authority.

Directly quoted from the Editor-in-chief's editorial, *The Annals* referred, "Countless university press organizations use *The Annals* as a benchmark for English newspapers, using specific articles as models for their own or implementing policies and programs, such as the reader evaluation committee, into their own organizations. Kyunghee University's *The University Life* and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies' *The Argus* are just a few that have done so." Also, *The Annals* mentioned that it is 'the first English-language tabloid format newspaper,' published in 1962.

Regarding this report, *The Argus* and other English campus magazines, including *The Granite Tower* of Korea University and *Ewha Voice* of Ehwa Women's University, requested a correction on the news report and an apology from the Editor-in-chief of *The Yonsei Annals* because the report was a distortion of the facts.

From HUFS' perspective, *The Argus* has no reason to use *The Annals* as a benchmark and *The Argus* prides ourselves as being the first to be established and published in 1954.

When *The Argus* requested a correction and an official apology, Editor-in-chief of *The Annals* required evidence to prove that *The Yonsei Annals* was not the first tabloid format English newspaper. In response, *The Argus* sent a copy of its newspaper published in 1956 as the evidential material. However, *The Yonsei Annals* rejected the publishing of an official apology and corrected report as they promised to do, quoted, "affect the image and reputation of Yonsei University."

The press gains respect only when it provides correct reporting and information that provides value to its readers. Despite recognizing the erroneous information, *The Annals* did not keep its word on publishing an official apology and a corrected article as it was more concerned about the degradation of its own reputation. Before they feel proud of their triumph, I believe *The Annals* should first set a good example for their students and future reporters and apologize to other campus magazines.

The Argus will be issuing a joint statement with the UKCEM(Union of Korean College English Media) to demand an official apology and a correction report to be published as soon as possible. To further develop its magazine and become a respectable heavyweight journal, *The Yonsei Annals* needs to quickly respond. 📧

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HEATED EDUCATION IN ASIA

© cnhnews.com

By Jo He-rim
Associate Editor

“Study ten more minutes and your husband’s (or wife’s) face will change.” “Eat ‘Donkatsu’ or pork cutlet before an exam.” “Avoid having only one egg or seaweed soup on exam days; it either means zero or failing the test because the seaweed is slippery.”

These sayings and superstitions related to exams are from Korea, Japan, and China, the three countries well known for their heated passion toward education. However, do they all have similar education systems? The Argus interviewed three HUFsans, Shul Yu-sun (Department of English Linguistics 12’), Iida Hanako (Department of Japanese, 12’) and Wang Di (Exchange student from China) from the three countries to find out some interesting differences.

 Examination that may decide your fate

A similarity which Korea, Japan, and China share is the importance of exams. The exam culture is often assumed to have started from Imperial China for the imperial examination, which was a civil service examination system carried out to select the best candidates to serve as administrative officials, as it was a bureaucratic country. The two neighboring countries, Korea and Japan, also adopted it and from then on, positions gained from passing an exam and the culture associated with it became a way of life for many people.

Shul Yu-sun (ELG 12’): In Korea, universities are strictly ranked and being able to enter in those prestigious universities or the region around the capital city is considered as very important. The society seems to label a person a failure if they do not enter those so-called ‘prestigious’ universities. In high schools, what they tell to motivate the students to study is how important it is to go to a good university in Seoul.

Iida Hanako (Department of Japanese, 12’): Why is “in-Seoul” stressed in Korea? In Japan, there are actually many good universities, not only in Tokyo but every city has national universities which are considered as prestigious. Still every region has a good university which students can aim for.

Wang Di (Exchange student): China seems to be in between Korea and Japan. There are indeed really prestigious schools such as Peking University and Tsinghua University. However, because China is so big, every region has very nice schools. For the two prestigious schools, they accept a determined number of students from all the regions in the country to be fair.

Shul: To exaggerate a little, the level of university you enter decides who you are. As students in Korea we are always told about good universities, if they fail to go to their desired school, it is just hard to take for them. I have seen many people in depression and not caring for themselves after they enter a school they did not wish to go.

 Culture of ‘Hoechori’ or cane



kimstreasureistory.com

Different ways are needed to control the students and strict control is stressed in some countries. For example, high schools in Korea tend to be strict on students. For many high schools, it is very important for them to send the students to a good university and the results lead to their reputation. As a way to control students, it was pretty normal for teachers to give physical punishment to students. The issue regarding the student rights heated up in Korea and the Student Rights Ordinance were made. It is an ordinance which is to protect student rights and is taken by one province and two cities among 16; Gyeonggi Province, Seoul and Gwangju city in 2012.

Shul Yu-sun
 English Linguistics 12’ Korea



Wang Di
 Exchange student from China



Iida Hanako
 Department of Japanese 12’ Japan



Shul: Though it decreased as I grew up, I remember my teachers making us kneel on the desk hitting our hands with a stick because we did not do our homework. Once I was punished for doing my homework wrong.

Wang: Physical punishment is strictly prohibited in China. Actually, if a teacher hits a student, the teacher can be harshly punished. The parents would not let that happen.

Hanako: In Japan, they would never give physical punishment like that unless they do something seriously wrong. Nowadays, there are ‘Monster Parents’ who would never see their child getting a disadvantage from school. I even heard a case in which a mother got angry and demanded the teacher to give an alarm call for her child because the teacher should be responsible for the students.

Wang: I think similar situations happen in China because in China, each family is allowed only one child which makes their only child more precious than anything.



Private VS Public education

The desire to do better than others can be said as a strong human nature. For the students facing exams in the three countries, extra tutoring institutes exist. In Korea, ‘Hakwon’ or private academies is a big industry in education.

Hanako: Between the two, of course, school education is more important. However, Japanese students rely highly on academies to prepare for exams. They take one year program to prepare for specific exams such as the university and high school entrance exams. Those who want to specially learn more about what you learn from

school go to academies.

Shul: One year program? In Korea, almost all students seem to go to academies every day to study what they are to learn beforehand so that they will not fall behind in school. All that education and the will to stay ahead of others are to enter a good university. Because everyone does it, you feel nervous that you will be behind if you don’t.

Wang: That is so different from China because school education is the most important. Actually, it sounds like a waste of time and money to go to academies. In China, those who are behind go to academies. Students in big cities do go to academies nowadays but it cannot be the norm in China.

Shul: Education is competitive and what schools teach and what the Korea Scholastic Ability Test (KSAT) in Korea are a little different, so I have seen students attending many different types of academies just to prepare for both school and the national exam.

Wang: Chinese schools give a lot of homework, and good schools give more homework. So we review and study what we learned from school. We spend a great deal of time doing homework. On the next day, the teacher can check on us and help us with the parts we have difficulties in.

Hanako: Japanese schools give out daily homework but not so much. Maybe an hour a day and you will be done.

Shul: It may not apply for all the schools in Korea but I don’t think homework is routinely given. They give you project assignments once a semester. They are not necessarily related to the actual studies either.

Wang: After all classes end, students also stay at school until about ten to study. School is usually where high

school students spend most of their time. In addition, most high schools in China have dormitories so that students can save time moving back and forth from home to school.

Shul: Korean students also study at school, too. In many high schools, it is obligatory for students to have self-studying time after dinner at school. In my case, I had to stay until 11 o’clock at night at school.

Hanako: That is crazy. I saw it myself when I was in high school. I had a chance to visit the sister Korean high school through a program and it was a culture shock for me when I saw all the students staying late at school to study. In Japan, schools close at six and the security guards would not allow us to stay in the building.

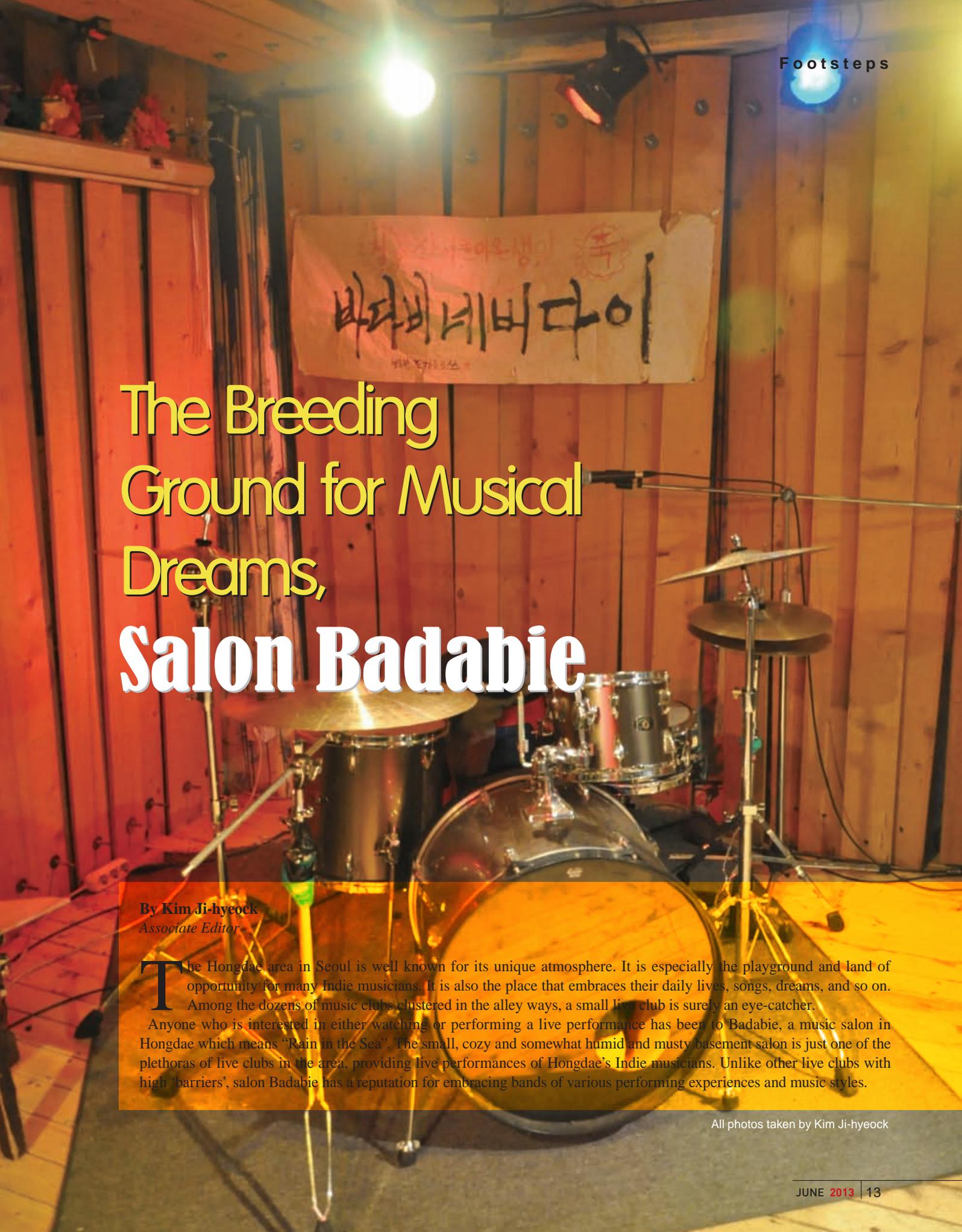


Taking the entrance exam again

Due to feeling such great urge to enter a prestigious university, more than 40 percent of the students taking KSAT in Korea are high school graduates taking the exam again. Students in China and Japan are also willing to sacrifice one more year to take the exam for better schools.

Shul: I actually retook the KSAT. It is something you do not want to go through really but there are so many students trying for another chance and even after they fail the first retry, many retake it. There are several ways you can choose but usually students go to ‘hakwon.’ Also there are many people taking the exam for more than two times.

Hanako: Not many people would try for their third time in Japan. But there are many students trying for another chance too.

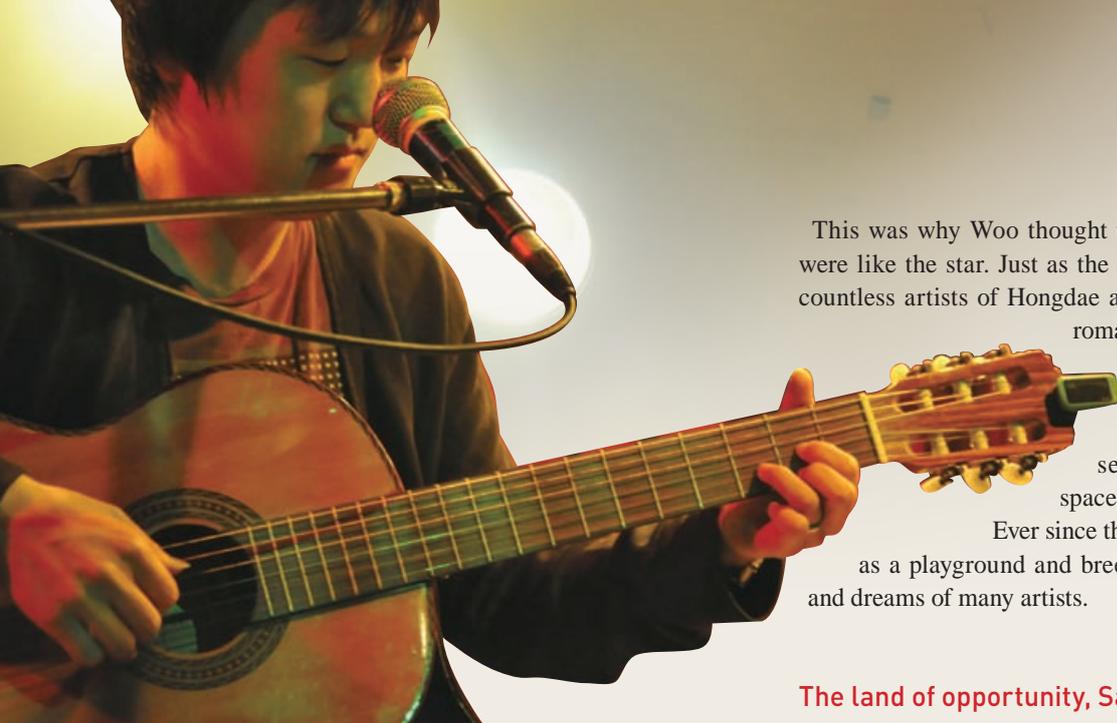


The Breeding Ground for Musical Dreams, Salon Badabie

By **Kim Ji-hyeock**
Associate Editor

The Hongdae area in Seoul is well known for its unique atmosphere. It is especially the playground and land of opportunity for many Indie musicians. It is also the place that embraces their daily lives, songs, dreams, and so on. Among the dozens of music clubs clustered in the alley ways, a small live club is surely an eye-catcher. Anyone who is interested in either watching or performing a live performance has been to Badabie, a music salon in Hongdae which means "Rain in the Sea". The small, cozy and somewhat humid and musty basement salon is just one of the plethora of live clubs in the area, providing live performances of Hongdae's Indie musicians. Unlike other live clubs with high 'barriers', salon Badabie has a reputation for embracing bands of various performing experiences and music styles.

All photos taken by Kim Ji-hyeock



This was why Woo thought that the artists of Hongdae were like the star. Just as the star had adored the flower, countless artists of Hongdae also adored their dreams of romance. He wanted to create a space that resembled the sea that embraced the star and its emotions. Like the sea embracing the star, his space would embrace the artists. Ever since then, his basement has served as a playground and breeding ground for the hopes and dreams of many artists.

A poet's dream blooms in the basement

The story behind Salon Badabie comes from its creator, Woo-joong-dok-bo-hang. Being his alias, it carries the poetic meaning of “walking alone in the rain”. It is no wonder then that the idea for Badabie also came from a poem. Introducing himself as a poet, there is a dreamy air in the way he tells his story. He looks back on his twenties as having been drunk most of the time.

Naturally, health or future life plans were low on his list. When asked what may have prompted such behavior, he simply added that it may have been due to immaturity.

One day, while under the influence of alcohol as usual, Woo scribbled some incoherent words on a piece of paper. And that was the beginning of an inspiration. The words read like a poem to him. Since then, he had begun writing poems. Wishing to share his ideas with others, he rented a basement on pure impulse. This is how Salon Badabie began.

The name “Badabie” comes originated from Woo’s favorite fairy tale about a little star and a flower that bloomed on a rock by the seashore. The story itself is the idea that salon Badabie aspires to. As the story goes, there was a little star that wanted to befriend a flower that had bloomed on a rock by the sea. One day, the star saw that the flower was weeping and felt pity for it. So in spite of violating the rules of heaven that compelled all stars to remain in the sky, the star visited the flower nightly to keep it company. Eventually the Jade King of heaven found out the star’s disobedience and expelled it from the sky. The star fell into the sea. The picture of the star falling into sea like a drop of rain seemed romantic yet sorrowful at the same time to Woo.

The land of opportunity, Salon Badabie

Badabie has hosted various live performances by indie artists, offering them opportunities. Woo says he loves art. Like a cultural complex, the basement provides various indie artists with opportunities to get the taste of performing live. For novice artists, such opportunities are rare and precious.

Every Tuesday, Badabie hosts a special stage for novice artists. Usually, any artist who wishes to perform on stage is required to pass auditions. However, Badabie made an exception for every Tuesday. It was a usual and surprising decision back then. Many starting artists came to the salon to grab this rare opportunity to perform live in front of an audience. Ever since, Tuesdays in Badabie are known as “Jeongshin Up Day,” which means a manic and exciting day for the salon.

There is no question how meaningful this stage is for novice performers. Badabie receives five artists to perform on stage each week. Regardless of their musical genre, they are free to perform. Other live clubs in Hongdae have followed suite, holding no-audition days. This has in turn,



become a huge opportunity for beginning artists. Woo says he wants to preserve the reputation of Hongdae, which is the breeding ground for sowing seeds of art.

In response to the enthusiastic reaction from the audience, Woo began thinking that he should offer more opportunities to indie artists. That is why Badabie hosts a stage named “Don Quixote” every Thursday, where a single artist or team gets to design their own stage and perform the whole day. The performing artist plans the whole program from beginning to end. There is no restriction to what goes up on the stage, whether it be talk show, indie music performance, cooking concert, musical, or magic show.

Sitcom for Badabie artists

Woo has a dream. It is a dream where everyone enjoys music and fine art. It has a taste of a circus scene, where various art events take place, he explains. There had been two touching events for him, when he could feel the real affection the artists had for Badabie.

In 2006, Woo had no choice but to work in order to afford the monthly rent. This was mainly because he always shared his income from the salon with other musicians. These musicians performed in Badabie and considered the basement Salon their safe haven. They used to hold wrap-up parties with audiences after performing, spending numerous nights in the basement. Badabie always welcomed those guests.

One day, the landlord of the building suddenly demanded a raise on the security deposit for Woo’s rent, notifying that he would have to vacate the basement otherwise. Woo could not afford the raise. He had already been working part-time to just maintain his livelihood. He explained the situation to the musicians of Badabie. He apologized for not being able to keep their safe haven going. Most of the musicians in turn, offered to help. They raised fund among themselves, also planning a special fund-raising concert.

A surprising number of various musicians participated in the



▲ Numerous pictures of visitors are attached to the wall.

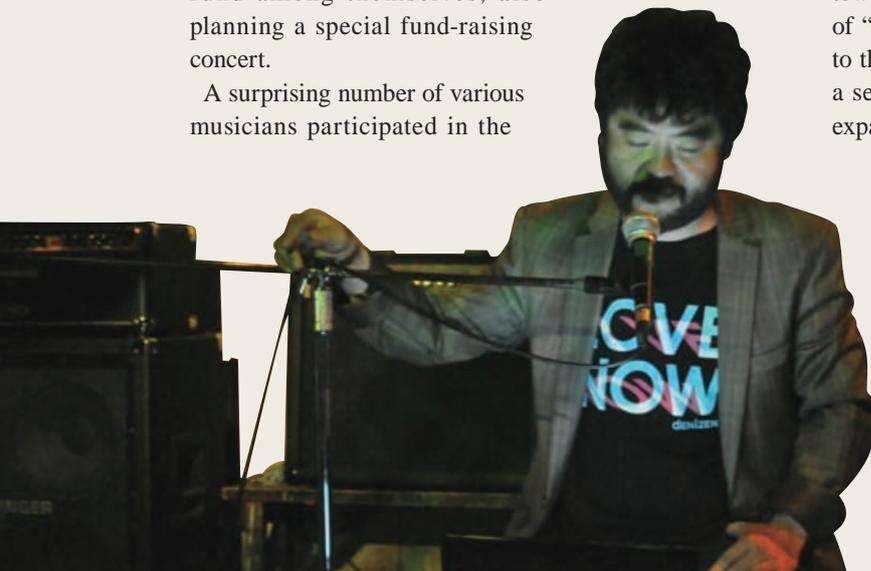
concert. Eventually they were able to raise the necessary funds, and Badabie was saved.

The next crisis hit them harder. The rent just kept soaring and soaring. Woo had to overwork himself to maintain his salon. This was when one of the musicians, who went to medical school, noticed Woo was displaying some strange symptoms. He went to the hospital with Woo, only to discover that Woo had a brain tumor. Woo had been having hallucinations of walking on clouds. He went into surgery, with many musicians offering to help him again. Among them were now well-known musicians such as Yozoh, Crying Nut, Dearcloud, 10cm, Annyeong Bada, and Galaxy Express. The fund-raising concert “Badabie, Never Die” was held for eleven days from Sept.15 to 25 in 2011.

Dreaming a dream, Badabie

Through these ups and downs, Badabie has firmly established itself as a symbol of the Hongdae art scene. Recently, it has been planning various ideas to work towards its dream of making Hongdae into a large circus of “art”. Anything performed in this circus would belong to the artists. The general public will also be able to enjoy a sense of intimacy with art. In the long run, this would expand the scope of Korea’s cultural ground by breeding various artists, audiences and galleries. Why not visit Badabie this evening, and catch a glimpse of the future of Hongdae culture? 📷

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By **Kim Min-jeong**
Junior Reporter

On May 8, Paichai University, located in Daejeon, center of South Korea, decided to consolidate its 'Department of Korean language and Literature' and 'Department of Korean language as a foreign language' into a single department of 'Korean literature education as a foreign language.' Paichai University has been long known for producing many founding-fathers and writers of the modern Korean language and literature such as Ju Si-gyeong, the pioneer of Korean language grammar, Kim So-wol, poet of the Korean nation, and Na Do-hyang, the famous novelist. As such, the university's decision came as a shock to many. The university stressed that the reform was intended to strengthen the institution's competitiveness in the job market. This was due to the fact that the university had been infamously named as one of the poorly managed institutions by the government in 2012. As a result, the institution had failed to secure government financial support the following year. However, the government has recently announced its decision to loosen some of the tight holds on regulations for poorly managed universities. If so, are such measures of reformation in order to raise the rate of students' employment on the right track?

The standards for appointing a poorly managed university

In July 2011, the government decided to set standards to sort out universities with poor management. Because of the decreasing number of college students due to low birth rates, it was expected that most universities would be unable to fill their full capacities. Hence, the government set a criterion that is based on the existing accreditation system of universities. A University Structural Reform Committee was established in order to make the assessments and sort out the institutions.

As an educational institution, universities have received a lot of financial support from the government.

However, if a university is announced to be managed poorly, the school cannot get financial assistance unless it changes.

Unchanging universities' attitudes

This is why many universities have chosen to merge different campuses and departments even when there seems to be little relation between them. Some have even gotten rid of some majors, establishing new majors that are 'more appealing in the job market.'

These changes are considered problematic in that they are



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These universities were once appointed as 'schools with poor management.'
(from left Paichai Univ., Kookmin Univ., Sejong Univ.)

unilateral and too radical. Recently, there had been a strife between Chung-Ang University and its students. The University had decided to abolish four departments including the department of Comparative Folklore Studies, Child Welfare, Youth, and Family Welfare. However, the students of each department had not been informed of the changes in advance. Jeong Tae-yeong,

the student president of Department of Comparative Folklore Studies, said “we had not been aware of the school’s decision until it was reported on the school paper. We had been trying to communicate with the school but have been repeatedly rejected.” Park Hyeon-min, a freshman of Department of Social Welfare, said that the would-be-students for next year were anxious and resented the decision, especially those who had been hoping to major in the soon-to-be-abolished departments.

He also added that the students should be respected the right to learn and choose a major that they wish to study in undergraduate level.

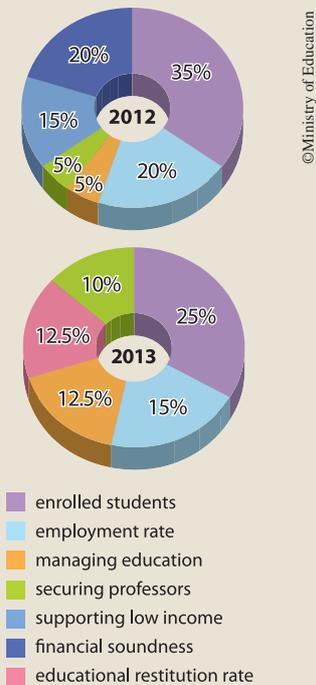
Choi Yun-jin, professor of Department of Youth, also added that “such unilateral notice from the school has mocked both the students and faculty members. The news of reform was new to us professors as well.” Chung-Ang University is not the only one in such strives. A similar case was witnessed in Dongguk University recently as well. In protest to modifications in the school systems, some students had occupied the office of the university president who had been refusing to communicate with them.

Another problem of such changes is in its intentions and results, which causes negligence of pure academic studies. Universities have been taking a wrong stand in running their institute.

According to article 28 of the Higher Education Act, universities are required to assist in helping students to establish their character, teach those who wish to learn academic theories as well its application in order to contribute to the progress of human society. And through all of these, universities should aim to contribute to the nation and its societies. Kim Sam-hoo, member of the Korean Higher Education Research Institute (KHEI), said “university is a place for studying and learning specialized areas of studies in order to become a member of the society with knowledge and virtue. Also, it is unversity that enables creative productions based on studying and learning.”

However, universities now are unable to carry out these initial goals when they focus on producing profit by abolishing seemingly unpopular departments. Short-sighted, universities are prioritizing the employment rate of students over everything else. This is because employment rate has become the most visual index in measuring the institution’s quantitative growth. They also seemed to place more importance in effectiveness these days. As a result, they have started to abolish departments deemed unpopular with low employment rate. For example, in Paichai University, departments such as France Culture and German

<How the standard to assess university consists of>



Culture have been abolished, with new departments such as Department of Aircraft Service (tentative) replacing them. In case of Paichai Institutes of Arts, the school has abolished major of classical music, replacing it with major of applied music. In respect of such changes, Yun-jin, professor of Chung-Ang University, said that “it is absolutely outrageous that these departments are being abolished because of their low employment rates. Universities exist for professors as well as for students to conduct long term researches. Such rash actions might weaken the sense of duty to continue research in their fields.” If so, such tendency would eventually lead to weaker national competitiveness in academic research.

Background behind such hasty decisions

In order to sort out universities with poor management, the government carries out inspection on their employment rate in June and December annually. This is why many universities have chosen to undergo radical modifications and focus on achieving short-term results. Not only that, there is also the general tendency throughout our society for neglecting foundational studies. The foreign-exchange crisis of 1997, better known as simply “IMF,” had triggered unlimited competition and consequentialism for survival in the Korean society. As foundational studies are relatively more difficult to produce immediate results, more and more people have been avoiding studying these areas.

“I intend to take a natural science track in high school because that way would be easier to enter a better college and get a better job. Although my favorite subject is Korean history, it is regarded difficult to pursue a career in that,” Kim Jin-seo, student of Haeundae Girls’ High School said, “even on portal sites, I can find various posts advising on ‘better majors in getting jobs.’ Based on that, I think

I can decide my future course.” Such tendency is matched with the companies’ preference for students majoring in ‘practical’ studies. According to a research by Incruit, a recruiting portal, companies prefer those who have studied business administration, economics, electronic engineering, and law.

Making Universities the true arena for learning

These days, universities are considered merely institute for breeding future employees of companies. This is because it seems to be willing to do anything that will raise the employment rates, including abolishing departments. It cannot be said that a university is not poorly managed, when it is abolishing majors of fundamental studies. However, it is wrong for a university to abolish these majors to increase the employment result. Schools should realize that there are alternatives to raise employment rates. Wonkwang University, for example, had implemented a system where full time recruiting experts help students prepare their resumes and cover letters, provide advices on job interviews and so on. As a result, the university which had been named as one of the poorly-managed institutes in 2012, had been able to bail out the dishonor in merely a year by increasing its employment rate from 45.2% to 66.8%. Universities should also have long-term perspectives in encouraging liberal studies. Chicago University’s

institutions, producing 87 Nobel Prize winners so far. Benchmarking this successful case, Pusan University has set up a course where students have to read classical works and debate on them during class. With schools making such gradual progress, the society also has to recognize the importance of fundamental studies. This is not just for short-term results. “Apple has always existed between technology and liberal arts,” Steve Jobs, former president of Apple Incorporate, had also stressed the importance of liberal arts. Based on a philosophy course that he took during his time in college, he was able to come up with the idea to add Kerning and Quark Xpress functions in his first Macintosh. Mark Zuckerberg, founder of Facebook, has also been raising questions: Is Facebook simply a technology firm? Such question is based on his knowledge in liberal arts. As such, we can see that applied studies are not a new independent track, but are rather based on the fundamental studies. Kim Sam hoo, member of KHEI, said, “The society today require young people to have creativity. This can be cultivated through fundamental studies. This is why they are important.”

It is now time that both the universities and society reassess the value of schools as the arena for true learning. 📖

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“
university is a place for studying and learning specialized areas of studies in order to become a member of the society with knowledge and virtue.
”

All photos taken by Z-ing



Sounds of Korea Ringing Across Europe

By Park Ji-yeon
Junior Reporter

In London’s Edinburgh Festival, crowd gathers around performers who are playing Korean folk songs with traditional instruments. Little children are clapping and bouncing to the rhythm and adults are nodding to the traditional songs. At the center of attention is ‘Z-ing,’ a Korean traditional percussion performance group composed of student performers from Dept. of Classical Chinese Education in Sungkyunkwan University. This performance at the Edinburgh Festival was the final stop of Z-ing’s European performance tour. Z-ing had come a long way to reach its goal; they had performed Korean traditional music in eight venues across Europe including Prague, Budapest, Frankfurt and Paris. In these places, Z-ing shared Korea’s traditions with Europeans by playing music in large parks, squares, festivals and culture centers.



Spirited youth

“I saw musicians from other countries performing their traditional music in the streets of Europe when I traveled there in 2010. They were so free and full of spirit. And then I thought, ‘Why can’t I?’ and started moving into action,” said Park Chang-soon, the leader of Z-ing. Interested in introducing Korean culture to foreigners, he decided that he would perform Korean traditional music on the streets of Europe like the people he had seen. He first learned to play ‘Pungmul,’ a



▲ Z-ing members are enjoying traveling around Europe after their performances.

Youth Casting

traditional percussion music played by Korean instruments, at a club in his school, Sungkyunkwan University.

It was through this club that Park met friends who wished to join his tour to Europe. Ryu Seok-ho, one of the Z-ing members, recalled the experience that encouraged him to share Park's goal. "I actually had an opportunity to play pungmul in Cambodia once. It was part of a cultural exchange program with Cambodia, and I saw with my own eyes how people who listened to the music for the first time actually enjoyed it," he said. Ryu added that he realized pungmul can be a competitive music overseas through this experience. He wished for another opportunity to perform pungmul in other countries and see the response of the audience.

While both Park and Ryu were anticipating visiting a wider area with a more specific goal, there were two more Z-ing members who had other plans. Like many other university students, Min Hye-in and Kang Keon wished to tour Europe in a unique way. They achieved this goal through Z-ing, pungmul, which they enjoy performing, and Europe. In this way, each member of Z-ing experienced something no other university student will ever do. It was the energetic youths of Z-ing that led them to create their own opportunity.



A bumpy ride to Europe? Kick the stones away!

One may wonder how the Z-ing members managed to plan an entire European performance tour on their own. Regarding the question of how Z-ing overcame their tough times, Park replied, "We didn't really face big obstacles. Of course, there were times when we quarreled over our different ideas. However, we easily got over these moments by practicing pungmul because our performance needs every member's cooperation." Also, every member had to earn their own travelling expenses by

doing all kinds of part-time jobs.

However, Z-ing members did not consider any of these things as big obstacles. "The biggest problem that could happen to our whole tour plan is a change in our destination in the middle of the tour or a sudden need to quit performing. None of these happened, which is why we are lucky in not having faced any large obstacles," said Park.

Most people trip over obstacles in the paths to their goals and cannot easily get back up. Z-ing is different in this regard in that they did not perceive the stony path to be much troublesome. They simply kicked the obstacles away and walked on.



Pungmul, and eyes and ears of Europeans

What were Z-ing's successful pungmul performances in Europe like? Z-ing members pointed out that the different attitudes of Europeans and environment from Korea was the key to the foreigners' great attention to Z-ing's music. This is based on their experience as they had performed pungmul more than four times in Insa-dong, a place where people can easily experience Korea's traditions, and Marronnier Park, which is near Sungkyunkwan University. "Places in Seoul aren't wide open so the sound from pungmul reverberates, causing people to perceive the music as noise," explained Ryu. Park added that they get a lot of complaints from nearby store owners and families in houses who frown to the 'loud and disturbing' sound of pungmul in Korea. Also, pungmul is recognized as a stuffy tradition to some people, making its position even shakier in Korea.

The case is different in Europe. There are many wide open places that are appropriate for pungmul performances. Though their goal was to freely play pungmul in the open places in Europe, Park said that they still had to be careful about



@Eiffel Tower, Paris



@Old Town Square, Prague



@Korean Culture Institute, Vienna



@The National Gallery, London



“The great cheering sound was more than we expected”

▲ Z-ing is performing pungmul at Frankfurt’s Römer Square.

the condition of the venues. “When selecting the places to perform, I first checked the administrative law to see whether performances in open areas were allowed. Then I made sure our music wouldn’t disturb the other musicians who came before us,” explained Park. These are the requirements Z-ing had in choosing the large parks, squares, festivals and culture centers in which to play pungmul.

In addition, people there have rarely seen performers playing music while dancing around at the same time like pungmul. The scene and rhythmic beat of the music came as a new genre of music to Europeans, attracting a large audience. Simply put, members playing traditional percussion instruments while dancing, dressed in colorful clothes and extraordinary hats with long white bands, became quite a scene in the open areas. The first reaction came from little children jumping and running around to the beat, and then adults started nodding to the rhythm and taking pictures. “Our very first performance of the tour was in Prague, and the audience gave us a total of 400,000 won in our instrument case along with a lot of cheers,” recalled Kang. After that first performance, Z-ing members were sure that pungmul had competitiveness in Europe.

The members’ most unforgettable performance pointed out another difference between the attitudes of Europeans and Koreans. “It was in Paris, when we were getting ready for the second part of the performance. The crowd around us was sitting down waiting for us when a police officer came up to us and said that we have to stop our music because there was a complaint from a citizen about the noise. It was then when the audience started clapping for us to continue the pungmul,

apparently shooing away the police officer,” said Min, recalling the whole situation. All of the Z-ing members were sincerely touched by the claps and cheers from the audience. Later, it turned out to be that the police officer watched their performance together with the crowd and waited for the short break to approach them. Members noticed the active expressions of the Europeans, along with the manners of the officer to differ from what they had experienced in Korea.



Z-ing rings a message

Based on the story of Z-ing, everyone can learn from the braveness of these university students. “I’d like to say that Z-ing was like a pioneer in that we paved our own way in accordance with our interests, not following a manual set by a certain corporation or organization. I want others to undertake challenges like us,” emphasized Park. Kang added that the members, himself included, became more self-confident because they achieved something nobody else attempted.

All of the members had a tough and bumpy way to achieve their goals, but they achieved their objectives in the end and learned even more. Though these students’ European performance tour to share Korean traditional music with other countries may not be something to add to a resume, it surely can become a special story and memory.

(More pictures and videos at Z-ing’s page, <https://www.facebook.com/fc.zing>)

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By Gavin Farrell
*Professor, Department
of English Linguistics*

Student-centeredness: How to Become an International Editorialist

HUFS is a highly regarded and ranked university internationally. Indeed, its mandate and very motto reflect this: ‘Come to HUFS, Meet the World.’ For me what a wonderful four years it has been teaching here. The students are smart, sophisticated, hard-working, and more, ideal for dynamic learning. How many times have I asked the question, “How many languages do you speak?” and the reply is, “Just three, sir.” This is a common response.

Many of our students come from international backgrounds, but for the most part they have at least a sense of the Korean education system, or at minimum Korean language on the entry test, save some international students who come here to study Korean language. A traditional university classroom in Asia has the professor at the front of the class explaining, talking, sharing information with the students. This is an ancient cultural artifact that is definitely in sync with Korean social norms. Certainly any grade three high school student will tell you they listen all day and do little work with their classmates. This method is often derided by foreigners, but let’s not forget, Korea is the perfect model for development, the only country to go from being a UNICEF recipient to UNICEF donor. It is a social model that has produced tangible results which are the envy

of many countries. The education system is woven into the fabric of this culture, so foreigners ought to be careful when commenting on professor-centered lectures with no student-student interaction.

But that is not my culture, and I assume that’s part of why HUFS hired me. It’s an international university and the faculty reflects that fact. And the faculty’s teaching styles reflect their cultures, so here at HUFS we live in this odd bubble where people hold the door open for strangers, apologize for bumping into you, and other cultural traits not normally found in Korea. A typical course load is a heady mix whereby the students get, I think, an excellent education, and where professors are able to flourish.

HUFS respects research, and it is a facet of this job that motivates me and helps me keep learning. As the old adage goes, ‘a good teacher never stops learning.’ One particular research area that’s interesting to me is student learning autonomy, that is, that students are able to take control of their own learning. Examples include students choosing their own topics for writing assignments, selecting the types of final exam questions, and even writing quiz questions (though judiciously vetted by me.)

Most of the time students are seated in groups of three or four in my classes. It’s a routine they fall into quickly.

(Adaptability is another strong quality our students have.) One of my favorite classes is Article Reading and Writing, which I have spun into editorial reading and writing, chosen at first because it was a specific genre. A normal class starts with some kooky two to three-minute video from YouTube, such as Rube Goldberg contraptions, time lapse videos, stop motion videos, optical illusion videos, or whatever (so as to allow the late students to straggle in, for me to organize my notes, and for the students to see something fun.)

For the editorial class, the basic routine is often similar: a little bit of professor time at the beginning, then students working on the tasks given to them. I give the context, pre-teach vocabulary, or provide whatever is needed. We do different types of shared reading, various tasks divided, anything to keep away from a habitual formula developing over the semester. It's also essential that the tasks students are given are understood and achievable. "Sir, I'm not sure what we're supposed to do," means I screwed up the instructions. But if successful, I float around the class and help various groups. Students with editorials that have few markings or notes get my attention. "A messy paper is a good paper. Arrows are good. Circles are good. Underlining is good. Comments are great!" Just mere translations of difficult vocabulary does not reflect real engagement with the text.

In each class students study one model editorial, usually from a current event (what fun we had the semester Gadhafi was overthrown!). Their purpose is, of course, to understand the editorial, but also to look for attributes they can borrow for their own editorials (the midterm and final). "Editorials are a different genre. They have a style different from the academic writing you're used to. Have you ever seen a one sentence paragraph before? Where do you sense sarcasm in the editorial? What judgments is the writer making? How are they made stronger or weaker? How objective is the writer? Again, editorials are a different genre. You have more freedom. You need to say something profound and in a style that reflects you and the editorials we've studied. Someone once said, 'The Beatles stole brilliantly.' That's what we're doing: looking for characteristics and traits to use in our own writing." (I, too, am thrown in the mix of getting published each semester.)

This paradigm shift provides significant and meaningful learning, particularly from the research required to support their claims. However, what's particularly unique is that there is a continuous push by me for the student to get published! "Pick a country you know and write an editorial for a newspaper in that country." This has been no small task. We've discovered that newspaper editors don't reply to emails, and will publish (and edit) the students' editorials

without notifying them. The midterms are returned as promptly as possible with revisions to make, and then the students are obliged to find any newspaper or magazine or website to get published in (basically anything above the quality of a blog.)

A few weeks ago, Alexandra arrived to class with a real spring in her step. "They accepted it! They're going to publish it," a piece on the group AZIATIX (don't worry, I'd never heard of them either) that was being published in an American-based publication called ksoulmag.com

In a recent Media English class regarding John Kennedy's inaugural speech, I prepared an overly long power point (ppt) presentation. For the first time this year a student was having trouble staying awake, her eyelids closing and her head nodding down. She was fighting it, but it was a losing battle. Offended? Not in the least. Worried? Concerned? Yes. Sleeping students = 'shut up professor Gavin.' I have a low tolerance for cell phone use in class (at least for the lecture part), but sleeping is never a problem. If a student is sleeping in class it's my fault: me boring, unengaging; and the students passive, not even needing to take notes as the ppt will be uploaded to e-class at the end of the day. Normally in my classes students are engaged in tasks with each other.

As 'global citizens,' HUFs students ought to actively contribute in order to earn this moniker. For my class, they do this by writing editorials and opinion pieces for Korean and international newspapers. Over the semesters, we've been lucky to have students be published in domestic English newspapers, as well as North American, English European and Australian newspapers. The highlight of every semester is a guest speaker, a real editorial writer. Regular contributors to the Korea Times Andrew Salmon and Donald Kirk regularly visit, much to the thrill of the students.

Teaching editorial writing is inspiring and rewarding. Students are intellectually engaged in meeting the world, by participating in the discourse that is the international Editorial and Opinion pages. It's true that we can say, 'Come to HUFs, Meet the World,' but our students can also go out to meet the world and have their voices heard on important topics and significant matters. 📧



The Giving Tree Is Never Alone

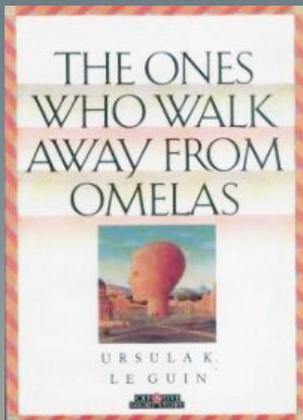
Even when the clouds cover the sky
separating the sun from her,
she is not alone.

Birds fly over to take a short break,
people come over to stay dry from rain.
All the time, she has been there greeting her friends
And that is the life of a giving tree.

by Kim Ji-hyeock



The Modern Scapegoats



By Jang Ho-jun
Editorial Consultant

“**T**he ones who walk away from Omelas” is a short story published in 1973 by Ursula K. Le Guin and depicts a city named Omelas that is filled with happiness and comfort in the feverish excitement of their Festival of Summer. The intelligent and cultured people enjoy the festive atmosphere of the procession without complaint. This city of virtues has just one atrocity; there is a child kept in a basement who has to live with little food and continuous tortures. People know that their happy lives “depend wholly on this child’s abominable misery.”

Most of them come to terms with the fact that it is impossible to give up “all the goodness and grace of every life” for a single miserable child. It is a will to keep the heavenly society based on a utilitarian principle which maximizes the happiness of everyone involved in an action. Guilt is encouraged if anyone even considers throwing away the happiness of thousands to improve one person’s circumstance as this action would hinder maximizing the overall pleasure. An incredible phenomenon, nevertheless, occurs among the people when some leave the village and never return.

Readers of the tale soon realize that the Omelas in this story may not be different from the contemporary society in which we live. The world of the 21st century is filled with material abundance and intelligent people with college educations who possess a strong belief in technical advancement. People also know that there are others existing in miserable circumstances and realize that “there is nothing they can do.” There are innumerable kinds of “scapegoats”, such as students who commit suicide, janitors who protest against low wages, and so on. Sympathy and patronage seem to follow temporarily, which soon fades out with the realization that their misery has no influence on other people’s lives.

The tale tells readers about the sustainment of a city based on a tradition of using scapegoats and also on the momentum of the contemporary world. Members of a society take someone’s sacrifices for granted, like the Old Testament goats used by people to atone for their sins. After the sacrifice, others enjoy peaceful lives. In schools, a maladjusted student or suicide means the removal of a competitor in the light of each person’s grade point average. The tortured child in Omelas has been multiplied in contemporary areas, and it does not take long to admit that cases of miserable people occur necessarily.

The last sentence tells that those who walked away from Omelas “seem to know where they are going.” The destination is not exactly identified, but these people realize that a city based on a scapegoat can no longer provide happiness. William James, an American philosopher, explained that “millions can be kept permanently happy on the one simple condition that a certain lost soul on the far-off edge of things should lead a life of lonely torture,” in a contemporary society that is based on a utilitarian view. Many of us still feel relief that miserable events do not happen in our lives or think there is nothing we can do to “fix” our society. Keep in mind that we too could suffer from the position of being a scapegoat. 🇰🇷

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2013 Essay Contest Organized by The Argus

TOPIC

Education Should Encourage:

Imagination vs Knowledge



Lee Chi-won
(Dept. of French, 13')

Lee Chi-won's Writing

Bill Gates, the erudite IT conglomerate, famously said "I will always hire the laziest person as a Chief Executive Officer(CEO) because the laziest person will be the most innovative one to get the work efficiently done!"

In a century where the embodiment of imaginations has been emerging in a speed incomparable against any other era of humanity, the quote above is believed to be quite a reasonable and smart statement in my perspective.

Industrious students who jam in information and innate geniuses who daydream often have been compared incessantly on the following issue: who succeeds more? In the past until now, the general public notices and compliments the endeavors of striving intellectuals that work diligently. However, in a century where Web 3.0 is prevailing, people with great thrust and imaginations are the ones that make dots in the history and the headlines. The dreamers are the ones who actively convert our everyday lives, and the ones who merely have knowledge, are the ones who usually passively get employed by these dreamers.

Students should acknowledge that dreaming is vital in connecting the points of knowledge in order to make a new breakthrough. If humanity didn't dream of machines that would have helped our everyday lives like in Charlie Chaplin's movie "Modern Times", millions of workers would still be doing tedious and dangerous labor and the life expectancy for many on earth would have still been short.

We now call flying cars airplanes. Portable devices are called cell phones, and robots are labeled as machines. The reason why we conjure more

2013 The Argus Essay Contest

- Date of the contest: May 16

- Awardees: The first prize was not awarded because no participant could reach the required score. Prizes were given to the second and third place, Lee Chi-won and Woo Ji-won respectively.

computers and devices to accumulate knowledge is obvious. We can save time from studying intact knowledge and use the remaining time thinking about ways to enhance the quality of life.

American schools allow students to utilize calculators and textbooks during their exam. By saving time in memorizing data that is already inserted in a device that tells you the answer right away, a myriad of students are able to probe into the issues that humanity hasn't solved yet. Students are given time to think about their potential and dreams, and they are given the time to innovate themselves as well. The reason why we develop technology is simple. We are trying to make our lives more efficient and colorful. We can view students who memorize the knowledge that are already in devices as blue collars. They exhaust themselves out by studying information that a machine can do instead. However, no matter how hard a machine tries, a machine cannot dream like a human being. Thus, it is only logical that we should dream more to make our lives more convenient. Knowledge is merely the useful tool in spreading the wings of imagination, towards innovation. Research books should be deemed as the medium for making a dream come true, not the ultimate purpose of studying. Just as money should be thought as the medium, and not the purpose of life, focusing our goal on dreams enriches our lives more.

Vitality in imagination should be pursued more in education instead of empirical knowledge because imagination is the motivation for education itself. In order to be more efficient, students need to have a reason. For example, many students who are stolen of the time of finding a reason why they should dreamlessly study all day lament the fact that they forget the motiveless knowledge right after the test finishes because the reason for memorizing the bundle of intact knowledge was solely for taking a test. The motivation for knowledge will keep on disappearing along with a sheet of paper if we don't infuse a dream inside our students' heads to indulge into the ideas why we should be learning further on.

Harlem, the area of minors in New York, and Syria, the place where an abysmal tension is ongoing, has a striking similar point. These two places are regions that are deprived of the chance to dream because of imminent threat. Without any time to dream, there is almost no education going on. Likewise, in Sub-Saharan Africa, more than 50% of the civilians there are illiterate due to abject poverty.

However, unlike the students who just take a test and forget the information, dreamers try to contain knowledge regardless of the environment that is given. Hence, imagination is the

backbone in gaining more knowledge. Walt Disney was a boy from a poor family who had a farm, but he drew pictures of animals on the ground with a stick and was abused by his dad because of going to places to learn art by himself. There must have been intellectuals far smarter than young Walt Disney concerning any artistic matter. Nevertheless, Mickey Mouse, the mouse character of Walt Disney, is included in the dictionary as a solid noun while every other artist's mouse drawing doesn't even have a name amongst the general public. Disney's knowledge of a mouse dances lively in billions of minds because his character was submerged in fine imagination. In a nut shell, imagination bestows you the opportunity to utilize information to its fullest. Students aspire to be like Walt Disney, and not his employees. The difference between the employees and the employer is not the amount of knowledge, but the existence of a great imagination.

By evidencing this, we can know that there could be a breathtaking gain in the standard of living if we were to respect an individual's motivation, dream, imagination, whatever whom might label it, against silent knowledge. Education institutes shouldn't prison potential gems inside murky caves with obscure knowledge that is temporary. They should set guidelines for students to break their unilateral conventional knowledge to an array of colors from the rainbow spectrum. In that way, valuable knowledge would earn shimmering life and humanity would gain a marvelous injection of fresh air. In a status quo where confusion and chaos is prevalent, we can know that putting in imagination as the main consideration is an inevitable and wise move that our education system should make.

Last but not least, I want to end this essay with a quote of mine as I love making quotes, "Still knowledge will still make you pass the test, but imagination will able you to make your own universe." 

2013 Essay Contest Organized by The Argus

**Woo Ji-won**

(Dept. of English Interpretation and Translation, 10')

Woo Ji-won's Writing

There is a common belief that knowledge is more important in education, and the Korean education system is also focused on teaching a large quantity of knowledge. However, this belief proves to be wrong by many counterarguments and examples that show imagination precedes knowledge. I believe imagination is more important than knowledge for the following reasons.

First, education is about teaching “how to” catch fish rather than giving fish itself. Fish and fishing represent knowledge and imagination respectively. As our society gets more and more complicated, it becomes almost impossible to catch up on all of the newly-created knowledge. Thus, teachers cannot deliver all of the knowledge but have to encourage their students to find the field of their interest and research about the specific field. That kind of motivation is usually stirred up when a student comes to have a dream that he or she really wants to achieve. Where does that dream come from? Imagination! Imagining what the future society would be like motivates students to decide what contributions they want to make.

Second, there are numerous fields of study that involve imagination. For example, history, the subject that I am really interested in, is a mixture of imagination and facts. Actually,

nobody knows what really happened in the far past. Historians rely on just a small piece of evidence to guess what happened more than a thousand years ago. It is also the same for fields such as archaeology and marine biology. Since many parts are still shrouded in mystery, scholars first form a hypothesis and then try to prove their theories. The ability to make brilliant hypothesis mostly determines the scholarly success, which means imagination is an integral part of solving or proving a question.

Third, knowledge may pale into insignificance if it is not used in a creative way. There is a popular proverb in Korea, “Beads are of no use unless you string it as a necklace.” “Bead” means knowledge, while “necklace” represents creative outcome. What is truly important is the creativity that enables one to make a beautiful necklace. Where does that creativity come from? Imagination! Knowledge can be earned anytime, anywhere by the Internet and other type of media. There is no need to save and memorize all of them in our brain. Our brain has to do more high-dimensional work – imagination. It is a privilege only allowed to humans, no matter how “smart” the machines could be.

Fourth, new knowledge is created and developed through bold imagination. For example, space exploration led to the development of many new technologies and fields of study. Without the imagination of exploring space, no research or experiments would have been done. This clearly shows imagination should come first rather than implanting knowledge. Students should be encouraged to “dream a dream”, which would become the first step of finding what they truly want. Knowledge will follow later as they are very much motivated to achieve their dreams.

For these reasons, I think imagination is more important than knowledge when educating students. What they should learn through education is not just a mere knowledge. What would truly enrich their lives are creativity, imagination, and critical thinking skills. The little prince said to the fox in the desert, “It is only with the heart that one can see rightly. Anything essential is invisible to the eyes.” That’s right. Imagination cannot be seen like knowledge, but that is the power that motivates humans, moves the world, and changes the history forever. 

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



Driving in the Blue Moonlight

By Kim Min-jeong
Junior Reporter

On April 19, the Seoul government started running buses in the middle of the night.

Two kinds of buses, N26 and N37, began to offer late night service. ‘N’ before the bus number means ‘night.’

Before this system, taxi was the only transportation service available at midnight, and people experienced an inconvenience due to its high fare with extra charge and cab driver’s refusal to customers going a short distance. Seoul government recognized these problems and came forward with a solution to balance the situation.

After a week starting the system, about 2,000 people have used the night bus a day. As extension of the route is



▲ A couple asks where N26 heads for.

expected, on May 15, The Argus took a bus, N26, which runs from 12:00 A.M to 5:00 A.M, to hear some stories of the citizens’ who ride the bus.

Middle of the night, bus gives a brief-peace to its passenger

12:00 A.M. ~ 2:00 A.M.: first bus running a day from Jungnang-gu.

A passenger getting on the bus sat down and leaned her head on the window. She



▲ People contact their family while riding a night bus.

called her mother and said, “I’m on my way home. It won’t be long.” It became almost one year after entering a company for her. Infrequent night-working made her fluster because there was no means to get home. “I still remember my first night-working day. It was around two o’clock in the morning. I panicked that there was nowhere to sleep. I had no choice but to go back to the office, and sleep all curled up. At last, I took the first bus, got ready for working and went back to the office again.” As a starter into the real world, she cannot take a cab that easily due to its high fare with extra charge applied at night. But she felt relief now. After hearing the news that night bus would run, she got rid of the worries in case of associated with night-shifts. Also, she added that she even felt grateful for being a citizen of Seoul.

The night bus could not be better news for university students who often stay active into the night with group projects and drinking. As soon as getting a bus, a female student picked up her phone and called her mother. Thick books and some papers in her arms showed that she just left the school. “I just finished a meeting for my group project. 30 minutes will be enough to arrive at home. Do not wait for me. You should have gone sleep earlier. Okay. When I almost arrive, I will call you back. See you at home.” Following her call, some students getting on the ride from Sinchon, seemed to feel good being drunk. “After finishing classes, we

came to Hongik University for drinks. When we were in this kind of mood before, it always made us feel something is lacking because we stopped drinking not to miss the last bus. But now, we do not.” They expressed their gratification at the night bus.

A jam-packed bus for the nighttime sends people home

2:00 A.M. ~ 4:00 A.M.: last bus running a day from Gaehwa-dong

According to a stat from the Seoul government, 56.2% of the passengers were designated drivers who get paid to drive other people’s cars, mostly those who are drunk. After finishing the chauffeur service, a designated driver riding the bus on the Gaehwa subway station, called his wife and said with a smile, “I’m on my way home. I’m riding a night bus.” Before the system, he could not imagine going home after work, but now, he could even get some more sleep at home. Getting a taxi to go home or sleeping less than 4 hours at a jjimjilbang, Korean dry sauna, was all he could do at that time. “Whenever I get on the bus, I think the service was made for us, designated drivers.”

Having two kids, he really felt a relief and thankful for the new scheme. He got off the bus at Jungnang subway station and was surprised that the bus has such a long routes. As mentioned above, most passengers were designated drivers. Especially, in the last bus running for continuous three stops, most passengers had at least two cell phones. According to a late night bus driver, most passengers are people doing a chauffeur service. “Night bus has longer routes than others, and they can transfer to N37 at Jongno going to Gangnam where people find chauffeur service most,” the bus driver said. As soon as the bus stopped at Hongik University, it became jam-packed with students who enjoyed their drinks. Until the bus ended its running at Jungnang subway station, the passenger seats were full.

“Doors will be closed. Please, step back inside.”

4:00 A.M. ~ 5:00 A.M.: After finishing the first bus running

Citizens were able to go to their homes with safety due to the night-bus drivers. For the 12 buses of N26 and



▲ A night bus is jampacked almost at 3 A.M.



▲ A designated driver holds his phone to be paged.



▲ A night bus driver gets ready for running.

N37, there are 16 bus drivers. Working three days and resting a day, they are responsible for Seoul citizens' mobility in nighttime. "I want improvement in giving us enough rest time," a night bus driver said. The drivers in the midnight sit behind the wheel for two times running. Their average break time lasts from 10 minutes to 20 minutes. Due to the lack of the numbers of the night bus drivers, they have shorter recess than daytime drivers. "On weekends, there are twice as more passengers than on weekdays. At every stop, people wait to get on the night bus." Among those passengers, not many people express their gratitude," he said. He flashed back to the day he received an energy drink from a female student riding on at the stop of Hongik University. "The student gave it to me saying, 'Thank you for

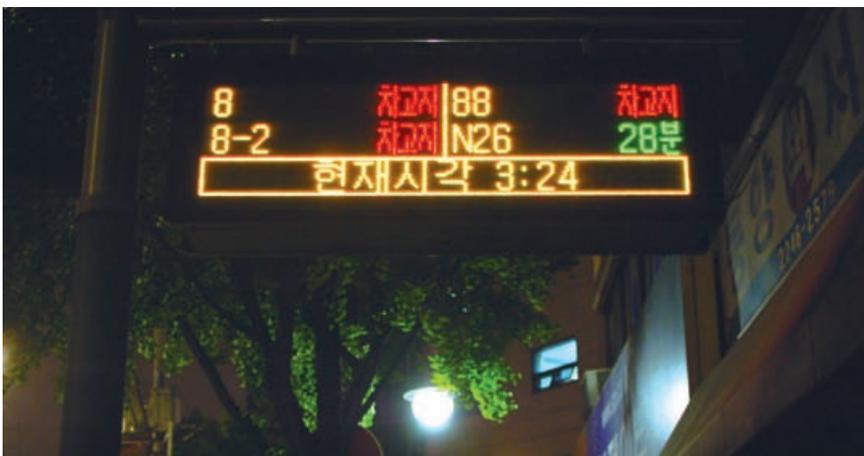
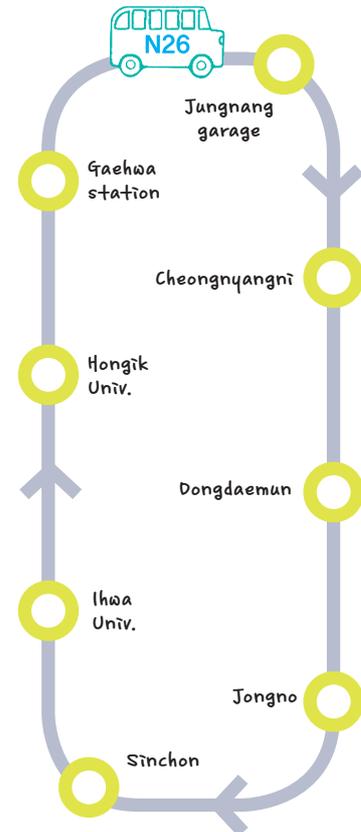
your hard working. Cheer up with this.' It was when I sincerely felt that this work is worthwhile. I hope we reinstall the postcards next to the back door so I can hear more from the passengers directly," he said. No one was at the bus stop, but the driver kept stopping at the bus station. "It is our duty to stop at every bus station. It may be annoying but I do my best to keep traffic regulations though it is dark and no one will know." There are some problems caused by the lack of the numbers of the buses and drivers. Also, intervals between night buses are almost 40 minutes. Because of this, people tend to rush to get on the crammed bus. It is true that the new bus system provides citizens with convenience and comfort. But since the Seoul government decided to extend the number of buses and their routes after finishing its test-operating,

it should fix the institutional problems. If successful, the city government will be able to resolve some complaints from citizens. 🇰🇷

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Night Bus Information

The N26 goes from Jungnang-gu to Gaehwa-dong which is from the northeastern part of Seoul to the western part. The bus stops by major spots like Hongik Univ, Ihwa Univ, Sinchon, Jongno, Dongdaemun, Cheongnyangni, and so on. It runs for five hours, from 12:00 A.M. to 5:00 A.M.



▲ N26 is the only bus running at midnight.



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By Park Ji-yeon
Junior Reporter

Do you think autocracy could happen again in the contemporary era like it did with the Nazis in the 1930s? *Die Welle*, which means ‘The Wave’ in English, is a movie that answers this question by remaking a real story that happened in a high school. The Argus and Vita Activa, a club in HUFS, had an opportunity to talk about the messages in this movie.

The Argus: Please introduce yourselves.

Kim Tae-ho (Dept. of Malay-

Indonesian, 12’): We are members of ‘Vita Activa’, which means ‘to move into action’ in Latin. Our motto is “We move into action to make the society we live in a better place.” Members of Vita Activa share their ideas after reading books or watching movies to achieve the club’s goal.

What is *Die Welle* about?

Argus: How would you summarize the message of *Die Welle*?

Kim Tae-ho: *Die Welle* makes viewers think about fascism, one of the most violent political systems, which can be found within ourselves by watching how



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▲ A student not wearing *Die Welle*’s white shirt is getting glares.

high school students actually absorb the idea. After watching this movie, one gets to ponder whether this could happen to us too.

Lee Dong-jae (State University of New York): Through *Die Welle*, I

Round Talk

realized that I may have been a part of the totalitarianism that happens within Korea's educational system, and I'm sure other Korean viewers will be able to feel the same while watching the movie.

Lee Sang-hyun (Japanese Linguistics, 05'): The movie helps us to reflect on our society and the environment we are living in. Fascism seems like a story that isn't our business at all, but viewers get to realize, through the characters in the movie, how it may be taking place around us right now.

Kim Tae-ho: I would like to add that this movie shows how fascism is not something old and will not ever happen again by showing how fascism spreads among high school students in just a week. We, the viewers of the movie, may be exposed to such ideas as well.

Argus: What was the process that made the students absorb totalitarianism?

Kim Tae-ho: The teacher in charge of a class that was to cover dictatorships asked the students, "Do you think dictatorships will ever happen again in Germany?" Addressing the question, the students answered, "No." It was this question that triggered the teacher to try a project of applying totalitarianism to the class and this became the Die Welle project.

Lee Sang-hyun: The teacher, Rainer, first created symbols for the class. Wearing white clothes as a uniform, making a special salute, naming the group 'Die Welle' and designing a logo are several examples of his activities. Students who did not follow the rules were excluded from Die Welle. This part reminded me of how the fascist Nazis branded the Jews in the past and excluded them from society, which can be seen as fascism. Even contemporary North Korea is applying these sets of rules to keep control of their people.

Kim Tae-ho: This whole process is about how to make members understand how important a group is. There is a scene where Rainer says that it is alright for students to cheat on tests if the result is a higher average score for the class. He made this claim as part of the Die Welle project to emphasize the importance of their group.

Lee Dong-jae: After a person internalizes how superior a group is, they can actually feel that they are a part of that group. People who are loners or have poor social skills can feel mentally stable in their group, which was the case for the students in the movie.



Argus: Students really became fanatical about Die Welle throughout the process. What kind of power did Die Welle have and what were the important points?

Lee Sang-hyun: The strength and goal of Die Welle reminded me of what I learned about the Japanese colonial period. The Japanese tried to destroy the culture of Korea by ordering Koreans to change their names to Japanese and many other ways. This approach ignores each individual's characteristics, which happened in Die Welle as well. These kinds of organizations gather members under the one big name of the group to establish one big power.

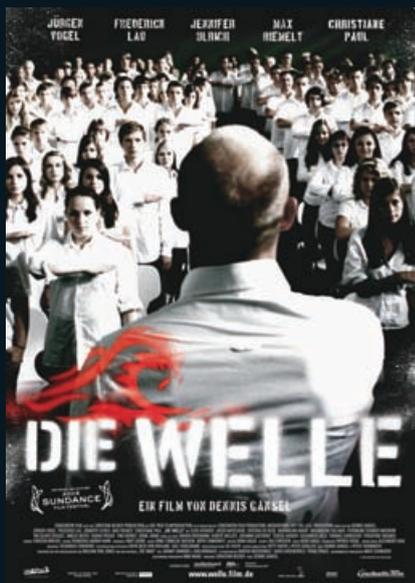
Kim Tae-ho: And so, in *Die Welle*, students felt like they became a part

of a great project. There is a scene of Rainer reading the note of a student who is a Die Welle member, saying, "I was just a bully before, but after I became a part of Die Welle, I actually could perform meaningful jobs for our group." Another scene showed a large number of students who came to cheer for a water polo match. All of them cheered together, creating one large voice for the whole crowd. As these scenes showed, in a totalitarian system, an individual feels like they become an important person of the group and that everyone is equal. The truth is that the very nature of things doesn't change; everybody, despite appearances in the system, cannot become equal.

Lee Sang-hyun: I think *Die Welle* isn't really based on thorough communication between members. They just seemed to be hiding the fact that they were lonely and possessed fake relationships. Also, *Die Welle* created its power by motivating students, just like how Koreans were motivated to stand against the Japanese in the Japanese colonial era.

Kim Tae-ho: Talking about characters and the strength of *Die Welle*, a character called Tim showed the very power and weakness of this group. Tim improved upon his status in school thanks to *Die Welle*. Several classmates who bullied him took Tim's side after the establishment of *Die Welle* and Tim became the self-addressed bodyguard of Rainer. These changes still could not change the original relationship between Tim and his classmates.

Lee Dong-jae: As a whole, the power of *Die Welle* comes from the emotions and satisfactions of its members. Students experienced a sense of belonging that they couldn't receive from the society and recognized how worthy they really could be. As for Tim, he felt like he found his place in *Die Welle*, which was



▲ *Die Welle* is a German movie that was played at theaters in 2008.

what he dreamed for. This would have meant a great deal to him even though his parents looked down on him at home.

Linking *Die Welle* to our society

Argus: At the end of the project, what were the consequences of the *Die Welle* show?

Kim Tae-ho: *Die Welle*'s system, based on totalitarianism, led to its collapse in the end. I think it was Rainer's way of using shock treatment to show the students the power of a group, especially when he asked the students whether they were really going to follow his every order in the last scene of the movie. This shock treatment didn't work for Tim, however, because *Die Welle* had become his entire life.

Lee Sang-hyun: The catastrophe at the end proved that it is important to accept the criticism of people who aren't in your group. From the last scene where

classmates who came to cheer kicked and harmed people on the opposing side, I realized that this violence is rooted from the bond of members inflicted by totalitarianism.

Lee Dong-jae: True. Marco, a water polo player, learned how effective a "passing" technique can be, thanks to the tightly-bonded *Die Welle* members. This is a good point of a tight group. However, watching the part where Marco's friend injured an opposing player, one can see the brutality exhibited by that same tight group.

Lee Sang-hyun: I'd like to point out that *Die Welle* was a coercive project from the beginning to the end. Rainer planned the project and orchestrated its progression from the beginning to end. Even the last scene, when Rainer announced that *Die Welle* was over proves that the whole project was based on the preexisting power of the teacher.

Argus: To wrap up, what does *Die Welle* mean as a whole?

Lee Sang-hyun: The moment students followed Rainer's words without

"Die Welle is based on a real story, which makes the message more feasible to our society."

questioning. *Die Welle* became uncontrollable. It's the same with the members in our society; once our ability to determine whether the media and politicians are doing their work is impossible, a catastrophe can happen even now.

Kim Tae-ho: History repeats itself and morality may degenerate. Rainer asked the students whether they thought autocracy could happen again and the students said no, saying that Germans have endlessly repented for their past sins. However, the events of *Die Welle*



▲ Tim, a student in *Die Welle*, became stronger and self-confident as his bond became tighter with *Die Welle*. This is a scene of Tim fighting against the bullies who always bothered him.



▲ Rainer makes a queer expression at the last scene of the movie. After burying his head in his hands, he looks straight at the viewers with an expression that he realized something. Many say that his face gives the impression that anybody can become a part of *Die Welle*.

are based on a real story that actually occurred.

Lee Dong-jae: The power of the environment on people is great. *Die Welle* changed the attitudes and mind sets of the class, and this can happen to us as well. Actually, our characters and behaviors are always influenced by the groups and institutions we belong to. 📺

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A Penny for My Thoughts

When I was a freshman at HUFS, the very first ‘The Argus’ issue I saw was a sketch of President Obama on the cover page. It was the front page intrigued me, but the content in it was even better. Since then I read every single issue that was published, and have them placed on my bookshelf which I look through once in a while.

The oldest English campus newspaper in Korea often surprises me with the stories printed in its monthly issues. The editors and the reporters have done their jobs by spinning words into compelling stories, and it definitely brings out the emotions in me. In addition, ‘The Argus’ gives opportunities to people who need their stories to be spread out. I was amazed when I read “Let’s Gather Kkal-kkali”; what a great idea to help people suffering in the cold with a Kkal-kkali (owned by men who have finished their military service)! If I had not read ‘The Argus’ wouldn’t have ever come across it.

For me, turning the pages of ‘The Argus’ is like expecting a new vicarious adventure sometimes sympathizing with the contents or marveling at the ideas. I look forward to seeing the next issue of the newspaper.

*Park Dawon 12’
Department of Arabic*

The Argus Takes on the ‘Elephant in the Room’

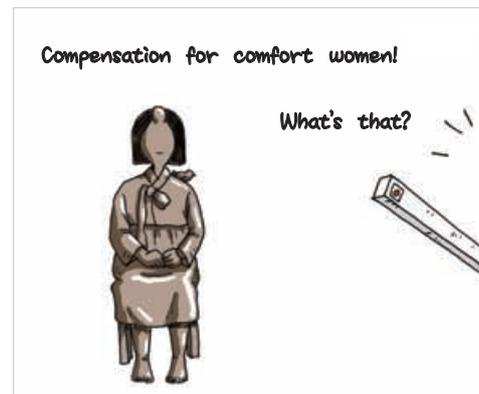
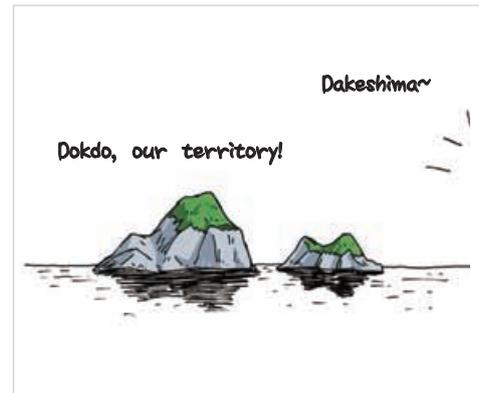
In the Korean society, there are several topics that are on the open discussion of several social issues. Among them, is the topic of teenage pregnancy and adoption which most Koreans choose to deny and ignore it.

However, it is to my great relief that ‘The Argus’ has again managed to shed light into tabooed topics; this time problems of newly revised adoption law. It brings great pain for the teenage mothers by giving no other choice but to abandon their babies. The families, who are willing to adopt those babies, are forced to suffer the cruel scrutiny of the adoption agency and surrender the details of their private lives. Needless to say, the biggest victims are the babies deprived of any form of a kin right from the start of their lives.

It is my sincere hope that every HUFSan takes time to raise their awareness of the serious reproductions of the newly revised adoption law. They should realize that the general level of happiness of the entire population depends on the happiness of the most fragile part of our society.

*Yang Chul-ho
Division of Int’l Studies 13’*

History Distortions



Thank you The Argus



THANK YOU FOR READING THE ARGUS. WE HOPE YOU ENJOYED OUR ARTICLES.
THE ARGUS WILL CONTINUE ON THE FOLLOWING SEMESTER.

사과문

먼저 <The Yonsei Annals>의 4월호의 Chief's Column으로 인해 국내 대학 영자신문사 및 <The Yonsei Annals>의 독자분들께 심려를 끼친 점 사과의 말씀을 드립니다.

지난 4월호의 Chief's Column에서 저는 “The Yonsei Annals was the first campus English news in tabloid form”이라고 서술했습니다. 제 의도는 <The Yonsei Annals>가 국내 최초로 타블로이드판 형태로 인쇄되었다는 점을 주장하고자 했던 것이나, 이에 대해 한국외국어대학교의 <The Argus>에서 타블로이드판인 1956년도 Vol.11 No.1 호를 반증으로 보내주셨습니다.

정확성은 언론이 추구해야 할 가장 중요한 가치 중 하나라고 생각합니다. 그럼에도 불구하고 편집국장으로서 충분한 조사 없이 잘못된 정보를 전달하게 되어, <The Argus> 및 다른 독자분들께 죄송스럽고 편집국장으로서 <The Yonsei Annals>의 명예에 먹칠을 한 점이 부끄럽고 면목이 없습니다.

앞의 글에서 저는 또한 이렇게도 기술하였습니다. “Countless university press organizations use the *Annals* as a benchmark for English newspaper, using specific articles as models for their own or implementing policies and programs, such as the reader evaluation committee, into their own organizations. Kyunghee Universtiy's *The University Life* and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies' *The Argus* are just a few that have done so.”

이번 학기 초에 <The Arugs>에서 2012년도 4월호 몇 부를 부탁하셔서 위와 같은 주장을 하였습니다. <The Argus>에서 독자평가단에 대한 자문을 구했다고 주장한 적은 절대 없습니다.

저는 <The Yonsei Annals>가 훌륭한 영자 신문 중 하나라고 생각합니다. 하지만 저희도 다른 대학영자신문사에 가서 많은 점을 배우고 있습니다. 각 신문사마다 고유한 특성을 지니고 대학언론으로서 훌륭한 역할을 수행하고 있다고 믿습니다.

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다시 한 번 국내 대학영자신문사 및 <The Yonsei Annals>의 독자들에게 실망을 안겨드리고 피해를 드린 점 진심으로 고개숙여 깊이 사과드리며 앞으로 이와 같은 일이 없도록 세심한 주의를 기울일 것을 약속드립니다.

<The Yonsei Annals>

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