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Argus
Since 1954

**What Is
Hidden Behind
Music's Price Tag**



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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Editorial

Measuring Universities and Students

Students are once again the scapegoat in the abrupt changes of university evaluation guidelines.

The Ministry of Education (MOE) announced in the first week of March that they had decided to remove controversial university evaluation requirements that resulted in opposition from college students. The issue began last December when the MOE officially announced how universities would be assessed under the authority's updated evaluation method with articles discussing grade distribution, the percentage of students each professor may teach, and so on. Several universities, including HUFSS, changed school regulations accordingly right after the announcement was made in December. In these cases, school administrators chose to apply the revisions to the students' second semester grades while students, only aware of the previous evaluation rules, were waiting for their final grades to be announced.

In the case of HUFSS, students suffered from the school's ignorance of the change and vehemently protested and sued the school regarding the retroactive policy application. The school administration continued to maintain their stand during the situation. Nevertheless, the latest version of the reformed grade evaluation policy that students and professors must abide by was announced before school began this semester. The goal for such reforms was clear; HUFSS needs to receive a better result from the MOE's evaluation through the changes made.

However, the interesting point is that in the MOE's announcement in March, they acknowledged that a college should give grades that are sensible considering the school's characteristics. This used to be HUFSS' strength until the administration decided to change their policy to adhere to the MOE's guidelines last winter. Emphasizing what the school gave up now brings forth the question of whether HUFSS will choose to return to the original grading system to adhere to the MOE's requirements.

Another matter that should be questioned is what should happen in the aftermath of this controversy between the MOE and universities. One can easily answer that it is the students taking classes on campus who will suffer damages created by the abrupt changes and hasty announcements. ☹

Park Ji-yeon
Editor-in-Chief





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Cover Story

>> Whose effort is included the most in the music we listen to everyday? Of course it is the mixture of many people's efforts, ever since music became an industrial product. What about songwriters? Many songwriters contend that they are not rewarded enough. The Argus looked into the reasons why changes are needed in the Korean music industry.

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▲ Harvard and HUFs students smile and pose at Obama Hall.

HUFS Co-hosts WorldMUN Seoul 2015 with Harvard

The 24th WorldMUN was co-hosted by HUFS and Harvard from March 16 to 20 at KINTEX.

WorldMUN is a World Model United Nations conference that Harvard students founded in 1991. WorldMUN has been held every year in a different country, and the co-host team collaborates holding WorldMUN with Harvard students. This year, HUFS was selected as the co-host team, and Jeong Hyeon-ju, who is a HUFS senior, served as president of WorldMUN.

WorldMUN 2015 was composed of opening and closing ceremonies, sessions, social events and in-conference trips. This year around 2,500 college students from 117 countries participated in WorldMUN, making it the largest ever. HUFS President Kim In-chul also participated in the event.

Twenty-one committees proposed solutions to international issues

including missile defense systems, aging populations, marine refugees and the art law act, adopting the actual rules of the international organization for the week. The most notable topic was the development agenda, as Korea is one of the best examples of rapid development.

Social events of WorldMUN included Night Zero, Global Village, Gangnam Style & Hongdae Night, a cabaret and a farewell party. These were held to broaden understanding of the host country and to make WorldMUN a place where cultural exchange takes place among participants. Also, participants of WorldMUN, who applied for an in-conference trip, visited the DMZ and Gyeongbokgung through this event. 

By Jang Eun-ae

Hwang Woo-yeo Visited HUFS for MOU



▲ Hwang Woo-yeo(R) and Kim In-chul(L), President of HUFS, exchange copies of the agreement.

On March 12, Hwang Woo-yeo, the Minister of Education, visited HUFS to sign a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) between the Ministry of Education and HUFS for the 2015 World Education Forum.

As a part of the MOU, HUFS can join in the forum to assist with communication and coordination between each country.

Hwang said “Humanities is the foundation for all companies and merchandise. Thanks to HUFS for supporting this forum.”

The “2015 World Education Forum” will be held May 19 to 22, and about 1,500 representatives of 195 UNESCO member countries and members of international organizations will participate in the forum.

At the MOU signing, HUFS also presented “A National Strategy for the Education of Regional Languages,” focused on educating students at HUFS in minority languages.

To this, Hwang said “HUFS has contributed to the development of our country and the world as a global university, and HUFS’ characteristics are also well aligned with the national strategy.” 

By Lee Dong-woon

Dongari Exhibition Held on Both Campuses

A “dongari” exhibition, or also club exhibition, was held from March 10 to 11, in the courtyard of Seoul Campus and at Global Campus’ Student Hall on March 24.

At the exhibition, there were booths from about 70 clubs, where students could visit and explore the clubs.

Each club distributed stickers, and students who gathered 25 stickers received complimentary coffee, and those who gathered 50 stickers qualified to participate in the prize lottery event. Four music clubs performed at the exhibition’s Wooden Stairs Concert during this event.



By Ko Dong-wan



©The Argus / Ko Dong-wan

▲ Guitar club Norae-Narae performs at the Wooden Stairs Concert.

HUFS Holds Reelection of GSC

HUFSans reelected the General Student Council (GSC) from April 1 to 2. This semester, the 49th GSC “Together Lighthouse” elections took place with 2,428 students casting their votes.

The new GSC president is Kim Dong-kyu from the Department of Russian ’12, and the GSC vice president is Kang Yu-na from the Department of English Linguistics ’11.

The GSC election should be held in November each semester on principle, but there were no candidates at that time last year. Thus, a reelection of the GSC was held in April this time.

By Jang Eun-ae

Tuition Paid by Credit Card?

According to a survey, 38.7 percent of universities accept tuition payments by credit card. HUFS is not one of them.

Most universities do not accept tuition payments by credit card because of the commissions charged by credit card companies.

However, according to Shim Jae-chul, a member of the National Assembly, “To reduce the burden on the students and give them options for paying tuition, the government should take action on this matter.”

In April, some members of the National Assembly will hold a hearing about it. HUFS General Student Council is now preparing to establish this.

By Lee Dong-woon

FLEX Accepted for Rank 7 Civil Service Exam

Foreign Language Examination (FLEX), an English certification test developed by HUFS, was selected as the alternative English test for rank seven civil service examination on March 9.

Starting from 2017, FLEX, along with TOEFL, TOEIC, TEPS, G-TELP, will substitute for the existing English exam. The test had already been selected as the official English test for rank five civil service examination in 2005. Its value as an assessment of English ability was proved once again through this year’s selection.

FLEX, held regularly throughout the nation, is also officially accepted by various institutes and enterprises.

By Jo He-rim



▲ Kim Kyu-ri, currently president of the Dept. of Spanish, stands in front of a polling booth for election.

Presidential Elections on College of Occidental Languages

Some departments that did not have a president last semester held elections in March. The departments of Russian, Portuguese, German, Spanish and Dutch held elections in front of the Humanities Building. Department of Scandinavian Languages did not hold an election because nobody ran for it, so the department formed an Emergency Planning Committee. 📰

By Ko Dong-wan

Grade Evaluation System Changes for Students Studying Overseas

Students who go to another university as exchange students will now get Pass or Fail (P/F) credits at HUFs.

Before the change, students who joined a student exchange program got transcript scores according to the grades they earned abroad. However now it has been changed to P/F evaluation.

The new system has both advantages and disadvantages. Students who go to a university that gives lower scores than HUFs could be fairly evaluated by the new changes at HUFs, but using a P/F system could make students less motivated to study hard as exchange students. 📰

By Lee Dong-woon

Late Notice of No Intake for Courses Stirs Students

The school's late announcement regarding a change of school policy for students in the Department of Business Administration had caused confusion, leading to the selling and buying of courses between some students.

The issue arose in the first week of March, due to the department office's notice which was made after school officially started. The department's late notice of not accepting extra students after the maximum intake alarmed the unprepared students. Some students could be found selling courses on Hufslife, the school's online community site. 📰

By Jo He-rim

HUFs Abolishes Policy of College Major Recruitment

HUFs abolished the policy of college major recruitment via a professor meeting that was held on Feb. 25.

The policy was abolished in just three years

because there were many problems such

as complaints from students from the department of languages, and the policy was not suitable for the system of HUFs.

Students who were damaged by the policy of college major recruitment said that students from the College of Occidental Languages and the College of Oriental Languages learned their major of languages a semester late. Because of this delay, they had to complete their courses in only seven semesters. Thus, they claimed that it was unfair to them, compared to students who learned their majors earlier.

In addition, there were problems with lectures that were not opened due to insufficiency of school preparation. Most of all, students, who entered through this policy felt as if they did not belong anywhere.

Therefore, HUFs decided to abolish the policy of college major recruitment. Students are saying that this policy just ended up hurting students. 📰



▲ Students enrolled by wide range recruitment don't have a specific major for a semester.

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News Briefing

By Park Ji-yeon
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6 out of 10



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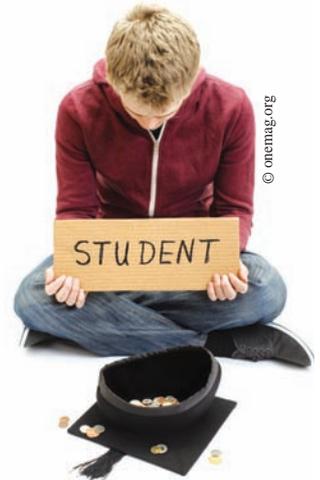
Sixty-five percent of students that have graduation coming up replied that they will show up for their graduation ceremony, according to job search website Career.com. The biggest reason why the other 35 percent will not show up is because they have not gotten a job.



©HUFIS GSC

2 Months

The Ministry of Education announced changes to their college rating system on March 3, which was two months after their announcement on their assessment guidelines last December. Changes were made due to opposition from students.



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Scored 29.5/100

Students in their twenties rated their satisfaction of their college education system at 29.5 out of 100 on average, while 25 percent were satisfied with employment levels, according to a survey conducted by UnivTomorrow.

Edu-Poor

“Edu-poor” is a newly coined term that refers to those who become poor due to excessive education expenses. It describes college students spending more on their education than they earn. Expenses from school tuition loans and academies for English and certificates weigh heavily on students, even after graduation.

1 Year



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April 16 marks a year since the Sewol ferry sank in the sea nearby Jin Island, a disaster in which 295 students from Danwon High School died. Voices are arising about whether practical changes have been made to improve the government’s system of responding to disasters.

“Graduates should meet society’s needs.”

“Getting a job should take priority over studying humanities for college students.” Hwang Woo-yeo, minister of the Ministry of Education, suggested college’s role as a stage to prepare students to get a job, last February. Several universities are now making reforms accordingly, which students are protesting. 



©usline.kr



New Start-up Flags a Sweet And Bitter Moment

By Lee Dong-woon
Reporter of National Section

Do you hang “Taegukgi”, the Korean national flag, on Samiljeol and Independence Day? According to a survey, only 10 percent of Koreans hang the flag on that holiday. If we think back on our childhood, we can remember seeing so many Taegukgis hung up on the national holiday, which shows that our thoughts regarding the flag have changed.

Though our national spirit has changed considerably, no one seems to have a solution for this problem. However, Gredoo, a new start-up created by young people, presented a new way of displaying the flag last year on Independence Day, which received a lot of attention from the public. This article will introduce you to Gredoo.



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▲ Gredoo's Taegeukgi on a smartphone.

Sweet, bitter Taegeukgi project and 'Gredoo'

Gredoo created the “Sweet, Bitter Taegeukgi Project” to commemorate the 70th National Liberation Day in an effort to encourage people to display the flag. This project utilizes smartphones and notebook computers to make it easier for young people to hang up the flag. The project is named after the Korean proverb “If something is too sweet, eat something bitter and spit it out,” which means you should utilize a person when his service is needed and keep him at a distance when he is no longer needed.

Gredoo is comprised of four university students: the team leader Jang In-su, a 26-year-old design major attending Incheon National University; financier Byun Sung-young, a 25-year-old business major attending Inha University; financier Yeo Sung-tae, a 26-year-old business major attending Incheon National University; and Lim Ji-hae, a 23-year-old design major attending Incheon National University. Their slogan is, “By considering what is possible we can increase the happiness of the nation exponentially!” Now that they have successfully executed their first project, they are considering additional ideas that can make people happier.

Background of Gredoo

Gredoo was first conceived of by a group of students interested in advertising. Jang, the leader of the group, got the idea on March 1, 2014 while riding on the subway and observing that people could display the flag on their smart phone because the angles of using smart phones are similar to the angles of hanging flags. Based on this observation, he formed a team and began working on the project.

During their year of preparation, they worked on creating

a design that would be accessible to more people and conformed to the rules regarding the hanging of the national flag. They experimented extensively with various models.

Challenges faced when testing their product

In testing the feasibility of their creation the team ran into two types of difficulties: team coordination and financial difficulties.

Team coordination difficulties

The project began with seven members in 2014, but after six months of work three team members left. After that, a number of changes occurred. As with most students, it was hard for team members to put all their energy into one project. Some students thought of the project as their career. Yeo said “Many students thought of our business as a career, but that kind of thinking made it harder for the team and is also not good for personal development.”

Financial problems

Most start-ups experience financial difficulties because they often lack funds. This was the case for Gredoo as well. In the beginning, they did not have a proper meeting place, they had no means for producing a product, and all expenses were being covered by the personal incomes of the individual students. Team leader Jang said “Things were so tight financially in the beginning that I even worried about being able to pay for my bus fare.”

Luckily, however, they gained financial support from their university’s Business Incubator Center and its “Root Growing” program, which supports new start-ups created by students. This program also provided them with space and a mentor. They also took advantage of the crowd-sourcing site “Wadiz” and kept investors informed via SNS platforms. Through this, they gained both funds and an audience for



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▲ The angle when using a smartphone is the same as the flag raising angle.

Youth Casting

their product.

All these efforts helped them to overcome the difficulties they faced. Jang said of these times “We just kept believing in our own slogan and focusing on that which was possible. We repeatedly reminded ourselves that even if we failed, we would gain a powerful experience for the future.”

New status of Gredoo and their secrets of success

The Gredoo project benefited from the support of more than 1,000 people through crowd-sourcing and internet applications. Their project received coverage from major Korean news agencies like YTN and Chosun Ilbo. The project was followed widely on SNS sites, and even famous stars like “Kisum” and “4 Minute” got involved in the project. This formed the backbone of the project’s success: the ability to mobilize advertising across multiple platforms.

Regarding their success, Jang said, “People’s emotional stress is growing. In this context, services like hugging before sleeping is becoming a powerful business item in America.” Jang emphasized how the concept of consumption has changed, saying that he captured this change in his project.

Future of Gredoo

Lim stated “I am a design major, and I want to create many good ideas and items,” so Gredoo’s goal is to make items that have a positive impact on society. They currently do not have any precise plans for the future, but they do intend to



▲ Idol group “4 Minute” and rapper “Kisum” get attention by joining Gredoo’s project on “Samiljeol.”

try to work with many other groups to create new products.

Start-ups can be very challenging, even for veterans of the business world, but they also provide entrepreneurs with a wealth of experience. Byun had this to say of the experience: “As students it is important in a new business venture to try to work with the leader. Most start-ups have difficulties, but you learn and grow through those experiences.” Jang added “I want to own an island in the future, and on that island, I want to create an ideal society.” Though impossibly idealistic, it is hard not to admire the positive goals the group has in mind. 

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▲ Gredoo members work in the Business Incubator Center, provided by Incheon National University.

Ideas on School Regulations?

By Ko Dong-wan

Reporter of Culture Section

Every year, HUFSAans get special gifts from HUFSA. This year the school gave us presents again; changes made to the grading system and the graduation process. Nevertheless, HUFSA seems to be a peaceful place these days when one considers the turmoil at the end of the previous semester. Students still do not hesitate to voice their dissatisfaction, and The Argus was on the scene to record the profound grievances of four students.



Lee Kun-hee, South Korea, Division of Integrated Japanese Studies '14

The rules regarding the retaking of courses have been changed quite dramatically this semester. Much like the grading evaluation changes, the school announced additional policies that have greatly hurt students. I assumed in the past that I could retake classes as many times as I wanted, but now we are limited to retaking a course five times. As a result of this I am really worried that I cannot achieve the grade I feel I deserve with so few opportunities to take these courses. Since my major is not in one of the smaller departments on campus, I did not feel the impact of the changes made to grading evaluations personally, but I have watched with concern the damage it has done to the futures of students I know.



Kim Ji-soo, South Korea, Journalism and Media Studies '13

The changes made to grading evaluations did not affect me because my major's lectures were already based on relative evaluations. However, I am upset that the school changed these rules secretly. Additionally, Koreans studying abroad are excluded from such relative evaluations, which is not cool. We really need to work hard to create a system that more fairly evaluates students' scores so that we can all have grades we are happy with.



Lim Kun-woo, South Korea, Department of Arabic '11

I have a friend who entered the College of Occidental Languages and joined the Russian Department last semester. However, because college major recruitment policies have changed, future freshmen can study their major starting in their freshmen year. My friend is going to start his military service after this semester and come back to HUFSA as a sophomore. When he comes back, he will have to compete with freshmen who studied Russian more than him, even though he could not do so during his freshman year due to the policies at that time. He is really worried about that. I just came back to school this semester, and I am really concerned about the new grading policies.



Anastasiia Prudnikova, Russian, Exchange Student

There is no relative evaluation system in Russia. I think that relative evaluations encourage students to study even harder. However, it is not right if some students do not get good grades even though they studied hard. Such situations make the purpose of this change meaningless. It is like sports. Of course sports are good. I mean sports rely on competition to produce results. I agree with the idea of competition to enhance studying itself, but not as a means to determine grades. 🇦

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Deprived Generation: Three Things We Give Up

By Jang Eun-ae
Reporter of Campus Section

The number of unemployed youth reached around a million recently. Competition for jobs is more acute with each passing day, and university students are giving up more and more things in their life. Because of this, The Argus looked into what HUFSSans have been forced to give up and why.

Gap between the ideal campus life and its reality

Many students may dream of being a part of a campus couple, being a part of an active club or engaging in other extracurricular activities before they enter university. However, the reality of campus life is far different. Things get worse as the student gets older.

Abandonment of relationships

Exemplary cases in which human relations have generally been abandoned can be seen in the activities of departments

and in the breakdown of senior-junior relationships. Ahn Su-min, International Economics and Law '14 major, said "I thought that life within my department would be the most important thing when I was a freshman, but I realized that there were many options that I could choose outside of department activities, so I gave up on that idea." Through this statement, it seems that the abandonment of human relations is taking place among underclassmen. Also, membership training (MT) is a program that can promote friendly relationships between seniors and juniors. However, the MT participation rate is decreasing. For example, 25 seniors participated in 2014, but only 15 seniors participated in 2015 in the Department of International Economics and Law.

A new term, "hon-bab" has emerged, which refers to the act of eating alone in the cafeteria or in a restaurant. The number of students who engage in hon-bab continues to increase.



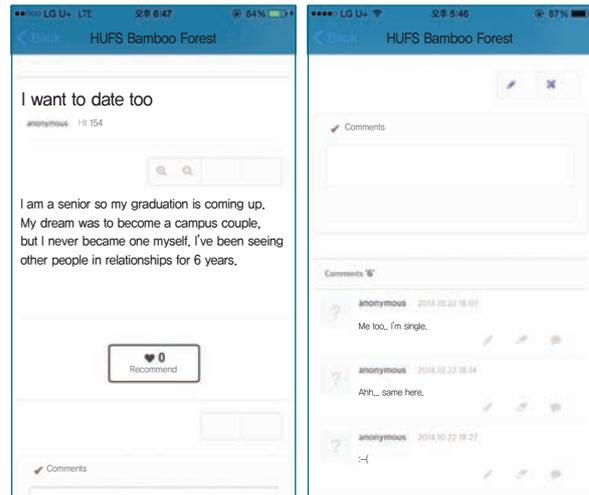
▲ A student has lunch alone in HUFs cafeteria.

Abandonment of dating

A post on the Bamboo Forest Facebook page tells the sad story of a male student who desperately wants to date girls but cannot. Replies to this reveal a number of young men feel equally alone and sad. A popular magazine among university students, "Deahak Naeil," recently published a lengthy piece on why university students need to give up dating and analyzed three cases in which students were forced to give up dating. It found the reason most students gave up dating was because of money problems.

Abandonment of club activities and hobbies

More and more freshmen are abandoning club activities. Naturally this has been accompanied by a general disinterest in club activities. Lee Mi-yeon, International Economics and Law '14 major, said "I participated in the club exhibition that was put on this year and last year, and I can say with



▲ A student posts about difficulties of dating on campus.

confidence that the number of people who showed up has really gone down."

In addition to the abandonment of club activities by underclassmen, upperclassmen are increasingly giving up their hobbies. Baek Su-bin, the Division of International Studies '12, said "I am fond of riding my bicycle, but these days my bike is just collecting dust as I have no time to ride it because there are many things that I have to prepare to get a job."



▲ Students study hard at the library although it is not the examination period.

Why are HUFs giving up these things?

The average total liability per university student that takes out a school loan is around \$12,000. This means that university students fall into debt when they take their first step into society. Also, the unemployment crisis of the youth is worsening due to non-regular workers and the instability of prices.

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The competition rises as students reach their senior year. Jang Wu-yeong, a security guard at the Seoul Campus library, said “Students study more fiercely than ever before, and the people who visit the library most frequently are seniors intent on graduating.”

What is the point of all this?

From the perspective of the university, our university has to provide HUFSSans with a reasonable evaluation system, more varied lectures and career expositions. Kim Hyeon-suk, the team leader of the Career Development Center, said “HUFSS covers the process of career exploration from freshman year onwards, and the most important thing to do is to prepare oneself systematically.” However, in spite of this, our university needs to support our students more. Also,

the government needs to create more long-term employment options by stabilizing prices.

From the perspective of society, the government has to create permanent worker jobs by stabilizing prices.

As we have explored in detail, there are three things that HUFSSans who are in their 20s are forced to give up: human relationships, dating, and club activities and hobbies. These concerns are not limited to HUFSS but apply to all university students in Korea. Therefore, it is essential that universities and the government work hard to improve the situation of students so that they can have higher quality lives during their stay on campus. 📧

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Jeong So-mi

Department of International Economics and Law '12

“I applied for a leave of absence from school last January because there are many things that I have to do to prepare to get a job. I want to concentrate on only one thing which is employment preparation. Therefore, it is not surprising that we cannot spend time with friends and family. Also, my friends seem to be too busy to meet with their friends and family as well.”

Shin Ui-cheol

Department of History '12

“That which society requires of students has been increasing gradually. Therefore, many upperclassmen at universities are forced to give many things up because there is no time for rest.

I just got an average score on TOEIC. So I am preparing other things to get a job, as I realize that there are many things to accomplish.”

How
about
you

Lee Su-heon

Division of International Studies '12

“It seems to me that the closer you get to graduating, the more university students have to give something up like dating or socializing. Additionally, most campus activities are focused on freshmen anyways. Looking around at my friends and myself, it seems like we are always busy studying for some qualification or the TOEIC exam.”

Kim Kyeom-deok

Department of Mathematics '09

“It is really difficult to engage in both social activities and club activities because both require much time and money. Meeting up with people costs a lot of money, but as a university student, I don't have much money. Most of my money is spent on school and living expenses, and I think that it is hard to try something comfortably.”



Meet the World Through WorldMUN

By Jang Eun-ae

Reporter of Campus Section

The 24th session of WorldMUN was held in KINTEX from March 16 to 20. WorldMUN is a Harvard World Model United Nations that Harvard students founded in 1991. Jeong Hyeon-ju acted as president of this recent session of WorldMUN, and The Argus met with her to uncover the details of her involvement with WorldMUN.





▲ Students mingle at Obama Hall to make new foreign friends.

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

Jeong Hyeon-ju (Jeong): Hi, my name is Jeong Hyeon-ju, and I am a senior in the Department of English Interpretation and Translation. I worked with HIMUN during my freshman and sophomore years and was in charge of external affairs. I became aware of WorldMUN after becoming the president of HIMUN. After two tries, I was able to become the president of the 24th WorldMUN.

... *The Argus: How did you become the president of the 24th WorldMUN, and how much effort did it require of you?*

Jeong: It all started in 2012 when I was the president of the 37th HIMUN. I participated in the WorldMUN that was held at Melbourne, Australia in 2013. My team and I proposed the idea that HUFS could serve as a co-host team for WorldMUN for four months during the fall of 2013. This proposal was eventually rejected and my team became distressed. In spite of our frustration, I did not give up my position with WorldMUN and organized a new team that tried again to secure the right to co-host the WorldMUN. In order to complete this task we participated in the WorldMUN that was held in Brussels, Belgium in 2014 and submitted the second project proposal. At this session, our proposal was adopted and HUFS was selected to be a co-host team for WorldMUN in 2015. Our team did our best to become co-host of WorldMUN, and we did things to highlight Korean pop culture such as a Gangnam-Style dance and Korea fan dance. Gangnam Style was well received, particularly from foreign students.

... *The Argus: What were the responsibilities that you were tasked with for this event, and how did you accomplish them?*

Jeong: I was in charge of overall tasks and personnel management as the representative of HIMUN. My ability to accomplish such tasks came not through my own unique talents. It was more the result of my passion to finish something after I had started it. This drove me onward to the end. Also, I had firm determination to accomplish the objective.

... *The Argus: How did you communicate with host students who attend Harvard?*

Jeong: At first we conversed via e-mail, Facebook messenger, or Skype. After that we asked the Harvard students to install the Kakao Talk application on their phones to improve the speed of our communication. This made it more convenient for those of us in Korea to communicate with them using the messenger and phone options available through the app. We met in person for the first time in Brussels, Belgium in 2014. Also, our team met with the Secretary-General and Director-General of WorldMUN in August of 2014 and in January of 2015 in Korea. Together we looked for suitable places to host the opening and closing ceremonies, conferences and social parties.

... *The Argus: Did hosting WorldMUN in Korea have a positive effect on Korea?*

Jeong: Most of the participants at WorldMUN were students from the West because WorldMUN has been held almost exclusively in Europe or America. However, students from Asia could participate easier than before due to the 24th WorldMUN being held in Seoul.

Additionally, we visited the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) because this year marks 70 years that Korea has been divided into south and north. Our doing so brought worldwide attention to the need for peaceful unification. Also, around 2,500 college



▲ Students enjoy the Global Village event at Obama Hall, wearing their traditional outfits.



▲ Students participating in WorldMUN discuss about agenda.

students participated in this session of WorldMUN, which undoubtedly led to a slight increase in consumer spending that could have a positive impact on the Korean economy. Most of all, hosting the WorldMUN garnered positive publicity for Korea.

... *The Argus: Since you co-hosted the WorldMUN, have there been any difficulties?*

Jeong: More than anything else, the event caused me to feel very anxious about the possibility of safety-related accidents. I found it additionally difficult to deal with human relations. For example, it used to cause me great distress if I was the subject of criticism by others. Also, it was an intellectually challenging task. My personal life became non-existent as I had no time to meet my friends or watch movies and dramas.

... *The Argus: What did you feel through this event?*

Jeong: I learned that foreign students are more interested in

I was very depressed because our proposal was rejected in 2013.

However, I did not give up and tried again.

Thus, I could become the president of WorldMUN.

Just do it to the point of completion without hesitation..

©Harvard WorldMUN Seoul 2015

international issues than Korean students and that they enjoyed the process of discussion itself and cooperating with each other. However, Korean students tend to consider discussion to be a form of competition. Also, it definitely broadened my vision of the future and my career. It also deepened my knowledge of international issues.

... *The Argus: What made WorldMUN Seoul 2015 a success?*

Jeong: My team and I prepared some fun choreographed Korean pop dance performances such as “Mr. Chu” and “Sorry, Sorry” for the closing ceremony. When I attended WorldMUN in Melbourne and Brussels, I discovered that non-Koreans really like to dance. Additionally, our team selected suitable places for social events such as the Global Village, Gangnam style, Hongdae Night, and additional sightseeing locations.

... *The Argus: Is there anything you would like to say to HUFsans?*

Jeong: I would like to encourage students to join the Model United Nations. By participating in it, they can gain knowledge of things they did not even know existed before. They can gain global insight because he or she should understand as position of a third country personally about international issues. Most of all, I wish that they will meet a variety of people, no matter what they want to do in life; just do it to the point of completion without hesitation! 🇰🇷

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Jeong Hyeon-ju waving ▶ the Korean and UN miniflags.

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© songwriters.com

By Ko Dong-wan
Reporter of Culture Section

Every day we listen to music by streaming, downloading, or some other free method. To create that music you listen to, joint efforts of a songwriter, lyric writer, singer, distributing company, and others are required. If we listen to music legally, all those contributors share in the profits generated by sales. However, what if there is an ironical phenomenon in which the songwriter, the one who contributes the most in creating the music, earns less than the music service company? On Feb. 3 of this year, there was a Facebook posting by Milk Music saying “Do you still pay money to listen to music? Torrent makes us search all night long and music service companies are claiming the money though we just want to enjoy music. We provide you music for free.” Because of the posting, many people were annoyed, especially musicians. Of course, Milk Music does not just provide music to users for free, but pays to copyright holders while the users listen for free. Musicians, however, are worried that if music simply becomes a marketing tool and the efforts of the people recording the music are ignored, they will lose value. A growing number of industry stakeholders believe that the price of music should rise. Consider the perspective of some record producers and what has happened to them.

| Pricing music and distributing profits

How is music priced?

Three major associations (Korea Music Copyright Association, the Federation of Korean Music Performers and the Recording Industry Association of Korea) are in charge of representing the rights of the music claim adjustment and the price of music to the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST). After input from the music association, the MCST gathers the opinions of each party concerned, deliberates, and then the minister of the MCST finalizes music prices. Each song currently costs 600 won, or if streamed unlimitedly, the price is six won each time it is played.

How profits are distributed

First, songs created by production companies are distributed by distribution companies and sold by music service providers to earn profits.

Music Service	Others				
Music Service	Neighboring Copyrights		Copyrights Holders	Performers	
40%	44%		10%	6%	
Music Service	Distribution Company or RIAK	Production Company	Copyrights Holders	FKMP	Performers
40%	8.80%	35.20%	10%	1.17%	4.83%
40%	60%				

*FKMP: Federation of Korean Music Performers
 *Copyrights holders are like Korea Music Copyright Association.
 *RIAK: Recording Industry Association of Korea

▲ Graph shows benefit distribution according to MCST's regulation

In other words, if you listen to a song by streaming on Melon, 6 won is made by the industry; 2.4 won is given to Melon, copyright holders of the music receive 0.6 won, the performer gets 0.36 won and the owner of the neighboring copyright makes 2.64 won. However, the owner of the neighboring copyright should pay a commission to the distributing companies equaling 20 percent of their profit. So the owner of the neighboring copyright makes about 2.1 won per song. However, most of the music service providers and distributing companies are knit together. This means that the owner of the neighboring copyright, the right for performers, producers, etc., to have upon their production gets less profit than the providers though the music is made by the owner of the neighboring copyright.

| Comparing the price of music with other countries

In 2012, PSY's Gangnam Style song earned a total of 6.7 billion won from around the world. PSY composed the music, wrote the lyrics, and performed countless times. However, up until Oct. 4, 2012, he only personally took home 36 million won.

Commonly, each song in Korea costs consumers 600 won, but in Japan or America, it costs about 2,000 won and 1,400 won, respectively. Song prices in Korea are half the price as abroad. According to investigation by The Argus, music prices have been frozen at this level since they rose 100 won three years ago. The MCST recommended in 2012 that music prices be increased and the discount rates offered by service providers be decreased. However, the current cost is still below the averages of other countries.

Nevertheless, it can be seen that the price of concert tickets is rising. For example, ChakageSalja, singer Lee Seung-hwan's annual concert, cost 77,000 won in 2008. However, ticket prices cost at least 88,000 won this year. How could this have happened?

| Songs are cheaper than toothpicks

Shin Dae-chul, the chairman of the Bareun Music Cooperation, pointed out certain characteristics of the distribution structure of the music industry in Korea. He said, "The 2.1 won that a producer receives is worth less than a toothpick, which is pitiful considering that it takes an investment to make music." In addition, he said, "The six won price for streaming a single song is less expensive than one piece of tissue, which costs seven won."



▲ Streaming once is cheaper than this toothpick.

He said, "The 2.1 won that a producer receives is worth less than a toothpick, which is pitiful considering that it takes an investment to make music." In addition, he said, "The six won price for streaming a single song is less expensive than one piece of tissue, which costs seven won."

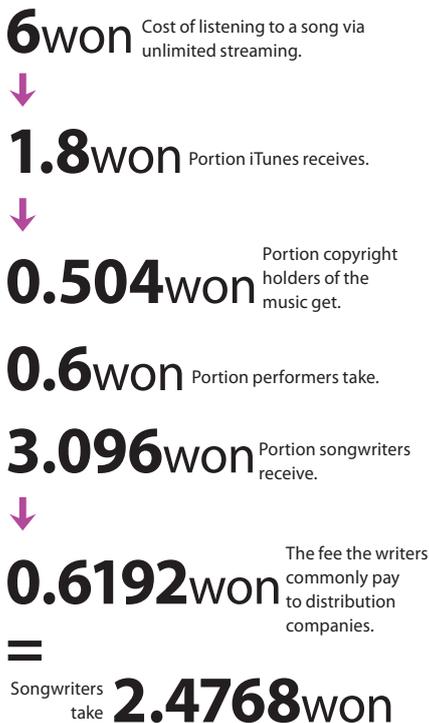
Why is music cheaper in Korea than abroad?

Many people concerned with this issue take notice of Section 5 of Article 105 of the Korean Copyright Law. It states, "To modify the music price, copyright holders should obtain the approval of the minister of the MCST." This means that there is no direct control of pricing by music producers. As noted earlier, concert ticket prices have risen over time. If producers had direct pricing control of their music, they could have created reasonable price ranges for CDs as alternatives to concerts for people to listen to. Each CD could have different prices if producing companies had the right to make pricing

Korean Music Market



iTunes



The distribution rate makes a difference.

decisions. Since it is 2015 now, CDs are treated as antiques. Today, most people listen to music by downloading or streaming it. This is the reason why standardized prices have formed. No matter how much money producers invest in their music, the producers must follow the guidelines made by the copyright holders, distributing companies and music service providers.

As mentioned earlier, the governmental guidelines have been revised. Despite the revisions, many producing firms like the Record Label Industry Association of Korea, KMP Holdings, Mirrorball Music and others opposed the revisions and expressed a desire to delist unlimited downloads, reducing the discount rate of bundled music products, providing a concert service and opposing the flat sum system of music pricing. They thought that in addition to the reform of the distribution structure, the merchandising structure should also be reformed.

Active resistance is not seen much



▲ Irving Azoff is against YouTube.

Though Bareun Music Cooperative has 1,699 members, you may not find specific and direct action of them. In America, Taylor Swift deleted her songs from Spotify, and Irving Azoff of Global Music Rights (GMR) said that he would demand damages of one billion dollars against YouTube if they do not remove roughly 20,000 of GMR's songs from the service. YouTube provides the YouTube Music Key, which is a streaming service without ads for \$9.99 a month. However, it is important to note that YouTube does

not discuss if they can provide musician's music with GMR.

Why don't music prices rise?

The reason why music prices do not rise seems difficult to identify when looking at the Korean music industry. Does AT&T sell music? No. What about Verizon, T-Mobile and Sprint? No. But in Korea, mobile communication companies sell music. Not only one company, but two companies do, and a third company has a partnership with a music service firm.

Distributing company + Mobile communication companies + Entertainment Companies

The top four music service companies (Melon, Genie, Mnet Music, and Bugs Music) account for 90% of the music market. Melon has a connection with SK, and SK owns SK Telecom and Loen Entertainment. Genie is a subsidiary of KT Music, and KT has a partnership with SM Entertainment. Mnet is a subsidiary company of CJ E&M and has a partnership with LG Telecom. Melon has the most users, and Genie has the second greatest number. Interestingly, SK has the most cellular service subscribers, and KT is second in cellular service subscribers. According to Shin Gunwoong, the Co-chairman of Bareun Music Cooperative, "It [lower prices] is because mobile communication companies first formed the mechanism of how the music industry operates." So the music industry was seized by mobile communication companies. It begs consideration why the price of smart phones in Korea is more expensive than in other countries. The lower prices are because mobile communication companies provide services through their smart phones and music services.

Because of this control, there have been complaints from global music service

providers like iTunes that they cannot tap into the Korean music market. There is no foreign music service provider in the Korean music market though Korea is the one of the foremost countries promoting digital media. The lack of foreign providers is due to several restrictions. To tap into the Korean music market, foreign music service providers must negotiate with Korean distributing companies. In the negotiations, they should follow certain governmental guidelines that are difficult to fulfill, so negotiations are also difficult to conclude. An example of an issue is every foreign music service provider like iTunes, Pandora and Spotify has their own music-pricing model. However, to service the Korean market, they must follow Korean pricing and other guidelines that prohibit free operation.

We want to listen to music for free!

It is illegal to obtain free copies of music, but still people can easily get mp3 files for free via P2P or torrent sites. This phenomenon can show the perceptions of those people who want to listen to music as well as those people who are not concerned if they listen to music for free. These kinds of perceptions decrease the value of music. People should recognize the efforts of music producers and listen to music through proper methods.

| How can this issue be solved?

Music creators should claim their rights

Due to laws regarding copyrights, music creators do not have the right to influence pricing decisions. Instead, they should participate in the price negotiations. They should have the right to do so because they are the owners of the music itself. Of course, the buyers exist in large numbers, so it can be difficult to collect all of the creators' claims, so they should form a consultative group and participate in the negotiations. Or like Taylor Swift and Irving Azoff, musicians and producers can independently assert their rights. Creators are not the weaker party anymore.

Free riders, buy the music!

It is easy to find free music on P2P and torrent sites. The authorities should find a way to restrict this access and strengthen the related laws if too many people listen to music through these kinds of portals. However, if there is a well-promoted event, for example, people will still buy the music, recognizing the effort of the music producers. In 2013, singer and songwriter, Jang Ki-ha, released a song "JottaMalatne," which means "Total Mind Blower." He

“*The problem is that music’s price is fixed at a cheap price*”

released the song through Hyundai Card Music with no fixed price. His audience could listen and set the price of the music by themselves, but of course, they could choose not to pay. As a result, the song was downloaded 3,640 times for a total sum of 3,315,944 won. The average payment was about 911 won per download, which was more than the 600 won per download of the fixed cost. This phenomenon shows that consumers do recognize the efforts of musicians.

Need to raise the price of music

The mechanism for distributing the profits is unfavorable to the music creator. As mentioned earlier, it costs 600 won to download a song in Korea. From that amount, the music creator takes about 210 won and the music service company receives 240 won. What about downloads abroad? The music service company, iTunes, takes 30 percent of the sales price, and the copyright holders and the music creator and performers take 12 percent and 58 percent of the respective profits. If you download a song through iTunes in the US, it costs \$1.29 (about 1,456 won). From that \$1.29, the creator and performer take 844.48 won, and the music service company takes 436.8 won. A Korean music creator can more than triple their earnings via iTunes over the Korean approach. Of course, the music creator must share the profits with the performers, but it is still more beneficial to all parties. According to Shin, the problem is that the price of music is fixed at a cheap price. Because of this situation, the music industry stakeholders want to stop the music prices from sinking any lower.

The music distribution system should be changed so that the music creator who has expended a lot of effort in recording the music can receive a reasonable reward. This change will form a better atmosphere for the music creator because they can then invest more in recording music. Furthermore, consumers should pay properly to listen to music. Every recorded song should be the property of its creator. This right to property should be respected. Enacting the suggested changes will promise to be a turning point for the Korean music industry. 

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HUFS Indie Singer's Ideas on the Music Industry

By Ko Dong-wan

Reporter of Culture Section

Are you a person who follows what is happening in the Korean music industry? So many troubles occur for modern singers that it is hard to follow what is happening all the time. Nevertheless our in-depth focus in this month's Rendezvous will take you deep into the world of indie bands, groups that struggle more so than mainstream K-pop artists. The Argus introduces you this month to Yoon Hyung-joon, a HUFSan and composer/piano player in the indie band "Salgat," which means "skin."



▲ Lee Sung-beom(L) and Yoon Hyung-joon(R) pose on a bench.

The Argus: Nice to meet you! Please introduce yourself, “Salgat,” and its members.

Yoon Hyoung-joon (Yoon): I am Yoon Hyoung-joon from the Department of English Linguistics, class of 2010. I compose songs and play the piano in the indie band Salgat. The other members of Salgat include lyricist and lead vocalist Lee Sung-beom and guitarist Kim Seung-kwon.

The Argus: “Salgat” is an interesting name; it sounds like the title of a horror film or an adult movie. What does it mean?

Yoon: We were inspired by the phrase “Your skin is the boundary through which you meet the world.” When people make contact with one another through their skin, they can share each other’s body temperature. In this way we felt that touch is the greatest of the five senses. We want our music to touch people in the same way.

The Argus: Share your story of how you organized the band.

Yoon: I have been friends with vocalist Lee since high school. We frequently sang and played the piano together at music halls when we were younger. This led to us wanting to work on music continuously. However, after finishing high school, university life and military duty got in the way of this plan. After we finished military service, we were reunited and found our passion had not died. We decided then to release a single album with two songs, and found a great guitarist, Kim via the internet. So many people have helped us over the years, and we are grateful for that.

The Argus: What type of music does Salgat make?

Yoon: Skin is a subtle organ that can be either hot or cold. As such, we hope that our music provides both comfort and discomfort to listeners. For example, we hope that if someone is eating a meal and our song comes on, they will put down their spoon and become absorbed in thought.

The Argus: You just released an album. Do you expect an enthusiastic response?

Yoon: We released an album called “Consolation” last month. It is difficult to compare it with other things, but our songs recorded about 2,000 hits on YouTube, and about 10,000 streaming plays. There is another indie band that we like, and we were surprised to hear that we beat them.

The Argus: You guys registered your songs on music service providers like Melon and Naver Music. How did you do this? Did you have any trouble?

Yoon: There are many distribution companies; we put our trust in Kong-G music, which distributes music for indie musicians. Rather than advertising our music, we felt that we needed to work on our musical talent. We think it was the right decision.



▲ First single album jacket of Salgat named “Consolation.”



The Argus: If we listen to your music, in what way do you profit?

Yoon: As I said, Kong-G music works hard for indie bands. They do not take 10% of the profits. We entrust our songs to them for free, and after we make a profit, they take 30% of our profit. That is why I said it was the right decision. It is really reasonable. For example, when you listen to our music via music service providers, that provider takes 40%, while we get 60% of the profit. Thanks to Kong-G, there are some Korean indie bands that are well-known in Europe and Southeast Asia.

The Argus: Have you ever worried about your music life?

Yoon: I know that it is hard to survive in the music industry. I think it would be horrible to see a musician I admire teach in private music academies because they cannot earn a living based on recording and releasing their music.

The Argus: How do you feel about the Korean music industry?

Yoon: In most of the music market in OECD countries, the music charts are influenced by Billboard Charts. However, there are still songs like Jason Mraz's "I'm Yours" or Radio Head's "Creep" which are not Korean pop and are a little bit outdated. On the other hand, the Korean pop charts are influenced by audition programs like "K-Pop Star" and the songs challengers sing on those programs. It seems to me like the range of genres is too narrow, and TV too often takes the lead in setting musical trends. You can see this through TV audition programs like "Super Star K," "K-Pop Star" and so on. I think all of this makes it hard for indie bands to survive.

The Argus: What are your future musical plans?

Yoon: We are planning to perform at a club concert and release regular albums. If we can, we also want to distribute our demo CD to entertainment companies because we do not belong to a management company yet.

The Argus: Tell me your goals for 2015.

Yoon: I want to hear our song while I am walking on the street. I heard my song just once at a cafe in Munjeong-dong, Songpa-gu. And guitarist Kim heard our song while he was drinking at Jinhae in Gyeongsangnam-do.

The Argus: What do you want to say to HUFSSans?

Yoon: Though we are rookies who have only released one album, we are grateful to be meeting you all through The Argus. We would also be grateful if you listened to our songs. There are a lot of good songs on our album. You can count on Salgat to release good songs. Take care and enjoy your school life. 📧

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Unconvincing Policies Create Distrust

By Kang Young-joon

Editorial Consultant

The price of cigarettes is almost twice this year as that of last year. The first and best reason for increasing the price of cigarettes is to lower the social cost of smoking. However, this March the National Assembly rejected the National Health Promotion Law revisions that mandate graphic health warnings on cigarette packs. This is ironic because it is not reasonable to decrease the smoking rate without revising the National Health Promotion Law. Then why was the law rejected?

Kim Jin-tae, a member of the National Assembly, asserted that posting graphic health warnings on cigarette packs violates the rights of smokers to pursue their happiness and the right to smoke. This comment raises a few questions. One is whether smoking is a right; and is the right to happiness for smokers more important than the rights of nonsmokers? The other question pertains to whether the revised law is too ineffective to lower the social cost of smoking. Those who reject the graphic warnings say they are not acceptable and that the law should not infringe on the rights of smokers because the correlation between the smoking rate and the graphic warnings on cigarette packs has not yet been proven. Has the correlation not yet been proven?

In 2002, the smoking rate of adult Brazilian males was 31 percent. However, during the following year when the Brazilian government mandated a graphic warning on cigarette packs, the smoking rate of the same group dropped down to 22.4 percent. The Ministry of Health and Welfare of Korea proclaimed that posting the noticeably graphic warnings on cigarette packages was the most effective anti-smoking policy other than increasing the price of cigarettes. Had the new law passed, it was expected that the smoking rate of adult Korean males, which is 42.1 percent this year, would decrease to 31 percent. Also, the graphic warnings are recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) to be an effective way to raise public awareness of the dangers of smoking.

The example of Brazil shows a potential correlation between the smoking rate and the mandated graphic warnings. And even if a correlation does not exist, the increase in the price of cigarettes should take the process forward to the next step to accomplish the government's goal. However, the ruling party was willing to bring low-price cigarettes to older people, but was rejected because it will not decrease the social cost of smoking. Also, there is a discrepancy between the rejection of graphic warnings and an increase in the price of cigarettes. When it comes to an increase in the price of cigarettes, the government's real goal is likely to just increase taxation. The government should enforce policies that are convincing so that the government can raise confidence. 

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Lone Performance

By Lee Dong-woon
Reporter of National Section

Busking has captured the attention of people in Korea and has come to be seen as a much-loved form of entertainment recently. Many people view busking as an expression of youth and freedom. In line with this, a performance at Insa-dong wishes to change the minds of many.

The artist performs his song “Abolish the National Gugak (Korean Traditional Music) Center” straight from his heart.

The National Gugak Center has been blamed for distorting history, and this issue is not well known to most people. The artist’s work has a lonely quality to it. 

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COPYING BOOKS MAY HARM STUDENTS THEMSELVES



© The Argus / Lee Dong-woon

By Lee Dong-woon

Reporter of National Section

There is a university student “Kim.” Kim takes eight classes this semester, and he needs seven books. The price of the seven books is 150,000 won. However, he chooses to go to a print shop to copy the books and only spends 50,000 won.

From the beginning of the semester, tuition is not the only thing that makes students worry. The price of textbooks that university students need is also so much higher than the price of common books. Many students are curious about why the prices are so high and have copied their books. But, according to Choi Lim-bae, the secretary-general of the Korea Academy Publishing Association (KORRA), “Copying books is not only damaging to publishers, but it is also damaging for students.” What does this mean, and how are textbooks different from other books?

State of universities

How much money did you spend on books this semester? One could try calculating. Textbooks are typically priced around 30,000 won to 40,000 won, and students take 5-6 classes, so the total cost is about 150,000 won to 240,000 won.

Results of survey

According to the survey The Argus held, 77.6 percent of students have copied books in the past, and 60 percent, more than half of the students, said they didn't know the copyright law. As you can see in the survey result on the next page, many students actually copy books instead of buying them.

According to an investigation of printing shops around HUFs and Jongno, most of them actually do copy publications. Copying this material is a problem that has two sides, as students want to spend less money and print houses want to earn revenue through printing versus publishers and writers who need to sell books.

Problem with copying books

Most students usually ignore the law when they are copying books. However, according to the law, copying books is definitely illegal. According to the constitution, someone who violates copyright laws can be sentenced to a fine of up to 50 million won or a jail sentence of five years. In addition, even if students understand what they are doing, since copying can help them save money, they do not follow the law. But in a real case, KORRA sued six university students for about two hundred million won. Plus, in 2013, the Korea Academy Publishing Association (KAPA) prosecuted universities around

Chungnam, western area of Korea, for similar issues.

Choi said that "Students are likely to copy when they need books, but this kind of action has been well known to publishers and because of the decrease in demand, book prices are rising."

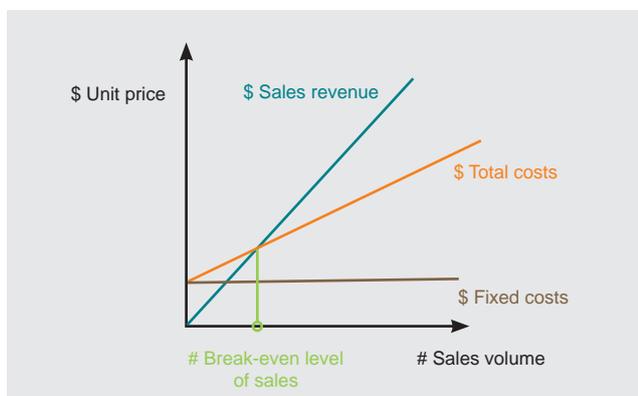
The cost of surveillance and the changes in social awareness are higher than people think. In 2015, the government compiled the "Budget for the Sound Environment of Copyrights." This budget is for about 20 million won, and the related "Budget for Changing Social Awareness" is also about 15 million won.

Argument between students and publishers

Viewpoint of students

Students have diverse reasons for copying books. Noh Ji-yeong, an International Business major at HUFs, said that "The price of books and the burden for students is very high, and the books that are written in English are actually even more expensive." Hong Gi-seon, a student majoring in mathematics at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), added that "For students who are studying about natural science, books are so expensive. Last semester I copied a book because its cost was 40,000 won even though it was only 150 pages." A Japanese major at Dongguk University, Jung Jun-won, mentioned that "In class, we do not study all the pages of our textbooks. We just study about half of the books, so buying a book is like a waste of money."

Students think that it is a waste of money if they pay full price for books because they can get them even cheaper by using a copied text, and they think that the price of textbooks is unreasonable.



▲ Graph of break-even point shows that sales revenue needs to be larger than the total cost, which is why textbook prices may increase.



▲ Hanyang University students visit a school print shop to prepare for their classes.

“We only study about half of the book in class, so buying the book is a waste of money.”

Viewpoint of publishers

Like the secretary-general of KORRA said above, publishers have already noticed how students think about textbooks. However, publisher’s opinions are that books university students study have different characteristics than other books like poetry, novels or essays. Other books could easily be read by large numbers of people because they don’t include profound, professional substance; but in the case of university textbooks, that is not common. University textbooks are likely to have a lower demand because relatively fewer people look for professional and profound texts. When the books are published, to achieve a break-even point (a point in which revenue equals cost, pictures in second page), publishers have no choice but to increase the prices.

According to the Hakjisa, a publishing company specializing in education and culture, they publish 3,500 books, but half of them are not republished, and only 500 of them are used in universities. In other words, as mentioned above, copying books can also bring a damaging result to students.

What is the cause of this argument?

Price of copying books

For this issue, price is the most important factor because if the price of buying books is lower than copying books, students will not need to copy. However, this is unrealistic as copy shops only have the cost of printing the books, whereas the publishing price of books includes the printing cost, distribution costs and copyright cost. In 2014, Korea enacted a ‘fixed book price’ law, and this is blamed as one cause for the increase of prices. Korea Development Institute researcher Jo Sung-ik reported, “A country using fixed book prices is likely to have a greater burden than a country that does not use a fixed book price.”

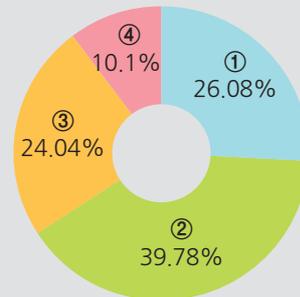
Absence of expedience for copying

You can see that copying is usually rampant around universities, but there are no regulations to prevent it. At this

E-mail survey done by 832 students of Seoul Campus and Global Campus from March 23 to March 24.



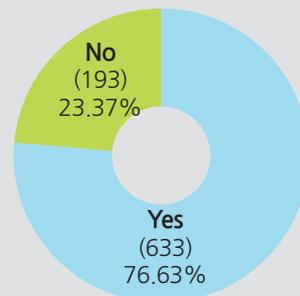
How much money did you spend on buying textbooks this semester?(832)



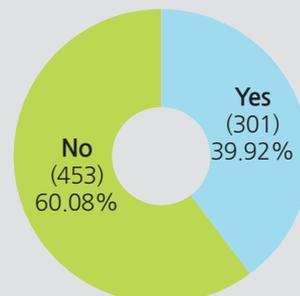
- ① Less than 50,000 won
- ② 50,000 won – Less than 100,000 won
- ③ 100,000 won – Less than 150,000 won
- ④ 150,000 won – Less than 200,000 won



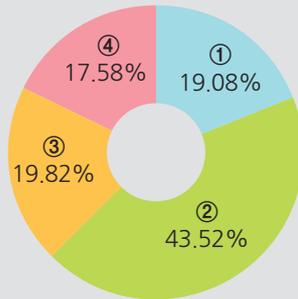
Have you ever copied a textbook for a class?(826)



If you have copied a textbook, do you know the copyright law on it?(754)

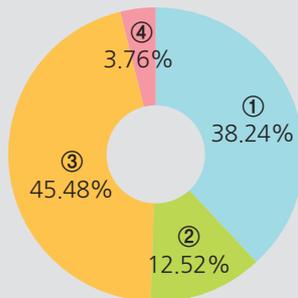


If you have copied a textbook, how much money did you save from it on average?(671)



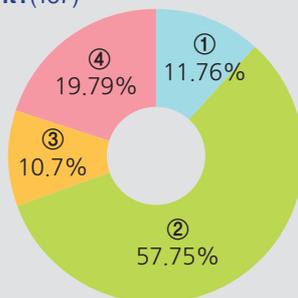
- ① Less than 10,000 won
- ② 10,000 won - Less than 20,000 won
- ③ 20,000 won - Less than 30,000 won
- ④ More than 30,000 won

If you have bought a copied textbook, what was the reason for it?(719)



- ① Because the professor prepared the copies for class
- ② Because of the difficulties to get a textbook
- ③ Because of the textbook's expensive price
- ④ Etc.

If you haven't copied a textbook, what was the reason for it?(187)



- ① Because of the copyright law
- ② Because of the desire to buy an original, uncopied textbook
- ③ Because of the professor's restriction on copying
- ④ Etc.

“ Students’ copying books is well known to publishers and because of the decrease in demand, book prices may rise. ”

time, since students and universities are very involved in this practice, if the government does create regulations, there will be a great deal of laws and regulations that the government does not want to enforce. The only course of action to take now is similar to the one taken by the KAPA where they just send posters or official documents to the presidents of universities. But even this does not get the message across to students because there is no way for the school administration to control their students’ actions.

Social agreement needed as a solution

To break the vicious cycle of copying, decrease of demand, increase of price, decrease of demand, a social agreement is the most positive solution in this matter. Students now cannot afford to buy books because of the high prices, and publishers have problems with demand. In economics, we can find the equilibrium where demand meets supply. Solutions can be found in other countries. For example, OpenStax College, a nonprofit organization founded by a research team at Rice University in Houston, offers copies of its free or low-cost textbooks to thirteen California State University (CSU) system libraries, which saves CSU students millions of dollars.

Textbooks are necessities of education, and because of this, the prices are usually a neglected point. However, in this capitalistic society, price is the main factor of decision making. By making a social agreement with a member, we can offer a better education for the students and improve the environment for copyrights. We need to make an argument for breaking the vicious cycle and create a better solution. 📖

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By Kim Min-jeong

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In Spain, “La Tomatina,” a festival full of tomatoes, is going on, and Eva Katcahdourian is there. She is described as a woman whose top priority is freedom in the movie, “We Need to Talk about Kevin.” She meets Franklin while on her trip, and she gets pregnant due to a one-night stand.

The way she treats her son

Unexpected baby son, Kevin, becomes a hindrance to Eva’s life full of freedom. Eva cannot give him any affection, and Kevin knows that by instinct. He does not stop crying when he is with his mother, and Eva feels comfortable when she is away from her son. Even more, she finds peace in a construction site when she is with crying Kevin, which stops her from hearing his sound.

The unbridgeable emotional gap between the two makes Kevin reject his mother all the time. “No” becomes his natural reaction towards Eva. And when he grows up, he dislikes what makes Eva happy and does anything he can to his mother let down.

Is he another Oedipus?

When Kevin becomes a teenager, he brings about a huge tragedy to Eva, which makes her feel all alone in the world. He kills his father, little sister and his classmates. Eva becomes the mother of a young murderer. There is nobody but Kevin that Eva can meet or talk with about something. Does Kevin take revenge against her for not taking care of him well?

While some might think that, he reminds the writer of Oedipus who is famous for solving the question of the Sphinx. However, he is also known for killing his father and marrying his mother in the mythology.

When Kevin was young, he saw his parents have sexual relations, and he knew the concept of the act exactly. By the same token, he does not show much affection towards Celia, his younger sister, because he knew that Celia was the consequence of the sexual act between Eva and Franklin. Besides, when Eva witnesses Kevin masturbate, he does not avoid making eye contact with his mother. He rather stares at Eva while doing it.

Eva becomes the only one who survived from Kevin’s murder plot. And it might not be a coincidence. Kevin decides to keep Eva alive. Then why did he do this?



The Way He Loves His Mother

“You are watching me”

“What are all you doing right now? You’re watching me.” When Eva visits Kevin in prison, he asks and responds like this.

It might not be heterosexual love that Kevin longs for. However, he definitely wants to be cared for by his mother no matter what kind of love it is. Younger Kevin said to Eva, “Just because you’re used to something, it doesn’t mean you like it. You’re used to me.” He already recognizes that he is out of his mother’s sight.

“There is no point. That’s the point.” However, Kevin himself does not recognize it.” Only the viewers can guess the point that all he has done was to attract his mother’s attention.

“I need you to tell me why (you murdered). I used to think I knew and I am not so sure.” Eva treats her son with motherly nurturing while he is in prison, which makes Kevin confused. And for the first time in 18 years since Kevin was born, Eva gave him a sincere hug showing her understanding.



Red, the color of hers and his

In the movie, there is some evidence that shows Kevin is surely Eva's son. Both of them bite their nails and eat sandwiches with strawberry jam. And those are connections between Eva and Kevin. The color red also shows the connection.

The first scene of the movie is full of red, while Eva is in La Tomatina. In the scene, red illustrates Eva's character; freedom. Also, she enjoys drinking red wine. Whenever she is in a good or bad mood, she always holds a glass of wine in her hand.

Kevin is also related to the color because of a few incidents of murders. He killed not only people surrounding him, but also his sister's pet. Also, he makes his sister blind indirectly with the sight of her blood.

While Eva cleans up red paint all over her house thrown by victims' parents, their bond strengthens. Removing the paint, Eva thinks about what Kevin did and what made him do it. For the first time, she tries to understand him by thinking of the past; from the day she had Kevin to the day he committed murder.

What kind of maternal love is ideal?

All kinds of love from parents toward their children start from understanding, as with Eva and Kevin. However, understanding her child does not mean to Eva that she should act like other parents. Just a hug was enough.

There are social problems related to these understandings between mothers and their children in Korean society. These mothers are so-called "helicopter mothers" because they try to do everything for their children, following them like a helicopter above their heads.

For example, these mothers attend their children's classes for their children because they do not want their scores to be off due to an absence. Even more, they interfere in their children's love life and marriage. To find a better spouse for their children, these mothers control everything including private affairs.

Excessive attention and control is not that different from disinterest. Can they be sure that their children will not be another Kevin? 🇰🇷

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Eva enjoys La Tomatina.



Eva has Kevin but she is not happy at all.



Eva is not on good terms with Kevin.



Kevin holds a bow.

One Small Wish to The Argus

I found The Argus while I was at the bus stop; the contents of the magazine were impressive and exciting. I was fascinated by the contents, so I had an enjoyable time going back home reading the magazine.

However, I could not find various stories on HUFS in the March issue as much as I expected. There were a lot of topics about HUFS of course, but I wish to read more information about small specific parts of the school.

I look forward to reading a magazine next month with more small stories about HUFS. If The Argus publishes more small stories about HUFS, I am sure it will become a more interesting school magazine for the readers.

Lee Ho-chan

Information and Communications Engineering '15

The Argus, a Personal Guide to Student Life

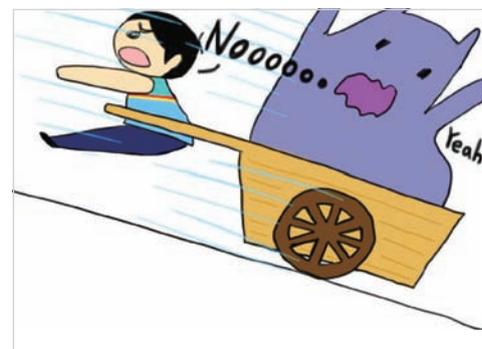
Spring has come and brought a new semester. With this new beginning I decided to change my life as a student and keep track of events in HUFS. The last March issue gave me an opportunity to see our university in a different light. News related to the school policy or changes in education are something that I usually ignore, as I receive them in Korean language in which I am not so good at. Of course, I heard about changes in evaluation system but only due to Cover Story in The Argus. I got to know the details and reaction of other students. I was pleasantly surprised to know that they could show their strong opposition and even held a peaceful demonstration. It proves that most of the students are not indifferent to the conditions they are obliged to study and wish to improve them if it is necessary.

The Argus for international students like me is almost the only way to get to know about life on campus and I am really glad that I have an access to it. I look forward to the informative and interesting articles, especially those related to the university events and changes. I guess I have already become the biggest fan of The Argus.

Tsay Miri

Division of International Studies '14

Reality of Edu-Poor

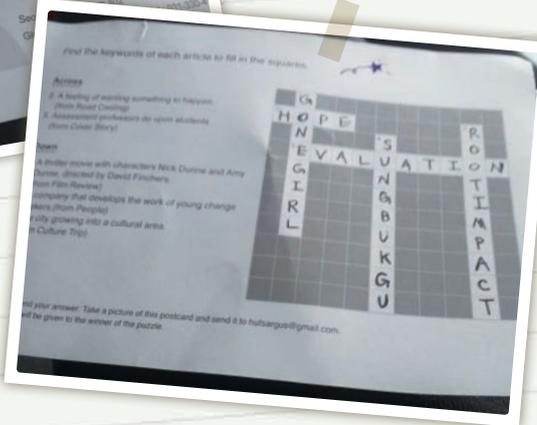


Baek Jeong-hoon

Dept. of South Slavic Studies '14



Thank you for your answers!



The winner of
2015 March issue quiz is
Lee Ho-chan!



We look forward to your answers
for this April issue!



The Argus

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