

The Argus

No. 478 MAY 11, 2016
Since 1954

Student Council Are in Adversity

Cover Story

- The HUFS Student Council in a State of Emergency
- What about the Student Councils in Your University?

Culture Trip

What If You Meet a 'LIVING' Van Gogh?

How About You

To the Students Who Major in a Foreign Language: How Are Your Classes?

People

Changing the College Drinking Culture



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

• *President and Publisher* Prof. Kim In-chul

• *Executive Editor* Prof. Kim Bong-chul

• *Editor-in-Chief* Jang Eun-ae (IEL-3)

• *Editorial Consultants*

Kang Young-joon (EC-4)

Park Ji-yeon (DIS-4)

• *Associate Editors*

Byeon Hee-jin (JLC-2)

Lee Jae-won (H-2)

• *Staff Reporters*

Ahn So-hyun (IF-2)

Byun Hee-jin (DIS-2)

• *Copy Readers*

Prof. Brandon Walcutt

Prof. Merrilee Brinegar

Prof. Michael Heinz

107, Imun-ro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea
(Postal Code 02450)

Tel: (02) 2173-2508 Fax: 2173-2509

81, Oedae-ro, Mohyeon-myon, Cheoin-gu Yongin, Gyeonggi
Province, Korea

(Postal Code 17035) Tel: (031) 330-4113

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

Editorial

Do You Know the Name of the 2016 EPC?

According to data from the National Election Commission (NEC), an increasing number of young people, including people who are in their 20s to 30s, have been voting more frequently. The results of three local elections, two general elections, and two presidential elections confirm this phenomenon. In particular, there was a surge in voter participation on the part of young people during the presidential election, which the rate of participation increased from 51 percent to 71 percent.


In addition to increased numbers of young people turning out to vote, the general election in 2016 showed an additional increase in voter participation by 58 percent, which it is higher than the last general election by about 4 percent due to SNS advertisements through Twitter, Facebook and Me2day as well as some events which were held universities in Korea to encourage college students to vote.

However, it seems that students are indifferent to university politics despite the fact that those politics are more closely related to their daily lives. I think more students should participate in and be concerned with university politics by standing for election or by voting for candidates.

The elected student council must struggle to improve the school's environment which will effect our juniors as well.

Irrespective of its importance, Seoul Campus' Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) was launched this year on March 28 and will remain in place for one year. There was a candidate for the GSC named "Hanul" at the Global Campus but that candidate was voted out due to having made sloppy campaign promises in addition to not listening to the complaints of students. This situation, in which the EPCs will last for a year on both campuses, is an unprecedented situation. This is the reason why we should consider university politics.

Students are members of the university so they definitely have the right to make claims regarding student welfare such as facility changes, the quality of classes and scholarships. For example, HUFSans have been confronted with hardships recently. Two years ago, there was controversy regarding the retroactive application of grades in 2014, and three years ago there was a commission that engaged in tuition fee deliberations which were ultimately rejected by the school; in both situations the EPC lacked representatives and struggled to voice student opinions adequately.

Therefore, students need to protect the rights that are surely enjoyed by them because such problems are likely to reoccur in the future. 



By Jang Eun-ae
Editor-in-Chief



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Cover Story

>> The student council is the representative of the whole student body, helping share students' ideas, interests, and concerns with the university authorities. For 50 years, HUFS students have run the General Student Council (GSC) for the good of the students. Unfortunately, both HUFS campuses have formed an Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) instead of the GSC this year for the first time in HUFS history. The Argus looked into the problems that HUFSans face caused by the establishment of the EPC.

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▲ The alumni are posing for a picture, celebrating the establishment of the overseas joint alumni association.



▲ Gwon Soon-han, who is president of the alumni association (L) and Lee Deok-seon (R) make a speech in the Main Building of Seoul Campus.

HUFS has overseas joint alumni association


Gwon Soon-han, who is president of the alumni association, held the 'World HUFSA's Festival' from April 18th to April 20th, to celebrate its establishment and the school's anniversary on both the Seoul and Global Campus. The festival was arranged in order to unify the alumni association, which is separated over different countries and regions, and to encourage permanent attention to the university among alumni.

60 alumni from 14 different countries attended the festival to see the university's progress and have donated for developing alma mater. They held a variety of events, including the eve festival, the inaugural meeting, and a golf contest during the festival.

Lee Deok-seon, who graduated from the German Department and took charge as board president of the United States alumni association, was elected as the first president of the overseas

joint alumni association in the COEX convention center on April 19th.

A dinner party was held at Centennial Complex from the Global Campus, and the Event Coordinator was Jang Wung, an alumnus who is currently an announcer, on April 20th.

HUFS president Kim In-chul read the welcoming address that day. He said "I thank the alumni who came overseas to attend the festival, and I really feel that HUFS has the greatest force at foreign countries whenever I go abroad." He also added, "and it is all thanks to our alumni working abroad." Gwon Soon-han delivered a congratulatory message and Lee Deok-seon made a formal reply to his congratulatory address. The inaugural meeting will be held every other year, and the next venue of the meeting was decided to be held in Indonesia. 

By Jang Eun-ae

U.S. Envoy Talks about Diplomatic Ties




▲ Ambassador Mark Lippert discusses diplomatic issues with HUFSA's.

The United States ambassador to Seoul discussed international and diplomatic issues with HUFSA's on March 24 during his visit to the Seoul Campus.

Some dozen HUFSA's took turns asking the envoy about the key issues in detail, including the United States' stances on terrorism, denuclearization, and how the U.S. presidential election will affect the alliance.

"South Korea is becoming more and more important to the U.S., as President Obama's frequent visits prove," Lippert said, responding to a question made by Professor Park Sang-mi on why the ambassador chose South Korea as his mission. He added that South Korea is the key to U.S. foreign policy in Asia.

The head diplomat told a student who asked for his advice on how students in their 20s can take on challenges and do what they love. He encouraged students saying, "If you want to go off the beaten path, now is the time."


The U.S. envoy also said that HUFSA's are well-positioned in the global order, being in one of the world's largest language institutes. 

By Park Ji-yeon

New Chair Director Nominated

Professor Kim Jong-cheol was appointed as the eighth chairman of the board. His ceremony of appointment was held on March 30th in the International Building of the Seoul Campus.

About 300 people who are associated with HUFS attended the ceremony. There were many important people including Kim In-chul, the President of HUFS, Choi Yang-hui, the Minister of Science, Seong Nak-in, the President of Seoul National University (SNU) and Kwon Sun-han, the President of the alumni association.

He has been a professor of dentistry for children at Seoul National University since October 1998. He has also been a director of our school foundation, the “DongWon Scholarship Society,” since 2004. Before a new chief director of the foundation was appointed, Lee Nam-ju was the chairman of the board of directors from March 30, 2005 to March 29, 2016. Our new chief director’s term of office lasts until March 29, 2020. 




▲ New chair director and school guests are standing in line.

Dept. of Biomedical Engineering Established at the Global Campus

HUFS established the Department of Biomedical Engineering at the Global Campus, in response to society’s increasing demand for an extended life span and improvement in quality of life.

Biomedical Engineering is the integrated study of bioscience, medicine and engineering that emerged in the school curriculum of many developed countries in the 1990s.

Accepting 35 students, this major aims to train leading personnel in future biotechnology industries.


In addition, HUFS revealed plans to provide scholarships, build exclusive laboratories, and create internship programs in association with the industry. 

HUFS Awards English Zone Participants

The most outstanding participants of the English Zone program were rewarded this past January.

Various prizes like free coupons for afterschool programs and other, more tangible rewards like portable chargers were offered to the most frequent users of the program.

The most outstanding student of the program was given two free coupons to afterschool TOEIC and English speaking classes, while the top 10 students were given similar rewards. The top 30 participants were given eco-bags and Zebra pens.


The English Zone is rewarding outstanding students in order to both boost participation in the program and to raise the students’ overall English proficiency. 

Private School Act Amendment Proposal Sparks Controversy

On April 7, the Korean University Workers’ Union (KUWU) held a press conference in Seoul to condemn the Ministry of Education’s attempt to amend the Private School Act.

The Ministry of Education, in March, announced that it is planning to revise Article 13 of the Private School Act, which will enable schools to use educational funds on legal expenses.

KUWU stated that “According to Article 29 of the Private School Act, educational expenditures cannot be used for non-educational purposes.”

The conflict is causing a stir, since the former HUFS President Park Chul is on trial for violating that law. 

EPC Calls for HUFSans' Attention



▲ Executives of the GSC give a speech in front of the Seoul Campus at the main gate.

At the front gate of HUFS Seoul Campus, the Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) announced their position. This event was held from April 4 to 8. For the first time in HUFS history, the student body has no president, so the EPC expressed their concerns about the absence of presidents in the student body. 📷

HUFS Holds 26th GCC-KOLAC Seminar

On April 7, there was a Korea Latin America Green Convergence Center (GCC-KOLAC) seminar lecture about comprehension of society, culture and the environment of Central and South America.

Han Byeong-gil, a former Argentine Ambassador, explained the importance of geopolitics from various perspectives, especially from the perspective of developing a new relationship with Korea. He also proposed a new mutual cooperation model suggesting new ways of exchanging talent.

Professors of GCC- KOLAC, graduate students from the Department of Central and South America, and students from the Department. of Spanish attended the seminar and showed great interest in science technology and the environment of Central and South America. 📷

International Forum with Baja California on Technical Education

HUFS hosted an international forum, titled "Forum 2016 Korea-Baja California: Opportunity and Networking" with Francisco Vega de Lamadrid, the current Governor of Baja California.

"Investment in the education of science technology, human resources, and the government's interests in R&D is the main driving force behind both economic and industrial development in Korea" said Kim In-chul, the President of HUFS.

At the forum, the need for international cooperation on the education of science and technology in Korea was raised, and concrete measures to actualize the cooperation were discussed. 📷

Former U.S. Envoy Visits HUFS



▲ Professor Stephens addresses the class during a lecture.

Our school received a special visitor when former diplomat and current guest professor at HUFS, Kathleen Stephens, held a special lecture at Faculty Office Building II.

The theme of the lecture was the upcoming 2016 United States presidential elections, a part of a broader series called 'The Understanding of Diplomacy.' The lecturer, Mrs. Stephens, who is an established diplomat in her own right, gave the lecture in English. She is a native English speaker but is partly fluent in Korean as well. Originally a member of the U.S. Foreign Service, she previously served various positions in Trinidad and Tobago, Ireland and Portugal before becoming the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, a position she held from 2008 to 2011. Since then, she has served as a guest professor of the Division of Language & Diplomacy since 2015.

The lecture was attended by freshmen of the Language & Diplomacy division(LD), which was established in 2014 with the goal of cultivating the next generation of Korean diplomats. Students of the LD Division gained valuable knowledge related to their major by listening to a lecture by one of the most qualified professionals in the field. The event was held on April 5 at 11:00 a.m. 📷

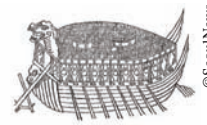
Reject the French Revision of the Labor Law

Francois Hollande, the current President of France, argued for a revision of their labor laws. He proposed that working hours should be increased and layoffs should be easier to conduct than before to reduce the unemployment rate. However, about 120,000 people have demonstrated in France, declaring their rejection of the argument. French police repressed the protests with tear gas and stun grenades.



©Reuters

Turtle Ship Places 7th in the World



©SeoulNews

On April 6, the United States National Institute (USNI) conducted a survey to determine what was the greatest historical ship for what reason. Two million and six thousand people took part in the inquiry. As a result, the Turtle Ship, made by Lee Sun-shin, placed 7th because it was made in the 1500s in comparison to the other ships which had been made in 20th century usually.

Korean Wave Impact is Stronger



©Enews

The Korean Wave has had a powerful impact on Canada and India recently, but the effect of the Korean Wave is decreasing in Iran and Japan. According to data from the Korea Trade

Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA), about eight thousand people from all over the world said that the Wave has become more powerful in Canada, Saudi Arabia and India.

Touting! Can It be Justified?




©snpres

There have been many incidences of touting or aggressive sales practices being used on Daehakno Street in Seoul lately to sell performance tickets.

However, the police are cracking down on tout because the aggressive salesmen can spread false information and deceive customers about prices. On the other hand, the concerned parties are protesting the ban because it is related to their right to live.

Result of Vote Count

The result of the general election in 2016 was disclosed in April 14. It showed that the current ruling party, the Saenuri Party, came in second by winning a total of 122 seats. The opposition party, The Minjoo Party, won 123 seats, snatching the number one. 



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▲ Paris' One Fine Day

What If You Meet a 'LIVING' Van Gogh?

By Lee Jae-won

Associate Editor of Culture Section

What comes to your mind first when thinking about an art exhibition? You might feel uncomfortable rather than feel excited. However, what if you were able to look at pictures in an exhibition along with music that fits the pictures? What if you were able to touch all the paintings by famous artists as they are transformed into digital images?

These assumptions are not just a part of the imagination, but are real news here at “Van Gogh Inside: Festival of Light and Music” (Van Gogh Inside). Recently, media art displays, in which artworks are combined with advanced technology, have become an important trend in the world of exhibitions. To keep up with this trend, Van Gogh Inside, which ran from this January to April, grafted the great painter Van Gogh’s works to state-of-the-art technology with digital images and diverse interactive zones. The May issue of the Culture Trip invites you to this unique exhibition.

What is Van Gogh Inside: Festival of Light and Music?

1) What is a media art display?

A media art display is a form of show linking artworks with new media technologies that include digital art, computer animation and interactive art. Contrary to conventional art exhibits, media art displays are now becoming more popular with various audiences in that they enable people to have direct interactions with the artworks in shows.



2) Introduction to Van Gogh Inside

Media N Art Corporation began a series of large-scale media art displays about Van Gogh in 2014. The first series was “Van Gogh's A Record of 10 Years Exhibition” and the second one was “Van Gogh's Media Art” in 2015. These two exhibition series attracted about 300,000 spectators.

Van Gogh Inside, the third series in 2016, introduced Van Gogh's 247 paintings, including his masterpieces - “Self-Portrait,” and “The Starry Night” - and 153 other paintings by impressionists such as Claude Monet, William Turner, and Pierre-Auguste Renoir.

The corporation has held the exhibition on Van Gogh three times in a row as people have been fascinated by his vivid work and tragic life, according to Ji Seong-wook, the exhibition organizer.

3) Staging

Van Gogh Inside uses second generation media art displays with active staging rather than first generation forms which simply change existing artworks into digital contents and just displays them.

From a visual side, inside Cultural Station Seoul 284, which is the former Seoul Station and where the exhibition takes place, the paintings have been transformed into digital images and are projected through full HD projectors onto big screens, domes, ceilings, floors, and the walls of the station. Regarding the auditory aspect, instrumental background music was composed for each digital art zone which shows the digital artworks. The company also adopted a variety of interactive zones where viewers can go through diverse activities derived from the original works with advanced digital machines.



Trip to Van Gogh Inside

At 2 p.m. on April 2, The Argus reporter arrived at Cultural Station 284 where the Van Gogh Inside exhibition is being held. At the entrance, lots of people were waiting in line. The reporter could only go into the exhibition after a wait of 15 minutes. The exhibition had two floors with each floor having both several digital art and interactive zones. Each of the four digital zones required around eight to 12 minutes to experience to follow in the artistic footsteps of Van Gogh. After passing a ticket office, the first digital zone the reporter saw was Nuenen's Another Sunrise.



First Floor

Nuenen's Another Sunrise

The first zone had many screens. A total of eight screens including a central one were equipped in the zone. Each screen showed different digital pictures. The reporter asked a nearby guide about what kinds of pictures were being shown.

“This zone shows impressionist paintings



▲ A digital picture of naked women changes into many dots.

created by artists such as Claude Monet, William Turner, and Pierre-Auguste Renoir, who tried to capture the light of every moment,” the guide said. “Also, it has Gogh’s early works in Nuenen where he spent time with his parents.”

A special thing about the display was that the digital works are shown for about three seconds and then changed into countless dots. From a picture where naked women come together, the women’s bodies became numberless dots. The picture was like a set of dots. Why are there so many dots here in the pictures?

The guide explained that changing a picture into dots was intentional. “We wanted visitors to know that the impressionists focused on every light by dividing pictures into small dots,” the guide said.

Paris’ One Fine Day

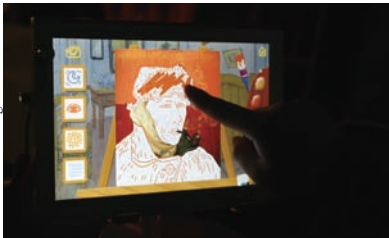
The next show was Paris’ One Fine Day. Inside the show, digital works were projected onto a large screen in the center, the dome on the screen, and curtains from side to side as well.

A subtitle offered, “These pictures were drawn when Gogh moved to Paris and indulged in Japanese art,” on the screen. Like the title read, several bright works that had been influenced by Japanese trends filled the screen. A few minutes later, “Self-Portrait,” a famous picture, came up on every place in the Paris zone. Looking at the digital version of “Self-Portrait,” from the bottom of the screen to the end of the dome, the whole building looked like a great canvas.

“Mom, I touched Gogh’s clothes,” a young boy said to his mother as he saw the picture on the curtain. The Argus approached the boy’s family and interviewed them. “I came here with my eight-year-old son. He keeps touching every picture shown on this curtain. He seems to like this exhibition very much,” said the young boy’s mother.

Vincent Library & Palette of Light

©The Argus/Lee Jae-won



▲ Vincent Library



▲ Palette of Light

After visiting the two digital zones, the reporter dropped by the interactive zones on the first floor.

The first one was the Vincent Library. Five tablet PCs were on the table and people were doing something on them with their fingers. The reporter came near an empty PC and looked into what it was doing. Surprisingly, the PC was about painting Gogh’s unpainted

pictures with a finger. The reporter selected “Self-Portrait” and colored Gogh’s hat with an orange color.

At the Palette of Light, next to the library zone, children were gathering together in front of a dazzling plate with yellow and blue colors. The reporter came closer and found children were completing Gogh’s picture of “The Starry Night” with blue and yellow acrylic rods. It was interesting to see the picture on the plate change as the children applied their rods.



Second Floor

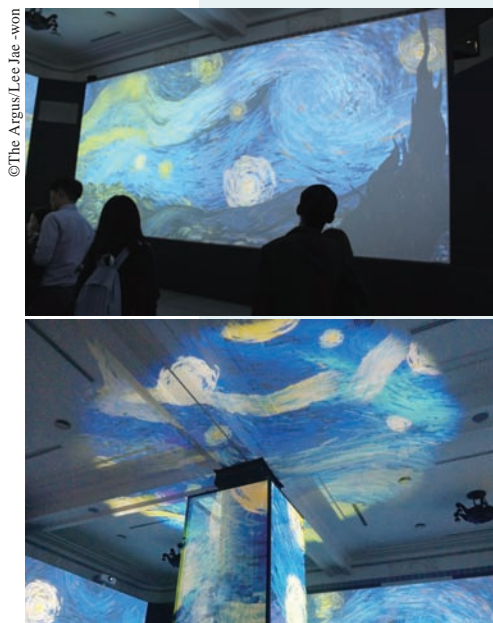
The Night Cafe

The reporter went up the stairs, and reached another interactive zone, The Night Cafe. When asking about this zone, the staff said, “By wearing virtual reality gear, people can enter a space with tables and chairs and walk around, traveling back in time to the 19th century French cafe portrayed in Gogh’s picture, ‘The Night Cafe.’” Inside the zone, a female visitor wearing the gear yelled, “Oh, no! I am so dizzy.”



▶ A female visitor(top) wears gear and enters a space of “The Night Cafe” (bottom).

The Starry Night of Arles



©The Argus/Lee Jae-won

“This zone has Gogh’s drawings that were created when he came to Arles for recuperation and entered a nearby mental hospital.” Before the reporter went into the third zone, The Starry Night of Arles, a guide board made the reporter curious about what pictures Gogh drew during this critical artistic period.

The Arles zone had a round shape. In this zone, the reporter could see pictures in a 360-degree view, which means screens were placed in all directions. Additionally, pictures were projected even onto the ceiling.

Soon, the digital arts of “The Starry Night” by Gogh came up on lots of screens at the same time. An image of stars and the sky were separated from the picture and shown on the ceiling. The reporter could specifically see every part of Van Gogh’s work, moving his body in all directions. Yellow stars, which were about to explode, a giant spiral galaxy, and a tree towered against the sky. All these parts were obviously seen as they became a lot bigger on the screens. The reporter imagined Gogh’s passionate feelings he felt while drawing this picture.

Happily, the reporter met a female visitor in her 20s who had thoughts similar to the reporter’s. “Watching stars and the sky on the ceiling, I feel like I am living in the picture. I can actually feel Gogh’s depression,” she said.

At the Blue Wheat Field in Auber

The final zone, At the Blue Wheat Field in Auber, had a similar form as the third area. “These artworks were completed when Gogh spent 70 days before he died in the rural city of Auber with its fruit gardens and wheat fields,” the subtitle on the central screen proclaimed before Gogh’s pictures were displayed.

Each artwork whose subject is usually gardens and fields was shown along with sound. The sounds of song-birds, bugs, and moving fields came out of the respective artworks and created a rural atmosphere. Suddenly, the music stopped. The reporter wondered if the machine had broken. Then, a big shot was heard. In a picture on the screen, “Wheat Field with Crows” by Gogh, digital images of frightened crows flew away through the ceiling. It implied Van Gogh shot himself.

A viewer in his 30s had this to say, “I cried after I heard the shot and looked at the crows flying. As I passed the four zones, it seems like I passed through the entire life of Van Gogh.”

Soon, an explanation subtitle appeared on the screen, which read, “The 37-year-old artist left this world at the wheat field.” The show ended after showing Gogh’s words saying, “My arts, I risked my life for them.”

The Argus spent one day at Van Gogh Inside and looked into how the artwork met high technology. In May, the Month of the Family, some people visit art exhibitions with their families. During this May, how about going to exhibitions like Van Gogh Inside? If you ask about what appealed most to the reporter, the answer is that you can actually experience Van Gogh’s work and his life. Although he is dead, Vincent Van Gogh is still ‘LIVING’ here at Van Gogh Inside. 📺



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gh10117@hufs.ac.kr

To the Students Who Major in a Foreign Language: How Are Your Classes?



By Byeon Hee-jin

Associate Editor of Campus Section

As HUFs is an abbreviation of Hankuk University of “Foreign Studies,” there are in total 45 different foreign languages. These diverse foreign languages are taught in various ways, and those students who are taking the classes all have different levels of language proficiency. For these reasons, students’ opinions also vary. In the May, 2016 issue, The Argus met students from various foreign language majors and heard what they think about their major language classes including the advantages and disadvantages of the system regarding how they are handled.

Kwon Hye-in

Department of Integrated Japan '15

When I was in high school, I had already studied Japanese as my major foreign language, and was qualified for N2, the second highest level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT). I took the class named “Japanese Speaking for Beginners” last year because it is a mandatory class in order to graduate. This class was a course taught by a Japanese professor only in Japanese.

Students who entered college for their Japanese ability could pass this course by taking the FLEX test. If I had a chance to take this test, I would have given it a try, even though I do not know whether I would have received a passing score. This is because I felt that I am not learning anything new because I had already known basic Japanese.

However, when I was taking this course with students learning Japanese for the first time, they always needed to ask other fellow students to interpret what the professor had said in order to understand the lecture. Because of this process of asking again in Korean, I think the main

purpose of the lecture has been weakened.

Of course, what the professor tells us in class helps us understand not only the language itself, but also the culture of that country. However, beginners usually get discouraged when they are with other students who are already good enough. I personally experienced this situation. I take an Arabic language course as my second major. Because of other students who already studied or who are taking the same course again, it takes more time for me to understand the same material as compared to the other students. This is the situation that makes me feel the same way other beginners would have felt.

Kwon Seo-young

Department of Spanish '15

This semester, I am taking a course that is given in Spanish since it is a mandatory course to graduate. Usually, freshmen take this class, but because I started learning Spanish after I was admitted, I realized it would be impossible for me to follow the class. I studied at the institute for two months during the break and now, at last, the class is understandable. Many Spanish beginners, including myself, think that taking classes without pre-studying in an institute during the break is impossible.

From my experience last year, I took Spanish writing and grammar course for beginners. Many students who took the class with me were from language specialized high schools, which means they were not beginners. I was very disappointed when I did not possess as good of a command of Spanish as they did.

Student A

Department of Russian

I am a student who does not need to learn Russian from the basics because I lived in Russia for a few years. Considering students who were already somewhat okay in Russian, like me, and the students who were beginners, the Department of Russian divided its classes according to the students' personal Russian abilities. The standard of the division is first, by the admission that they entered


HUFS, and second, by their experience of living in Russia. Class C especially consists of students who were admitted through their Russian ability, students who resided in Russia and students who graduated from specialized language high schools that teach Russian. However, this system also has some blind spots. There are some students in class C, who resided in Russia but went to international schools, which means they did not use or learn Russian. Even if they lived in Russia, they are not good enough to be relatively evaluated with other fellow students in class C. Nevertheless, unlike other language majors, this system was a trial to somehow alleviate the disadvantages that students have to deal with since the evaluation policy has changed to relative grading.

Personally, I am satisfied with not needing to study what I already know, but by studying Russian interpretation or reading, it actually helped me to develop my Russian. However, I hope the shortcomings of the program will also be solved in the future.

Ko Dong-wan

Department of Dutch '14

I started learning Dutch in my freshmen year. I had taken a lecture that was only conducted in Dutch because it was a mandatory class. I was not satisfied with that class. Since Dutch is an unfamiliar language, only two out of 10 students are proficient in Dutch. However, there are students who went on exchanges or had internship experiences in the Netherlands. As a result, students like me fall behind when relatively graded, even if we try hard. Unfortunately, there is no other system to resolve this problem in the Department of Dutch.

In addition, students who came to the Department of Dutch because of the wide area admission in the College of Occidental Languages need to learn from the very basics. However, professors do not consider the situations of these students and only give lectures in high level Dutch. Moreover, all the lectures are conducted in the same manner, which is dull. I hope the lectures would be improved in a way that students can maintain interests in their major language, not just relaxing after the mid or final term exams are over. 

angelatheb@hufs.ac.kr

What Should the Newly Elected Politicians Focus On?

As four years have passed since the last National Assembly was formed, the time to select the new leaders of the nation has come back. A number of politicians are campaigning to capture the hearts of the electorates, and the voters are carefully evaluating the listed candidates. As most of the HUFSSans are eligible to cast their vote, The Argus met some of the students and heard their thoughts about the future representatives' main role.



Yoo Ja-yeon, Korea, Dept. of English Literature '16

This may sound obvious, but I believe the citizens themselves should be the most crucial factor that the future politicians should take into account. Politics is something that cannot be carried out without reflecting the will of the people since it is so intimately related to their lives. Thus, I would like the candidates of the general election to remember that they are fighting for a noble cause that affects the whole nation, not for the sake of their own societal status.



Lim Dan, Korea, Dept. of Public Administration '16

I believe what the prospective politicians should focus on the most is the practicality of their pledges. Numerous candidates establish an excessive number of commitments ahead of elections. Nonetheless, impractical promises have a slim chance of actually being put into practice. The unfulfilled pledges can lead to the distrust of people towards politicians, and more importantly, towards the nation's general administrative power. Hence, to prevent this from happening, the candidates should contemplate their plan's feasibility before making any promises.




Lee Sang-woo, Korea, Dept. of Arabic '15

When we look back through the history of general elections, there have been a lot of people who abused their status for their own gain. I want the elected members to frequently communicate with local residents as they did during the run-up to the election. The communication I am talking about is a "sincere communication." Also, I want them to be consistent in carrying out their policies. Drawing up bills that are really needed for the citizens is the most important thing that a candidate should do.



Shin Seong-eun, Korea, Dept. of Spanish '14

One of the candidates offered a pledge that he would install a protective door system in the subway station. However, I do not feel uncomfortable without having these doors. So I want the candidates to be more serious about using the budget. To enable this, I think establishing a policy which helps gather citizen opinions has to take precedence. 

jea2060@hufs.ac.kr

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The HUFS Student Council in a State of Emergency

By Byun Hee-jin
Reporter of Campus Section

The HUFS General Student Council (GSC) is facing an unprecedented state of emergency this year. It is the first time in HUFS history that both the Seoul and Global Campuses' GSCs have formed Emergency Planning Committees (EPC) for one year as the elections for both foundered. The Seoul Campus has formed the EPC five years in a row since 2012, and the Global Campus formed the EPC for the first time in 2014 and organized its second EPC this year. However, in the past, the term of both EPCs was three months. One year term of EPC means that students will not be able to enjoy many privileges. As students attend university under the EPC system for the first time, The Argus looked into the problems related to EPCs, what causes an EPC to be formed, as well as, what solutions exist.



What is the Emergency Planning Committee?

The Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) is an organization that works for the General Student Council (GSC) when the GSC experiences a period of vacancy. When the election for GSC fails, the EPC is formed by an establishment committee for the EPC. It performs the same tasks as the GSC. The term of the EPC lasts until the last day of the next GSC election.

The presidents of the EPC must be elected within seven days via an indirect vote of the establishment committee after it has been organized. The candidates for the presidents of the EPC should have more than six months of experience as college, division, or department presidents and should possess three or more recommendations from the establishment committee members. When the EPC presidents are elected, they should be approved by holding an Entire Student Representatives' Meeting within 20 days. Each student representatives should send a member for EPC from their college or division.

Problems related to the Emergency Planning Committee

Difficulty in handling the current problems within the university

Currently, there are many big and small problems that students have to discuss with the university authorities such as the grading system, building a smart library, and reforming school facilities. To manage these kinds of school problems, there should be an opportunity for student representatives and university authorities to have a meeting to discuss things with each other. However, it is hard for this kind of thing to happen since there are no student representatives like the GSC presidents.

In January of last year, the EPC worked hard to stop the university's grading system reformation. However, it could not effectively deal with the situation because it was not an official GSC. Students are still in conflict with the university regarding the grading system. HUFsans have little power in terms of expressing students' thoughts to the president under the EPC because it is not an official GSC.

Hwang Young-jae, the head executive of the EPC, asserted that there is a high possibility that the EPC may not be able to discuss the problem easily with the university. He said, "Even though we gather students' opinions and submit to the university, they might reject us since we are not an official GSC."

Moreover, in 2013, the president of the Seoul Campus EPC could not attend the Tuition Deliberative Committee, which was an important gathering to discuss the tuition price, because the HUFs president prevented EPC from attending. Accordingly, the EPC arranged the



▲ Students are occupying the office of the Strategy Planning Team to show apposition to grading system reformation.

How the Seoul Campus established its EPC

한국외국어대학교 총학생회 제50대 비상대책위원회

Nov. 18, 2015

No candidates showed up until the last minute of the preliminary candidate registration period.

The 50th GSC election foundered, and the 49th GSC "Together Lighthouse" extended its term until the last day of March reelection according to the Article 84 of the Seoul Campus GSC's rule.

March 21, 2016

Again, no candidates showed up for the March reelection.

March 23, 2016

An establishment committee for the EPC formed. The 49th GSC presidents ended their terms.

March 25, 2016

An establishment committee for the EPC held its second meeting.

March 28, 2016

The 50th EPC has formed as its presidents are elected through the meeting. It will run until the next election in November.

How the Global Campus established its EPC



- Nov. 6, 2015**
 The sole candidate "Han-ul" ran in the November GSC election.
- Nov. 13, 2015**
 "Han-ul" was disciplined with a warning. The candidate had to campaign for two weeks, but he did not do anything and started a week later. On the HUFS Global Campus Bamboo Forest Facebook page, a lot of students voiced their opinions by posting "Not voting is a way of expressing students' thoughts. Let's lower the voting rate by not voting."
- Nov. 16, 2015**
 The GSC political discussion was held with the subject of the candidate's poor attitude and pledges.
- Nov. 30, 2015**
 The election failed with the voting rate of 47.47 percent. To open the ballot box, the voting rate must be above 50 percent of all voters, according to the Global Campus GSC's rule.
- Dec. 31, 2015**
 The term of the 36th GSC "Maeari" ended.
- Jan. 1, 2016**
 The 37th EPC started from the first day of this year.
- March 14, 2016**
 The March reelection foundered as no candidates registered.



▲ The former EPC president Cho Bong-hyun and students mourn the deprivation of students' right.

"Student Authority Funeral" with students, claiming that the basic rights of students had been lost. The problem was solved after the funeral through a meeting between the school authorities and the president of the EPC, and he was allowed to attend the committee's meeting.

This upcoming summer vacation, a Tuition Deliberative Committee will be held again regarding the second semester's tuition price. However, if the same situation repeats, the students will have a hard time again, not being able to exert their authority.

Cho Bong-hyun, the president of the EPC then, said, "Since the EPC is weak, there is always a possibility that such an incident will occur. This kind of problem depends on the university's attitude."

In addition, the EPC does not have

voting rights at the Central Steering Committee or the Entire Student Representative's Meeting, which is a meeting where student representatives gather and discuss the school's problems. The EPC presidents who are the core of the meeting do not have authority, so they cannot be admitted by other members in the meeting, which is a contradiction. The GSC not only hears the students' opinions but also speaks for the university. The chairmen act as a pivot, gathering the members' opinions into a singular one when they are divided. However, the EPC has a hard time setting the direction of the meeting.

Hwang Young-jae, the head executive of the EPC, said, "The EPC takes the most neutral attitude in those meetings. They should persuade the members of the university's position and also give their own thoughts, but there is a problem. They have to follow the other members' opinions since they do not have any voting rights."

Absence of pledges

The GSC not only takes charge of annual student events such as the "daedongjae," or college festival, volunteer activities for rural communities, and the Guam language study board; it also makes their own pledges regarding students' rights

The Seoul Campus GSC last year	The Seoul Campus EPC this year
Tuition • Freezing summer/winter session tuition fee	NONE
Education policy • Stating fees for sports class • Campaign for preventing lectures deal • Additional manpower for interdisciplinary programs	
School development • International program renewal • Building safety report	
Etc.	

▲ Last year, the GSC established specific pledges related to student inconveniences, but the EPC this year has none.

and welfare. The candidates of GSC presidents understand the problems that students have at the university for a long time before running for election. Then they establish solutions for those problems as pledges and get support from students. When elected, they try their best to fulfill those during their term. Last year, the GSC established specific pledges related to student inconveniences like freezing the summer and winter session tuition fee, clearly stating the price of sports classes, and supporting students moving to another home.

However, unlike the GSC, the EPC does not make any pledges. Since the EPC this year makes no pledges, it cannot apprehend the problems that students have in terms of school life, policy, and tuition. Thus, the possibility that students' inconveniences can be alleviated is unlikely during the EPC's one year term.

I Causes of the problems

Lack of representability

The GSC presidents are people elected with students' votes while the EPC presidents are not, so it cannot be said to be the "student representative organization." Unlike the official GSC, the university and students do not often accept the authority of the EPC, so it is hard to reflect opinions of students.

In 2013, the university disqualified the EPC from the university senate and did not let them attend the Tuition Deliberative Committee since they do not have the same representability as the GSC. The university asked the EPC for the signatures of student representatives to show that they represent the students. The EPC got signatures of representability from 700 students,

but the university rejected it because it was not even 10 percent of the 8,000 HUFSans that attend our school.

The title of the EPC and the GSC is also different. A statement with the GSC's name can be seen as having the whole of HUFSans' voice behind it. However, when the EPC writes a statement, it is doubtful as to whether or not it actually expresses student sentiments.

Lee Seul, the EPC president of the Seoul Campus, said, "Although we have the same rights as the GSC, we have a lot of pressure to proceed in events since we are not officially elected student representatives."

Elected without their intention

The GSC presidents are the people who are elected by their desire to be candidates, but the EPC presidents are not. Under the fifth clause of Article 99 of GSC's rule, the EPC presidents must be elected by indirect votes of the EPC establishment committee in seven days, regardless of their intention. They are elected through a long meeting of seven days, not wanting to be elected.

The definition of "a pledge" is "the thing which a candidate promises the citizens he will do for them." Accordingly, the GSC candidates establish pledges and a campaign to get votes from students. However, the EPC presidents are not people who run

as candidates and are elected by their own intention, so they do not have to establish commitments. Therefore, the EPC presidents do not need to tell or ask university what students want. When the GSC does not do their job well, students have the right to criticize them because they elected the GSC as their student representatives. However, the EPC are people who are elected unofficially without their own will, so no one can criticize the EPC.

A past member of GSC who requested anonymity, said, "The EPC are people who are elected without their intention, so they may have little interest in school events. They also do not have any motivation to improve themselves."

I Solutions to the problems

Students' big interest in the EPC

In the case of the Seoul Campus, there were no candidates for the GSC. In the Global Campus' case, the election foundered due to the low voter participation even though there was a candidate for the GSC. The elections being foundered is the result of HUFSans' low interest in the GSC. Today, student interest in the student council is very low. They do not know what the problems are or how low interest could hurt them. Although the student council has meetings and discusses pending issues, many students do not know what is going on. Even if they do know, they do not care unless there is some direct damage affecting them. The absence of the GSC hurts students a lot, but they do not think it is directly connected to them.

Lee Sang-woo, Department of Arabic '15, said, "Students are busy with their work, so they do not have any interest in what is going on at the university. I think



▲ The Seoul Campus EPC establishment committee resumes its second meeting after two days of recess to elect EPC presidents.

© HUFS All



▲ The presidents of each college and division have propaganda war at the front gate of the Seoul Campus.

© GSC

students, the university will accept the EPC and solve conflicts if the students voice out their concerns.”

If the students participate in the General Student Assembly and achieve the number of voters needed, then problems would become public faster. Therefore, students’ thoughts would be known to the university more easily, and the atmosphere of the university could change a lot.

Will of the EPC presidents

Although the EPC has a lot of problems, the most important thing might be the will of the EPC presidents. Since they are not elected of their own volition, they might lack motivation. However, if the EPC has motivation like the GSC, although their term is an entire year, they could solve problems such as the grading system reformation or hold events successfully without any inconvenience felt by the students.

The EPC presidents of both the Seoul and the Global Campus showed their ambition. Lee Seul, the EPC president of the Seoul Campus, said, “If the situations that happened in the past occur again, then we would protest and fight with the university. We would do our best to solve the problems by doing whatever we can

do.”

Kim Dae-heung, the EPC president of the Global Campus, said, “We are working hard to submit the students’ thoughts gathered in the General Student Assembly to the university. The EPC will keep trying to solve conflicts through continuous conversations with the school.”

Yu Sa-rang, School of English for Interpretation and Translation ’15, gave a word supporting the EPC of both campuses. She said, “I am worried that the EPC may lack diligence unlike the GSC. However, students believe in the EPC enough and are thankful for their hard work. I hope that they do their best for HUFsans.”

The students should not think that the emergency of the GSC as a simple thing happening in a different world. As student council is connected to the students themselves, they should voice their thoughts out loud with awareness. Moreover, considering the situation of the GSC, the university should also have an attitude of cooperation to communicate with students. 📧

hjbandi@hufs.ac.kr



WHAT ABOUT THE STUDENT COUNCILS IN YOUR UNIVERSITY?

By Byun Hee-jin
Reporter of Campus Section

As seen in the previous article, the HUFS General Student Council has an urgent emergency because of the low student participation in school politics. It is losing its authority although it is an essential institution in charge of many important jobs such as holding events for students and discussing school policies or systems with the university authorities. Then what is the role of student councils in other countries' universities and their students' perceptions toward them? The Argus met three international HUFSans and listened to their thoughts.



Allan Rodrigues
Brazil

Division of International Studies '15



Corey Adalikwu
the U.S.A.

Business Administration '14



Leonie Werner
Germany

Exchange Student

The Argus: Please briefly introduce yourself.

Allan: My name is Allan and I am 26 years old. I have been in Korea for almost three years. I came to Korea for the first time in 2012. I am majoring in International Studies. I studied studying Psychology before coming to Korea.

Corey: My name is Corey from the United States. I am a regular student of HUFS and am majoring in Business Administration. Before I arrived in Korea, I completed a year of university in my home country.

Leonie: My name is Leonie and I am 21 years old. I am an

exchange student from Germany. I study Political and Social Studies at my home university. I have stayed in Korea for two months.

The Argus: What is the role of the student council in a university in your country?

Allan: In general, it provides a link between the students and the university to access students' well-being and satisfaction with the university, as well as to listen to student demands about what needs to be improved and how it can be improved.

Furthermore, the student council organizes parties, makes the student lounge more comfortable, and negotiates for better prices on the dormitory or cafeteria menu.

Corey: Within my university, we were classified as the Associated Students of the University of Nevada (ASUN). The main purpose was to act as a voice on the behalf of students and to relay student opinions to the staff and faculty. The core of their operation was based on diversity, the art of thinking independently together. It gathers students' voices and submits them to the university.

Leonie: The role may differ from city to city. The university in the town where I live, Wurzburg, has a lot of different small working groups devoted to things such as equality, racism, democracy, or international students. They voice what students want, and their thoughts go to the higher representative, the general student council where solutions are finalized. At the end, final solutions are made in that higher council.

The Argus: How influential is a student council in your country's universities?

Allan: On paper, it is supposed to be a big deal. It is important in the sense that they represent the body of students on campus. However, during elections, candidates sometimes fight so fiercely that they start badmouthing each other and making corruption claims.

Corey: The ASUN is the core of student opinions and concerns. However, most students settle their problems individually through one-on-one interactions, which is highly recommended. The ASUN is more of an option for students to remain anonymous, while sharing their concerns.

Leonie: In a way, it is influential. Student councils are fighting for many things such as gaining more spots for master degree students or dorm housing. I once signed a paper asking for more transportation support from the university. It reached 1,000 signatures and went to student council to support the students' voices. It helped to improve the situation.

The Argus: What are students' perceptions of the student council in your country?

Allan: Students usually do not care what is happening unless it affects them directly and severely, for example, issues dealing with grading or graduation requirements or university parking spots because a lot of students drive in Brazil. However, unless you are directly involved with an issue, it is difficult to know in detail what is happening behind closed doors.

Corey: Overall, we think they are doing well but are not hugely popularized or marketed across the campus. If students are interested, then they inquire on their own. Like I mentioned

previously, most students attempt to handle their own problems, ideas or concerns as they occur. Nevertheless, the option is still available for students who seek that option.

Leonie: I think, and I also asked other German friends their opinions, but student councils are not regarded favorably. Students are not that aware of their work because we can see what they are doing only on certain websites. They should be doing more than they are actually doing if they are trying to do something for students.

The Argus: How much do students participate in school politics?

Allan: They participate very little. We never make an official quorum. Interestingly enough, most of the student council members usually belong to the Department of Law, and a lot of "politically active" students are also studying Law. People make comments in classes about the school system, but they rarely do anything about it. If the students are not aware of the student council's role and politics, that is entirely its own fault for not doing a good job at promoting itself.

Corey: The students who generally participate in these activities are the ones who have past involvement or a passion in being active in a union of school government. Thus, I concluded the amount of people who participate in these activities have a connection with their past or possible major.

Leonie: The participation rate of the elections is actually really low. It is about 14 to 20 percent. It is not a lot. The student candidates are struggling to get people's votes. Elections are quite a big problem throughout German universities.

The Argus: Do you think the situation of the HUFS student council is similar to your country's universities?

Allan: Yes, pretty much. I must say, however, that students' non-involvement in school politics is not always a case of apathy. In my particular case, I never had any dissatisfaction with a university that pushed me to start a revolution.

Corey: With both organizations, the main focus is to act as an anchor for students, expressing their ideas as one. For the most part, I can find similarities such as possessing a passion for student government, but also differences. For example, the ASUN's core objective is diversity, but in HUFS, I think only the GSC members know and care about the school problems.

Leonie: The system is different. However, I think the general thoughts of the students toward their student council are the same, except that there are only one or two candidates in Korea, while we have more than a hundred.

hjbandi@hufs.ac.kr



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Changing the College Drinking Culture

By Ahn So-hyun
Reporter of National Section

In May, you can feel youthful energy from many festivals held at various universities. Most university students look forward to those festivals happily. However, the hidden side of those festivals raises concerns about the drinking culture of college students. In recent days, through the media, many cases highlighted the excessive and enforced drinking habits of several universities.

Alternatively, Daeduk College's Department of Military Technology students have a club called "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" which is trying to make a society where students practice temperance and spread such behavior to others. They are hosting student orientations with no drinks thereby being a model among universities that are tainted by an inappropriate drinking culture. "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" has been selected as a leader amongst drinking moderation groups for six years. The Argus met the supervising professor of "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" to listen to how it started and what the activities of this club are like.



▲ Club members of "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" gather to take a photo.

© Kim Il-jin

The Argus: Can you introduce yourself and the club "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" to The Argus readers?

Kim Il Jin(Kim): I am the Chair of Military Technology Department at Daeduk College. Our club name was made by the first president of the club and "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" means 'how pleasant it is when practicing temperance' in Chinese characters. This club was created in 2010 and this year will be our seventh year that we have been running our club. "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" is one of the clubs that are government-designated. It was first designated to promote friendship between members and then it was changed to improve the drinking culture of universities.

The Argus: Why did you create this club?

Kim: There were some students who wanted to change the drinking culture of universities and I thought it was important to abandon the ruined culture of drinking on campus. University is considered a place where there are mostly students with great brain power gathered together. So, to improve the drinking culture we started this club.

The Argus: What kind of activities does "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" do?

Kim: "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" has been promoting moderation in drinking through events that include drinking. For example, there would be an MT, athletic meet or festival on campus. We encourage students not to pressure one another to drink and enjoy drinking moderate amounts.

In particular, we think it would be way better if there is absolutely no alcohol at events. The members of the club conducted a temperance education program together with the local health center and conducted various experiential activities around the campus. Also, we held a campaign to get signatures from students who are willing to practice temperance and we collected about 600 students' signatures.

The Jeol-Ju leaders club, which is run by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Korean Public Health Association, selected "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" as one of the most outstanding clubs among the temperance university clubs in Korea.

The Argus: What is an activity that you conducted that means a lot to you or a memorable one?

Kim: When we held campaigns in the past, at first, everyone asked us if our activities were pursuing no alcohol. But as I said, we are not advertising anti-drinking culture. To persuade people that we promote moderate drinking was the hardest thing. Since there are not many clubs like this in Korea, student members found this to be a hard activity club because they did not know what to do. But I told them this was the activity that someone has to do anyway.

Also, since we are a university club, when we promote moderation in drinking around the pubs in university town, we had to walk on eggshells to mind the owners of the pubs. However, we went too many other local universities to work together and exchange periodically. Because of that, I think members felt proud and considered this activity a worthwhile one.

The Argus: How did people react to this club activity?

Kim: This club pursues moderate drinking but the members of the club major in military technology. Therefore, people often get confused because our major is not related to welfare or health. But I think these kinds of acts are something that someone should do anyway. There were many cases in recent years regarding inappropriate drinking parties in and around campuses in Korea. Through the media, we can see and experience that drinking culture should



▲ Members of Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak are hosting a campaign throughout the campus.

change. So, we consider this to be volunteer work and enjoy working altogether with members and students from other departments.

The Argus: *What were the difficulties you have faced and how did you overcome them?*

Kim: One of the difficulties was awkwardness. The members of the club were very shy to step up and actively work as a group like this. But as time went by, there were senior members and gradually members followed along very well. Moreover, they are very proud of what they are doing and they are producing great voluntary experiences during their college life. As the chair of the club, that is what I must do, make them proud of what they are doing and spreading this spirit to others to change our drinking culture.

The Argus: *What is the difference in the drinking culture between now and the past?*

Kim: In recent times, there have been many accidents that occurred as a result of drinking on campuses and trips such as MT in Korean universities. I think the reason is because most students do not know how much they can drink and how to control themselves. In the past, a drinking culture existed but it was more of a face-to-face talk with professors about their majors or their future accompanied by a small amount of alcohol. Yet nowadays, drinking is considered a part of the entertainment culture.

Therefore, students do not consider this to be a serious problem and lose control.

The Argus: *Currently, the media has cast light on inappropriate drinking culture, what do you think is the reason for this and why does such a drinking culture still exist?*


Kim: There is an old saying 'drinking should be taught by the elders.' However, current drinking culture reflects the youth having a wrong understanding of drinking. I think it was wrongly delivered from seniors. The important problem is that university students regard drinking as entertainment. Young people should change their understanding of drinking.

The Argus: *How do you think the drinking culture of university students has changed and what are the future plans of "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak?"*

Kim: I absolutely think that drinking culture should be changed. For example, students can avoid drinking if there are more than three people at drinking parties or avoid drinking at events held by the university. Students should understand that drinks are not food people can be forced to drink. Our members are students who look forward to work in the army. In order to prove themselves as leading students, we are going to keep working to spread an appropriate drinking culture throughout Korea.

After the hard work of entering a university and being prepared to take a step towards participating in society, for students, alcohol has become a common thing around the campus. However, most students were not given an actual education about how to control drinking habits. Also, currently around campus, clear solutions to such problems haven't been given or suggested to students. Like the "Jeol-Ju-Ga-Rak" club, there are some students struggling to solve this problem. Through these kinds of acts, young people can reconsider our drinking culture and change society. 🍷

smallhyun@hufs.ac.kr



EMPTY KOREAN ANIMAL PROTECTION ACT

By Choi Yun

Guest Reporter

Last October, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) conducted a survey of 3,000 people on their perceptions of how well the Korean law enforcement agencies deal with animal cruelty crimes. About 93 percent replied that they need to revise animal protection laws to punish animal abusers more severely; 71.7 percent evaluated that the level of animal protection of Korea lags behind that of developed countries. The great majority of Koreans agreed that the level of animal protection in Korea is below expectations of the public.

The Animal Protection Act (APA), the law established in 1991 and recently revised in 2011, seeks to protect lives, ensure security and promote welfare of animals and cultivates a national psyche on animal rights. Despite the existence of laws for animal protection, still animals in Korea are considered as property, not as living creatures. “Animals in Korea are no different than plastic toys in terms of legal status,” said Joe Sae-hyung, the previous manager of Green Party Korea (GPK)’s Animal Rights Campaign.

In April, the press broke the news that a man in his 50s was arrested for killing 600 cats by throwing them in hot water. He had captured the cats near households by alluring them with chicken and other foods. After boiling them for two minutes, he skinned them, gutted them, and then sold them for about 15 dollars to people who supposedly believed that eating cats would help with joint problems just because cats are so flexible. The terrible murderer who deprived 600 cats of their lives in such a brutal manner was accused of violating the APA; however, he was sentenced to only 10 months in prison, two years of probation and 80 hours of community service.

In February, an alcohol-fueled man in his forties threw a six-month-old dog out of the window. Not content with that, he burned the dead body with gasoline and dumped it at a nearby garden. The reason why he committed such cruelties was simply because it was not that easy for him to train the puppy to be housebroken and because the puppy shed too much. As the man who killed 600 plus cats, he also was charged with violating the APA, but he was sent to jail for one year or fined 10,000 dollars at most. He is highly likely to be fined thousands of dollars only, considering previous cases of similar animal cruelty: A male who threw the dog he had stolen out of window in the fourth floor was fined only 2,000 dollars by the reason of his emotional instability in June, 2015. The way animals are treated in Korea seems to be quite different from that in developed countries.

In the United Kingdom, the court sentenced a woman in her 20s to five months in jail for caging and not feeding her dog in January. They also prohibited her from keeping an animal for the rest of her life. Although she asked for favorable arrangements due to the fact that she was emotionally unstable at that time after losing her father and divorcing her husband, the court refused to do so, saying, "There is no excuse for animal cruelty."

In case of the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) took actions to toughen penalties for animal abusers. The FBI started to classify animal cruelty as a Group A felony, on par with homicide, arson and assault from this January. Law enforcement agencies in the U.S. now have four subgroups to choose from when reporting animal abuse to the FBI: simple/gross neglect, intentional abuse and torture, organized abuse (like dogfighting and cockfighting) and animal sexual



© Pochun Animal Shelter

▲ Abandoned dogs at Pochun Animal Shelter are waiting for a helping hand.

abuse. Animal-related crimes used to be reported into a catch-all category in the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), but now classified into the four categories and collected via the NIBRS.

Why do animals in Korean society have such a low standard of living albeit its status as one of the most developed countries? Many say that it is due to the "too-fast" economic growth. Within only several decades, our ancestors achieved the rapid economic growth called "Miracle of Han River," transforming a poor developing country into a powerful developed one. The country with people who had less to eat so randomly killed animals for food, now stands shoulder to shoulder with the world powers. There lies the problem; although Korea's economy has been boosted greatly, the conventional perception that animals could be used as a means to satisfy their needs does not seem to have been changed a bit.

"The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated," said Mahatma Gandhi, a spiritual leader of India. The way a nation treats its animals reflects how it treats its disadvantaged people, which shows how great a nation is. To be the nation that is not only great in terms of economy but in all areas, it is urgent to change the way we treat animals.



choiyun@hufs.ac.kr



Is This the Best Solution for the Housing Problem?

By Kang Young-joon
Editorial Consultant


Around 524,000 young people aged 20 to 34 who reside in Seoul are living in poor housing and they account for 23 percent of the 2.3 million young people in Seoul. Among them, 499,000 people live in places that do not meet minimum housing conditions and 30,000 of them reside in places which are not considered a house, such as gosiwons (which refers to housing for someone studying for an exam and is exceedingly small).

The percentage of how many young people live in bad housing is higher when it comes to single-young person households. As of 2010, out of 340,000 single-young person households, 36.3 percent or 123,000 of them are living in poor housing. The poor housing ratio among single-young person households is higher than among total young people by around 13 percent.

Those who tend to have a high probability of living in poor housing are college students, job seekers and new employees. The percentage would be higher if it included those who don't report transportation to Seoul.

Indeed, we often see acquaintances who do not report their mode of transportation and that is why the real number of those living in poor housing would be greater. Nevertheless, what is clear is at least one out of three or four young people has housing problems. It is not rare case that college students live in a bad place such as a gosiwon or a studio apartment.

The central government and local governments have been trying to solve the problem, but the situation has not gotten any better and the percentage has continued to grow since 2000. That is probably because their solution to the problem is to build shared apartments or dormitories, but the number of these buildings is not enough to accommodate such a large number of students or salary men.

In this general election, the ruling party and the opposition parties all promised to offer public rental housing to solve the problem. However, this is probably not the best solution. The reason the ratio of young people living in poor housing in Seoul is two times higher than in other regions is partly because of the high rental prices of housing in Seoul. Absolutely, lowering rental prices is not easy, so this might lead them to come up with public rental housing to solve the problem. Although public rental housing would relieve young people's housing problem, more consideration as to how to solve the problem should be put forth if they want young people to feel like they really consider this problem something significant. 

youngjoon92@hufs.ac.kr

An Ostensible Plan



© Park Ji-hyun



© The Argus



© Google map

Prof. Gavin Farrell
Dept. of English Linguistics

HUFS and my alma mater, the University of Windsor, share some core characteristics: an urge to rise in their respective rankings, a desire to be a comprehensive university (meaning having medical and engineering departments), and managing property with an inner city campus. How Windsor managed its surrounding neighborhood has good lessons that HUFS could profit from.

When I arrived here in 2009 the buildings did not have the attractive facades they do now. Obama Hall was in early construction or even planning stages. The campus was sort of cozy, but more tired looking than anything. Now we have a campus that is aesthetically appealing and universally agreed upon as cozy. People like our campus.

That people would like more of our campus and advocating ‘campus creep’ (a slow expansion) is modelled after my alma mater. Going back at least 30 years, every time a property adjacent the campus went up for sale, the university bought it. Various offices and departments took over these former family homes. Campus Police, Graduate Student associations, and the like used the houses as office space. After owning everything on one block the university negotiated with the city to close the street and add parks and walkways. In this new annexation the building that the university is proudest of is its medical school, part of their long-term goal for being considered a comprehensive university.

The truism of property value is that it’s all about location, location, and location. With this in mind, there is one particular area that could be utilized by HUFS in various ways, the area colored in blue on the map.

HUFS already owns and operates a number of residences in the vicinity, so growth is current at HUFS, with a spread and sprawl design ethos. The opposite of spread and sprawl is targeting the best location (i.e. the closest).

The buildings in the block colored blue are more than a generation old, ready for redevelopment, and ideal for HUFS’ Seoul campus growth. A research assistant and I investigated property values of that block and found that each of these buildings cost around 1,000,000,000 (1 million dollars), give or take. The footprints range from 25 pyung to 40 pyung.

Combining them, like plots 1 and 2 are in the map, can provide space for substantial buildings. For prestige and because of the high density of Imun-dong, I suggest that the buildings be 10 to 20 stories tall, with as much underground parking as is feasible. This would not be unlike the 13-storey building presently under construction at the location of the former Kookmin Bank adjacent the south-west corner of campus (it’s going to be a kositel btw).

Building B is a rendition of mixed residences for students and professors, not unlike how Globee Dorm operates (with “Residences” replacing and hopefully vanquishing the current habit of using ‘dormitory’; at a language university we should know that ‘dormitory’ is uncomplimentary for a place where people and families live). Note the open area on the second floor, a social space for students with the advantage of being able to lock it at a curfew time so noise complaints, like those at Globee Dorm, can be reduced.

New housing, particularly for international students, is already being built regularly by HUFS and the high quality of the facilities is a draw for students when they’re choosing a school abroad (I did when I studied in Australia, making sure campus residences were comfortable). Noted with a lack objectivity, new and larger apartments for professors would be warmly welcomed, and furthermore could be a draw for attracting notable international professors.

HUFS’s principal strength is, of course, its language programs. To augment the aspirant medical facilities in Yongin, a school dedicated to medical language translation, teaching, and research could globalize HUFS even more. English for Medical Purposes (EMP) is dramatically increasing in importance around the world. The Department of International Medical Communications at Tokyo Medical University is at the front of EMP in Asia, but it seems logical that a language university like HUFS would ultimately have a similar such department to support and contribute to a medical school.

A School of Dentistry is included simply because many universities who build hospitals start the process by building smaller, self-contained medical departments.

President Kim In-chul calls for HUFS to have an outward looking paradigm for innovation and growth. These the buildings are presented so as to be part of the discourse of HUFS development. It would be wonderful to see in The Argus other design and architectural ideas from my students, colleagues, and friends at HUFS. Surely others could do better than this modest day dream. Making day dreams and making even grand plans not hard. Making a “100 year” roadmap is wise for the university to do. Getting money to turn fanciful day dreams into bricks and mortar is a much taller order. 🏗️

The Argus, Developing Magazine

I was a freshman when I first read The Argus. At that time, I felt the information which they introduced was interesting. But as time went by, I became a senior and now I feel something new about The Argus. The last magazine makes me feel more interested because it not only introduces information but also argues some opinions with a different light. Especially The Cover Story, "International Students Are Dubious of 'No.1 Globalized Campus'," made me reconsider "Is our university really globalized university?," and other articles also made me think about other topics.

My university life is heading toward the end, and I am preparing for graduation. I am not sure how more I can read The Argus magazine, but I appreciate The Argus reporters and look forward to informative and interesting articles again.

Lee Dong-woon

Dept. of International Business '13

The Argus: How Lovely It is!

If you hold any arms in HUFS and ask "What's wrong with your school life?" then he or she might say, "My grade is bombed up." As I know, The Argus was one of the best journals which criticized "the changed grading system with retroactive application in the beginning of 2015."

It would be remarkable for students who study unfamiliar foreign languages like my major, Dutch. We do not have opportunities to set out our opinion, though we have complaints about the systems like curriculums. We should accommodate all of them. We have never gotten any choices. However, I just got a chance to express what I am struggling. It was The Argus.

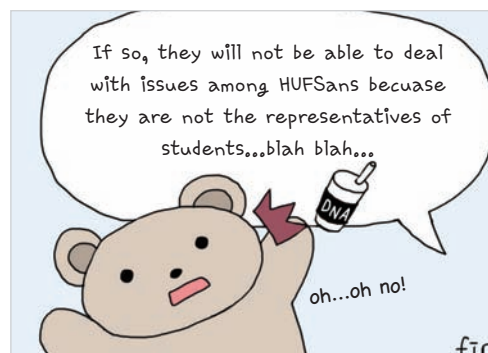
I know what The Argus does and how tremendous it is since I have seen it for the first time. The Argus brings ingenious topics every month without being stale. It deals with wrong situations. I love "In-depth on something." I can feel reporters' hard work. I hope that The Argus keeps its own role as a voice of HUFSans.

Ko Dong-wan

Dept. of Dutch '14

- Share your feedback on the issues to hufsargus@gmail.com.
- Feedback word count is 200 including the title.
- Remuneration will be given; please include your contact information in the e-mail.

The Goal for New Semester...



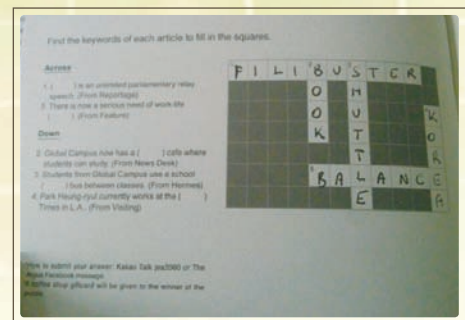
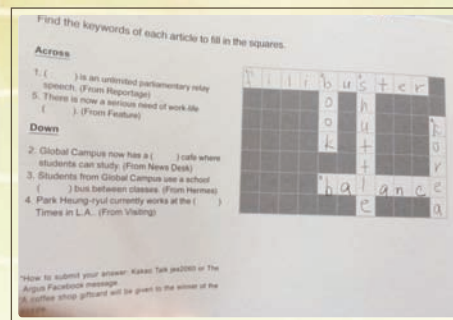
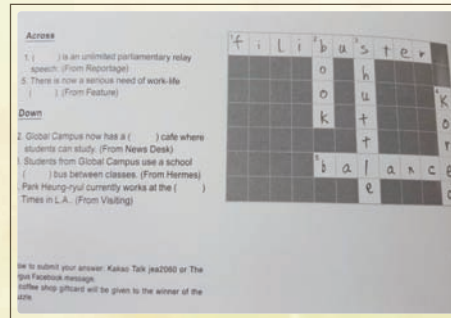
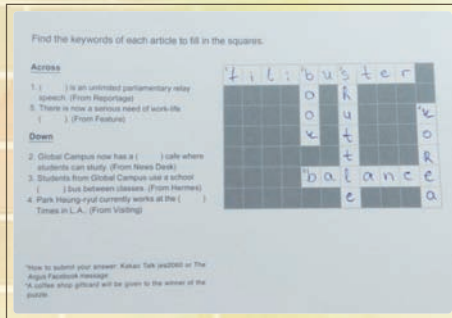
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Park Ji-hyun

Dept. of English Linguistics '10

Thanks for doing the puzzle.

응모해주셔서 감사합니다



HOW TO ENTER

1. Read The Argus articles.
2. Solve the puzzle.
3. Send the puzzle through Kakaotalk or a facebook message.
4. Win a Starbucks gift card.

퍼즐응모방법

1. 아거스에 실린 기사들을 읽는다.
2. 맨 뒷장에 있는 퍼즐을 푼다.
3. 인증샷을 찍어 카카오톡 / 페이스북 메시지로 보낸다.
4. 스타벅스 기프트콘을 받는다.

이번 5월호의 당첨자가 되어보세요!



TALK jea2060

f The Argus-디아거스



The Argus

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