

# The Argus

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Since 1954

## What Is Justice? Selection by Test or Education

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The Fall of the National Examination for Public Service

### How About You

How Do You Feel about the English Zone?

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Let Me Introduce Our Oe Dae Hagbo

### Eye of The Argus

Traditional Markets Need to Grow by Themselves



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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## Editorial

# The Final Message to Park

When Former President Park Geun-hye returned to her private home after her impeachment, her words on the current situation were delivered through her former spokesperson. What impressed people most among her words was the following: “It may take time, but I have faith that the truth will come to light eventually.”

What kind of truth is she talking about? Does she really hope for the TRUTH to reveal itself? If so, then why did she respond to suspicions regarding the Sewol ferry disaster the way she did?

The ousted president insisted that she had done her duty as president during the disaster. This is the truth alleged by her. But this truth is nearly impossible to be called “the truth.” Although the court rejected the notion that Park should be removed for failing to fulfill her obligations when the ferry sank; they also pinpointed Park’s serious misconduct on April 16, 2014.

Park’s lawyers said in the impeachment trial that the nation’s impeached leader figured the situation had been resolved after receiving incorrect reports saying all the passengers of the ferry were saved, at 1:07 p.m. and 1:13 p.m. on the day of the disaster. Therefore, Park only realized the gravity of the situation at 3 p.m., they added.

But the court countered this argument, saying, “President Park could have recognized the seriousness of the situation by 10 a.m. at the latest if she had tried.”

Here is a mystery. Before she was notified of the reports in the afternoon, we do not know why she was not aware of the severity in the morning when the first report on the occurrence of the disaster was sent to her.

The court also did not accept the claim that Park called the chief of Coast Guard at 10:30 a.m. and gave him necessary instructions including deploying commandos. “Since the chief had already ordered the deployment of commandos at 9:53 a.m., Park could not have directed the chief to do the same thing if she had really spoken with the chief,” the court pointed out.

Here is another mystery. Did she really perform her duty to protect the lives of citizens?

Regarding the truth of what she did on the day of the disaster, Park is the one who kept the truth from coming to light. The truth that she mentioned must be a far cry from what we expect.

The Argus wants to say one sentence to Park Geun-hye who talked about the truth. It may sound similar to her words but actually it has a completely different meaning. The Truth Does Not Sink. ☹

Lee J.W

Lee Jae-won  
Editor-in-Chief

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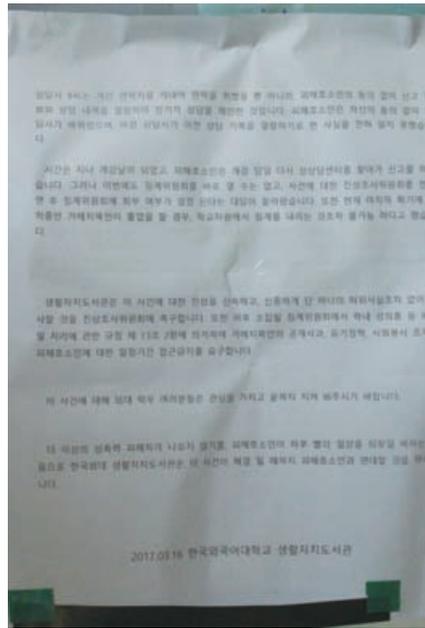
## Cover Story

>> In the past, three national examinations, or 'goshi' in Korean, have appointed the youth to public posts, but only one survives today. The Foreign Service Examination was last held in 2013, and the Bar Exam is due to extinction by this year. The only one standing is the Open Competition Employment Examination (OCEE) for Grade 5. However, its abolition by integrating with Grade 7 was brought up by the Democratic Party. The Argus looked into the Bar Exam and OCEE, two would-be abolished national examinations.

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▲ The Autonomous Library at HUFs puts up a poster about a suspected sexual molestation case on a bulletin board in the Humanities Building.



©Lee Jae-won/The Argus

## HUFs Begins Probe into Suspected Molestation Case

HUFs began an investigation into an alleged sexual molestation case between students.

The Autonomous Library at HUFs put up a poster in the Humanities Building on March 15, which stated, “The university fact-finding committee should examine this case quickly and carefully.”

According to the poster, an anonymous female student was sexually harassed by a male senior from her department at her house last November.

The poster said she accepted her senior’s request to wash off at her studio because “it was late at that time and she could not brush him off out of concern for his inability to go elsewhere in the cold weather.”

After entering her home, however, the senior “raced up to her bed without

consent and tried to forcibly kiss her.” She “definitely showed her disapproval but his molestation did not stop.”

Her senior is still in school while she is receiving mental health treatment, the poster added.

The Seoul Dongdaemun Police Office charged her senior with abuse and handed this case over to the prosecution. The HUFs Fact-finding Committee accepted the case on Feb. 27 and started its own investigation on March 17.

“Whether the case will be referred to the disciplinary committee depends on the findings of the committee,” said Lee Seul, a student member of the fact-finding committee and the president of the Emergency Planning Committee of the Seoul Campus. ☞

By Lee Jae-won

## HUFs Continues Upward in QS Rankings

Number	Major	2016	2017
1	Modern languages	46	34
2	Linguistics	101-150	51-100
3	English Language & Literature	151-200	101-150
4	Politics & International Studies	-	151-200

▲ The above table shows how HUFs makes advances in QS Rankings this year compared to last year.

HUFs continuously made advances in the 2017 World University Rankings released by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS).

QS, a UK-based higher education consulting firm, announced on March 8 its university rankings in 46 majors. According to this result, the university entered the top 200 in four categories.

In the Arts& Humanities category, three majors were on the list. Modern languages was ranked 34<sup>th</sup>, jumping 12 spots from the 48<sup>th</sup> place last year. Linguistics and English Language& Literature rounded out the top 51-100 and top 101-150 respectively. In Social Sciences& Management category, Politics& International Studies reached the top 151-200.

Meanwhile, in this year’s QS rankings, 37 Korean universities made the top 200 list 372 times in 46 majors.

QS determined through analysis that Korean universities made improvements in their QS rankings this year, cracking the top 20 a total of 14 times, compared to eight times last year.

QS World University Rankings appraises universities based on four criteria: evaluations in the academic world, the reputation of the university graduates, the number of citations publications, and the H index. ☞

By Lee Jae-won

## 2017 Dongari Exposition Holds

The 2017 Dongari Exposition took place at the courtyard of the Seoul Campus from March 6 to 8.

Most of the dongaris, which is the Korean word for “student clubs,” set up booths and promoted their groups for three days. The exposition was organized by the HUFS Union of Companion Circle (UCC) with the event title of “Dongari Go.” Not only did they set up booths, but there were also performances from certain dongaris and a blanket film festival that the HUFS UCC prepared. 📸

By Byeon Hee-jin



▲ HUFSans visit each dongari's booths and ask for information.

## Min Dong-seok Becomes the 31<sup>st</sup> President of the HUFS Alumni Association

Min Dong-seok was elected as the 31<sup>st</sup> president of the HUFS Alumni Association on March 24.

The HUFS Alumni Association held its 30<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of Representatives and elected alumnus Min as the next president.

Min is currently the Ambassador of Cooperation for the Middle East and Africa and had been the Secretary General of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO.

Meanwhile, many other alumni, including Kim Yu-kyeong, a professor in the Media Communication Division of HUFS, and Lee Nam-jin, a lawyer at Daesung Law Firm, were designated as honorable HUFSans on the same day. 📸

By Byeon Hee-jin

## Re-election for GSC Cancelled

On March 20, The Emergency Planning Committee of the Seoul Campus announced that the re-election for the 51st General Student Council (GSC) had foundered due to a lack of candidate entries. Any candidate interested was required to register as a preliminary candidate by 6 a.m. on the same day, although no one showed up.

Previously, The Emergency Planning Committee announced the re-election for the 51st GSC on March 8. The election was scheduled to take place on April 4 and 5 after the annual GSC election was called off due to the absence of potential candidates last November. 📸

By Lee Sei-yon

## HUFS Welcomes New Faculty Members

On Feb. 27, HUFS held an appointment ceremony and an orientation for the new faculty of this spring semester of 2017 on the second floor of the Administration (Main) Building.

Kim In-chul, the president of HUFS, presented the certificate of appointment to 17 new faculty members. In addition, Kim asked the newcomers for their continuous contribution in research and education with the common goal of cultivating HUFS students to future generation of global leaders.

At this event, the dean of academic affairs from the Seoul and Global Campus, Hong Won-pyo and Hong Seok-woo respectively, were in attendance. 📸

By Lee Sei-yon

## HUFS Alumnus Yoon Yoon-soo Delivers Donation



▲ Yoon Yoon-soo (front row, 4th from L), chairman of FILA Korea, presents HUFS with college development fund worth seven hundred million KRW.

On March 8, FILA Global Chairman Yoon Yoon-soo (Dept. of Political Diplomacy '66) donated 700 million won as previously promised for establishing the Smart Library. At the ceremony, he expressed gratitude at being able to make a contribution to his alma mater. He added, "I hope HUFS expands its bridges across the world by taking advantage of its exclusive strength in foreign languages." 📰

By Lee Sei-yon

## Dept. of Italian Awards Scholarships to Students

The Dept. of Italian at HUFS held a scholarship ceremony for the first semester of 2017 at the main building on March 3. Six students received scholarships this semester. The scholarship provided by Jeon Sung-chul, an alumnus of the Dept. of Italian, awarded 1.5 million won each to four students. As the 50th founding anniversary of department, other two students were granted scholarship certificates of 1.5 million won respectively. 📰

By Jeon Eu-min

## HUFS Professor Named as RCCI Korea Chairman

HUFS said that Park Jung-oh, a professor of the Dept. of Romanian, was appointed to be the South Korean chief of Romania Chambers of Commerce and Industry (RCCI). Romanian chief, Nasty Vlădoiu, explained that he nominated Park as the chairman of South Korea in order to strengthen the economic cooperation between Korea and Romania. 📰

By Jeon Eu-min

## HUFS Selected as Partner of Global Hope Scholarship Program



▲ Foreign students study at HUFS.

HUFS announced that they have decided to begin collaborating with the 'Global Hope Scholarship Program' on March 7.

This project, arranged by the Samsung Dream Scholarship Foundation, provides scholarships to excellent university students who come from developing countries. It is a project that supports scholarship and education programs in order to help international students develop into global leaders.

The qualifications require student recipients to be from a developing country on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee list. The program will select up to two students who meet the requirements concerning academic grades and growth potential.

The scholarships are offered to selected undergraduate students for up to eight semesters, four semesters for graduate students or six semesters for doctoral students. 📰

By Jeon Eu-min



# Traditional Markets Need to Grow by Themselves

**By Byeon Hee-jin**  
*Editorial Consultant*

**H**ave you been to any traditional markets recently? Traditional markets in South Korea have been losing their competitiveness when compared to modern supermarkets. Now, measures to revitalize traditional markets are being introduced. Seven of Ulsan's traditional markets are receiving financial support worth 170 billion Korean won. This support will also include 98 billion won from the national government according to the announcement the city made on March 9. With this money, the markets are planning to construct parking spaces and focus more on marketing.

This assistance is wonderful news, but the writer believes that maybe this action should have been taken sooner. Modern supermarkets cannot open biweekly on Sundays. However, the author has always thought that the effectiveness of giving a handicap to huge supermarkets will not last long and that traditional markets should grow under the power of their own specialties.

Traditional markets should not be considered places that you visit on special days or simply go to hang out. We now have to think about how to attract regular customers to these markets by developing specialties. In order to do so, market infrastructure should improve. The writer knows that traditional markets have long been a symbol of "jeong," which is the Korean word for warmth among humans. However, beyond the symbol, markets need a more refined appearance as well.

Not only does their appearance need to change, but the reporter personally thinks their marketing approach is what needs the largest change. The reason traditional markets have lost their competitiveness is due to all the coupons, sales or membership points that modern markets offer. Why don't traditional markets try something similar on their own? The writer knows that bargaining does exist at these places, but younger generations are not accustomed to this culture. The writer believes the current situation differs from the past. Traditional markets should also change as the world and consumers change.

As the writer is not an expert, these suggestions might not be the best approach. However, one thing the writer believes is that markets have to change as the culture, consumers, and competitors also change. The writer hopes this support for the markets of Ulsan will extend to markets nationwide so that traditional markets can regain their pace and become competitive again. 📧

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# News Briefing

By Lee Jae-won  
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## “We Dismiss the Defendant, President Park Geun-hye.”

March 13 was a historic day for South Korea. On this day, the Constitutional Court of South Korea upheld a decision to impeach President Park Geun-hye over her alleged corruption. The decision was unanimous, with all eight judges on the court agreeing to remove Park from office.

“We dismiss the defendant, President Park,” said Acting Chief Justice Lee Jung-mi. Therefore, Park, the nation’s first female president, became the first president to be ousted. She is now stripped of her immunity and liable to prosecution on criminal charges.

## Revenge



Beijing’s punitive measures against South Korea’s Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) deployment have become more widespread.

The Chinese government has issued guidelines

to schools to boycott Korean goods, and its authorities have toughened restrictions on Korean markets and production. In addition, the boycott campaigns against Korean products have been expanding. Experts say that the world’s second-largest country’s retaliatory actions were initially aimed at certain Korean shops and stores but they have been gradually developing into a more general form. They call for diplomatic responses to this issue as these actions are not just limited to certain Korean companies, but are certainly measures of revenge against Korea.

## Election with Cherry Blossoms



The presidential election date has moved up. Since President Park has been thrown out of office, the presidential election for the 19th president of South Korea is going to take place on May 9. According to the Public Official Election Act, since a presidential election or re-election must take place on the occurrence of a vacancy of the presidential office, an election should be held within 60 days after the reason for holding the election is confirmed.



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## Come Out

After spending more than 1,000 days under the water, the Sewol ferry finally came out of the water on March 25. Will the truth on the ferry disaster also come out of the dark?

## “Dad, I Did Not Make All My Calls”

The last word she left was “Dad, I did not make all my (assigned) calls.” A specialized high school student who worked as a counselor at a call center, drove herself to commit suicide on Jan. 23. Her excessive work at the center is allegedly the reason for her death.



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## Suspect Park



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Former President Park Geun-hye appeared for questioning over her corruption scandal at the prosecution’s office on March 21. She came to the office as a person suspected of receiving bribes worth 43.4 billion Korean won.



©SNU GSC

## Water Cannon

Seoul National University administration blasted its students with water cannons on March 11. This accident came after the students finished a 153-day protest, in opposition to the school’s project to create Siheung Campus.

## Hidden Dragons



©huffingtonpost

President hopefuls are preparing for the nation’s presidential election for the 19th president of South Korea. 🇰🇷



©Jeon Eu-min / The Argus

# How Do You Feel about the English Zone?

**By Jeon Eu-min**  
*Reporter of Campus Section*

**O**n the Hufs Global Campus, there is a free program called English Zone (E-zone) that enables students to participate in various English learning programs with native speakers to improve their English language skills. Students who are in E-zone should only use English. Therefore, they can focus on and enhance their communicative proficiency in English. The E-zone is composed of a variety of programs such as English Discussion, Creative Writing, Free Conversation, Watch Current Events on TV, Job Interview, Presentation in English, Focused Reading and so on. Students can choose the programs that they want through registration in advance. Through this, Hufs provides and helps students by providing them the opportunity to become more familiar with English. This is one of the great advantages of Hufs Global Campus which offers a free English environment for students at school. If you are a Global Campus student, you must participate in it at least three times. Are the students satisfied with the program? The Argus interviewed four students to find out.

**Ahn So-hyeon** (Dept. of International Finance '15)

I am satisfied with the English Zone. When I ask other people about the school they attend, personally, I have a preconceived notion that HUFS students do well in foreign languages. Because of the nature of the Global Campus, I do not have much of an opportunity to practice foreign languages or use foreign languages other than in a special linguistics class, so it is good to be able to attend English classes with students from various departments. In addition to the other three compulsory courses we must take in a semester, it was also attractive to find that 1:1 classes with native English professors were also possible by booking in advance for the areas in which you would like to individually study English. Of course it is difficult to satisfy all students because ambiguous levels of English programs make students who really want to learn English feel unsatisfied. However, I think that if there is such a program at HUFS, it would be very favorable assuming the weaknesses are resolved.

**Park Hye-bin**

(Dept. of Brazilian Studies '16)

I am also satisfied with the HUFS English Zone. I think it was good that I could have a personalized learning experience because I could choose and attend the lesson by myself. Most of all, due to the nature of education in Korea, it is not possible to speak English very well, so my speaking ability is significantly lower than my reading. I liked that I could speak English all the time through this school program! I am satisfied with the contents of the program and the implementation process, but I would like to improve the application process for the English Zone. I could only apply for English Zone classes at 9:30 am on a first-come basis. I do not think that this is effective because of the time I must spend waiting in the morning. I would rather have internet applications or be provided other good approaches!

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English Zone

**Student A**

(Dept. of Global Business &amp; Technology)

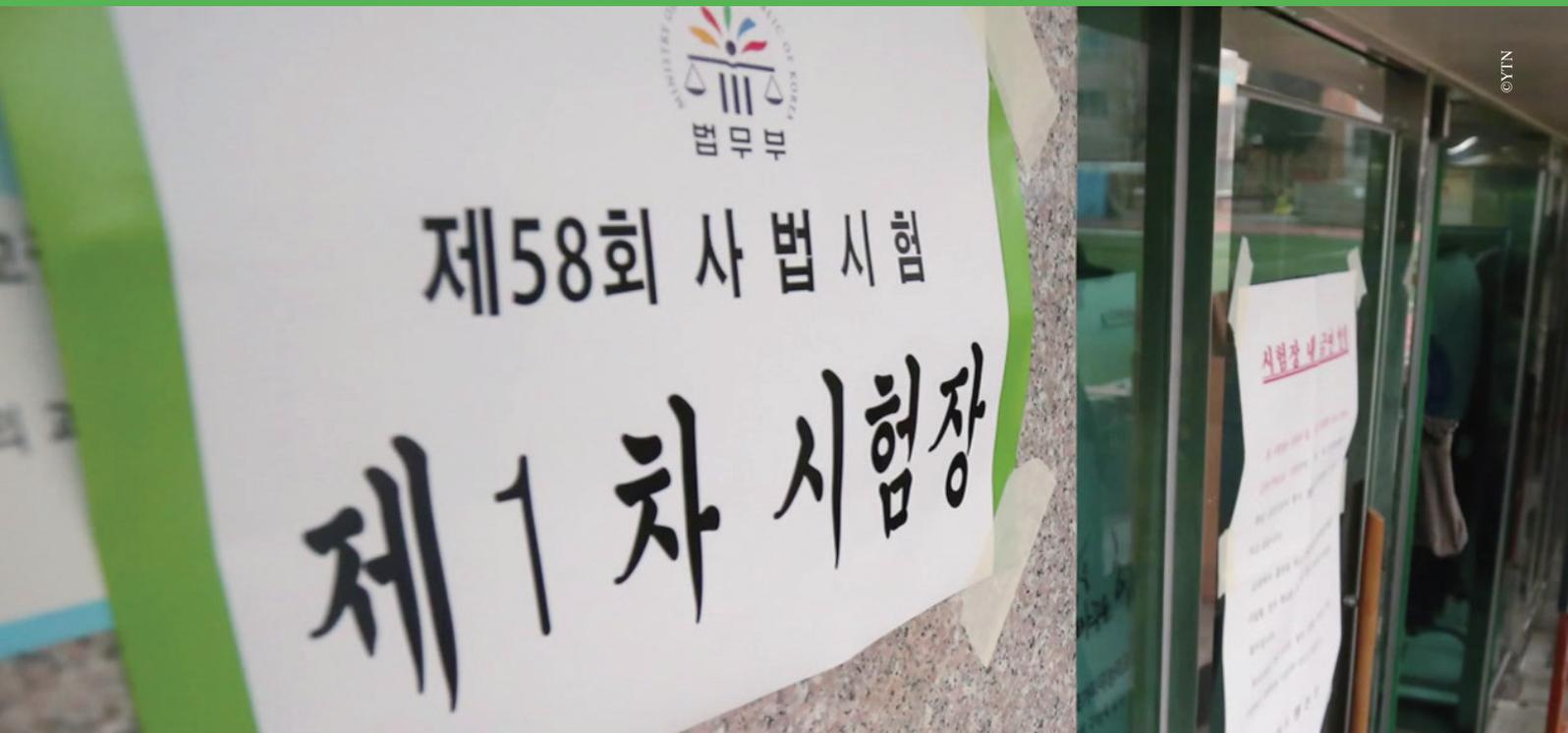
I am not satisfied with the English Zone. English Zone accepts applicants beginning only at 9:30 am. However, in the case of the HUFS Global Campus, the first semester classes begin at 9:30. Personally, I had to wait in line for my application because of the first come first basis of the system. I could not go to my first class on time because I had to apply for an English Zone class. In some cases, the desk assistant may allow you to apply early for classes, but in principle, this does not happen. I was also disappointed with the quality of the class. I had a lot of expectations for the speaking class and I was very sad that it was different from what I thought. The free talking class was really very easy for college students. In the English speaking class, my partner did not work hard and it was very disappointing. I want classes to be divided depending on the student's level and be made more difficult.

Only English

**Student B** (African Studies Division)

I am dissatisfied with the English Zone. When you take this class, there are about 10 sessions per class. In the first semester, it is very hard to get class seats because booking the class from May to June is so intense. I had to compete with many students to reserve a seat. I also had difficulties because there is no level testing in the English Zone while regular English classes are divided by level. There were a lot of people who are good at English among my classmates so I felt a personal sense of inferiority. The contents of the class were not difficult, but I was discouraged by those who spoke in English very well. 

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# The Fall of the National Examination for Public Service

By Lee Sei-yon

Associate Editor of Culture Section

“As a member of the government who created the law school, it is difficult to revoke the decision,” replied Moon Jae-in, the former representative and current presidential frontrunner of the Democratic Party. The statement is Moon’s answer to a question raised by a female student who asked, “What do you think about restoring the traditional Bar Exam for those who are capable, but whose careers have been severed, who are too old, or without spectacular ‘specifications’?”

The revival of the traditional bar exam has been a center of controversy over the past 10 years. Officially the abolition takes effect starting next year. So far, the first-round test was conducted for the last time last year and the remaining two stages await their final trial this June and November respectively.

However, an unexpected turn of events in the recent political upheaval seem to spur a light of hope for test-takers. On March 10, the Constitutional Court conceded to the impeachment of President Park Geun-hye through the unanimous vote of the eight justices. Due to her early dismissal, Korea will conduct an early election on May 9.

To our dismay, on top of the abolished Bar Exam, the possibility of another exam abolition was raised by integrating the examination recruiting Grade 5 public officials with the Grade 7 officials. In response, the youth tremble in fear of the faltering lights of national exams that once promised them an equal opportunity at stable employment. Amidst the political and collegiate turmoil, The Argus delved into the controversies surrounding the two national examinations that are of most interest to readers in their twenties.

### Background Information

After the official government of the Republic of Korea was established in 1948, the Higher Civil Service Examination Act was enacted the following year. Henceforth, a state-held examination named “Higher Civil Service Examination” was carried out with the specific purpose of selecting public servants for the nation in two divisions: the Administration Division and the Jurisdiction Division. Later on, the former Administrative Divisional test was subdivided into the Higher Civil Service Examination and the Foreign Service Examination, and the latter test was changed into the current Bar Exam. Together, they have come to be acknowledged as the three most prominent national examinations, ‘goshi’ in Korean, for both their difficulty and significance as securing a high place equivalent to Grade 5 in public office.

Afterwards, the Higher Civil Service Examination was renamed to Open Competition Employment Examination (OCEE), more specifically OCEE for Grade 5. And the Foreign Service Examination was conducted for the last time in 2013. Instead, it was replaced by the Exam for Diplomat Candidate, which only confirms appointments after a single year of training at the Korea National Diplomatic Academy. As the Bar Exam is also due to become extinct this year, it can be said that the system for recruiting future public officials through state-held examinations is now heading towards its demise.

### What is the Bar Exam?

The Bar Exam has stood for over 50 years since 1963. The age-old bar examination system was designed to evaluate whether a person is eligible to become a judicial officer. It consists of three stages: multiple choice questions, essay questions on law, and an interview. Once a person successfully passes every stage, they earn a status equivalent to a Grade 5 public officer. They are also entitled to enter the Judicial Research and Training Institute in which they must complete the training course in order to finally qualify to become a judge, a prosecutor, or a lawyer.

### What is the Open Competition Employment Exam (OCEE)?

Formerly known as the Higher Civil Service Examination, the OCEE has been conducted by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security since 1963. It is held annually once a year in order to recruit Grade 5 public officers in the administration. There are also OCEE tests for Grade 7 and 9 officers. Anyone above the age of twenty can apply regardless of their academic background or experience.

Applications for the OCEE Grade 5 this year flooded in for four days stretching from Jan. 17 to 20. Reportedly, a whopping number of 16,953 people applied for the OCEE Grade 5 and Exam for Diplomat Candidate, recording a competitive ratio of 44.1 to 1. In other words, the future of thousands of youth are determined by the fate of the Grade 5 OCEE.

## The Bar Exam Awaits Abolition

According to the Korean Bar Examination Act, the traditional bar exam will be held only until 2017. Starting from the following year of 2018, only students who have attained a Master’s degree from a law school may be qualified to take the National Bar Examination. Once they pass this test, they will finally become a judicial official.

The bill arguing for the retention of the previous Bar Exam had been proposed in the National Assembly, but all attempts failed. Currently, three new bills are pending regarding the judiciary. A few months ago, the abolition of the traditional bar exam was almost a sealed deal without many positive prospects. As of now, people

supporting the Bar Exam have gained a second hope as a few presidential candidates have voiced signs of agreement on its retention.

### Overview of the Finalized Abolition

The controversy over the Bar Exam dates back to the ‘90s. As it was the only way to become a judiciary member—the epitome of the nation’s rags-to-riches story—many youths in their twenties dedicated themselves to studying law for years, trapped inside small rooms called goshiwon.’ As a result, the young and jobless grappled with their studies until they passed the exams. Some critics have pointed out that the Bar Exam has caused a fatal waste of the national workforce. In addition, the Bar Exam was criticized for its mass

production of “legal technicians” who thoroughly memorized the contents of the examination for several years. Those technicians of legal knowledge were found to reproduce academic elitism and create a closely-knit cartel bound by their alumni affiliation.

Lee John, professor at HUFs Law School, shared his thoughts on the matter. He agreed that the Bar Exam used to qualify those who have perfected their studying techniques at academies rather than those who truly understand what it means to defend people with the power of law and behave accordingly. He lamented that often people who pass the Bar Exam were not so faithful to their undergraduate curriculum, but relied on online and offline lectures elsewhere.

In order to root out this problem, the Act on the Establishment and Management of Professional Law Schools was enacted in July 2007. Its goal lied in properly educating would-be litigators to become right-minded judiciary officers. More specifically, Chapter 1 Article 2 reads, “The educational ideology of professional law schools is to train legal professionals who have sound professional ethics based on a rich education, a deep understanding of people and society, and morals valuing freedom, equality and justice...” Two years later, in March 2009, the system was introduced in earnest as 25 law schools opened their doors nationwide.

In accordance with the Ministry of Education’s guidelines, law schools assess applicants based on the admission data of their bachelor’s degrees, scores from their Legal Education Eligibility Tests (LEET), foreign language abilities, social activities and volunteer work experience. All students are allowed to apply to law school if they have completed a four-year college graduate degree regardless of their undergraduate major.

Once they enter students study core subjects such as the Constitution, civil law, criminal law, and litigation law during their first two years or so. Afterwards, they study elective subjects. After completing this three-year course, a student is eligible to take the lawyer qualification exam named the National Bar Examination. Here, in an attempt to prevent repeated student failures, the number of times they may take the examination is limited to five. At present, the exam is very difficult to pass with the total test takers admitted adjusted to around 50 percent.

### Controversy over the Law School

This is the eighth year since the introduction of law schools in Korea. However, over the past decade, the opponents and proponents of the traditional bar exam remain sharply divided. In 2015, 114 proponents filed a constitutional complaint against the statute that revoked the previous bar exam. Unfortunately, on September 29 of last year, the Constitutional Court ruled that the National Bar Examination Act is constitutional. The court conceded that the purpose of law school was to educate lawyers by ‘training through education’ and such a purpose outweighs the previous bar exam of ‘selection through examination’.

In opposition to the abolishment, a group of opponents called the ‘Goshi-saeng’ now urges presidential candidates to revoke the abolition. The representative of the advocacy group, Lee Jong-bae, pinpointed that, “In reality, law school has high entry barriers such as tuition fees, age restrictions, and discrimination against students from less prestigious universities. They deprive the marginalized people of the equal opportunity to become a member of the judiciary.” In response, The Argus sought after the truth behind the controversies surrounding law school.

### Outrageous tuition fee

According to the Ministry of Education, the tuition fees of law school nationwide were either frozen or downed by an average of 12.95 percent. If the law school fails to meet the target reduction standards set by the Ministry of Education, the graduate law school is bound to be disadvantaged with a reduction of national treasury scholarships and allocation of future scholarships and doctorates.

Additionally, on Feb. 14, the Ministry of Education distributed a total of 4.2 billion KRW of government-sponsored scholarships to 25 law schools, which were increased by 500 million KRW from 3.7 billion KRW last year.

As for HUFs Law School, its tuition fee has been reduced by 15 percent, decreased to 7 million from 9 million KRW. In addition, regardless of entrance grades and credits, the 1st and 2nd quartiles receive full scholarships and the 3rd and 5th Quartiles receive half

the tuition fees. Lee John said, “What is known in the world is exaggerated. In reality, the idea that a person cannot attend law school because of high tuition fees is a groundless argument.”

He agreed that law school is more expensive than other general graduate schools. He remarked, “In fact, it is a lot less than a professional graduate schools such as medical school, and the expensive tuition fees are worth it. The intensity and quality of the classes is incomparable. Despite the arduous labor intensity, law school professors work to cultivate future judiciary officers. From the law school’s perspective, it is not at all a profitable business.”

### Age restriction

It is a widespread rumor that law schools prefer young students. As a result, lower aged students make up the majority of the enrollment, and more students enroll in law school right after graduation. According to Korean Association of Law Schools, 46.41 percent of those who entered law school this year were university graduands.

Although HUFs Law School is known as relatively generous in terms of student’s age, Lee John admitted, “By and large, older people are less likely to adapt to organizational life later and are more difficult to deal with from the perspective of people in higher position. Therefore, companies prefer younger people, if the candidates possess a similar level of abilities. Aware of such a harsh reality, it is difficult to admit them because we feel responsible for their future.”

### Discrimination on educational background

On March 14, the Korean Association of Law Schools also revealed that the ratios of graduates from law majors and from non-law majors were 28 percent and 71 percent, respectively. In comparison with last year’s statistics, the percentage of graduates with law degrees dropped 8.44 percentage points.

Experts said that such a decline is partly because law schools favor the undergraduate non-law students from top universities. Within the admission guideline provided by the Ministry of Education, each school may determine the ratio of each evaluation item autonomously. Professor Lee John, explained that law schools typically aim to cultivate a diverse group of

lawyers who have disparate educational backgrounds. Their previous expertise in other fields helps them become uniquely specialized lawyers. However, he acquiesced, “It is true that some law schools take great interest in the applicant’s alma mater. Therefore, in the case of a top-level university, students from the top universities constitute the majority of law school graduate students.”

In the past, HUFs Law School too admitted students from schools of similar prestige. This year, on the other hand, Lee experimented with admissions by taking individuals’ capabilities more into consideration. “We selected students based on their scores from the Legal Education Ability Test (LEET). To our surprise, students from various colleges surprised use with their capability. We believe such indiscriminate admission help single out perfectly competent students.”

### Final words on the Bar Exam abolition

A student opponent named Ahn Jin-seop mentioned that with the traditional bar exam, you can compete on the same terms with others regardless of academic background, financial status, or age. And most importantly, the bar exam evaluates the student on his ‘knowledge of law’ rather than his past career history as do law schools. He emphasized that, “Knowledge itself is the most important qualification as a judiciary. Therefore, the Bar Exam should not be abolished.” Also, he added that there should be multiple gateways for becoming a lawyer. Such coexistence should allow for a well-intentioned competition which empowers judiciaries to strive for the best.

On the contrary, Professor Lee John, casted doubt on the Bar Exam and law school running parallel with the example of a neighboring country. Since 2004, Japan has implemented law school along with a ‘preliminary exam system,’ which is similar to the Bar Exam, permitting students to become a judiciary once they pass the exam. However, a confident and competent student could take the exam right away rather than enroll in law school. Thus, students who graduate from law school are classified as inferior, needing more time to study. Gradually, the coexistence of two systems engendered a hierarchy and discrimination. For this

Types	Features	Causes
Over-stratification	The government organization is ranked according to grade. As the grade decides authority and wage, promotion is deemed the highest value within the structure.	-Maintaining selection process mainly through examination by grade -Change of assignment in relation with promotion
Over-closure	Due to the internal-oriented closure from public employment to retirement, the vitality is reduced and the welfare remains immobile.	-Close internal promotion system based on length of service (or seniority) -Rigid organizational culture that prevents establishment of open public office system
Over-protection	The regulation on identity safety makes it difficult to take disciplinary actions against a public officer for misappropriation.	-Absence of effective control devices from the citizen and the National Assembly -Difficulty in dismissing public officials -Re-employment of retired civil servants as an extension of retirement age
Over-inflexibility	As the regulations and rules for public office operations are overly rigid and centralized, there is no autonomy.	-Batch recruitment method with limited autonomy of individual departments -Rigid management of public employees' capacities -Differential personnel management between national and local

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▲ Korea Institute for the Future (KIF) identifies four elements that gave rise to over-institutionalization and their respective causes.

reason, Lee opposes a revival of the Bar Exam among the judiciary society.

Truth be told, the abolition of the Bar Exam was no easy feat. It was made possible after a fierce debate and finally a consensus was reached. Lee emphasized that, “Ignoring the settled agreement greatly undermines the legal stability of the laws and constitutionalism of Korea. What has been decided through the practice of democracy should be respected. If a problem arises afterwards, we should seek a solution to the problem at hand rather than retrogress to the beginning.”

### Grade 5 OCEE hovers between life and death

On January 19, the ‘Korea Institute for the Future (KIF),’ a private think tank mainly composed of Democratic Party members, addressed an amendment to unify the current Grade 5 Open Competition Employment Examination with its Grade 7 counterpart. This announcement triggered the possibility of another abolishment of the grade-five employment examination—the last ‘goshi’ currently standing.

As if to confirm, the presidential candidate Moon Jae-in remarked, “Some civil servants start at Grade 9, and

others start right away as an executive member without any experience as a subordinate. It would be better if everyone started off at the same Level and advanced upward together.” His comment suggests his support of the Democratic Party’s public service entry reform proposal.

In response, the test-takers expressed concerns. Since Moon is the first runner-up, they predict that such reform will be actualized as the traditional Bar Exam was sentenced to death under late President Roh Moo-hyun’s regime. In light of contrasting emotions, The Argus examined the problems generated by Grade 5 admission.

### Problems with the Grade 5 OCEE

#### Monopoly via homogeneous group superiority

KIF announced that the OCEE for Grade 5 public officials reinforced over-stratification and contributed to the failure of the current bureaucracy. KIF reported that those who passed the Grade 5 OCEE accounted for the majority of high-ranking officials because of a prevalent preference for passers of Grade 5 over the other two grades. Such an overpopulation of Grade 5 passers

in high posts maintain their superiority by sharing background-centered privileges among themselves.

As a result, it is extremely difficult for those from Grade 7 and 9 OCCE to be promoted. As a stark example, it generally takes 20-30 years for a Grade 9 entry to advance to Grade 5. Hence, most of the public officials who start from lower levels retire before that happens.

### Unsuitable for high position

KIF added that, “Since Grade 5 passers embark on their career as policy practitioners in the central ministries right after they have been admitted, they lack relevant field experience.” KIF ascribes the causes of many administrative problems within in local governments to the inexperienced being appointed to key positions.

An anonymous officer in public office shared that, “The administrative environment has changed rapidly over the past few years. Amidst the changes, it is unfit to appoint young people to senior executive positions simply because they memorized theoretical knowledge well.”

### Marginal distinction between different level entries

In principle, the purpose of Grade 5 entrance was to recruit young and clever individuals into the key public sector. However, as more and more people aim for public office for its job stability, the gap of academic ability among applicants has virtually disappeared. The difference lies in different goals set by the applicants as some aim high for Grade 5 and others who do not want to take the risk aim for lower grades.

A Grade 4 public officer, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, expressed that people who passed Grade 7 and 9 are equally competent as those in Grade 5. He said, “There is not as much of an ability gap between levels as there was in the past. Therefore, it is not fair for those who passed Grade 5 to assume and maintain superiority just because they passed one exam.”

As a result, KIF believes the solution would be to eliminate the Grade 5 entrance and leave only Grade 7 and 9 for the newcomers. Then everyone would start anew on the same level and have an equal chance at promotion. KIF said, “We ought to break the monopoly

of high-ranking posts held by the minority bound by homogeneous starting points, and provide common ground so that people are evaluated solely by their capability. If everyone starts from the bottom and acquires the skills needed within the organization systematically, this will ultimately invigorate work motivation.”



### Diverse facets of viewpoints

A professor from the Dept. of Public Administration at HUFs, Kyonne Jin-man, agreed to the abolition. He confessed that he had difficulty with students who neglected class studies to prepare for the OCCE. He concluded, “If the current Grade 5 integrates with Grade 7, it is imperative that we come up with solutions to deal with potential problems, such as an over-influx into Grade 7 and complaints from Grade 5 entries.”

Another professor from the same department, Ryu Sang-yub, pointed out that it is unreasonable to promote those without experience from a subordinate position. He agreed that there should be a change in the employment method. Reportedly, applicants currently are tested on their ability to memorize theoretical knowledge. “I doubt that such technicalities prove their worth as public officers. Also, such a method of selection only serves to disqualify applicants.”

In an attempt to represent the voices of the students, Ahn Jin-seop established the “National Candidate Voters’ Solidarity” on Feb. 28. He argued that organizational bureaucratic closeness, privilege, unfair and inefficient personnel systems are not a matter of selection, but of post-selection. In support of his argument, he provided foreign examples. According to Ahn, developed nations also have plans to secure high-quality manpower in charge of policy decision-making in addition to selecting general public officials. In the case of the UK, they have the accelerated appointment system, and in France, there is ENA (Ecole nationale d’administration), a school established to cultivate high-ranking public officials. The focus of these examinations is to select young and talented individuals through “fair competition” and “separate them” from general public officials.”

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# INOSCULATE THE PAST AND PRESENT

By **Byeon Hee-jin**  
*Editorial Consultant*

**H**aebangchon, a town formed on Namsan hill in Seoul, looks quite different these days. This town is located at Yongsan and was established in 1945 when Korea became independent from Japan. Most of the people who settled here were from outside of the country, North Korea, or refugees at the time of the Korean War. Unlike the era when this town was built, nowadays, you can see some exotic restaurants and cafes that serve foods from various regions. As a result, you can see the harmony of the original and the new. Now, Haebangchon has become a more charming place where you can capture the moments of how South Korea has developed. 📷

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“Haebangchon has become a more charming place where you can capture the moments of how South Korea has developed.”





# Let Me Introduce Our Oe Dae Hagbo



©Kim Young-hwan

▲ Kim Young-hwan, editor-in-chief of the Oe Dae Hagbo

**By Jeon Eu-min**

*Reporter of Campus Section*

**T**he media wields great influence in modern society. This is because the media forms public opinion by providing explanations and critical perspectives on issues. It presents social issues to members of society by quickly and accurately delivering topics that are currently issues. There are four media outlets at HUFS including the Oe Dae Hagbo, Hufsjournal, The Argus, and the FBS HUFS Educational Broadcasting System.

The Argus plans to introduce these important media outlets in school. In order to understand how the school media operates and plays a role, The Argus would like to take time to introduce the Oe Dae Hagbo, which is only published in the form of a Korean newspaper at HUFS. The Argus met Kim Young-hwan, editor-in-chief of the Oe Dae Hagbo.

## Dating on Sunday



©Kim Young-hwan

▲ The Oe Dae Hagbo celebrates its publication of the 1000th issue in Minerva Sky Lounge.

### *The Argus: Hello, please introduce the Oe Dae Hagbo.*

**Kim Young-hwan (Kim):** The Oe Dae Hagbo is a college press with a history of over 60 years since its launch in 1955. It is a 12-page newspaper, which publishes 10,000 copies per issue. All journalists for the newspaper are working to provide fair and objective information to students, faculty, and staff in and around our school.

### *The Argus: What kind of columns does the Oe Dae Hagbo have?*

**Kim:** We always contain two columns for each station. Each of these two columns will be filled out by the reporter in charge of one semester, and the topic will be changed each semester depending on the reporter. This semester features a column on psychology and literature. Fortunately, both of these two topics are the favorite fields of interest for this semester's reporters in charge. So many good articles are being published.

### *The Argus: Could you talk about the publishing procedure?*

**Kim:** It is issued every two weeks. The first week is “conference week.” It is a week of searching through preliminary coverage to see if there are any stories worthy of this issue. On Friday, we hold a regular meeting to discuss articles, newsletters, and proposals from reporters and select articles to be published in this issue. The second week is the “deadline week.” During this period, we cover the news stories chosen at the meeting and write articles accordingly. Thursday is the deadline, and all articles should be written in Korean by this day. Then the next day, when I go to work at a design firm on Friday, I design the layout and composition of the articles which signals the end of the rough preparation that goes into publishing. It is issued the following Wednesday after fixing minor errors such as typos.

### *The Argus: How does the Oe Dae Hagbo run its editing meeting?*

**Kim:** There are two coverage reports and a planning (item) proposal that journalists should prepare for the meeting. First of all, the coverage report is for a straight article (news report). It is a report in which the reporters talk to the reporter of each article, and write down a report about what might possibly be included in this issue. The editor will review this coverage report and select straight articles to be included in this issue.

The planning proposal is intended to create a “planning article” that places the greatest emphasis on the Oe Dae Hagbo. The planning article of the HUFS newspaper is a feature article that occupies the whole of one page in one issue, of which there are about 25 pages in total. The reporters have a description of the item brought up in the planning proposal, and when it is announced, we choose the items of the planning article to be published in this issue through the meeting.

### *The Argus: What is the atmosphere of the meeting amongst its members?*

**Kim:** The meeting atmosphere is always good. I often hate a harsh atmosphere, as sometimes the words that members use are quite critical. Also, in a rigid meeting atmosphere, reporters cannot speak freely, and I think that such meetings are meaningless.

Passing items is also free. This is because reporters bring a lot of good items, but even if it is not an epoch-making item, we can make it good by discussing the opinions of all the reporters through meetings.

### *The Argus: What is most important when reporters write articles?*

**Kim:** The most important thing for reporters to get a proposal for a planning article is “novelty.” I think, of course, that



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▲ Oe Dae Hagbo members are in a typesetting shop.



▲ Oe Dae Hagbo reporters hold an editorial meeting.

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subjects such as “timidity” or “justice” should be included in the article, but the most important reason for the novelty should be rooted in the fact that the Oe Dae Hagbo is a university journal. As college students are the smartest and most alert members of society, I think they need to have edgy approach or write a lot of fresh articles that the mainstream press cannot publish.

**The Argus: What are the most rewarding or memorable articles you wrote and why?**

**Kim:** The most memorable article is the first article I wrote at Oe Dae Hagbo. The subject was about the “public official exam frenzy.” When I wrote my first article, I did not know how to tackle it and did not know how to cover it. However, the editor at that time was a good leader, and somehow I wrote the article. At that time, I thought it was a really well written one, but now when I read it, I think it is a shameful one with many errors.

**The Argus: Have you ever had any hardships in your Oe Dae Hagbo activities? What kind of difficulties have you experienced?**

**Kim:** In fact, I think it is hard to work here every moment. When I was a staff reporter two semesters ago, the Oe Dae Hagbo only had five reporters, including the editor, so I had to write too many articles for each issue. I became a conduct reporter after one semester and it was difficult because I did not have a plan article to write anymore. The item warehouse was exhausted because I wrote all the items I thought of at the time. Now that I am the editor, I feel the pressure to create a good journal.

**The Argus: Please tell us about the advantages and disadvantages of publishing in newspaper form.**

**Kim:** I think that being able to carry it easily is the biggest advantage. Because it is a light newspaper comprised of six

sheets, it seems to be easily portable. One more advantage is that when you eat takeout food, you can lay this newspaper down and eat on it. (Laughter) But because it is light, it can be easily discarded as it is.

**The Argus: Is there any difference between the Oe Dae Hagbo and the HUFJournal which is the in-school media that delivers the news of HUFs as a different form of publication (newspaper / book)?**

**Kim:** I think the biggest difference is the difference in issuing cycles. The Oe Dae Hagbo publishes twelve times a year, and the HUFJournal publishes four times a year. This creates a difference in the time and depth of preparation for each article. For example, when an incident occurs, Oe Dae Hagbo focuses on “covering something quickly” so that articles about the event can be included in the next issue. On the other hand, in the HUFJournal, the focus will be on “covering in-depth” with more time for investigation. Because of this, we write superficial articles as opposed to the in-depth reporting of the HUFJournal, enabling us to deliver the news more quickly. Thus, it would be slower to finish it if we wrote more in-depth articles.

**The Argus: Are HUFs interested in your newspaper?**

**Kim:** In fact, there is no big interest. This is a problem not only for us but also for all the university press, and I think it is related to the decline of the paper newspaper. Nowadays, people tend to prefer online articles from children to adults and the news is viewed through computers or mobile devices. Therefore, we attempt to put more weight on new media such as SNS. Also, we are trying to attract more students. I was not been able to utilize SNS until last semester, but I am making efforts to make some new SNS contents utilize it more this semester. We are preparing card news which is optimized contents for SNS to publish articles on Facebook.

**The Argus: What is your ultimate aim for the Oe Dae Hagbo?**

**Kim:** The reason why we are writing articles is because we want to make HUFs better. There are two basic things that make students feel dissatisfied with the school: the inconveniences they have and the school’s response regarding said inconveniences. As we get a hold of stories on these issues and publicize them, we write articles with the hope that our school will be a better school for our members, especially students. 📧

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# Age, a Very Touchy Subject

**By Shim Kyu-han**

*Guest Reporter*

**J**aesusaeng', or 'a student who retook the college entrance exam', is a word that most, if not all, Korean students are aware of. Due to the competitive educational culture of Korea, many students feel the pressure to gain acceptance to some of the most prestigious schools in the nation, regardless of how long it takes them to accomplish this feat. This is why there are many students who take the KSATs twice, thrice, or even four times before they are satisfied. Naturally, this creates an age gap between students who entered college in the same year, as some of them may have taken their exams multiple times as opposed to the others who got in right away. And since age is a very sensitive issue in Korea, this creates an awkward situation. Do you, as a 19 year old, have the right to treat a 20 year old as an equal simply due to the fact that you entered college in the same year as him or her? Of course, there is no right answer, but most schools and departments implement an age-based system where age is the basis for the 'respect' that one receives. This system eliminates any awkwardness or confusion among the student body, and is considered the most effective way of dealing with this situation. However, there are many other college institutions that insist on a hierarchy based on the year, or time of entrance. In other words, the 'respect' that one commands would depend on the 'timetable of entrance.' The Dept. of Vietnamese is one such example of this. Since most of the departments at HUFs implement an age-based system, coupled with the fact that a position-based system is considered to be outdated and flawed, many have criticized the Dept. for refusing to revert to an age-based system. This should cause most to question

this situation a bit further. Is an age-based system really better than one that values one's position? And does the Department of Vietnamese have a justifiable right to insist upon the latter? To offer a clearer image regarding these questions, I would like to delve into what these systems are, how they are viewed, and what standing they hold in our society.

Due to the influence of Confucianism in Korean culture, relationships among people are generally vertical. Such relationships insist that a person in a 'higher position' is entitled to more respect and preferential treatment compared to those who hold a lower place in the hierarchical echelon. And since the Korean definition of respect carries a lot more weight compared to other nations and cultures, the details of such relationships are considered to be very important. Age usually determines whether one deserves to command more respect in a relationship. However, in environments where a strict system of vertical integration is in place, one's position in that system, rather than age, is usually the deciding factor. For example, the Korean military adheres to a strict system of command and subordination between the commander and the common soldier, the efficient execution of orders is essential to the effectiveness of the armed forces.

Traditionally, most environments choose to value one's position in a group over one's age when setting the grounds for the order in a relationship. Schools, businesses and even clubs build vertical hierarchies based on the command and order between members. Though an arrangement of this nature contradicted the role that age plays in Korean society, there was formerly no reason for controversy in the past at the time since this was the status quo for countless generations dating back as far as the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910). However, as a new generation influenced by modern thought and values demands that

society adapt to change, the rules and traditions of relationships that once held strong have begun to lose their omnipotence in the social realm of order. This holds especially true in educational environments, namely colleges, as these institutions are among the most liberal and are greatly influenced by the young generations of students. Though it would be wrong to fully deny the legitimacy of vertical hierarchy in Korean relationships, many believe that the basis should be age, rather than one's position in a certain group or society in general. For one, the concept of age holds a special place in Korean society. Due to the honorific nature of our society, a vertical relationship based on age is universally accepted and honored among all Koreans. Furthermore, an arrangement based on position has great potential to threaten the social fabric that holds a group together. While age is considered to be a justifiable standard of respect, the position that one holds in a group usually takes much less standing, and many consider it to be demeaning and insensitive. Such a system also has the potential to create an excessively strict environment, where a needlessly powerful hierarchy infringes upon the rights of the group members. For example, Wonkwang University's Dept. of Physical Education, which implements a hierarchy based on the year of entrance, was under fire a few years ago for excessively infringing on the basic human rights of its students. Of course, the cause and effect relationship of 'a position-based hierarchy' and 'rights infringement' is unclear. But the fact of the matter is that when such infringements occur, a position-based system is usually its accomplice.

That is being said, many institutions still resist such change. One of the most common reasons behind this is the need to maintain tradition. Not only is breaking from tradition considered a taboo in many social institutions, but maintaining tradition usually correlates to the prestige of an institution. Therefore, institutions that have always stuck to a position-based hierarchy would be reluctant to change their system unless an extreme form of justification or outside pressure forces them to do otherwise. Usually, conservative institutions like large companies or political bodies are the ones that value such tradition the most. Due to the large size and business-oriented nature of these groups, such an attitude may be

expected, if not exactly ideal. However, even relatively liberal institutions like universities partially showcase their reluctance to change due to their unwillingness to stray from tradition. This brings me back to the Dept. of Vietnamese. Opposition towards a hierarchy based on the year of entrance is high among HUFSans. Most universities, including our very own, have implemented an age-based system for years. And many more agree that students want a system where they do not have to be oppressed by the pillars of tradition, a system where their right to live free from needless hierarchy is protected. And yet, despite the fact that the odds seem to be stacked against them, the Dept. of Vietnamese insists on maintaining its current status quo. Therefore, the best conclusion that I can come up with is that this decision was made based on the belief that tradition is more important than actual effectiveness and efficiency.

Of course, the Dept. of Vietnamese may have a very convincing argument in favor of their system that I am not currently aware of. If this is the case, I will admit that I have used the wrong example for this article. And even if I may be right to question the purpose of insisting on the continuation of what seems to be a flawed system, I have no right or power to force change. Nor is it up to the many outside voices showing support or contempt for the system. Rather, it is up to the students of the Dept. of Vietnamese to make a decision, as it is ultimately a matter that only concerns their own future, and they will know what's best for themselves. But resisting change is not the best option when it is hard to justify. Though preserving tradition is honorable and is no doubt valuable, it must not be done so to such an extent that the risk of stagnation will be high. After all, there is little value in maintaining a legacy that has lost its original purpose. From this, I can see that keeping tradition for tradition's sake is something that loses its true purpose over time, but ironically gains extrinsic value over the same period. Though the value that it seems to bring may look great from the outside, the actual value that it brings may be much smaller than initially thought. Therefore, it is my hope that the Dept. of Vietnamese, and other institutions implementing similar systems, reevaluate the value and merit of making position, rather than age, the decider of things. 🙏

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## Hip Hop Discourages School Violence

On a rising Hip-hop show, School Rapper, Mad Clown and his teammate rapped about the seriousness of school violence. The song, 'Eom Seok-dae,' which is the name of a character from the novel, "Our Twisted Hero" gives us a message about school violence. In the novel, Han Byeong-tae meets Eom Seok-dae, the president of a fifth grade class who controls everything in his grade. Eom Seok-dae forces students to follow him with threats and violence. Byeong-tae tries to fight him at first, but the other students support Seok-dae. Byeong-tae loses his everything and gives in to Seok-dae's power. However after Seok-dae starts treating him specially, granting him more power and allowing him to gain popularity, everything turns back to normal and gets better. But when they go to sixth grade, Seok-dae's power breaks, because the new teacher has sensed the strange distribution of power among the classmates. This is the story showing the ugly face of school violence. Mad Clown and his teammates rapped about this story to raise awareness about the seriousness of school violence. I believe this kind of movement can greatly influence the issue of school violence and it could serve as a positive role for the emerging art of rap in Korea.

*Na Seung-chel*  
*Graduate School of English Education*

## My Dog

I have a small-white dog. His name is Ryan. He moved in with our family in 2007. Every day was a struggle for me to live with him under the same roof. But looking back I can see he has been something more than a pet. What I am going to tell you about is the valuable life lessons that I have learned thanks to my dog, Ryan.

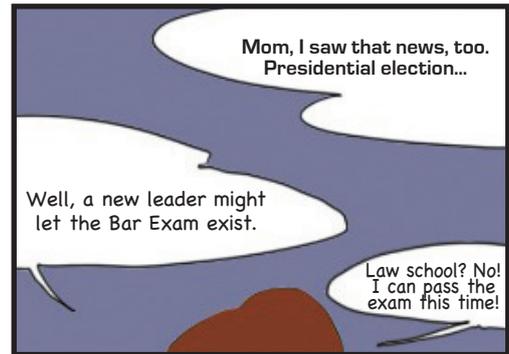
Lesson 1. Be aggressive. When I throw a ball, Ryan's fatigue disappears, quickly calculating the distance between himself and the ball, and he breaks all the obstacles if necessary to bring the ball to me. Lesson 2. See things as they are. Whenever I invite my friends to my house, Ryan always snaps at my friends and licks their hands. He does not care about how tall, how handsome, or how smart they are. He just wanders around my friends with curiosity in his eyes. He is different from me in that I too often estimate my friend's character by my own standards.

The small place we live in is actually filled with lots of Ryans. You can form a relationship anywhere that enables you to realize valuable lessons and to strengthen your soul. So, look around you. Who or what is your Ryan?

*Shin Joo-yong*  
*Dept. of Social Science at Yonsei University*

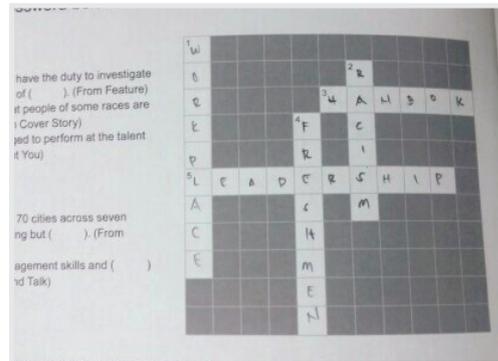
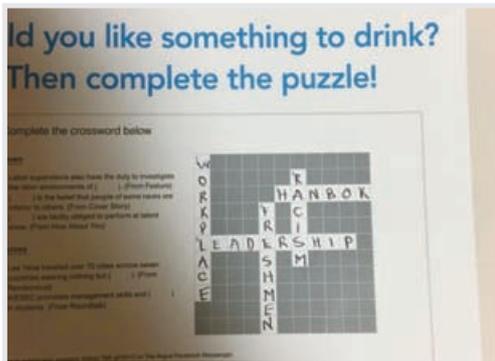
- Share your feedback on the issues to hufsargus@gmail.com.
- Feedback word count is 200 including the title.
- Remuneration will be given; please include your contact information in the e-mail.

## Is It Going to Work?



**By Kim Yu-min**  
*Dept. of Vietnamese '14*

# Would you like something to drink? Then complete the puzzle!



The winners of this month are Hieu Nguyen (Dept. of Business Administration '17) and REIN (Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering '17). Congratulation!

## How to participate

1. Read the latest issue of The Argus.  
(The Argus is usually published in the second week of every month.)
2. Solve the puzzle.
3. Send your answers through Kakao Talk or The Argus Facebook Messenger.  
Please include your name and your contact information with the answers.
4. Win a Starbucks gift card and enjoy your drink!
5. Hurry up or you will miss your chance.

## 응모하는 방법

1. 가장 최근 발행된 아거스 잡지를 읽는다.(아거스는 매달 둘째주에 발행됩니다.)
2. 맨 뒷장의 퍼즐을 푼다.
3. 인증샷을 찍어 카카오톡 / 아거스 페이스북 메세지로 보낸다.  
보낼 때, 본인 이름과 연락처를 적어주세요.
4. 스타벅스 기프트카드를 받고 음료를 즐기다!
5. 매번 퍼즐 응모가 많으므로 서두르세요!



gh101117



한국외대 영자신문사 The Argus

# The Argus Prize

## 2017 English Essay Contest

### 공모 내용

- 아래 5개 중 하나의 소재에 관한 자신의 생각·분석을 담은 영어 에세이
  - 1) '박근혜 - 최순실 게이트'
  - 2) 세월호 참사
  - 3) 대학 선후배 문화
  - 4) 대학 내 성추행/성폭력
  - 5) 대학교 제 2캠퍼스

### 응모 자격

- 한국외대 2017년 1학기 등록 학부생 (서울 및 글로벌 캠퍼스)

### 접수 기간

- 2017년 5월 4일 (목) 24:00까지

### 원고 분량

- Microsoft word 폰트크기 10, 제목 포함 800-1000단어 내외

### 보내실 곳

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### 심사 기준

- 논지의 창의성, 전개 방향의 논리성, 영어 표현의 유창성

### 수상 발표

- 2017년 5월 중순
- The Argus 홈페이지, 페이스북 페이지 게시 및 개별통보

### 시상 내역

- 1등 40만원 / 2등 20만원 / 3등 10만원
- 1등과 2등 수상작은 The Argus 6월호에 실릴 예정

### 주의사항

- 1인 1작품 출품 원칙
- 수상 이후 표절로 판명됐을 경우 수상 및 상금이 취소되며, 법적 책임은 표절 당사자에게 있음

### 문의사항

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