

# The Argus

No. 491 DECEMBER 11, 2017

Since 1951

## WHO PERMITS WHO TO KEEP PETS?

### Visiting

I Ran to Iran for Unknown Possibilities

### How About You

Change in the University Election System?

### Cover Story

How Much Do You Know about Raising Pets?

### Culture Insight

Close up Foreigners, Get Closer to Foreign Friends



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES



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## Editorial


# The Right Way to Protect Their Rights

It was five hundred years ago that he took the first step to change the world. On the last day of October in 1517, allegedly, Martin Luther posted 95 theses on the door of the church in Wittenberger, a small town in present-day Germany. The monk opposed the strictly religious society that succumbed only to the words of God and his followers. Anyone who stood against the Almighty faced trial for his sins.

Yet he decided on disobedience. His writings wronged the world in which only the religious and the rich were afforded the right to be educated and the right to be forgiven. The illiterate relied on the priests' interpretation of the Bible and the poor could not afford education or redemption. A few months later, in January 1518, some friends of Luther translated the "Ninety-five Theses" from Latin into German, spreading his voice throughout Europe.

Half a century passed, and people learned that a right is not a possession. Therefore, people have the right to claim the rights that they deserve notwithstanding who they are and what they have. The deed of one man was all that was needed to make a change in the world, and vice versa. An uncapped dog bit a man. The 53-year-old man died of sepsis. The correlation between the two incidents could not be proved with a definite answer. Nonetheless, the fame of the dog's owner and one man's death together were enough to inflame a public debate over the extent to which the owner is responsible for the misbehavior of his pet.

The public outcry over human rights raises another hard question today: animal rights. Whether the pet animal is regarded a possession or a companion, the owner should be held accountable for the harm done to the community. Henceforth, the simplest solution to prevent animal crimes would be to enforce the regulations regarding safety equipment on pets on stroll.

The animal right that protects freedom of movement endangers the safety of human pedestrians. In our human-dominant society, the former succumbs to the latter. An important lesson here is not that the owners should fight for their animals' rights. Rather, it is crucial that that they rethink their relationship with their pets, because a true companion would not sacrifice the rights of their animal companions for companionship. 

이세연

Lee Sei-yon  
Editor-in-Chief



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## Cover Story

>> Following the unfortunate passing of a 53-year-old restaurant CEO due to contracting sepsis after getting bitten by a dog, pet-related matters came to light in Korean society. To closely look at how this could be resolved, The Argus found out what could be done to make a better pet culture.

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▲ HUFSSans have a conversation with the vice president of Seoul Campus at the Cyber Building.

## HUFSSans Talk With the Vice President

A meeting was arranged where the students and the HUFSS vice president could communicate at the Cyber Building, Seoul Campus on Oct. 13.

The vice president, along with the deans and staff of departments responsible for the school management, attended the meeting and answered the students' questions.

Many questions were asked, including questions about the menstruation policy. HUFSSans questioned the vice president about the specific mechanism of the menstruation day-off and why there was a two time limit, when menstruation is a monthly phenomenon.

He clarified that female students can use this policy twice for each class in every semester and that the limit was not officially set as there would be a survey on students prior to the final exam. Furthermore, he stressed that HUFSS is aware of possible abuse and is working

on it with particular attention.

HUFSSans also inquired about the specific solutions to the commotion caused by a gang of high school students several times in the past and recently within the school. It has suddenly created a surge of discontent and anger among the students concerning the lax security of the school.

The vice president answered that the school would take measures such as upgrading the CCTVs and making it possible to report problems at any time of day.

Additionally, the school is considering whether to increase its security as well as scheduling a pet restriction stand.

By Baek Oh-byung  
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## HUFSS Leads the Way in European Studies

HUFSS, a leading university of European studies, established the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence (JMCE) supported by European Union (EU). JMCE held the second JMCE EU Certificate Course at the Seoul Campus on Nov. 16 and 23.

This center organizes a variety of events to educate students, conduct research on EU and European integration, and ultimately become the bridge between Korea and the EU.

The EU Certificate Course is designed to help students gain a general understanding of Europe and the EU and to help them access sectoral issues. It provides time for students interested in the EU, which has significant political, economic, social and cultural influence within the international community, to participate and study together.

Three attendees gave lectures on European Integration and Korea-EU Relations, Brexit and the Political Situation in Europe, and Korea-EU FTA and Economic Relations respectively on the first day. Another three attendees gave lectures on The Lisbon Treaty and EU Governance, European integration and Eastern Europe, and EU Social and Cultural Cooperation respectively on the second day. The lecture applications were received through HUFSS' website in advance of the course.


By Han Byeong-ji  
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## HUFS Broadens Students' Horizons on Careers

HUFS Employment Assistance Center held the 2017 Global Job Fair from Nov. 1 to Nov. 2 at the Conference Hall on Global Campus. It was held to help students plan their career through direct interaction with employees from various fields.

Current employees of 80 leading companies and institutions including Samsung Electronics participated. Students consulted with those working at their dream companies and learned the important qualities required for the career.

"I hope this event helped students get practical advice from current employees and learn proper skills required in today's society," said Choi Sung-eun, the chief of HUFS Global Campus Job Center. 


By Kim Jin-ha  
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▲ People involved in the fair celebrate its opening.

## HUFS Fosters Future Korean Lang. Experts

Korean as a Foreign Language (KFL) Graduate School opened registration for its 2018 education curriculum on Oct. 2.

Established on Sept. 28, KFL Graduate School cultivates the Korean Language education field experts specializing in each region of the country. It consists of several departments: Education of KFL which has deepened comparative language research; the Translation of KFL for cultivating global communication experts; and Korean Literature & Culture for Foreigners which will provide field education and comparative studies to cultivate global Korean studies experts. Three departments will reinforce practice-teaching and internship programs. 

By Seo Eun-sol  
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## HUFSans Meet Up with Governor

An Hee-jung, governor of Chungcheong Province, discussed his political beliefs on various topics raised at the Centennial Complex (main building) at Global Campus on Nov. 1.

The speech focused on answering HUFSans' questions after introducing himself for about 20 minutes. The questions were received through HUFS' website and Facebook page.

Some questions were also received directly from the field.

In addition, he answered a question about his defeat in the last election, saying, "It is not my defeat, but Moon's victory."


An Hee-jung is a member of the Democratic Party. 

By Han Byeong-ji  
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## Arabic Prof. Listed on 'Marquis Who's Who'

Professor Yun Eun-kyeong is listed in the world dictionary of people "Marquis Who's Who 2017~2018" based on her continued study about Arabic linguistics, education, and culture.

Professor Yun has published 35 papers, about 20 professional books and Arabic textbooks. She was also awarded the "2017 Achievement Award" being acknowledged for her tremendous effort in the area of domestic Arabic education development.

"Marquis Who's Who" is a dictionary that annually selects individuals who have made outstanding achievements in the fields. 

By Seo Eun-sol  
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## HUFS Holds Overseas Alumni Association



©HUFS NEWS

▲ Attendees in Preparation Conference are listening to the plan.

The HUFS Overseas Alumni Association held a Preparation Conference for Asian regions from Oct. 10 to 27. The conference, held at the invitation of Chief Vice-President Lee Ho-duk, discussed the preparation for the 2nd HUFS Overseas Alumni Association Conference, which will be held in Jakarta, Indonesia. Twenty-five heads of Alumni Associations, as well as other alumni attended the conference.

President Lee Duk-sun (Dept. of German '58) said, "I hope that the Association will complete the network of alumni from all around the world, and will help HUFS grow into a truly global university." 📷

By Choi In-young  
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## HUFS Prof. Becomes KABS President

Professor Kim Young-Chan (Division of Media Communication) was elected as the president of the Korean Association for Broadcasting & Telecommunication Studies (KABS).

Professor Kim is to be inaugurated as the 30th president of KABS on Nov. 11, during KABS' Autumn Symposium held at HUFS. He will be serving one year as president of KABS.

Professor Kim had served as the vice president of The Korean Society for Journalism & Communication Studies (KSJCS), and is currently the dean of HUFS' College of Social Sciences. 📷

By Choi In-Young  
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## High School Students Trespass on Campus

HUFSans reported that some high school students caused chaos on Seoul Campus, raising questions about the university's security policy.

On Oct. 31, nearly 20 high school students tried to physically threaten people playing basketball on the basketball court. They also cursed at a HUFS Student Patrol group who tried to intervene on the scene. The incident drew more attention when it was revealed that these students had entered into the studying area of the Department of Language & Diplomacy without permission. 📷

By Kim Jin-ha  
jkhufs@hufs.ac.kr

## Pride Contest Epitomizes HUFS Strength

HUFS held a contest with the theme, "Pride Makes HUFS," in which students share various aspects of HUFS they are proud of.

As for the criteria of evaluation, the submission had to fulfill the three following aspects: love of HUFS, creativity and expressiveness. For the final round, based on such requirements, students were evaluated delivery along with high quality presentation documents.

Any second-semester HUFSan was eligible to participate in the event. The submission for the contest was available from November 10 to 20, and students could participate individually or as a team composed of less than three people. The result of the first round was released on Nov. 22.

Only 10 submissions were chosen for the final round which was conducted on Dec. 1 at the Minerva Complex. The chosen students gave a ten-minute presentation in a free format including PowerPoint and video based on their submission.

Prizes totaling 6,000,000 Korean won (US\$5,495) went to the students in the final round. Their work will be used to advertise HUFS by various means such as through the university's website. 📷

By Kim Jin-ha  
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# News Briefing

By Lee Sei-yon  
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## The End of 1,315 Days of Long Separation

©HUFFPOST



There are five Sewol victims whose bodies never made it back to their bereaved families' embrace. The families proceeded with belated memorial services for the unrecovered bodies, putting an end to the three-year-long search.

The capsized Sewol ferry claimed a total of 304 people in April 2014, mainly high school students, in Korea's southwestern coast. The vessel was raised onto dry land in March this year.

## Animal-friendly Shelter

Amid the continuing aftershocks of an earthquake in Pohang, some people chose to remain outside, because pets are not allowed in the emergency shelters.

After Hurricane Katrina swept the U.S. in 2005, 44 percent of people chose to not evacuate because pets were not allowed into shelters. As a result, the U.S. Congress passed a legislation to provide pet-friendly emergency shelters with federal funds.

©Yonhap News



©The Korea Times

## A Requiem for the Unwritten History

A two-story memorial hall to remember the undocumented story of Korean women forced into sexual slavery for Japanese troops during World War II will formally be opened to the public in January next year.

The two-year-long construction was brought to completion in November with the support of the House of Sharing, a shelter for sexual slavery victims.

## Earthquake-stricken Korea

An earthquake with a magnitude of 5.4 struck Pohang, a southeastern port city in North Gyeongsang Province. The natural disaster swept across the peninsula on Nov. 15, a day before the annual national college entrance exam. For the safety of the test-takers, the Ministry of Education postponed the CSAT (College Scholastic Ability Test), suspending their long-awaited emancipation.



©hidomin

# News Briefing



## Coming Soon: PyeongChang 2018

The official mobile application that provides the most up-to-date news and information on the PyeongChang Winter Olympics 2018 was launched in November. The app is available from both the Google Play Store and the iOS App Store in five languages: English, French, Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

## A British cook cooks on Korean TV

Gordon Ramsay, an internationally-renowned chef from the U.K., made an appearance on the JTBC television program “Please Take Care of My Refrigerator,” which aired in December. On the cooking show, he prepared a dish in 15 minutes only using ingredients from the refrigerator of the owner, or the special guest awaiting the meal.



## Catalyst for Change

Zanu-PF, the ruling party in Zimbabwe, sacked President Robert Mugabe as its leader, putting an end to 37-year-rule. Emmerson Mnangagwa, the former vice president who had been fired by Mugabe two weeks ago, was appointed the new leader.

## Beauty of Undefinable Beauty

A Romanian photographer Mihaela Noroc released a photography book titled “The Atlas of Beauty: Women of the World in 500 Portraits,” publishing her online project to capture the beauty found in authenticity and diversity.

Taken during her four-year travel around the world, the selection portrays women of all ages, professions and backgrounds, showing that there is no definition of beauty. 📖







# I Ran to Iran for Unknown Possibilities

**By Park Ji-yong**

*Reporter of Campus Section*

There are so many people majoring in regional studies and languages that are beyond the expectations of diversity. Unfortunately, there are also so many cases in which people give up their aspired path against their will when they hit the wall of reality. Among these regrettable cases, Jung Je-hee, a proud alumna of the Department of Persian, has pioneered her own path from nothing by following her passion. She now has become one of the most professional consultant in the field of Iran-related business. The Argus had an interview with Jung, to learn how she could achieve her goals from scratch.



©Iran AtoZ

▲ Jung poses with Iranian representatives.

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

**Jung Je-hee (Jung):** Hi, my name is Jung Je-hee. I enrolled in the Department of Persian in 2005. Humbly speaking, I am now a Chief Executive Officer of “Iran AtoZ,” an Iran-related business consulting firm.

Iran AtoZ was established to efficiently supply professional Iran-related business services. Now Iran AtoZ has grown to show a high level of professionalism, getting expert-level requests from top-end class government officials and corporations.

### ***The Argus: What made you become so engaged in Iran?***

**Jung:** I always had a dream of traveling and experiencing unknown areas on Earth. Persia, which is Iran nowadays, was literally an unknown frontier to my young eyes since the country never had a lot of links with Korea. The mysteriousness of Iran made my heart beat and led me to join the Department of Persian at HUFs.

Of course I could have chosen the Department of Arabic instead to work in the field of the Middle East. However, Iran’s language is different from the rest of the Middle East, and has a different religious creed as well. Therefore, expertise in Arabic areas would not have had the same effect on Iran. Since there is a severe shortage of expertise regarding Iran, I think that the country still has an unlimited amount of possibilities.

### ***The Argus: How was undergraduate studies at HUFs?***

**Jung:** The curricula and faculty I had in the department were not bad at all. However, it was so heartbreaking to see other people not expressing

their expectations to the department as much as I did. Unfortunately, their reactions toward their own major was indifferent, or sometimes unfavorable.

I had scholarship options from other colleges and universities but I chose the Persian major to pursue what I dreamed of. Not only my family members, but also the majority of my friends opposed my decision. My mom decided she would not pay my university tuition for me at all. Since I am the one who made the call, the sense of responsibility and expectations were greater than I could imagine at that time. Greater expectation soon led to greater disappointment and depression, making my undergraduate days extremely unhappy at times.

After graduating from HUFs, I luckily could get a job but I quit after three months since it was irrelevant to my interests. I made another big call here, leaving to Iran in 2011, in pursuit of my passion and unknown possibilities. I wanted to be successful in Iran-related fields and pave the way for later generations yet to come.

### ***The Argus: What were the difficulties while you were in Iran?***

**Jung:** Iran is a theocratic state, which means there are cultural aspects that put oppression on women with Islamic laws. For instance, the word “marry” translates into “take woman” in Iranian. Every woman in Iran, regardless of color and race, was under the effect of Islamic laws. I was even scolded by the on-campus religious militia group, for fluttering my clothes.

Since there is basic suppression against women, freedom of speech for women is not guaranteed. I was studying International Studies at the University of Tehran. The professors at the department were politically and culturally conservative. Once, I criticized the South Korean government for its inappropriate response to the Sewol ferry disaster in 2014. Following that, I was warned by the militias again not to express my political stances.

Above all, I had a lot of trouble learning the language, because women were not allowed to freely socialize with others.

### ***The Argus: How did you overcome these challenging conditions?***

**Jung:** I wanted to give up my career whenever I had to suffer from such limitations. Luckily, I could find a silver lining in my dark days. I thought that if failure is



inevitable, I might as well fail after doing what I truly love. I chose my aspirations. This is where I stand. I shall see to the consequences. I made this pledge every time I went to school.

There is no one who always loses, as much as there is no one who always wins. In other words, no one is free from the risk of failure. However, this is the exact reason why one should do what one loves. It could be seen as a failure, but it will become a sturdy foundation for another success.

***The Argus: What drove you to establish the firm?***

**Jung:** The Department of Persia came into existence during the 1970's, but almost none of the alumni could provide professional services before I established Iran AtoZ.

As a result, government branches and enterprises inevitably had to hire untrained native Iranians for professional business deals. To make matters worse, these demands for expertise could not be met. Most of the department alumni were always busy seeking jobs regardless of Iran. It was a vicious circle. I wanted to break the cycle, so that I would take greater chances for my own growth and the younger generations to follow.

***The Argus: What plans do you have for your future career?***

**Jung:** Ultimately, I wish I could make an Iran-related business into a highly expertized profession. I have carried out a lot of contracts and requests from well-known enterprises, and even received requests from minister-class government officials. Thus, I am continuously developing my professionalism by all means. There is one more project I have in mind: to provide advanced-level Iranian language classes at the lowest price possible. Not everyone can study where they want to, given reality and one's bank account. Money must not hinder one's dream.

***The Argus: Do you have any messages to give to readers?***

**Jung:** This might sound so stale, but I want to tell everyone that life never has right or wrong answers. I left for Iran after graduation, so I want readers to believe in themselves and experience everything to find their goals. These two things will bring them up when they

fall.

I do not think of myself as an established woman, but as a woman who fights through hardships all the way to reach a goal.

I really admire university students in their 20's nowadays, for they are incredibly industrious. They always work on their major, English, and extracurricular activities like overseas internships. However, it breaks my heart to see them being so depressed after they fail at job interviews.

It is human nature to fail or collapse if one does not have enough "guts" to stand against the difficulties one will face. What I referred to as "guts" is as important as aspirations.

Jung is leading a very independent, self-made life with strong aspirations toward Iran. Her conviction led her to pioneer and develop unknown possibilities, enduring suffocative adversities. Jung's exemplary attitude toward her life, "If I do not see a way, I am the one who will make one," should be learned by all HUFsAns. 📖

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# What Does YOLO Mean to You?

By Seo Eun-sol  
Cub Reporter

The book “Trend Korea 2017” introduced the hot keyword “YOLO,” which is an abbreviation of the catchphrase “You Live Only Once.” The word was in vogue with those in their twenties, fueling their intrinsic desire to pursue happiness in the present than in the future. Opponents argue against the popularity, saying the trend encourages the youth to avoid than confront the hard reality. The Argus asked HUFSSans what they thought about YOLO and whether they lived by the expression in 2017.



**Lee Eun-hye, Dept. of English Linguistics '14**

When thinking about the word YOLO, I think we have to do our best to fulfill our responsibilities in our lives. We should consider whether it is the right moment to follow our hearts than our heads, throwing caution to the wind. I did not live as if I lived only once this year, but I tried to enjoy life as much as I could. I found pleasure in day-to-day routine, such as my puppy welcoming me whenever I came back home. Overall, I am satisfied with my life in 2017.



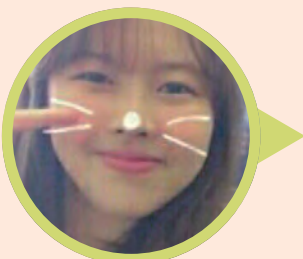
**Seo Kyu-huhn, Dept. of Political Science and Diplomacy '14**

I think YOLO can be interpreted differently from person to person, because everyone has different definitions of life. In my definition, life means enjoying every single moment in our time. In the general perspective, this year probably was not much of a YOLO relative to my freshman and sophomore years. However, I am satisfied with how I lived this year because I took the time to clarify my career goals. As a result, I found an interest in sport law and decided to become a sport law agent in the future.



**Hwang Da-yeon, Dept. of English Linguistics '17**

I think the real meaning of YOLO is to live a valuable life discreetly. We have to consider what we really want to do, appreciating the fact that this time is for us. I pretty much enjoyed the first semester by travelling, using money I earned from a part-time job. I vividly remember the time I went to the Han River with my university friend. I really enjoyed the day-off because I was exhausted from adjusting to a new university life.



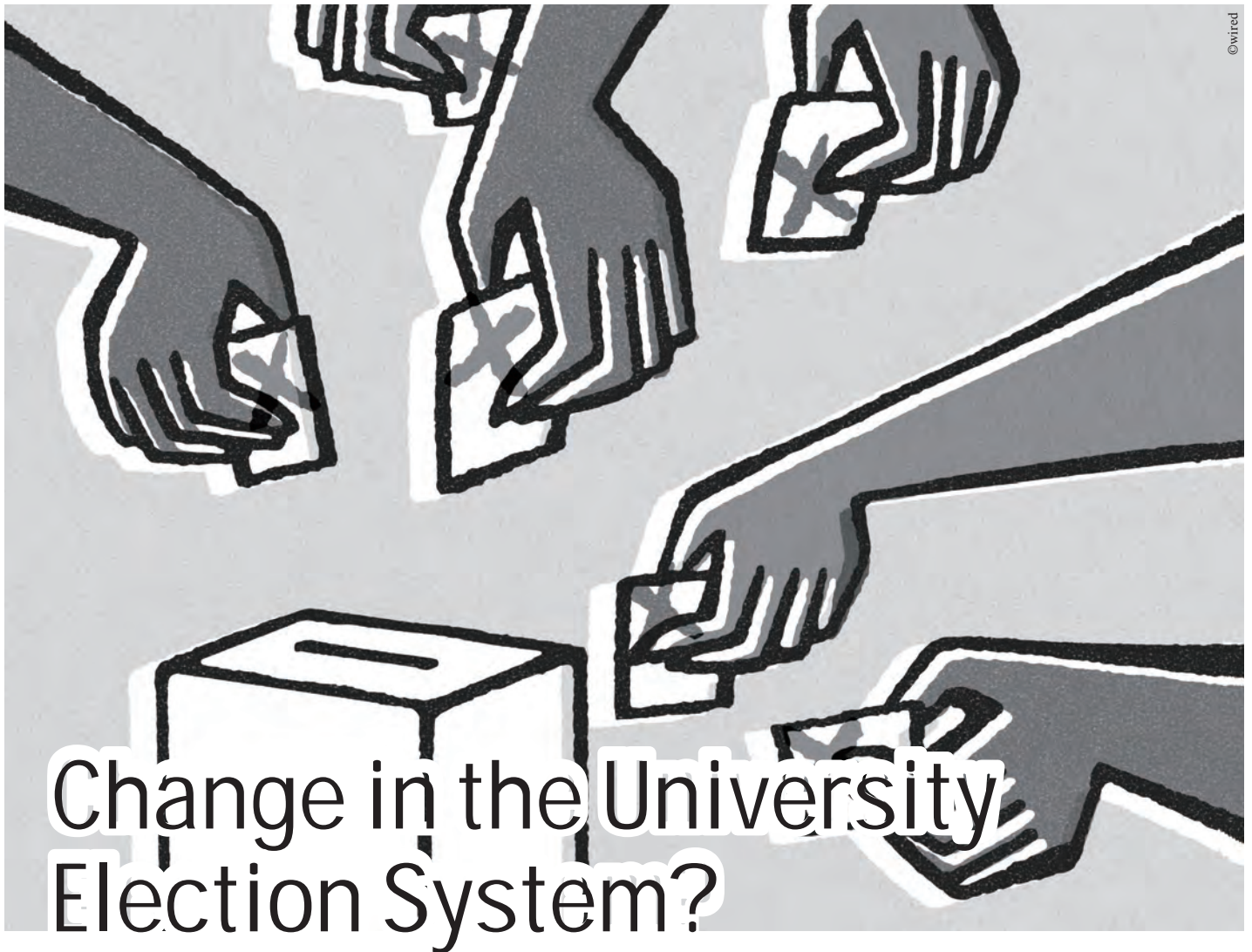
**Bae So-young, Dept. of English Literature and Culture '17**

In my opinion, the YOLO trend seems to gain popularity among people in their 20s and 30s because they are struggling with the grim reality full of conflicts about employment, financial problems, and marriage. I did not enjoy my life enough this year, but I feel that I am growing more and more internally. I learned to appreciate the fact that I can live my life however I want since I am not a high school student anymore. Although I feel like I am lost somewhere between a teenager and adult, I am happy to live the rest of my life setting life's direction and making progress toward my goal. 🐼

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Watch for The Argus reporters on campus. **The Argus will be casting you.**





# Change in the University Election System?

## - The Two Sides Behind it

By Cho Jae-won

Reporter of National Section

A HUFS Presidential election was held at the near end of last month, on Nov. 24. Among the eight highly competitive candidates from various departments, one was chosen to lead our university for four years. The new leader was warmly welcomed, especially by professors, who alone have exclusive voting rights to elect a new president. This indirect voting system in which only professors can vote is nothing new in Korea, and only recently have there been some changes. With Ewha Woman's University leading the way, national universities are attempting to reflect student opinions in their future university president elections. Ewha Woman's University switched to a direct election system on May 25, and elected their new leader, Kim. National universities, such as Seoul National University and Jeju National University, also shifted their perspectives toward a direct voting system as well, signing papers to reinforce that it will happen. Similar attempts have been made at HUFS as well. As the university presidential election drew near, the Emergency Planning Committee held a mock ballot at Seoul Campus from Nov. 8 to 14. The participation rate was at 16.9 percent, and The Argus heard students' opinions on the current election system.

## How About You

### Current HUFS election system

The HUFS presidential election happens in two stages. First, the professors exercise their voting rights and vote for one candidate. After the voting is done, the two candidates with most votes and second most votes are suggested to the directorate. The directorate then chooses one candidate, usually the one with the most votes. Upon voting, the professors can only exercise one vote for one candidate and do so in secret under the Article 10 from the Council of Professors.

### Why the EPC held the mock election

The EPC is in favor of direct voting with good reason. They represent the student body, and so they believe that in a democratic university, everyone should have the right to choose their president. In order to change this even a little bit, the EPC has announced that they are commencing a mock election. As with the result of the election, the EPC has revealed that they will share it with the directorate. The election was held on Nov. 7-9 and 13-14 at the main building, library, social science building, humanities building, and business management building.

### Past efforts

Four years ago, HUFS still elected its president by an indirect system and there was a similar event that took place to change this system. The General Student Council held an online mock election in 2013 from Nov. 20 to 22. At this time, students' indifference was a big problem. In 2013 there were approximately 8,900 students at HUFS. However, 1,316 students had registered to the site and only 271 voted.



▲ A cartoon shows the importance of exercising voting rights.

### Student Vote Result for the 11th President Election

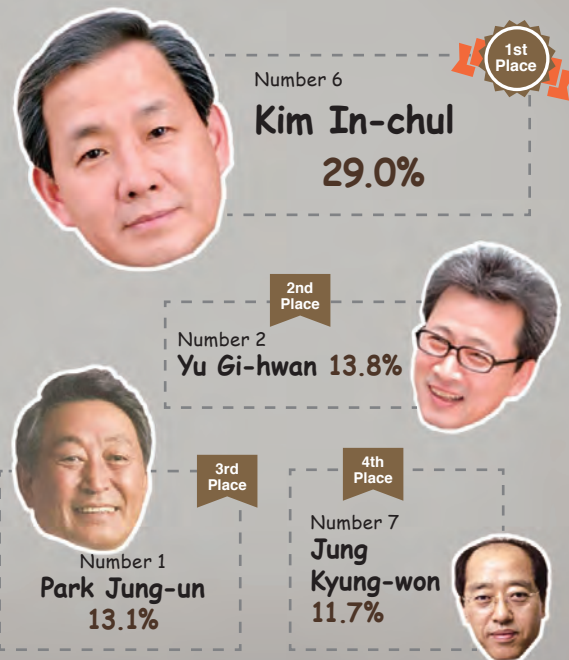
- 1) Election Period : November 10-16
- 2) Student Enrolled : 9,031
- 3) Vote Number : 1,534
- 4) Result

Number	Name	Number of Votes	Polling Rate
1	Park Jung-un	225	14.9%
2	Yu Gi-hwan	472	31.3%
3	Yu Tae-yung	380	25.2%
4	Park Yong-gu	85	5.6%
5	So Byung-gu	87	5.8%
6	Kim In-chul	44	2.9%
7	Jung Kyung-won	174	11.5%
8	Lee Hyun-hwan	25	1.7%
Undervote		16	1.1%
Total		1508	100%
Error		26	1.7%

©GSC Facebook page

### Professor Vote Result

Vote Number 428 Professors



©GSC Facebook page

▲ This picture shows the poll results of professors



**Lee Uh-jin****Department of Spanish '17**

I am in favor of the current election system. First, it seems that it is meaningless in the present situation to translate directly into the direct election system reflecting the students' opinion. As of now, the student participation in school events is extremely low. Just by looking at how the Emergency Planning Committee was established for over a year, it is not hard to tell that the students are not interested in school affairs. Thereby, I am skeptical as to whether or not there would be sustainable participation on the student side even if there were an election day specially organized for this event.

Second, I worry that a direct election system could involve mobocracy. There is a danger that the candidate would require strong support from his or her department appealing to emotions and his position. In particular, if students get involved with the head of the department, I believe that the students, especially freshmen will easily be under the candidates' influence. This would likely cause suspicion of corruption. Also, if the presidential election were carried out, the presidential candidates would be campaigning for their own election, and I believe that this would involve unnecessary costs and make the school too boisterous. I support current system because it keeps the election more efficient and neat.

**Lee Seung-hu****Department of Russian '17**

I am in favor of the current voting system. The current lack of information on the presidential candidate is not sufficient for the students to make accurate evaluations and choose the right leader. I doubt whether their careers are accurate on proving themselves a worthy leader. Since they are not public figures, not much about them is known to students. As of now, I believe that the assessment based on given information is vulnerable to poor choices.

Second, I think a lot of risk is involved in changing the current voting system to a direct one. Currently, students often do not show much attention to school issues as shown by the EPC and low student trip attendance. In order to attract students to the polling stations, lot of investment in promotion, human resources and actual costs buying papers and pens are required. The major concern is uncertain result even after such spending. If student election were to happen and the minimum number of student votes falls short, the presidential election would be postponed and the entire school will likely be thrown into confusion. Who would take the responsibility then? To me, direct election seems to be consistent with the fact that it still has some unstable side effects.

**Kim Su-bin****Department of Political Science '17**

I am opposed to the current voting system. First of all, a direct election system would satisfy both professors and student voters. Since professors are the only ones who have the right to vote, the candidate has a great tendency trying to satisfy their needs. Chances are, if students gain voting rights, the candidates will also listen to students' needs. In this process I believe that they will side with students more than they do right now.

There is also a concern about mobocracy, which could bring up suspicions on the election system as a whole. To be honest, this is not likely to happen as other departments would be checking in. If a candidate from the Western Language Department decided to gain votes by promising 'Western Language Department friendly policies' the other departments would likely go against it. The other departments would express disagreement and in this process I believe that the election would remain fair. In the end, when we consider a lot of things, the students seem to gain a lot from having the voting rights. Therefore, I am opposed to the current system.

**Kim Min-kyo****Business Administration Division '17**

I am opposed to the current voting system. If the election system changes to a direct election, it will likely facilitate communication between the president and the students.

I personally felt that there was a lack of communication between the president and students. My friends also said they do not know much about the president. There seems to be a lot of doubt about what kind of work he is doing, what he decides to do, and what he is planning to do for the students. I wonder if our university president is listening to students just like how our country's leader is listening to the voices of his people.

If students were allowed to participate in the presidential election, students would gain interest in presidential candidates and investigate them to correctly exercise their voting rights. In the case of presidential candidates, they would be more willing to interact with students to gain votes. To sum up, I believe that the voting right would bridge the gap between the university and the students. 🇰🇷

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Photo Essay

# A Special Library





By Jang Eun-ae  
*Editorial Consultant*

There is a special library showing at Convention & Exhibition (COEX) in Seoul. That is “Byeolmadang Library,” which translates into Starfield Library. Anyone who visits COEX can freely read many kinds of books, including novels, books about arts, selected magazines and other publications. People can also meet with authors, listen to concerts and speeches at this multicultural complex. 

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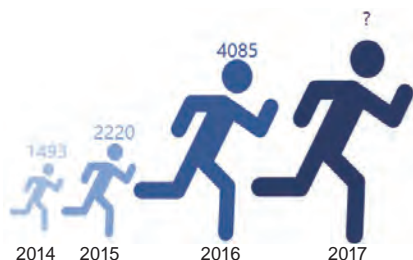
# How Much Do You Know about Raising Pets?

By Moon Chae-un, You Seo-yeon  
Staff Reporters of National Section

A person died due to a bacterial disease after she had been bitten by the dog of a celebrity without a leash. As a result, controversy about the owner's responsibility is becoming an issue. The Argus looked into some talking points and suggested realistic explanations and solutions.



The number of 119 calls related to abandoned animals



The number of 119 calls related to damage caused by abandoned animals is increasing every year.

Total cost of managing abandoned animals (2016)



Korea spent more than 13 billion won (US\$ 11,905,852) last year on managing animal shelters.



## Problems

### Economic loss caused by abandoned pets

Abandoned animals bring about economic loss even to those who do not own pets. The estimated number of abandoned animals rescued from January to July in 2017 exceeds 50,000, according to a statistic website Pawinhand. It showed an increase of about 10 percent compared to the same period last year. That means 262 animals are abandoned by their owners each day.

However, the actual number would be much more if stray cats and other animals that had yet to be captured had been considered. The cost that is required to manage these animals, which is a part of our taxes, rises constantly.

### Price bubble of pet-related services

Pet-related costs vary widely, so people who keep pets are especially burdened with excessive medical expenses. Besides the initial expenses for getting a pet and the fees of animal hospitals or pharmacies, pet funerals, cosmetic expenses for animals differ depending on the pet shop.

In other words, the prices of pet-related services are all depend on the service provider. According to a report released in January by the National Council of Consumer Education, the sale price of female Pomeranians is different more than four times. The price of preventive injections against rabies is even different about eight times.

"In the case of old dogs, the animal hospital recommends additional special examinations, so I cannot estimate the

appropriate cost. I just assume that the vet and hospital set reasonable prices," said a dog owner Lee Yu-jin.

Some argue that particular people who have the financial capability are responsible for taking care of pets. However, unreasonable expenses drive the middle-class owners to give up their pets increase in abandoned animals.

### Pet-driven conflicts among people

The larger the number of pet lovers, the more frequent conflicts between pet owners and non-pet owners occur. In Korea, the majority of the population lives in apartments where one household can disturb several neighbors simultaneously. House owners worry their pet might damage the wall and furniture or cause conflict with other residents.

Lee Ye-lim who lives near HUFs supply of Global Campus said, "Many house owners and realty dealers refuse to accept pets. Moreover, there are enough student tenants to contract with, so it is not easy to live with a pet."

On the other hand, stray cats bring about serious fights between so-called cat moms or cat dads and ordinary residents. Cat mom refers to a person who provide food to stray cats.

Lee Jeonge-ui, who had suffered from both cats and cat moms said, "I have been living in a university town for three years, and I have seen people feeding stray cats. I wonder if they know how many people suffer from the stray cats."



### Causes

#### Ineffective pet registration system

The pet abandonment issue has been thought to be the result of a personal matter so far. Since the media mainly has covered people who abandon their pets for personal reasons; pet owners give up raising their pets when they became so big, old, or sick that pet owners cannot afford them anymore, or they desert their pets on a whim. However, the lack of proper management from the government, including the local one failed to prevent abandoning.

Pet registration system was implemented in January, 2014, and all pet owners should register their own pets over-three-months-old at district office. According to the research from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA), however, it turns out only 979,000 pets were reported among 1,778,747 pets on the list.

There are penalties when pet owners fall short with the law by not putting their pets on the list. According to Article 47 of the Animal Protection Act, for pet owners who do not abide by law, they will receive a warning the first time, and they will be fined 200,000 won (US\$180.51), 400,000 won (US\$361.01) the second and third times, respectively. Despite all these protocols, only a few people are aware of this pet registration system and there is no further management from the government, which makes people think the pet registration system is a must.

"I have been raising a Shih Tsu for eight years, but never felt the need of registering it. To be honest, I do not think the government would find out whether I listed my dog or not," said Lee Seung-ryung, a 20-year-old dog owner.

#### Unintended consequences of the former policy

People spend enormous amount of money on healthcare services for their pets. The reason for this is that there exists no uniform standard for the pet healthcare service, which means veterinarians can set the pricing for their service as they please.

After the law which regulates the upper limit on prices for pet healthcare services was abolished in 1999, pet hospital expenses started to become unpredictable. The purpose was to broaden consumer's choice in the hopes of pet hospitals competing for better services in a free

market, but it brought bad outcomes for consumers.

In addition, the Amendment of the Enforcement Decree of the Veterinary Services, which was announced in July, 2017 due to the protest of behaviorists, made it impossible for pet owners to negotiate the price of veterinary service. The behaviorists proclaimed that the practice of non-veterinarians should be banned as it is dangerous for the animals, but the change in laws did not consider the odds that pet owners would suffer.

The MAFRA has completed the manual of self-medical treatment on pets in order to patch things up, but still, there are no specified guidelines on exactly how much pet caregivers can do for their pets.

#### Municipalities failing to reach a consensus

Local governments that work for the convenience and welfare of the residents are not able to mediate conflicts that arise from pets.

In October, 2016, there was a conflict between the residents in Gangnam District, Seoul, due to pets. Not only the resident committee, but also city officials, and an animal welfare organization intervened, but it was unsuccessful. In order to narrow the gap between the two parties, the first thing the city officials came up with was to have a muzzle, which is specially made to prevent the dog from barking, on the dog's mouth. However, it failed as the pet owner insisted that his dog was not loud enough to have a muzzle, nor the operation on its vocal cords. Even after the animal welfare organization failed to solve the conflict, the residents who were affected said they were going to sue the pet owner if he did not move out.

Including the case above, there were four cases in which the Seoul Metropolitan Government has been involved in mediating pet-related conflicts since July in 2016. The most well-known conflicts were between a person who gave meals to 10 cats and residents of Yongsan District, between neighbors and a house that raise 100 cats in Geumcheon District, and a student who suffered from neighbor's dog that did not stop barking. None of the cases were solved in a peaceful way.

"Mutual understanding is very important to solve the problems in advance. It is the role of the municipality to give practical help when there is a conflict that individuals could not





deal with,” said an official working at an animal shelter in the city of Yongin.

The incidents that occurred between people were usually too large for them to handle, but municipalities failed to mediate in any of those cases.



## Solutions

### Viable alternatives to promote the pet registration

The current pet registration system needs to change because many people still are unfamiliar with it and its effectiveness is weak. As it is against the law for pet owners not to register their pets, which incurs the fair amount of penalty fees, it is imperative that the government let as many as people know what the pet registration system is.

Notices should be included in the information a pet shop and pet hospital provide to pet caregiver. In order to implement the policy effectively, a manual should be given to those who are going to raise a pet.

It is also necessary to provide incentives through the pet registration system. Pet owners often feel at loss when they register their pets because fees are required in both the registration and the death of their pets. Apart from allowing pet owners to use playgrounds for pets, discounts on medical expenses and on pet products will greatly contribute to the activeness of the pet registration system.

Another option is to get a license, which is a upgraded version of just registering pets. The reason to introduce a licensing system is to have a pet permanently identified, and allow pet owners who register their pets to have benefits through this card. The city of Yongin, Gyeonggi Province introduced this licensing system on Dec. 1. “If all pets are in a reach of a pet registration system, a positive effect is anticipated. We all hope this licensing system helps to make society better to live for both humans and pets,” said a person who is concerned working at an animal shelter in the city of Yongin.

### Standardization of medical expenses for pets

All presidential candidates pointed out the issue of veterinary costs during the 19th presidential election, which caught the 10 million pet owners’ attention.

In order to make the price of medical services

transparent, it is necessary to find out what kind of medical practices are done on animals, just like they are on people. In the case of humans, the cost of medical care is based on how many times the doctor puts the stethoscope on body, and what kind of medical equipment is used. If the number of treatments performed by pets is clear enough to get rid of the price bubble, then the trust between pet caregiver and pet hospital will be recovered.

### Mandatory education on pet ethics for pet owners

As the number of people who raise pets has increased, social conflicts among neighbors instigated by pets are also on rise. However, this kind of situation happens because of caregivers who are not adequately educated about raising pets. But those who feel they need to get some information about pet raising find it hard to have an opportunity because of the high cost and lack of specialized training centers. The government and municipalities are therefore obliged to expand the chances for pet owners to learn how to train their pets and to support people who need counseling related to their pets.

Above all, preventing conflicts from happening in advance is the best solution. It is also important for pet owners to abide by the laws. According to Article 13 (2) of the Animal Protection Act, dogs should be on a leash when outside. To protect their beloved dogs before being criticized by those who dislike them, they are responsible for their knowledge of laws.

“The pet owners should know how to adequately train their dogs as well as make sure that their pet is happy and healthy. Caring about their neighbors should be put on priority,” said Park Jin-hwan, the representative of People’s Coalition for Animal Welfare Korea (PCAWK).

As the number of people raising pets is increasing, it is time to revise the Animal Protection Act and to improve the social awareness about pets in order to make a society where humans and animals can coexist. Time has come to narrow the gap of recognition between people and pets. 🐾

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# What Is It Like To Raise A Pet?



**By Moon Chae-un**  
*Reporter of National Section*

People enjoy the company of animals and having a pet in life brings a feeling of joy that goes both ways. However, taking care of a pet is not something people should jump into without thinking about it beforehand. Raising a pet also involves a certain amount of consideration like the laws and the social atmosphere related to pets. The latest dog bite accident has allowed Korean society sufficient time to think about the pet culture in Korea, along with reinforcing the laws. With the curiosity of what it is like to raise a pet in other countries, The Argus met four students from different continents.



### Animal laws in Korea

#### •Animal Protection Act (May 31, 1991):

- Indicates the details that prevent vertebrate animals with developed nervous system from being abused and that ensures the management of animals efficiently.

#### •Act on the Prevention of Contagious Animal Diseases (Dec. 30, 1961):

- Indicates regulations for preventing infectious disease in livestock from spreading for the development of livestock industry and improvement of public health.

#### •Act on Wildlife Protection and Management (Feb. 9, 2004):

- Indicates the details about systematically maintaining wildlife and its habitats to prevent extinction.

#### •Act on Protecting and Propagating Jindos, a Korean Breed of Dog (Jan. 16, 1967):

- Indicates the details that preserve the Jindo pedigree and encourage its propagation.

#### •Laboratory Animal Act (March 28, 2008):

- Indicates the ethics for animal experiments through proper management of experimental animals for improvement of life science public health.

#### •Veterinarians Act (Dec. 26, 1956):

- Indicates the things veterinarians need to know such as functions and the work of the veterinarian.

### Pet-related laws in the Animal Protection Act in Korea

#### •Article 12 (1) of the Act, all pet owners should:

- register their pets when they reach three months of age.

#### •Article 13 (1) of the Act, all pet owners should:

- attach an identification tag to their pets when they walk their pets outside.
- put a muzzle on their pets' mouth if they have aggressive tendencies. Aggressive dogs according to the law are Tosa Dogs, American Pit Bull Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Rottweilers.

#### •Article 13 (2) of the Act, all pet owners should:

- make sure that their pets are on a leash when going out.
- pick up their pet's feces in public areas.

### The Argus: Does your country have a pet-friendly environment?

**Aseel:** It is truly difficult to raise a pet in Libya. There is a clear and distinct boundary between humans and animals. An animal itself does not have the legal right to have a passport or a birth certificate, so there are no laws made for animals.

**Kehan:** I think that in China, a pet-friendly environment has yet to keep up with the rise of social awareness on pets. Over the last few decades, since the quality of Chinese people's life has been improving, pets have been increasing in numbers throughout China. The more pets have come into sight, the more people have regarded dogs and cats as welcome companions.

However, China is so big that there still are places where people do not view animals as pets in the Western sense. Urbanization is associated with values and attitudes towards animals. Rural areas tend to display less

concern for animal rights and less opposition to animal exploitation or cruelty. As a result, dogs, like pigs, are considered a main food source and can still be found on the menu of many restaurants in rural areas today.

**Sydney:** I would say that in Canada owning a pet is something that is very important. It is not difficult to find a pet store or a veterinarian there. Also, when purchasing a pet there are legitimate paperwork and vaccinations required. There are laws put in place by the Albertan government to make sure that pet owners follow them. Cities are full of off leash parks, clubs and training places that all center around pets.

It is also very common for people to get their pets from organizations like the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)," a non-profit animal welfare organization which rescues dogs and hopes to provide them better homes. Apart from the SPCA, most people will not buy from unknown breeders and ensure

the reliability from whom they are buying, no matter the price. The majority wants to help these animals and give them families that can properly take care of them. The only problem is that raising a pet is a bit pricey, but people are still willing to have one.

### *The Argus: What do people think of pet keeping?*

**Aseel:** In Libya, pets are something that people find very difficult to raise, especially when it comes to dogs. Dogs are thought of as ‘nasty animals’ or ‘dirty animals here.’ Also, it is common for people to assume that dogs exist just for protection or safety. Pets such as cats, fish, and birds are treated better because they are easy to raise compared to any other animals.

**Laura:** Over 80 percent of Germans describe themselves as animal-lovers. Pets are a very important part of daily life, and as such, are treated with respect as any family member would be. As a result, you will not find many strays, and animal shelters are never overrun. Dogs especially enjoy a greater status in German society than perhaps any other country on the map. Dogs are welcome members of society and are usually well-behaved. Walk the streets of Berlin, for example, many dogs will be off-leash, albeit not legally. It seems more the norm rather than a rarity to see joggers in the many Berlin parks with their dogs trotting at their side.

**Sydney:** The stereotype of man’s best friend is very true in my country. It is hard to articulate unless you are experiencing it first hand, but pets in my country are genuinely treated as brothers, sisters, neighbors and best friends. It is very common for most families to own

a household pet like cats or dogs. Pets are essentially treated with the utmost care and respect. Any instance of animal abuse creates extreme backlash and outrage from the population. Honestly they are loved as much as other humans. A small example is the response from social media: people with pets have Instagram and Facebook accounts entirely dedicated just to their pets; whether they are doing cute or weird stuff. Moreover, almost always if a pet dies they will have a funeral or a memorial dedicated to them. In Vancouver, one woman told reporters last month she was taking what she called “maternity leave” for her new puppy. There is a woman who used her paid vacation to care for her “four-legged child.”

### *The Argus: Were there any pet-related incidents that caught the public’s attention?*

**Aseel:** Here is an example of a friend of mine who keeps an owl as his pet. My friend used to set his owl free at night so that it could take some rest on the tree near his window. But one of his neighbors was unnerved because of the noise that the owl made, which eventually led him to try to kill the owl by throwing rocks at the owl. After my friend found out about that, he never let his owl out again. But he could not sue his neighbor because there are no laws in Libya protecting pets.

A pet monkey attacked a girl on a college campus and ripped all of her clothes in front of a crowd last year. The monkey was released by one of the college students, which led to a clash between the victim’s tribe and his tribe. This clash killed 16 people including the monkey and its owner. No one was arrested nor went to jail for this horrible incident. If the pet owner had lived, the pet owner probably would have gone through a trial and the pet would have been released or killed by the victim’s tribe. But no one was sued for that as there are no animal-related laws.

**Kehan:** There is this issue happened in Guangzhou, the capital city of the province of Guangdong in southern China, which set off public fury last year. As soon as a photo of a truck full of stray dogs and cats was put online, hundreds and thousands volunteers gathered together to save the animals heading to restaurants for sale. As a result of the protest, policemen caught the owner of the truck and saved the animals. However, this kind of pet





cruelty happens so much that it is hard to eradicate it for good.

**Laura:** Most of the serious accidents are related with dog bites. The social response varies depending on the situation. For example, if the dog attacks a person in order to protect his or her owner, the law is on the side of the dog owner. If the dog bites a person with no good reason or the cause is not enough of a reason, the law sides with the victim. But in most cases, if the pet causes an accident, the owner is at fault.

**Sydney:** This year the province of Quebec banned the ownership of the dog breed Pit Bulls and there was honest outrage from the rest of the country. The ban came after a Pit Bull mauled a woman and she died. There is news of increased aggression from Pit Bulls against humans and other dogs across the country and Quebec has declared them dangerous. More controversially, the province decided to get rid of the dogs any way possible, even euthanizing them. This was how it was legally solved, but socially this issue disgusted the public. Dangerous dogs are generally the result of irresponsible ownership due to inadequate socialization and training.

***The Argus: Are there any laws pet owners should know when raising a pet?***

**Kehan:** There are various regulations that cat and dog owners need to follow. Dog owners, for instance, have to register their dog and secure a license for it. Often, only one dog per household is allowed, and if you live in one of the central districts of Beijing or Shanghai, your dog must be less than 35 centimeters tall. These rules might vary depending on the city of residence. In any case, a furry friend must be properly vaccinated against rabies. Pet owners in Beijing will receive an official health and immunity certificate (vaccination red book), which serves as proof that their dogs and cats have received all the

necessary vaccinations. But considering the vastness of China, not all people actually follow the rules.

**Laura:** There are some legal requirements for pet owners, but the laws are different depending on the states of Germany. All dog owners should make sure that they have their dog spayed or neutered, and have their puppies microchipped in order to identify the owner. As there is a tax on pets in Germany, owners must register their dog at the tax office. Last but not least, dog owners must put a muzzle on fighting dogs' mouths when in public. As far as I know, people take out an insurance policy for their cats. In fact, there is an annual dog tax levied on owners called a Hundesteuer, with a discounted rate for dogs adopted from a shelter. This allows Germany to maintain its no-kill policy. Additionally, some German states have passed legislation requiring dog owners to pass a written exam, called a Hundeführerschein. The exam ensures dog owners know the basics of proper dog ownership. Likewise, the dog must pass a basic behavior test, usually at a veterinarian's office.

**Sydney:** Pet owners should not leave their pets outside during the day when it is too hot or too cold. Some urban municipalities have established a limit on the number of dogs permitted in one dwelling. A dog must be on its owner's property. If it is not on its owner's property, it must be on a leash and under the control of a person responsible. This is to ensure the safety of the public, other animals and the dog itself. All pet owners should have their animals permanently identified, spayed or neutered, kept under control, properly trained, well-socialized and cared for. 🐾

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# Close up Foreigners, Get Closer to Foreign Friends

**By Jeon Nu-ri**  
Reporter of Culture Section

A program in which a group of foreigners sit around a table talking about the economy, culture and politics started broadcasting in the summer of 2014. This has caused a sensation among viewers because it was very different from previous programs involving foreigners, which threw questions like, “Do you know Gangnam Style?” or “Do you like Kimchi?”

In today's programs, foreigners are not merely represented as people who have the general traits of their homeland. By making foreigners play the main characters, programs provide a fascinating glimpse into their values and culture at a more personal level.

The Argus looked at these programs to see how this kinds of broadcasts have grabbed people's attention.

## How do programs star foreign casts?

### Foreigners travelling around

People nowadays are paying more attention to travel programs that show foreign culture by focusing on foreigners' own character and their lives more closely.

“Where is My Friend's Home” is a program depicting a trip taken by friends together who all have different nationalities. In each episode, they visit each other's homes. This program took note of the personal story of the foreigners appearing in it. For example, in one episode, foreigners flew to Italy to visit their friend Alberto. To reenact a scene in an old photo of Alberto, they wore ridiculous costumes and rode bicycles together.

“Welcome to Korea” is also getting explosive attention lately. Foreign entertainers who live in Korea invite their friends from their home countries who have never been to Korea before.



Viewers also find out the differences between Korean and foreign cultures. In the episode on India, Indians went through an automatic car wash and they were amazed. They explained that there are no automatic car-washing machines in their country due to the cheap labor costs.

Each foreigner's personal character is also a charming point of recent programs. Mario, who appeared in the Germany episodes, is a history and Latin teacher. When he visited Seodaemun Prison, he expressed a strong interest in Korean history, saying, "For all the countries that remember the past, the things Japan did are still a problem."

### Foreigners living with Koreans

The format of a program that shows foreign people living with Koreans was newly introduced. Such programs with a concept of cohabitation show cast members sharing trivial things and spending a relatively long time with each other.

"Foreign Friend" depicts two people who have the same age but different nationalities living together. An Italian named Giovanna lived with Korean actress Oh Yeon-su. Through the conversation they had while they were doing housework such as laundry and grocery shopping, viewers could get a glimpse of foreign culture. For example, by observing Giovanna ironing a pile of tablecloths, people could assume that Italians use tablecloths a lot, unlike most Koreans.



▲ Indian friends are amazed by an automatic car wash in Korea. Viewers get to know about cultural differences through scenes like this.



▲ To reenact the old photo of Alberto, he and his foreign friends wore the same outfit as the photo.

Yoon-hu, the son of a Korean singer, lives in Carlsbad with a girl named Hannah. People could see how elementary school students in America spend their days through Hu and Hannah.

### Foreigners settling down in Korea

By seeing the personal lives of foreigners living in Korea for a much longer period than traveling or cohabitation, viewers get to know how they maintain or adapt their own culture to life in Korean society.

As broadcasters highlight foreigners earning a livelihood in Korea, people can get a deeper understanding of other cultures and other people. "Global Family" is a program that shows how global families are living.

A Canadian, Stefan, is a beer maniac living in Busan. He only reads and watches things related to beer, and he adds many food ingredients such as honey and ginger to beer. Passionate about beer, he has an ambitious aspiration to make the best beer in Busan.

"My Neighbor, Charles" is also a program that depicts the stories of foreigners who settle down in Korea for various reasons.

Including an American named Timothy, who is a chef selling homemade sausage and a barbecue platter in a food truck with his wife, the program introduces many other foreigners living passionately in Korea.

## Why do people love these programs?

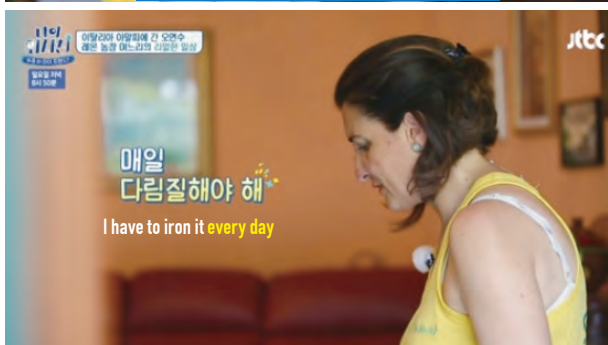
Broadcasters no longer depict foreigners as mere representatives who have the general traits of their homeland. Instead, viewers are interested more in the programs which focus on an individual's personality. As they play a significant role as a subject telling their own stories, it is possible for viewers to be able to understand foreigners more vividly.

### People want candid contents

These programs are gaining in popularity because people want to see a more straightforward portrayal of the foreign performers. People are tired of the visceral aspects of TV programs, such as carefully planned scripts and the exaggerated reactions of the performers. As a result, viewers now seek more authenticity in programs.

With the natural portrayal of foreign characters that do not abide by a script, viewers can enjoy the programs without any sense of discomfort coming from fabrication. It feels like getting to know a friend, not just a person with a different nationality.

"I was experiencing a bit of disgust in the fetched unfolding of the plot that most of the TV programs have. However, recent programs involving foreigners seem more like themselves," said Kim Ji-sung, an undergraduate.



▲ While doing housework together, Oh Yeon-su asks Giovanna whether Italians use tablecloths a lot.



▲ "My Neighbor, Charles" tells the personal stories of foreigners living in Korea. Timothy runs a foodtruck with his wife.

### People learn other cultures on an individual level

The program's format itself has transformed into a more personal style that allows viewers to look closely at foreigners' lives which reflect the characteristics of each individual. Thus, people can satisfy their vague curiosity regarding foreign cultures and foreigners.

Through the words and actions that foreigners show on the TV, viewers can guess about the situations of their native countries. In Welcome to Korea, Russians decided to go Hongik University, but they headed to Seoul station, in the opposite direction. They did it because in Russia the cities are small, so they can easily go anywhere once they reach the central station.

"I think there is a certain limit to getting information through the Internet or books. I have more fun getting to know about a specific foreigner through programs. I find it instructive to get details about foreign cultures," said Kim Seung-ha, a college student.

### People find happiness in their daily lives

People change their attitudes about their own repeated activities that previously seemed mundane and boring by looking at how foreigners spend their daily routine

People enjoy seeing foreigners in the programs admire the



scenery of Seoul, in which modern buildings and nature are in harmony, people feel renewed about the landscapes that have been taken for granted like air shining brightly.

“The process of rediscovering things I have been familiar with is interesting,” said Kim Ji-sung, a college student.

Even if the everyday routine is the same, it is no longer boring or obvious if the background is changed. In *Foreign Friend*, Hu and Hannah go to school every day, and every kid their age do the same thing. However, the background and setting in which things happen is not Korea, but the USA and this comes fresh to viewers.

“People who had been searching for something refreshing and different from their daily routine now have learned that they can find newness also in their daily lives through these programs,” explained Jung Deok-hyun, a culture critic.

### How can these programs be improved?

#### Limited genre of the programs

Unlike in the past, the programs have changed in a way that focuses more on individual character, not general traits of foreigners. However, they still do not escape from the genre of entertainment that centers merely on fun.

“It is a pity that the genre is one-sided. It seems that foreigners appearing as a subject in various genres such as educational programs are likely to bring benefits and novelty to the viewers,” said Kim Heon-sik.

“Using foreigners in TV programs just for inducing fun seems like it will reach its limit soon. Viewers want something new continuously,” explained Kim Chi-ho, a professor in Culture Contents at Hanyang University.

In order to retain foreigners as attractive characters in the broadcasting industry, it is necessary to devise ways where foreigners can play a greater role in various aspects.

#### Overgeneralization of foreign countries

Programs with foreigners are loved by viewers because they illuminate each character's stories, but ironically, this has the potential to generalize the image of foreign cultures.

“In *Welcome to Korea*, German friends stuck to their schedule thoroughly. By watching this, people might assume that all Germans are very punctual because the program itself constantly emphasizes where they came from. Making viewers unduly draw conclusions about the personality of a country by looking at the words and actions of foreign performers is narrow-minded,” said Kim Heon-sik.

“Although the original intention of these programs is to convey the culture of a country through a foreign individual,



▲ Some remarks of the cast members and captions on the program can lead to generalizations about foreign countries.


excessive generalization seems to be the inevitable limit for programs that focus on each foreign character,” said Jung Deok-hyun.

#### Insufficient reflection of a multicultural society

Even though we live in a modern age where many are open to the value of accepting differences beyond nationality and race, programs are still not fully reflecting this social atmosphere.

“Many foreigners that appear on the TV screen are white, I think. The nationality and ethnicities of the foreign characters have been varied compared to the past for sure, but they still do not seem to show a multicultural society perfectly,” spoke Kim Chi-ho.

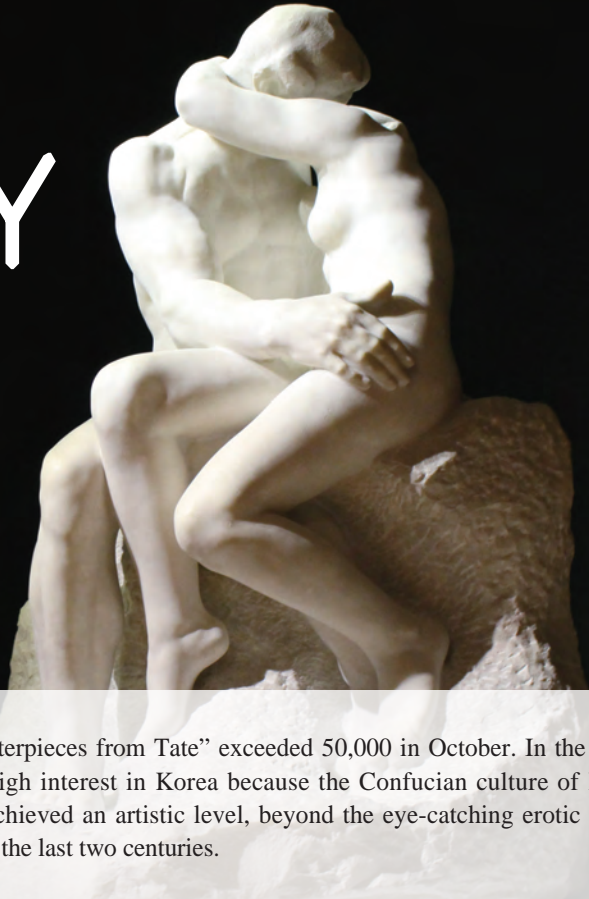
“Not only are the races still not diverse, but the frames programs cover with foreigners also feel old-fashioned. Normally male foreigners are featured based on their intellect, but females are chosen for their appearance,” said Kim Heon-sik.

Gone are the days of programs that show stereotypes regarding foreigners like Japanese are polite and Mexicans are passionate conceptions are true. Viewers concentrate more on programs that focus on the life story of each individual foreigner. 

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# THE STORY OF NUDE

By You Seo-yeon  
*Reporter of National Section*



The number of visitors of the exhibition “Nude: Masterpieces from Tate” exceeded 50,000 in October. In the art world, people remarked that nude exhibition got such a high interest in Korea because the Confucian culture of Korea has traditionally excluded nudity. However, the nude achieved an artistic level, beyond the eye-catching erotic level. The Argus looked into the value of nudity through its history over the last two centuries.

## What is Tate?

Tate (originally Tate Britain) opened its door to the public in 1897 by Henry Tate. Today, the art gallery preserves the national collection of British artworks including paintings, drawings, engravings, photos, and installation art.

This exhibition is now on an Asia-Pacific rotation tour. After visiting Sydney in Australia and Auckland in New Zealand, the nude collections of the Tate Gallery first chose Korea as its first venue in Asia. Open until Dec. 25, the exhibition features eight themes in six rooms.

The Argus arrived at the Seoul Olympic Museum of Art located in Olympic Park, Songpa-District on Monday. The reporter gained direct access without any wait, and immediately entered the exhibition hall filled with a few single visitors.

## Exhibition Room 1. Historical Nude

Nude artworks in the 18th-19th century often featured historical events, ancient myths, and stories from the Bible and

literature. Since historical paintings were for the elite, the topics or expression techniques were classical. In the 19th century, learning how to paint a nude was an essential part of training in art education. By observing the model, the artists could grasp the whole structure of bone and muscle, and gestures depending on the movement of the human body. Based on this understanding, garments were able to be drawn on the body in later paintings. In other words, drawing nude was just regarded as advanced work.

While most of the nude models were male athletes or soldiers, there was a lot of controversy on the use of females as nude models. Also, it is unusual to find female artists in the early 19th century because women were not allowed to enter art school. Anna Lea Merritt was one of the rare female artists who entered art school at that time. Through her painting Love Locked Out, which features a boy not a man, we can assume that female artists were not free to draw male nudes at that time.

## Exhibition Room 2. The Private Nude

The very next space is comprised of paintings of the 20th century. At this time, artists began to draw real people in real,





▲ "The Temptation" of William Strang is based on the biblical story of Adam and Eve.



▲ The sculpture made of Corsehill stone connects the artist and material.



▲ The human bodies are expressed in geometrical figure in three colors.

more naturalistic scenes such as a house or a bathroom. This transition highlights the intimacy between artist and model. For example, a French painter Pierre Bonnard drew his wife in *Nude in the Bath*.

Previously, nudes were regarded as preparation for the next process, but each artist's characteristics and creativities came to be remarked. As new art trends appeared, such as Impressionism and Fauvism, nudity has come to be recognized as one distinct genre in the field of painting.

### Exhibition Room 3. The Modern Nude

As nudity no longer became based solely on historical events, it had become a way of exploring new methods to describe the human body. In the previous exhibition rooms, it is easy to see the form of the body, which was ideally and elaborately depicted, was changed into a more geometrical shape.

Inside of the third exhibition room filled with modernism nude sculptures made from stainless steel, bronze, lead, and wood, has its own space apart from the others.

Most of the sculptures expressed a story rather than stimulating the senses. Dame Barbara Hepworth's sculpture titled "Figure of a Woman" showed the body most plainly without any erotic stimulation. Utilizing red sandstone, it has gentle and blunt curves which create a warm atmosphere and may remind image of mother.

### Exhibition Room 5. The Realist & Surrealist Nude

In the middle of 20th century, Realism and Surrealism existed in two dominant forms of describing nude artwork.


The Surrealists portrayed nudity through unconsciousness and dreams. In these works, the human body looks unrealistic because of disparate settings and weird commodities. However, after World War I, European artists avoided to paint abstract

figure of Modernism and started to put efforts into realistic portrayal. They also adopted the nude as a symbol of grim reality after undergoing disastrous wars.

### Exhibition Room 6. Body Politics & The Fragile Body

In the past, trends such as Romanticism, Expressionism, Cubism and Surrealism explored the materiality of the human body and focused on emphasizing aesthetics. However, nude artworks of late 20th century, located in last exhibition room, send both social and political messages. Criticizing the tradition that male artists created female nudes for a male audience, female feminist artists started to create artwork featuring male nudes.

In fact, there were few male nudes in the previous gallery rooms, but at the end of the exhibition, I could finally see male nude as well as challenging works against the viewer's stereotypes on age, race, gender, etc. For instance, one photo of the "Self-portrait" series by John Coplan illustrated his aged body. Furthermore, photos of three naked infants who had been given birth just one hour, one day, and one week ago, were on the next wall.

Nude artwork has always been denied and criticized by society but it has been recreated constantly. Through this exhibition, it was capable of seeing the transition of the nude from historical nude to recent nude. Nudity may be closely linked to humanity more than any other theme in art. 

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# A Call for Competition

**By Salome Dettwiler**

*Guest Reporter*

**D**uring exam time, the lives of many HUFS students revolve greatly around campus and especially the library. They stay up until early in the morning if not all night, buried in their books and cramming without a break. But the pressure does not come only as soon as exams come in sight. Throughout the whole semester, one's performance is like an ominous cloud dampening the mood. This is especially the case for those who are graded on a relative curve. Being under constant comparison and competition amongst classmates and forced to participate in order to get that one crucial extra point, is tiring many students out.

The relative grading system was introduced in December 2014 and changed the lives of many students at HUFS. "It has brought more competition and a stricter standard for students to have a good grade. Many students were frustrated and showed a lot of complaints," said Shin Gi-Tae, a graduate student, who has studied at HUFS since 2011 and most of whose courses are graded relatively. The new system had been implemented by the Ministry of Education in order to correct the prevalent grade inflation at HUFS and other universities. It

introduced a relative grading curve, in which the number of students who can receive a certain grade is restricted. At HUFS, the relative grading curve is being applied in approximately 30 percent of the courses. On an exam in these classes, having one single point less than another student can be crucial not only to pass or fail the course, but also to achieve an A0 or A+.

Hence the struggle lies not only within the exams, but also with the requirements for courses, which are graded on the relative curve, as the number of students is restricted and the competition has become fiercer. The system is suffocating the spirit of many students. Apparently, it has become much more difficult to get a good grade, especially when there are bilingual or native students in the same course. They are at an advantage due to having a more advanced language level than many Korean students. As a result, students preferably choose classes where it seems to be easier to get good grades. But the relative grading system seems to prove the policymakers right, as this strategy has already previously overcome grade inflation at the world's top universities. But after all, the quality of



education and the future of many students are at stake.

Harvard University, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) and University of Oxford are some of the most famous higher education institutes worldwide. They bear resemblance to the new system due to being based on absolute grading principles, yet to different degrees. Their main difference lies within a predefined distribution of the grades, regardless of the student's overall performance. Whereas absolute grades show a clear distinction on the individual's achievement, the relative curve ranks students in the same course amongst each other.

But even though the absolute grading system is more common in the top league of higher education than its relative equivalent, it is not flawless: "It judges a student's knowledge based on key singular events that may not accurately gauge their acumen," said Scott Bartek, an American regular student at HUFs. He and many other HUFs students feel that by being graded in the absolute system, they are measured based on individual rather than the class' performance. Yet, he opposes the relative grading system at HUFs even more, as "it puts needless stress and pressure on the students."

But not everyone would like to go back to absolute grading. Park Yae-Jin, a recently transferred HUFs student majoring in English Linguistics prefers relative grading: "Absolute grading is unfair because the difficulties of the tests fluctuate. The competition encouraged by the relative curve system has a positive effect on us. And good grades go to those who deserve it," said Park. In order to solve the fairness issue, a softened relative curve could be taken into consideration to eliminate unfair factors, such as competing against bilingual or native speakers in courses conducted in English.

In the light of striving for a good reputation and international ranking, relative grading is not necessarily an obstacle. After all, Seoul National University (SNU) ranks in the Top 30 of many

global rankings despite partially using relative grading as well. Furthermore, these rankings do not regard grades as a main criterion. Instead, a good university is measured on high standards in learning environment, research and its influence, international outlook and knowledge transfer. The relative grading curve does not only give a distorted image of the individual's performance, but also does not pay tribute to these quality criteria. After all, they put heavy weight on becoming a qualified and distinct member of society rather than focusing on simple delivery of content.

Western universities put high emphasis on the aspect of fostering self-independence, interdisciplinary approaches and critical ways of thinking as well as supporting the individual strengths of their students. As the Western approach encourages shaping student's individuality, HUFs' main focus is more future-oriented and focuses on their contribution to society after graduation. On the main page of its international website, HUFs underlines its qualities to educate students to become creative experts, international Koreans and independent researchers who will contribute to the development and exchange of culture. A direct comparison in a global ranking does not pay tribute to these distinct values, which cannot be judged without further fine-tuned quality attributes.

Maintaining the relative grading system at HUFs might solve the grade inflation issue but it lets students pay dearly. It awakens a critical competitive spirit which has a reverse effect on students of subjects such as International Studies and English Linguistics, which are inherently linked to social competence. The phenomenon might be cured but the root of all evil is not tackled. Rather than focusing on grades which are designated as a short-time performance reference, the policy makers ought to keep the long-term impact in sight and should focus on the quality of education. 📖

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# Working in and on English after Graduation



**Shaun Justin Manning**  
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**PhD Applied Linguistics**  
**MA Teaching English as a Second/Foreign Language**  
**BSc (honours) Cognitive Psychology**

I have a friend, let's call him Mr. S. Mr. S is a successful businessman who owns a company headquartered in Seoul, with four factories in Korea and a fifth in China. His company imports, processes, and exports raw materials. A few years ago, Mr. S called me, frustrated. The head of his R&D center, Tom (a pseudonym), had sent the head of an Indonesian company an email, which read:

*"We will discuss the analysis results for and our accounts. Heavy metals that are not necessarily come from existing clients have so far to detected are worried COA the samples after two week apart continued process with file"*

My friend begged me to get on Kakao Talk and figure out what Tom meant, and then resend the mail. Mr. S was in the middle of negotiating a \$100 million-dollar contract with this company and miscommunications could ruin everything. After a few hours, I determined that Tom had meant:

*"I received your sample and will discuss the results with our customers. Our analysis detected some heavy metal contamination in the raw materials. We are concerned about their presence... Please confirm that this is the case by performing (standardized tests). Also, please send us a sample every two weeks."*

I felt sorry for Tom. He had studied English in middle and high school, but not at university, he had majored in science. He had been working for 10 years and had never needed English, but suddenly, there was a \$100 million problem. So, in Korean, he typed his message into an online translator, and crap came out.

After this, Mr. S permitted me to observe his company to see how and when Korean staff use English. The observations surprised me. Nearly everyone at his main office needed to speak or write English for a few minutes every month – not that much, but it was always important; and none of them was comfortable using English.

One example was a marketing team member named 'Elsa'



(a pseudonym). Her major was Chinese and her duties were to coordinate among the head office in Seoul, their factory in China, Chinese suppliers, and Chinese customers. One day, Elsa went to Mr. S's Chinese factory, and his Chinese customer brought their German customer (the end user of the products) to the factory. Mr. S. was in the USA meeting another customer so Elsa had to present the factory to the German representative in English. The thought of presenting for 10 minutes in English terrified her. Despite writing the presentation and practicing for a couple of days she got so nervous that she used Chinese. The Chinese representative translated for the German buyer, who, unfortunately, felt that the Korean company could not communicate with Mr. S's firm directly, and urged the Chinese firm to change suppliers, thereby cancelling a \$7 million-dollar order. Mr. S personally flew to Germany to talk with them (in English) to keep the order. Elsa left the company.

These examples show, that although English may not be an essential part of your future work life, when you need it, you really need it. Moreover, as a graduate of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, regardless of your major, your superiors will expect you to sort out English problems for them.

I know this is not happy news for those who do not major in English and those who have little interest in it. Unfortunately, the international workplace still requires English – and these days, almost all of Korea's workplaces are international.

So, after graduating from HUFS, to keep your unused English skills up to a level higher than Tom's and your confidence in it higher than Elsa's you must get social.

All languages emerged to meet social needs. So, the way to learn and master one is via social interaction. I suggest that you make a team with your classmates and use English to talk about topics that interest you. You need something to talk about, i.e. some input, so go online and find articles, pictures, videos, or even games that interest you. If authentic items (e.g. Time Magazine, The Argus, etc.) are too difficult, there are many free English learning sites, for example, English Learning from the BBC. Moreover, you do not have to meet to be social; use Skype, WhatsApp, BAND or Kakao talk. You can even go off-

topic if you wish, just communicate your ideas and opinions to each other: listen and speak. If you meet in person you practice spontaneous spoken language, but on messaging apps with group chat you practice writing. Even the very short sentences used on messengers help reading and writing development. If you wish to express deeper, longer thoughts, you can check your writing before sending it by using the Virtual Writing Tutor or Grammarly.com for free.

You might think, "I have a small vocabulary." Yes, it is probably smaller than mine, but typical students at HUFS have an average of an 8000-word English vocabulary. I know because I gave the vocabulary size test to undergrads a few years ago. This is enough vocabulary, if combined with the technical language of your industry, to do anything you need to do. You may also think, "My grammar is bad." It may not be perfect, but if you keep your sentences simple, you will be clearly understood. The problem you, along with Tom and Elsa, will have is producing the words you need when you need them. To solve this, you need to use English in real time.

Using English in real time requires social interaction – but not necessarily with a native speaker. Any user of English whose level is similar to yours is potentially a good practice partner. If you do not believe me, remember that Tom was emailing an Indonesian company and Elsa was talking to a German, in China. At your future company you will probably be communicating in English with others who, like you, learned English at school. So, learning to adapt to 'non-standard' versions of English now will help you later.

Finally, make English a habit. You and your partners need to meet regularly and to prepare before you meet. Make the time and place easy. The world-renowned motivational speaker, Jim Rohn says, "Success is nothing more than a few simple disciplines practiced every day." Work on your English a few minutes every day, so you can work in English when you need to. You do not want to cost your future company a multi-million-dollar contract, trust me. 📧

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- Manning, "A Case Study on English at Work in Korea," 19.
- Manning, 20.
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/>
- David Crystal is a famous linguist, see him talk about texting: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h79V\\_qUp91M](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h79V_qUp91M)

- The Virtual Writing Tutor: <https://virtualwritingtutor.com/>
- Grammarly.com: <https://www.grammarly.com/>
- Information and links are available from Paul Nation's website: <https://www.victoria.ac.nz/lals/about/staff/publications/paul-nation/Vocabulary-Size-Test-information-and-specifications.pdf>



# A Semester as An Argusian

**Lee Sei-yon**  
*Editor-in-Chief*

This marks the end of four semesters at The Argus, and my first semester as Editor-in-Chief. Every semester brought about unprecedented challenges, and this fall was no exception. To state the obvious, it was tough. It was tough enough to repeatedly give feedback on the rough drafts. But it was tougher to smooth out my own rough edges so that I might succeed in my role as the central conductor behind the monthly publication. As always, I will need time to contemplate and evaluate my personal performance over the past few months. In the end, the minor failures will surface while the major successes will precipitate. Nonetheless, I know that everything will be and will have been worth it as I promised to the staff reporters. I hope they feel the same.



**You Seo-yeon**

*Staff reporter*

Time flies like an arrow, and this is my last edition as a staff reporter. Despite starting confidently, I could not meet my expectations at first and I have wrestled with this aspect during this semester. However, as much as I have suffered, I realized the importance of expressing my ideas based on logic and reason. I also learned how to fully understand and accept different opinions.

Above all, I thank The Argus members who cooperated to yield better output. Of course all of us had hardships and sometimes might have been exhausted. But without a doubt, my experiences at The Argus are priceless and could not be gained elsewhere.



**Moon Chae-un***Staff reporter*

“The meaning of life is that there is no meaning, and because of that, you have to make there be a meaning for the people that have not realized that yet.” This is a motto from a young boy from New York which quickly became one of my mottos and a lesson I learned from The Argus. I am not going to lie, but I have blamed myself several times for my choice to be a part of The Argus. There were a lot of moments that made me think “Nothing has meaning.” But with the support of the editor-in-chief, my colleagues and our special guest reporter, Salome, I finished up the last edition of the year, thinking “There is something here and I am here to spread a meaning for people that have not experienced things yet through the eyes of the Argus.”

**Jeon Nu-ri***Staff reporter*

Finally, my first year at The Argus has ended. I am so proud of myself and my colleagues for going through all the hardships that we endured. To be honest, I often felt depressed and spent many nights agonizing over whether to quit it or not. All the strenuous work at The Argus made me think that I was lacking in ability, somehow. Nevertheless, I stayed because The Argus taught me valuable lessons. I learned how to write logically and how to embrace a variety of opinions. I am pretty sure that no one can expand my life experience like The Argus. Most importantly, I have my wonderful colleagues. Only each of them working together can fully understand how hard it is to be an Argusian. Although it was tough, we now have precious memories that we built up together. We hope we can do better next year!

**Cho Jae-won***Staff reporter*

With the publication of December issue, my days of being a staff reporter come to an end. My heart is full, looking back at the previous issues coming to fruition after long hours of developing ideas, editorial conferences, and careful typesetting. I remember when I was a cub reporter. Our editor-in-chief at that time, Lee Jae-won told me to cover the head librarian of the Supreme Court. That was my start as a reporter. From then on, I have been richly taught and spiritually edified by the greatest seniors and colleagues. It has been a privilege working and struggling together with my fellow reporters and editor-in-chief. I would not have made it this far without the trust and care that they gave me. I owe them too much, and feel grateful for the chance to have worked beside them.

**Park Ji-yong***Staff reporter*

It already has been a year since I began my career in The Argus. I still remember the pledge I made, to make improvements for the good of HUFSSans. My articles were particularly serious and tough, covering embezzlement in September, sex crime in October, and inconveniences of international students in November.

Even though my writings could not make discernable changes in HUFSS right away, I am so satisfied that I managed to let people know about the issue. I have no doubt that The Argus will keep its way, working day and night for the rights of everyone.

## Throw Away Hatred

One of the articles “An Invisible Existence in Daerim” drew my attention, while I was skimming through the articles. When I finished reading it, I was highly impressed with what the reporter wanted to convey.

The article about Daerim-dong, which is called “Little China in Korea,” starts with a brief introduction of the town. Not only did it contain some information about it, but also suggested what Koreans living in a multicultural society should aim for.

South Korea deserves the title of multicultural society. However, it is undeniable that Koreans’ understanding of a multicultural society is still low. For example, some prejudiced expressions referring to particular foreigners are frequently viewed on the Internet.

We need to throw away narrow-minded attitudes, which hurt foreign residents who chose Korea as their second home to settle in. As the reporter said, they are just ‘people,’ first and foremost before they are labeled as ‘foreigners.’ People need to help people. That is all we have to keep in mind to stop hurting them.

*Jung Da-woon  
Dept. of Russian '17*

## Did We Truly Meet the World?

After I read “Does HUFS Help You to Meet the World?” I tried to look into our school systems for foreign students including international students and exchange students.

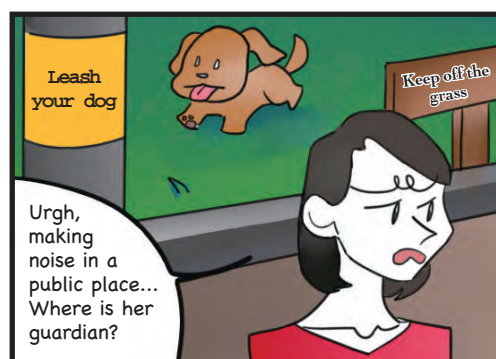
During the first semester of 2017, I had a chance to meet foreign students from Ghana in my “Korea and the World” class. It was my first time to make a foreign friend at school. She spoke Korean quite well but she had difficulties in understanding complicated information from HUFS websites written in Korean. Although she and her other foreign friend who stayed Korea less than six months were trying their best to understand and speak Korean as international students, their understanding was insufficient to allow them to understand all of the information written in Korean.

I think it is necessary to increase information explained in English. In addition, managers and security guards need better English qualifications to deal with international students. With more efforts for foreign students, HUFS can become Korea’s best university for globalization.

*Yang Ji-sun  
Division of African Studies '17*

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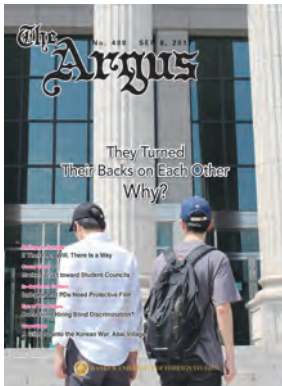
## The Irresponsible Guardian



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



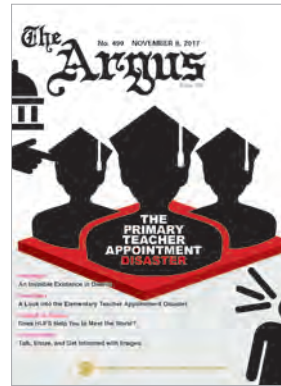
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