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The Argus

Since 1954

People

Improving the
Problems of Common
Hearing Aids

Cover Story

The Ills of
Overinflated
Minimum Wage

How About You

You Can Call Me
Lee: A New Name
for the HUFs Library

In-depth on Culture

Secrets of Climbing
the Charts

Overinflated Minimum Wage



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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Editorial

Trial and Error

The minimum wage is the hot potato of the year. As the first step to fulfill his pledge for the minimum wage at 10,000 won (US\$8.91), President Moon Jae-in increased the minimum wage by 16.4 percent compared to 2017. Since 7,530 won (US\$6.71) has been settled, the Korean Peninsula is noisy with a great diversity of opinions.

Some complain that the government's policy while being favorable to workers will add to the difficulties of small and medium-sized businesses. Experts say that more sophisticated and sensitive actions are needed to meet the goal of income-driven growth, which is to raise public income for boosting domestic demand. On the other hand, some think that the stories in the media concerning the minimum wage issue are too biased; that there must be merits caused by the increase of the hourly wage, but that they are not covered by the press.

Every single thing has both a dark side and a bright side. What matters is to look at the issue from various angles, and to open one's ears to divergent words. Someone should not think and speak as if they know everything, just like a blind man touching an elephant. People need to stop pretending to be omniscient beings.

Everyone experiences trials and errors when they make a new start. Until something really happens, people never know what impact it will have; they can only speculate. The thing that counts is to learn by trial and error and try not to make the same mistakes again.

The Argus makes a fresh start with our new staff reporters. As it is our first time working together, we may make mistakes. However, The Argus will always do our best to pursue the highest standard of campus journalism. Greeting the new semester, The Argus hopes HUFSSans, including new exchange students, will not be afraid of challenges and will make this semester an especially memorable one. 

전누리

Jeon Nu-ri

Editor-in-Chief

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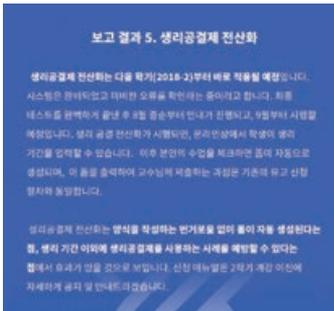


Cover Story

>> As the minimum wage for next year is set at 8,350 won (US\$7.43), it is expected to induce many side effects in society. People are showing mixed reactions including university students. The Argus analyzed social problems caused by the rapid increase of the minimum wage, and tried to find out the causes and solutions.

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Proposed Registration of Menstrual Cycles Evokes Controversy



@GSC Facebook page

▲ Post says GSC computerizes the registration of the menstrual leave policy.

HUFS has come up with a controversial measure to have female students input the timing of their menstrual cycles into the university's computer network, so as to authorize female students' absence from classes due to their periods.

But many students have expressed objections to the proposed measure on the grounds that it could infringe on their privacy.

The measure was announced on July 15, after the General Student Council (GSC) held talks with the Office of Academic Affairs. The GSC said the school wishes to implement the measure starting the second semester this year.

According to the GSC, the school brought up the idea to simplify the authorization of menstruation-related absences and to prevent female students from misusing it.

Amid the controversy, the GSC later clarified that the school has no intention of creating a database on students' private information, such as menstrual cycles, saying the measure calls for female students to let the school know when they want to take a break because of their periods, rather than when their periods start.

Still, the plan has some dubious areas. "I feel uncomfortable if I have to store on the internet information related with my menstrual period. Besides, we still have to fill out a form for the measure, print it and submit it to professors," a freshman said on condition of anonymity.

Admitting to its failure to recognize some problems with the policy's implementation, the GSC said it would study the measure again and offer a solution to the controversy. 📄

By Kim Hannah
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CDTS Discusses S. Korean Diplomacy in Indo-Pacific Region



@HUFS NEWS

▲ Participants in the 8th diplomatic forum take a photo to celebrate this forum.

The Center for Diplomatic and Trade Studies (CDTS) held a forum on June 19 to discuss how South Korea should pursue diplomacy toward the Indo-Pacific region.

During the Diplomatic Forum at the International Conference Hall of Seoul Campus, debaters also discussed the roles that South Korea and India could play in the Indo-Pacific, a vast area stretching from the west coast of India to the western shores of the United States and a term widely used recently in place of the Asia-Pacific.

Moreover, the forum's topics also included the environment of South Korea's national security and the direction of the country's foreign policy in the region. After the discussion, they had a

question and answer session with students who were present at the forum. The forum, the eighth of its kind, not only facilitates dialogue between scholars and diplomats but also provides students with opportunities to learn about various fields of diplomacy.

Attending the forum were Choi Jin-wook, a former president of the Korea Institute for National Unification, University of Tennessee professor Brandon C. Prins and Hwang Won-jae, and Rajiv Kumar, a research professor at HUFS. 📄

By Jang Yu-jin
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HUFS, CUFS Sign Cooperation Agreement



©CUFS

▲ HUFS President Kim In-chul signs a cooperation agreement with CUFS President Kim Joong-ryul.

HUFS signed a deal on June 19 with Cyber Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (CUFS) to promote mutual development. Run by HUFS, CUFS is the university where students take classes and earn degrees on via the internet.

At the signing ceremony, presidents of both schools agreed to expand the exchanges of human and material resources.

Under the agreement, the two sides will perform joint researches in areas of common interest, jointly develop educational content, mutually exchange teachers and promote academic activities of

students.

The two schools, which have been engaged in exchanges of credits and joint use of facilities, expect the deal will nurture excellent human resources from their in-depth data and various activities.

Through this agreement, CUFS will try to strengthen its position as the country's only cyber university specialized in foreign languages and strive to continue to differentiate itself from other cyber universities by integrating the educational methods employed by HUFS. 

By Lee Jun-young

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HUFS Receives Favorable Evaluation from QS

HUFS ranked eighth in South Korea at the QS World University Rankings announced on June 6. This achievement is even more noteworthy in that HUFS' ranking has risen for the third consecutive year.

Quacquarelli Symonds (QS), a British education company, evaluates and ranks the university's competence based on six indicators: academic reputation, employer reputation, faculty to student, citations per faculty, international faculty and international students. HUFS received high scores in the areas of faculty to student, international faculty and international students.

This assessment shows the results of HUFS' global network and infrastructure creation. Also, it attests to HUFS' excellent internationalized educational environment. 

By Na Geum-chaee
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HUFS Professor Orchestrates Nation's English Academia

Kim Hae-dong, dean of the Graduate School of Education and a professor of the College of Education, was elected as the 28th president of the Korea Association of Teachers of English (KATE) at the KATE International Conference General Meeting from July 6 to 7. The convention was held at Sookmyung Women's University.

"I am greatly honored to be the 28th president of the KATE. At the same time, I feel a heavy sense of responsibility," he delivered at the inaugural address. "In order for all the goals to be achieved smoothly, we will need the backing and approval of you, KATE's members and supporters. For the next two years, along with the KATE board, I will be working hard to earn that approval," he said.

KATE, founded in 1965, is renowned as Korea's largest academic institution within the field of English education. Society provides consultation for the government's education curriculum, on top of interacting with academic societies overseas. 

By An Kwan-ho
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HUFS Contributes to Community's Education

A collaborative English program organized by HUFS and Seoul's Dongdaemun Ward office began its three-month curriculum course for residents of the ward, where the University is located, on Sept. 3.

The program, known as HUFS Local Residents' Academy, has been held in the regular semesters since 2011. It is an opportunity for HUFS' neighbors to receive advanced and quality English education at a reasonable tuition fee of 50,000 won (US\$44.54).

In the course, the 18th of its kind, participants are to take English conversation classes as part of their efforts to acquire linguistic fluency that befits the current of globalization. Classes are divided into three groups, depending on the levels of enrollees, in order to enhance the effectiveness and quality of the program.

The program has been directed by the professors of the Dept. of English Literature and Culture, and the number of applicants has always exceeded the preestablished quota. 📧

By An Kwan-ho
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Division of Media and Communication Strives for Media Education



▲ Ryu Young-jun (L), the leader of Bitmaru Center, and Kim Min-jeong, the dean of the Division of Media and Communication, take a commemorative photograph after signing a business cooperation agreement.

The Division of Media and Communication signed a business cooperation agreement on June 26 with Bitmaru Media Support Center, a facility operated by the state-run Korea Communications Agency to provide infrastructure to small broadcasters, to develop media education and sharpen the competitiveness in making broadcasting content.

HUFS expects the deal will help advance its media education as Bitmaru is scheduled to provide outside broadcast van. 📧

By Jang Yu-jin
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HIMUN Holds Model U.N. General Assembly to Mark 60th Anniversary



▲ Delegates have formal informal consultation on the purpose of modifying their resolution

HUFS International Model United Nations (HIMUN), one of the long-established traditions of HUFS, held this year's Model U.N. General Assembly on Aug. 12, at the Convention and Exhibition Center in Seoul, to celebrate the 60th anniversary of its founding.

Titled "Promoting Multilateral Cooperation of the Asia Pacific Region," the General Assembly mainly focused on the side of national security and economy and shed light on a territorial dispute in the South China Sea. 📧

By Kim Hannah
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HUFS Discussion Team Wins National Debate Championship

A team from the “Nogotte” debate club of HUFS won the grand prize at the 6th National Collegiate Population Debate Championship held at the National Assembly on July 6.

In the final of the championship, organized by the Korea Population, Health and Welfare Association, the “Sangbusangjo (Helping each other)” team beat the Golden Time team.

Under the theme, “The marriage rate increases when the awareness of gender equality spreads,” the Sangbusangjo team got high scores for their reasoning and ability to listen and persuade.

Lee Deok (LD ‘17) of the Sangbusangjo team said, “The tension in the debate was beyond imagination, but it was helpful to continue the discussion and research in the club. I was really glad when we won.”

By Kim Tae-young
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HUFS Inks MOU with Dongdaemun Ward for Students’ Mental Care

HUFS Student Counseling Center and Seoul’s Dongdaemun Ward Mental Health Welfare Center signed a memorandum of understanding on July 25 to provide students with mental health care and education.

Under the agreement, both institutions agreed to actively cooperate with each other to promote mental health and prevent students from committing suicide. The two sides will carry out activities not only to offer students in crisis counseling, but to create a culture of respect for life.

An officer from the center said, “This agreement will increase students’ interest in mental health. I hope this program is so well known that more students will be able to come when they need help.”

By Kim Tae-young
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Institute of Russian Studies Explores Siberia Kolyma



©HUFSNEWS

▲ Institute of Russian Studies investigates Siberia Kolyma Federal Highway.

An expedition from the Institute of Russian Studies at HUFS explored the Siberia Kolyma Federal Highway, a road through the Russian Far East, from July 25 to Aug. 3 to observe historical, cultural and economic changes of this region, along with teams from North Eastern Federal University and the Korean Maritime Institute. The expedition set off from Yakutsk, Siberia, on the 2,000-km journey by land to Magadan, a Russian city on the Sea of Okhotsk coast, which meets the North Pacific.

Kolyma is not only Russia’s major mineral resource producing area but also the center of transportation for material exchanges. It is also associated with numerous ethnic minorities and has significant meaning as a key place for various exchanges between Russia and Korea. The institute has developed researches about Russia by exploring several issues related to modern Russian history and society.

“I was able to work closely with Russian researchers by communicating directly with them. Also, it was a very good experience because I felt that there was an increased possibility of exchanges between Korea and Russia,” said Kang Duck-soo, the director of this project.

By Lee Jun-young
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News Briefing

By Jeon Nu-ri
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Crazy Heat Wave

In 2018, Seoul experienced one of its hottest days. The record of 1994, which is remembered as the “year of the worst heat wave,” is expected to be broken by 2018’s summer with the highest temperature exceeding 35 C for a long time. The crops burned in the heat and the resulting price hike became serious. People also suffered from paying high electricity bills. Many people who run restaurants and accommodations are frustrated because their businesses are not paying these days due to the lack of customers even during the peak season.



©Visualdiver

Ongoing U.S.-China Trade War



In retaliation for the U.S.' tariff walls, China decided to go head-to-head. China announced that it would impose additional tariffs on 5,207 kinds of American products, which are worth \$600 billion. It seems this is China's counterattack against the U.S.' pressure to increase the tariff rates on Chinese imports up to 25 percent. U.S. President Donald J. Trump warned that if China retaliates, the extra customs duty could reach \$500 billion. Trump expressed confidence by tweeting that his tariffs are working better

than anyone ever anticipated and that the Chinese market has dropped 27 percent in the last four months.

BMW Hit the Skids

A series of cars produced by German carmaker BMW caught fire while being driven on the road. Experts guess that the malfunction of the exhaust gas recirculation system was the problem, but the exact cause of the fire is not clear. BMW is conducting an emergency safety diagnosis on about 106,000 vehicles of 42 models that are classified as subject for recall. Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport is considering to prevent people from driving BMW sedans. However, it seems impracticable due to the vehicle owners' backlash and possible legal dispute.



©Joongdo

Remedies for Hidden Cameras



The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport announced that they will mobilize all means and resources for women to use public transportation under safe conditions. By the first half of next year, mass transportation facilities will be equipped with detectors for hidden cameras.

Managers and supervisors of every public building are obliged to check at all times whether any illegal cameras have been installed. Ministry of Gender Equality & Family is also struggling to eradicate crime related to hidden cameras, campaigning with a strong message that says, “Illegal shooting is a serious offense and do not just stand by and watch.”

Rest More or Earn More?

Korea adopted a new workweek, requiring companies to reduce the maximum working hours from 68 to 52 hours per week. People who cherish the value of work-life balance generally welcome the introduction of the 52-hour workweek and enjoy their increased leisure time. But some criticize the side effects such as direct pay cuts. Others complain that as the time spent outside the workplace and inside the house increases, family members and spouses expect too much from each other.



©Recruitingdaily

The Much Disputed ‘Control of Eating Broadcast’



©Banzz

The Ministry of Health and Welfare presented their plan on “Comprehensive Measures to Manage the National Obesity Problem,” and many people are against it, starting a petition for revocation. The phrase that led to the controversy was “establish criteria for binge eating and develop guidelines and a monitoring system for media content that fosters excessive eating.” Some say the media is framing the government’s plan in a negative way and exaggerating it just for sensational reports. Others point out the lack of details related to exercises.

No More Plastic Cups

Disposable cups are no longer allowed inside cafes and fast food restaurants. When the use of plastic cups is detected, the owner must pay a penalty of up to 2,000,000 won (US\$1,780). However, people are already worried about the effectiveness of the new law due to its ambiguous standards. If a customer does not finish the drink inside the store, it is okay to give them a disposable cup. Keeping mugs hygienic and supplying manpower to enforce the regulation is also an issue. ☹️



©Newfreezone



IMPROVING THE PROBLEMS OF COMMON HEARING AIDS



©Jang Yu-jin/The Argus

By Jang Yu-jin

Staff Reporter of National Section

Sept. 9 is designated as “Ears’ Day.” This day means people have interest in ear health and are concerned about people who suffer from difficulties related to the ears. Corrective lenses, or glasses and contact lenses are very familiar to the public, enough to be used for fashion. On the other hand, because hearing aids are not generalized, people wearing hearing aids often get an icy stare from the public.

However, according to statistics from the National Health Insurance Corporation, the number of those hard of hearing increased 25 percent in five years, from 28 million people in 2012 to 35 million people in 2017. Judging from this, difficulty in hearing has become a more mainstream problem that cannot be ignored or treated with ostracism anymore.

After realizing these social problems, Song Myung-geun made a special hearing aid different from existing ones for contributing to a better quality of life. The Argus listened to his story about how this device could be developed.



©2018 Indiegogo, Inc.

▲ This is the Smart Hearing Aid that Olive Union sells. The charging case is also small enough to fit in a pocket.

The Argus: Please introduce yourself and “Olive Union.”

Song Myung-geun (Song): Hello. I am Song Myung-geun, the CEO of Olive Union. Olive Union was established in July, 2016, and is a start-up that develops and produces the Smart Hearing Aid. Our hearing aid is sold at one tenth of the existing hearing aids’ prices. As a result of this pricing target, we achieved our startup goal of 900 million won (US\$ 797,872.34) pre-order via crowdfunding in the United States.

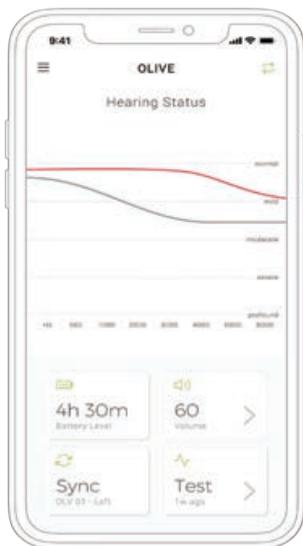
The Argus: Please explain the concept of the “Olive” Smart Hearing Aid in detail.

Song: First, the origin of the name “Olive” came from the “Noah’s Ark” story. In the story, after many days at sea, a pigeon finds and brings an olive branch back to the ark, which symbolizes a message of hope. We thought we also want to be someone’s hope, and that is why our hearing aid was named “Olive.”

The Smart Hearing Aid is a product that has a function of looking for and correcting a section of hearing loss that is different for each person through a controlling frequency application. By connecting to a smartphone and bluetooth, it can be also used for calling and listening to music. For these reasons, it got the name “Smart.”

The Argus: What is special about the Smart Hearing Aid unlike existing ones on the market?

Song: General hearing aids must be connected to the computer to tune the frequency, but this can only be done in some agencies; in other words, not at home or on the go. However, the Smart Hearing Aid enables people to take a hearing test by themselves and to set or program their hearing aid anytime, anywhere.



©Olive Union Inc.

▲ People can perform a hearing test easily and check the status of the Olive’s battery and volume on the Olive app.

Furthermore, in design, common hearing aids are similar to users’ skin color and existing companies try to hide it inside the ears. We thought conversely, that hearing aids can be accessories like fashionable glasses, so we designed them as bluetooth earphones.

The Argus: What was the motivation behind making the Smart Hearing Aid?

Song: A few years ago, my acquaintance bought a hearing aid, but it was so expensive and became less useful over time. Eventually, he did not wear a hearing aid for a long time. When searching for information about hearing aids in order to help him, I realized that the hearing aids market is monopolized. In addition, technological advancements in hearing aids is slow, so I started making the “Olive” to fix these problems.

The Argus: Concretely, what are the difficulties that the hard of hearing undergo when using hearing aids?

Song: Above all, the price of prevalent hearing aids is extremely expensive. Common hearing aids require agencies, so the prices contain costs for operating agencies and labor. In addition to these, when they bring products from the head office, the supply price is included in the hearing aid cost. In the end, hearing aids are inevitably priced high and consumers turn away from them.

Further, actually about one in 20 people all over the world have hearing loss. However, they have difficulty with wearing hearing aids due to people’s cold stares. In the case of South Korea, only 7.5 percent of the hard of hearing wear hearing aids among people with hearing loss. The others just live without hearing aids despite not being able to be hear well.

The Argus: Did you have any difficulties while developing the Smart Hearing Aid?

Song: We had much trouble in producing the Smart Hearing Aid, because we had developed it from the ground up. In the beginning, we started out simply by amplifying audio. In the process, each component’s balance was very important as well as completion of the software technology. Accordingly, we had to upgrade both software and hardware simultaneously, and the process was hard for us. At present, we achieved this and the Smart Hearing Aid was approved by Food and Drug Administration.



©Jang Yu-jin/The Argus

▲ Song agonizes over the method needed to resolve the impairments of hearing aids.



©Jang Yu-jin/The Argus

▲ A staff of Olive Union checks the software program of the Smart Hearing Aid.

The Argus: What changes do you want to bring in society by making the Smart Hearing Aid?

Song: Our primary goal is to have hearing aids generalized like glasses are. Although wearing hearing aids is not a shameful behavior, there is a kind of perception that people are ashamed of wearing them and want to hide them. I hope these perceptions are improved even a little bit.

Moreover, there is a skewed image that social enterprises and social ventures do good things with difficulty. Thus, we want to be a symbol that social enterprises do something socially nice and helpful for people, but are also creating influential added value.

The Argus: What are some efforts that can be done in society to help solve problems for the hard of hearing?

Song: I think we should help so that many people can do their own hearing tests. It seems that many people currently are not aware of how prevalent the problems of hearing loss truly are. Even I realized for the first time that both my ears' hearing is different through our audiometry system. At that time, I thought maybe other people also do not know about this matter well.

I also hope that a system will be created that allows consumers to compare hearing aids on the Internet and

to buy according to their personal tastes and budgets. Unlike other general products, price comparison of hearing aids does not appear, by nature of the sales channel. By the way, people know nothing of this fact.

The Argus: What are your future plans?

Song: Currently, we sell a monotype version that can only be worn on one side. In sequence, we are developing a launch product in a stereotype version that makes sound come out from both sides.

Moreover, we are planning projects that can contribute to society as a social venture. If we create more profits, we are scheduled to donate products. We also want to hold a "concert for the hard of hearing" that deaf people can participate in.

The Argus: Do you have any messages you want to convey to the readers?

Song: It is important to be concerned about whether there are people who are hard of hearing around you. For example, there are a few gestures that can be done when people cannot listen well, such as seeing mainly other's mouths or going near one ear. If you discover these gestures from someone, giving advice like going to hospital can be helpful. Advising people who listen to music loudly to stop doing so is also a great help to the prevention of hearing loss.

Song Myung-geun said he would like to create a world that does not need to put up with discomfort due to financial problems. The Smart Hearing Aid will be helpful for the hard of hearing who have had to bear some inconveniences such as a burdensome price.

Song also said that his biggest goal is for people to not get negative attention about wearing hearing aids. The reporter hopes the day will come that prejudice against the hard of hearing disappears from society and people with hearing loss can talk looking into each others' eyes, not seeing each others' mouths. 🗣️

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Secrets of Climbing the Charts

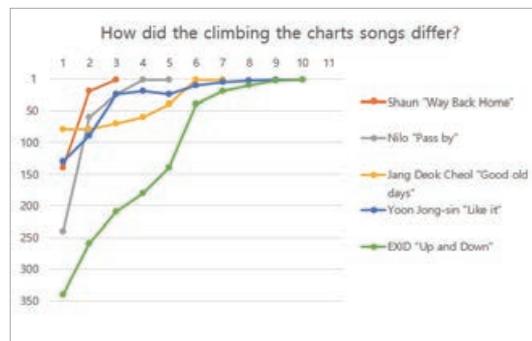


By Lee Jun-young

Staff Reporter of Culture Section

Several songs, starting with the singers “Jang Deok-cheol” and “Nilo” earlier this year, suddenly became high on the music charts along with “Shaun” in July. These songs show a different pattern from EXID’s “Up and Down” and Yoon Jong-shin’s “Like it,” commonly known as “climbing the charts songs.” This term means that although the music was not very popular at the time of the release, it was re-appraised after a certain period of time and later ranked high on the charts. While existing “climbing the charts songs” have gradually risen over 10 to 12 weeks, some songs have topped the music charts in just two to seven weeks.

As a result, companies have been suspected of rigging the music charts by the public and



the suspicions still remain. Even more than 600 people have signed and submitted a petition to the presidential petition board to resolve the controversy. The Argus stepped up to take a closer look at the situation.



©MBC News Desk

▲ MBC, a Korean broadcasting company, reports brokers hacked into the Korean music chart “Melon” and used macro programs to fabricate the results.

What are the problems with climbing the charts songs?

Poor operations of music charts

The charts of music sites are easily manipulated by companies who commit illegal acts. Some advertising agencies are requested to do marketing by entertainment management agencies independently of music sites. Generally, it does not matter if the agency advertises the songs of its singers through various media. However, this situation is problematic because the companies that advertised their songs were dodgy. The music charts are vulnerable to illegal acts by these companies.

One of the methods that they use is hacking into music sites. Agencies who commit such illegal acts hack into users’ accounts and then put them into automatic repetition systems. The systems automatically download a particular song and continuously play it to trick the music sites’ systems. Through this process, the aggregated information is reflected in the music charts to produce debatable results.

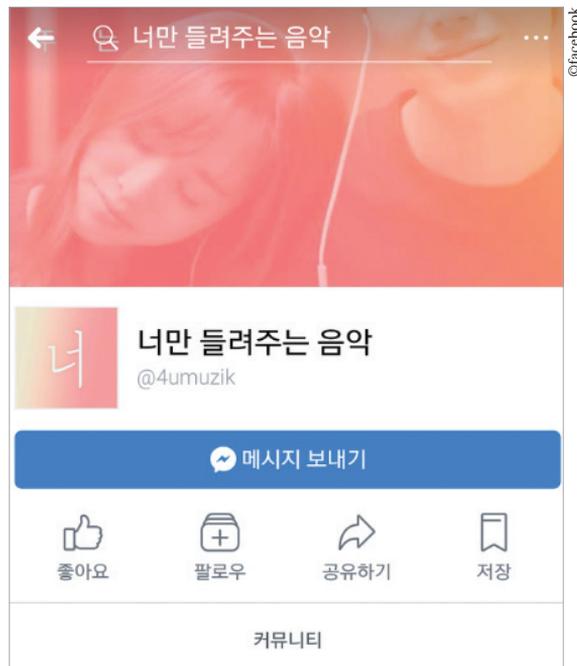
According to a Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) News Desk report on May 12, brokers hacked into the music site Melon, which has the largest number of users in Korea. They hacked IDs and manipulated the ranking count system using a macro program which helps to defraud the music site. The macro program is a program that can easily and automatically repeat certain tasks.

Also, underhanded companies said that it takes at least 10 million won (about US\$8,900) to get to the 50th spot on the charts and a lot more money for first place through the macro program with obtained IDs through hacking. In other words, if you just have money, you can improve the music ranking.

Unreliable social media marketing

Is it possible to reach the top of the music charts just by using social media? Many people question whether the controversial singers’ agencies are all behind the rise in the music charts as a result of “viral marketing.” Viral marketing is a marketing technique that allows netizens to voluntarily promote a product and spread it through the broadcasting media like social media. Culture critic Kim Heon-sik said, “The controversy over the fabrication of sound sources is certainly different from what it used to be. This case is not due to the problem of hoarding albums.”

There are suspicions that the marketing has been illegally conducted and manipulated the public. In



©facebook

▲ Some climbing the charts songs were introduced through this controversial Facebook page “Music played only for you.”

particular, the problem is that it is not properly verified whether or not the number of followers such as on Facebook and Twitter, which are the marketing types of music recommended, is real.

In fact, there is an issue over the Facebook page, “Music played only for you.” This is because it has been revealed that the Facebook page is managed by LIMEZ Entertainment that represents controversial singers. The page made it look as if their songs were popular with the public by faking the views through ghost accounts on social media.

If a song truly gained popularity through social media, it should be evident in other media outlets. However, the public did not know about their songs until it was ranked high, and the controversial singers did not have high views in other media outlets like YouTube, contrary to Han Dong-geun and Yoon Jong-shin who have been deemed “climbing the charts singers.”

Lack of legal punishment

“Manipulation of the music charts” remains an issue, but no legal punishment has been made. However, with no clear solution at the national level, there is a cycle of waiting without the promise of an investigation. This will just increase the chances of new controversial singers appearing and receiving the same suspicion in the future. In fact, there are laws against the panic buying of albums and regulations on the investigation of illegal acts, but there are no laws on the prohibition and punishment of music streaming.

There is also a problem with black markets where illegal transactions take place. They control the music charts constantly and the related market could grow bigger. Furthermore, instead of using macros, it is possible to create more subtle ways to avoid the law and manipulate rankings.

What are the reasons for the problems?

Insufficient indicators to evaluate music charts

The method of counting the ranks of music sites is very simple. Most sites measure song rankings by

using only the number of downloads and streaming records as indicators. These two indicators are vulnerable to manipulation by hacking users’ IDs.

In fact, Melon, Genie, and Mnet, which are Korean music sites, use only these two indicators. Naver Music, which has at least a number of evaluation items, has only three indexes: downloading, streaming and BGM setting. As Korean music sites set fewer standards, it is easier to use automatic repetition systems.

Not all of the results provided by the sites are invalid because many people use these sites. However, the problem is that the indicators of downloading and streaming are easy to manipulate and do not always reflect the public’s preference. Although the public enjoys a lot of music through other media such as radio and YouTube, there is no indication of them included in the charts.

Creating reckless ghost accounts on social media

There are many ghost accounts that do not have real users on social media. They are typically used for viral marketing. Ghost accounts can be created by illegal companies, and they cheat the public by increasing the number of views on social media postings or “Like” accounts.

The way to produce an unlimited number of social media ghost accounts can be easily found on the Internet, which is simple enough for anyone to do. However, ghost accounts created in this way have a high risk of being misused because they are



indistinguishable from one another at a glance.

In fact, according to research by Indiana University and the University of Southern California in March last year, 15 percent of 48 million bot accounts on Twitter automatically responded to certain messages. A “bot account” means an account that performs repetitive tasks like a robot. According to the announcement in November last year, about 60 million fake accounts are active on Facebook. These ghost accounts make it falsely appear as if lots of people are interested in particular issues by repeatedly visiting certain posts.

In other words, high views and the number of “Like” clicks from ghost accounts are how some agencies dishonestly try to mislead the public into thinking a particular song is a popular piece of music.

Ambiguity of evidence

The problem of manipulating the music charts is very hard to prove. First, it is difficult to identify the exact victim and the extent of the damage. Since in the case of records there are substantial album sales lists, it is easy to find out that they are not false. However, the case of a sound source is different. A sound source does not have reliable figures and also has a limit in terms of transparency. First of all, the number of users’ IDs cannot be fully confirmed and further problems related to personal information may occur in the course of checking it.

In addition, there is no agency responsible for regulating the music charts, so no detailed investigation is conducted. The government has yet to decide whether the issue should be dealt with by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism or by the Fair Trade Commission. For this reason, the enquiry into the matter is currently ongoing, and no definite conclusion has been made.

What is needed to make better music charts?



Introducing a new evaluating system

The aggregation method of current sound source



©Billboard

Types of Billboard chart

Title	Indicators
1. Hot 100 (=single chart)	Music downloads, Album sales, Air-play, etc.
2. Billboard 200 (=album chart)	Album sales
3. Concerts songs	Concert ticket sales revenue, Number of audiences, etc.
4. Digital songs	Music files, Ringtone downloads on cell phone, etc.

©Billboard

▲ Billboard charts reflect various indicators unlike Korean music charts.

sites, which are based solely on downloads and streaming times, should be changed. It should include not only the existing indicators but also various other popular indicators so that the rankings could not be manipulated simply by hacking IDs. For example, music downloads and streaming, as well as air-plays and YouTube hits should be added.

Air-play measures the number of sound sources played on the radio, which can be obtained from information held by broadcast stations. Also, YouTube currently offers a service called YouTube Premium, which allows users to play music or music videos. These are sufficient to be reflected in the music chart.

In fact, the United States’ most powerful music chart, the Billboard charts, is already doing it. Billboard uses a network that connects the entire U.S. through SoundScan. SoundScan provides data such as the number of hits and the amount of music videos sold. In addition, thousands of 24-hour radio stations in the U.S. offer information to Billboard.

Enforcement Decree of The Music Industry Promotion Act

Possible action	Related law	Regulation
Prohibition of panic buying in album and punishment	The Music Industry Promotion Act	Imprisonment for two years or fines of up to 20 million won (US\$ 17,697)
Prohibition of panic buying in sound source and investigation of macros	Monopoly regulation and fair trade	Investigation by the Fair Trade Commission
Prohibition of sound source streaming using macros and punishment	X	X

©the L

▲ Currently, there is no law that contains penalties for illegal acts regarding sound sources.

Crackdown on ghost accounts

Intensive control on fake accounts created on social media is essential. This requires management in two ways, before and after creating accounts.

First of all, the problem is that anyone can create a ghost account on social media and doing so is simple. To address this, new conditions to the process of creating an account must be added. For example, restrictions should be placed on the methods of email authentication for accurate self-certification. Gmail is comparatively easy to use to create accounts, and it can be the easiest way to ignore and pass the security procedures on social media. The security procedure is a confirmation process that considers both cell phones and ID cards. Therefore, the government should lead users to use email that is more difficult for users to authenticate themselves, such as Naver mail, which can only register three accounts per resident registration number.

Next, ghost accounts that have already been created should be identified and removed. In fact, in November last year, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency's cyber investigation team discovered a group of ghost accounts created by using stolen phones as a means of certification.

Practical legal punishment

In order to solve this problem, the controversy itself should be investigated and a penalty should be imposed for music sites that run the charts.

Above all, it is important to decide which institution will be the main agent to uncover the truth about the manipulation of sound source charts. What the public wants is the truth about whether the controversial singers actually manipulated the music charts. There is an Act on promotion of the music industry which was enacted by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. However, it is only for the acts by the record industry, not sound sources. Therefore, the ministry should draw up a bill about sound sources.

Such discussions are likely to take place in the long run. Thus, legal penalties that can be implemented relatively quickly are needed to prevent further problems during the investigation period.

This can be realized by setting up an institutional system that takes responsibility for music sites that have let the problem persist continuously. If the government does not want to create a constant controversy, it should establish a system that punishes the sites. If direct legal sanctions are imposed on music sites, they will be alert and no longer close their eyes to the issue.

Even now, the controversy is still unsolved and the questions are growing. Since this is not a temporary problem, a thorough investigation should be conducted. Also, we should constantly give attention to it. Unfocused social problems could have a bigger impact and then our society will only move in the wrong direction. In other words, if we can rely on music charts, which we have been using without any misgivings, we can become more cultured individuals. It will also help society solve this problem and better the music industry. 📧

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Countercharging Pain with Art, Niki de Saint Phalle

Niki de Saint Phalle_Masuda Collection

Location: Seoul Arts Center, Nambusunhwan-ro 2406, Seocho-gu, Seoul

Opening hours: June 30 – Sept. 25, 11:00-20:00

(Last Entrance at 19:00) Closed on Sept. 24

By **Kim Hannah**

Staff Reporter of Culture Section

©Kim Hannah/The Argus

Attaining equality is an ongoing topic for discussion, which leads to numerous debates on how we can reach a place in society where no one is discriminated against by gender, religion, or race. At this point, it is meaningful for us to hear the voices of those who fought against past discrimination. The mid 20th century was a period where the basic rights of females were suppressed and women were generally only viewed as passive beings.

Meanwhile, there was a lady named Niki de Saint Phalle, who suffered from those limitations imposed upon her as a woman, yet sublimated her sufferings in art. Her life guides us to the way of finding oneself and living life to the fullest. Through her artwork, which overturns social prejudices and conveys a message of consolation for wounded hearts, The Argus would like to introduce to HUFSans the life of a woman who struck back against her placement in society.

©photo Erling Mandelmann.ch



▲ Niki de Saint Phalle in 1964

Background Briefing of Niki de Saint Phalle

Niki de Saint Phalle was born in a wealthy French family, but after the Great Depression her family went bankrupt and moved to America. She went to a monastic school but could not endure the religious restrictions placed upon her. At age of 11, she was sexually assaulted by her father. At 19, she ran away and got married. However, her marriage did not turn out well, as paternalistic values were demanded for her role as a wife, and a mother. From these events, she suffered from depression and entered into a mental hospital.

She encountered art as a means of a cure in the hospital and used it to present her psychological wound, portraying the role of women that she wanted others to view as. Moreover, with art, she wanted to cure those people similar to her who also got hurt by being repressed.

 **Personal Distress and a Way to the Cure**
Shooting Picture, a Portrayal of a Soul Dripping Blood

Entering the exhibition, the first thing The Argus reporter saw was the “shooting paintings” for which Niki is most well-known. Shooting paintings are the paintings which are created by sticking objects, such as tin cans or plastic bags filled with paint, on a plaster surface and shooting them. By giving a wound to the artwork, Niki became the perpetrator and the art piece became the victim. This was an overturn of her being a victim in reality, and was to cure her trauma. The spilled paint by the shooting looked like shedded tear drops and blood. The work seemed to express her ego being smashed and slaughtered. The exhibit followed with some rather scandalous pieces.

“La sorcière rouge” which translates to “The Red Witch” is a sculpture of a monstrous woman that portrayed some objects which represent the social image of a woman, such as a statue of the Virgin Mary or a baby. By shooting these objects, Niki resisted society which gave her the stereotyped role of a wife and a mother at such a young age. “Through painting, I could see the roles that society imposed upon women in that period,” said Kwon Young-eun, a 32-year-old female visitor.

The video recording of her, shooting her painting, was projected alongside the wall. Her reddened eye, staring at her finished artwork, seemed to prove her authenticity. This led to a ponderous stream of thoughts on the sudden and immense agony put into her, and the number of times she would have pulled her trigger to them from the bottom of her heart. The Argus fell into the thought that the fright which this reporter felt while confronting the first part of the collection was to portray the fright which she felt while confronting the world.

Shout-out to All the Nanans in the World

The exhibit looked like it was ordered by the process in which Niki’s trauma is cured. The next works were composed with more lively and vivid colors. “Upside Down Nana” is a sculpture of a corpulent woman figure standing on her hands. The figure stands as if it is defying gravity and is flying off the ground. This seemed to show her desire of defying the customs which tied her and her wish for freedom to those rules.

Nana means “a normal girl” in French. Herein, Niki expressed what she thinks is the true image of an ideal woman. The Nana series was inspired by Niki’s friend,

Claris, getting pregnant. The artist wanted to broaden the social definition of beauty. What she wanted to say was that women’s beauty is not only restricted to the slender female figures who are featured in the magazine covers, but also extends to a more relaxed plump image. Also, the Nana figures depict active movements of a female, which is contrary to the stereotypical women in the 1960s. In other words, her “Nana series” is cheery rebellion against traditional gender roles.

 **Rendezvous and Art**

With Love: Dear Jean Tinguely

As the reporter walked past the second section, a sculpture of a man placing a television that has a woman on the screen caught her eye. On the opposite side of it stood the woman, which was in the TV screen, placing TV which screens the man. This statue, which has a funny name “TV on the brain,” waggishly depicts an ironical situation of a couple not understanding each other’s values yet thinking of the other.



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ The shooting painting which Niki did for a Swedish TV program



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ “La sorcière rouge” is a sculpture of a monstrous woman with some statuette that represents female imagery.



©Korea Joongang Daily

▲ The Nana series defy the traditional definition of an ideal women, and depict the corpulent, active figure of females.

Culture Trip



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ The “TV on the brain,” waggishly depicts an ironical situation of a couple not understanding each other’s values yet thinking of the other.



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ “Vive L’amour” translates to “Long live Love.” The human relationship Niki experienced helped her to create works related to love.

The exhibit suggested the two most special connections in Niki’s life, which were Jean Tinguely and Yoko Masuda. Through those connections, Niki built trust in human relationships and interacted with others. Jean was a sculptor who deeply influenced Niki’s formative arts. Even after the divorce, he continuously gave Niki some artistic guidance and advice. He also inspired Niki to further understand the relationship between a man and a woman and eventually helped her create some related works.

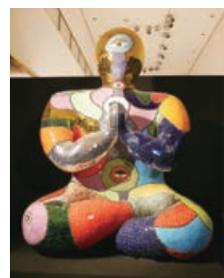


©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ Niki showed her gratitude by sending letters with drawings to Yoko. This continued till the 2000s and the two sent over 500 letters to each other.

Friendship of Niki and Yoko for 20 Years

Yoko Masuda was the person who possessed all the artworks presented in the display. Yoko became an art collector and a friend of Niki for 20 years after coming across Niki’s artwork. The long friendship of a French woman Niki, and a Japanese woman Yoko, seemed exceptional for some reason. The reporter reckoned that the two still shared some of the values that the callous world put them into. In that sense, the message that Niki’s work gave went beyond borders.



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ Thanks to Yoko, Niki encountered Buddhism, which inspired her to create her artwork, “Buddha.”



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ The initial model for the Niki’s museum. Yoko wanted to build a museum for Niki and planned to make the museum with curved edges and mirrors, which were what Niki liked.

Symbol that Consoles the Public The Psychological World with Human Drama

Entering the third section, The Argus saw the glowing shape of a skull standing out brightly. The skull artwork featured fancy ornaments and shattered pieces of stained-glass, giving the feeling of exclusiveness, yet the jocular smile that it has made the viewers grin.

Named “La Cabeza,” this work was created when Niki moved to San Diego due to her health problems. There, she encountered the culture of Latin Americans. The idea that grabbed Niki’s interest was that to the natives, death was a familiar subject not far from their lives. By “La Cabeza,” Niki wanted to derive the futility of living and the hope for an afterlife.

Besides this, there were portraits or sculptures of characters which are from ancient Egyptian, Mexican, and Hindi myths or fables. By illustrating the sorrow and the love depicted in the stories, Niki tried to suggest the way to relieve the distress that the life gives. Coming through the shooting pictures which were made in front of audiences, and her formative art series, communication with the viewers became an indispensable part of her art. She tried to transfer the power of art that helped her overcome her pain to the public.

Tarot Garden, a Pleasant Fantasy World

The last section showed Niki's initial drawing of her tarot garden and some miniaturized sculptures. While traveling in Barcelona, Niki was inspired by Antoni Gaudí's Park Güell and decided to make her own park. She dreamed of a place where she could present a pleasant and therapeutic experience regardless of one's gender, religion, and race.

Niki believed that the Major Arcana, which is a deck of 22 tarot cards, meant stage and energy of life. She tried to put in those meanings in her statuary. Carvings which seem to borrow images of animals or mythical figures embellished the room. This looked like the extension to the room before, in that it used some of the ancient motifs. Nevertheless, the lively colors and her exotic creativity, together with the white colored walls with bright lights implied an explosion of optimistic energy. The explanation that the park put emphasis on harmony with nature, and that it is based on mythic motifs reminded the reporter of the Park Güell. After working on her garden for 20 years and opening the park at Tuscany, Italy, Niki passed away on May 12, 2002 in California.

Throughout the exhibition, The Argus saw snakes portrayed in a lot of her works and finally understood the reason why. The description of her work "Serpent Tree" wrote that the year when she was raped by her father, the memory of watching two snakes fight, and seeing a dead snake, came deeply into her. The snake was an entity that brought her traumatic remembrance. "By making a snake, I changed the dreaded feeling to a pleasant one," said Niki. She had to stand up to the fear that she faced every day. Confronting her fear face-to-face was a way to endure her pain.



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ The broad smile that "La Cabeza" has made the viewers grin.



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ "Thoeris - Hippo lampe" is made based on the ancient Egyptian god Thoeris. Niki wanted to create a utopia open to everyone.



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ Just like this "Serpent Tree", Niki frequently featured snakes in her artwork.



©Kim Hannah/The Argus

▲ Niki got motifs from tarot cards.

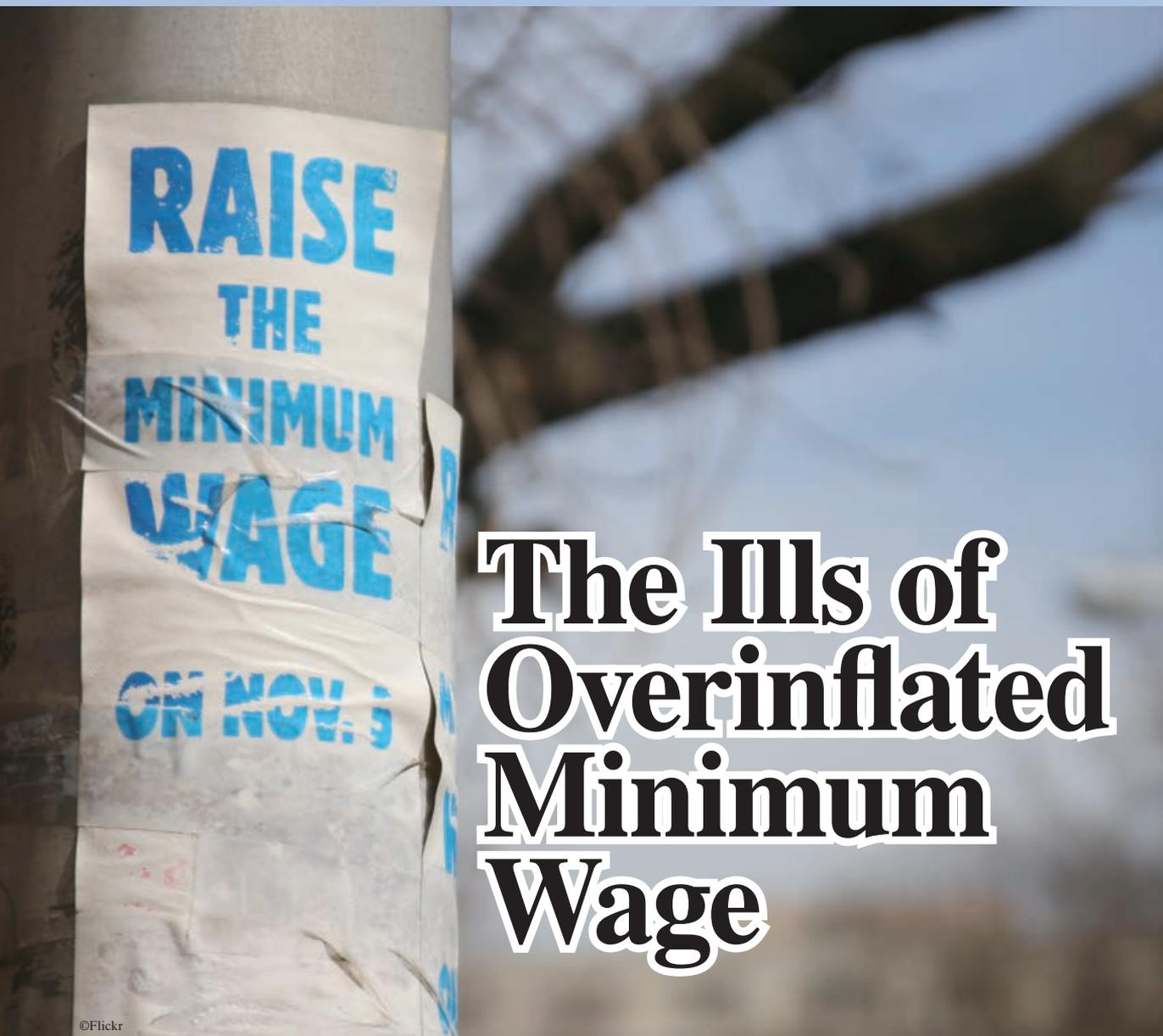
Walking out the exit door, The Argus looked back at the photo of Niki next to the entrance. The photo depicted her pointing a gun towards the front. Yoko once stated that the bullet that Niki shot in the 1960s circled the Earth for 20 years and struck her heart. Niki's message was one that transcends time, ethnicities, and borders.

She, who was the victim of oppression, aimed her gun toward the irrational. Her bullet meant hope to some, to others, enlightenment. A woman who fought for her pain and dreamed of a better world by art; her aspiration circles the Earth for years, strikes our hearts and resonates in our minds. 🎨



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The Ills of Overinflated Minimum Wage

©Flickr

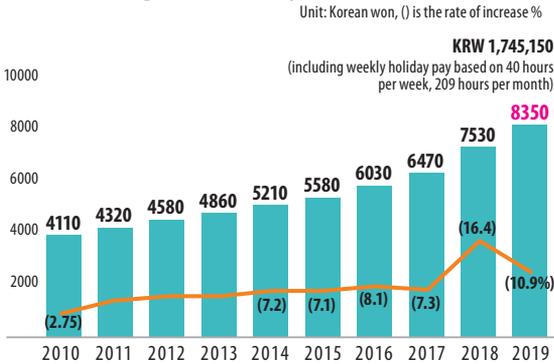
By **Kim Tae-young**

Staff Reporter of National Section

As the minimum wage for next year is set at 8,350 won (US\$7.43), university students are showing mixed reactions. On one side, there is a positive response in that they can use the remaining time for leisure or study because the increased minimum wage allows them to make the same amount of money as before but in less time. On the other hand, however, there is a negative assessment that a rising minimum wage has made it even harder for university students to find part time jobs because of fewer job openings.

There are also many management troubles, like conflicts between franchise headquarters and franchisees in society. The Argus analyzed the social problems caused by the rapid increase of the minimum wage, and tried to find out the causes and solutions.

Minimum Wage Increased by Year



What are the problems of overinflated minimum wage?

Violation of the right to survival of small business owners

A sharply increased minimum wage adds the burden of small business owners and diminishes their right to survive. As the government implements an increase in the minimum wage in a short period of time, self-employed workers are worried about whether they can continue to run their stores, because operating expenses rise while their sales remain unchanged.

The owner of “Real Ramen” in Imun-dong said, “There was no burden from the increase in wages because originally I hired only one part-time worker. Even so, I was forced to raise food prices because of the higher cost of ingredients.” According to him, since many business suppliers have raised the overall price of supplies due to raised labor costs, he had to increase food prices.

In addition, in the manufacturing industry, which is South Korea’s main field, the burden of expenses including labor costs has continuously increased, leading to a contraction in employment. According to a survey by the Bank of Korea on July 31, “Depress of domestic demand (20.9%),” “A manpower shortage, rise of labor costs (14.2%)” accounted for the majority of manufacturers’ problems. In particular, the ratio of rising labor costs rose 2.2 percentage points from a month ago. This situation is expected to be even more serious for small businesses.

Taking a part-time job like getting blood out of a stone

There is growing anxiety among college students due

to the decrease in part-time employment caused by the rising minimum wage rate. Internet job sites are filled with postings by workers complaining that there are fewer jobs than before, or expressing concerns that they could be fired at any time at the current job.

For example, there are numerous postings saying that they look for a part-time job, but that they cannot find any openings, even in the part-time job board of “Every time,” a famous community app used by university students. College students earn their living expenses and tuition mostly by working part-time jobs. It is reasonable to say that a decrease in the number of part-time jobs eliminates their biggest source of income.

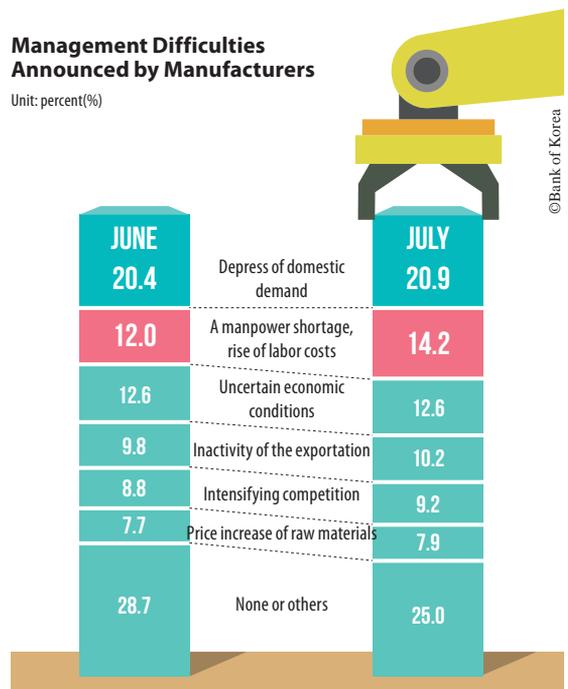
The minimum wage increase, originally aimed at “increasing the income of employees, including the part-time workers” is now leading to a contradictory situation of an increase in unemployment.

Deepening conflict between franchisor and franchisee

As the minimum wage hike increased the burden on franchise owners, the complaints to the head office that does not care about this situation have increased and the conflict between the two sides is getting worse.

Management Difficulties Announced by Manufacturers

Unit: percent(%)





▲ Small business owners protest against raising the minimum wage.

©The Economist

For example, the National Association of Convenience Store Franchises held a press conference at the office of Bomun-dong on July 16. They called on the administration to rectify the unfair trading practices by the headquarters. They said, “It is true that labor costs have increased significantly due to the steep rise of the minimum wage. However, the head offices’ unfair business transactions are fundamental problems.” They requested lowering royalty fees and cutting credit card fees.

An anonymous shopkeeper who runs a convenience store near HUFs said, “I was forced to work over 15 hours a day because I had to cut workers due to the minimum wage increase, which makes life difficult for me.” Also, “If the royalty fee is reduced by only 1 to 2 percent, the minimum hourly wage of 10,000 won (US\$8.91) can be met.”

In addition, the Korea Franchisee Union urged the franchise headquarters to minimize essential items and negotiate for royalty fee reductions at a press conference on July 26. However, the headquarters’ position is that this situation is embarrassing and does not make sense.

What are the causes inducing matters related to minimum wage?

Governments’ insufficient consideration for small business owners

The minimum hourly wage, which stood at 6,470 won (US\$5.76) in 2017, is set to rise to 8,350 won (US\$7.43) by 2019. The wage increase rate will reach

29 percent over a two year period. The government policy, which requires a wage increase of as much as 30 percent, is being criticized as being excessive and lacking in consideration about situation of small business and self-employed people.

It is because of the wage floor decision, coupled with the recession, that life has been made difficult for small businesses and self-employed people to afford labor costs. Moreover, the situation for small business owners is getting worse every day as the economic downturn lasts longer. Excessive increases in the minimum wage in a short period of time could add to their burden.

According to the Korea Small Business Institute, the average annual income of small businesses in Seoul (for lodging and restaurants) was 18.45 million won (US\$16,409) in 2015. It is slightly above the minimum living cost of 16 million won (US\$14,408) for a three-person household. Further, this amount is just under 27 million won (US\$23,657) for workers working in the same industry. Also, 68 percent of small business owners earn less than their workers. This shows that the side effects of the minimum wage increase can be serious.

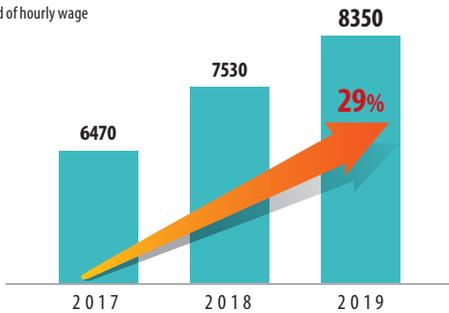
Franchise stores to reduce part-time workers

Franchises, which historically used part-time workers the most, are increasingly cutting part-time positions in order to cut labor costs. Especially, the decrease in recruitment of franchise stores is a problem because more than 300,000 franchises nationwide take up a big portion of the job market. The restaurant franchise

29 percent Increase in Minimum Wage in Two Years

Unit: Korean won

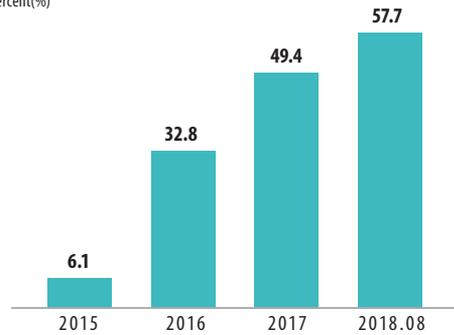
Standard of hourly wage



©The Minimum Wage Council

Lotteria Kiosk Introduced Store Ratio

Unit: percent(%)



©LOTTE GRS

alone accounts for one fifth of the entire Korean restaurant market. This fact is why such job cuts can have a huge social impact.

The job portals Job Korea and Albamon surveyed 368 employers and found that 54.9 percent of respondents said that they reduced employment due to the higher minimum wage. Among them, a relatively high percent of franchise stores (60.2%) replied that they had decreased their employment this year.

Meanwhile, as minimum wage increased by 29 percent over two years, more and more franchisees are planning to introduce “electronic kiosks” in their stores. If the unmanned machines are used, they can cut monthly labor costs by 90 percent. Many franchises including McDonald’s have already introduced machines. Out of 420 McDonald’s stores nationwide, more than 250 have introduced the kiosk. Lotteria, KFC and Dunkin Donuts are also increasing kiosks in their stores.

Exploitation of the franchise headquarters

Some franchise store owners point out that the real cause of the problem is the exploitation by the headquarters. This is because the headquarters’ supply and distribution margins vary from one firm to another, and their demands have changed at irregular intervals without clear standards. This was caused by the abuse of the relationship between the company and the franchisee. At present, however, there is no clear and compelling regulation to resolve this problem.

In the “Tear Stop - Unfair Transaction Damage Counseling - Franchise Consultation” bulletin of the economy and job site operated by the Seoul Metropolitan Government, the complaints of the

franchise owners suffering from the harshness of their headquarters are constantly raised. The most common of these appeals is the “excessive demand for interior construction costs” and “excessive control of purchasing essential items”, which are designated and enforced by the head office, such as spatulas at restaurants. In one case in particular, when the store owner purchases essential items voluntarily, the headquarters visited the store in the name of a hygiene check, and threatened to refrain from renewing the store’s license.

To solve this problem, the Seoul Metropolitan Government has set up procedures to allow the merchants who suffered from unfair damage to report on their headquarters. If they report on the “Tear Stop” page, corrective recommendation, mediation, and arbitration will proceed. However, shopkeepers say that this is not enough to correct unfair practices, as the result is only tiny penalties for the headquarters.

What are the ways to resolve the problems?

Setting a bill to protect small and self-employed people

To protect the survival rights of small businesses, the government should create alternative regulatory measures and clear standards, and impose such measures forcefully.

On July 25, the government announced a credit card service charge reduction policy. It is intended to reduce the card fee that small self-employed people have to pay down to zero percent. Currently, the small stores’ card fee is 0.8 percent. The government

expects this policy to reduce the burden caused by the minimum wage increase on small business owners.

In addition, according to the increase of the minimum wage, the government declared on July 16 that it would protect the commercial rights and the right to survival of the tenant by restraining the rise of rental fees, which is one of the difficulties small enterprises had. This is one of the safeguards that can help overcome problems that may arise from higher wages.

However, the debate between the stakeholders under the new policy has been a constant, making it difficult for the legislation to be realized properly. Nonetheless, a clear measure to protect small businesses must be prepared in Korea, where the rate of small businesses is 26 percent, which is higher than the OECD average of 16.5 percent.

Providing job-related benefits to employers, including franchise owners

In order to prevent drastic workforce reductions at small and medium-sized businesses including franchisees, the government should provide effective and clear incentives to help employers to avoid sharply cutting jobs.

For example, a system such as a “job stabilization fund” should be expanded to mitigate the management difficulties of store owners and to support employers to maintain the employment. The system is currently being promoted by the government as a measure to supplement the adverse effects of the minimum wage increase.

However, according to a survey conducted by the Korea Small Business Association, only 54 of the 255 small businesses were seeking job stabilization funds. The reason for this is that the application procedure is overly cumbersome and takes a long time for the examination to be conducted. In addition, there is a problem of limiting the selection of the subjects due to the limited budget range. Hence, it is not a complete supplementary measure.

With the development of science, the spread of unmanned machines replacing people in various workplaces is naturally increasing. However, it is pointed out that the unreasonable policy, which does not consider social trends, has encouraged the acceleration of unemployment. Therefore, the

government should provide incentives for employers not to make radical job cuts.

Strengthening monitoring and regulations on franchise headquarters

The government needs to pass a regulation to force the franchise headquarters to engage in fair practices and keep an eye on such headquarters. For example, different royalty ratios at the head office may be collectively fixed, and a cap on the inconsistent distribution costs can be established. In addition, by minimizing the requirement for a franchisee and publishing item price, transparent transactions can be promoted.

In a related move, Kim Sang-jo, chairman of Korea Fair Trade Commission announced on July 16 that he would step up investigations into the unfair practices of the franchise industry. In particular, he emphasized that he will check upon such alleged actions like forcing owners to buy items unrelated to maintaining the unity of the business, exaggerating advertisements and promotional expenses, among other areas.

The anticipated effect of this is that large corporations have become cautious about unfair practices and have eased such wrongful pressure on their franchisees. In addition, it is expected that such action will prevent further damage by legally clarifying the authority of the franchisee.

The government made a formal apology on July 16 for failing to keep its promise of a minimum wage of 10,000 won (US\$8.91) slated for 2020, and announced that it would thus implement the pledge more slowly by making thorough long-term plans.

In other words, since the minimum wage increase policy is not yet over, it is time to deeply discuss it. Therefore, young people should be more interested in and make rational judgments as a member of society that is closely related to the minimum wage policy. This will enable us to create a better society by studying ways to promote the public interest without harming the interests of all members of society. 📧

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PUREUM Fights for Us and HUFS



By Seo Eun-sol
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Interviewees

- **Ahn Joong-hun**
Dept. of German '16,
President of Seoul Campus 52nd GSC
- **Chun Byung-soo**
Dept. of English Literature and Culture '16,
Vice-president of Seoul Campus 52nd GSC

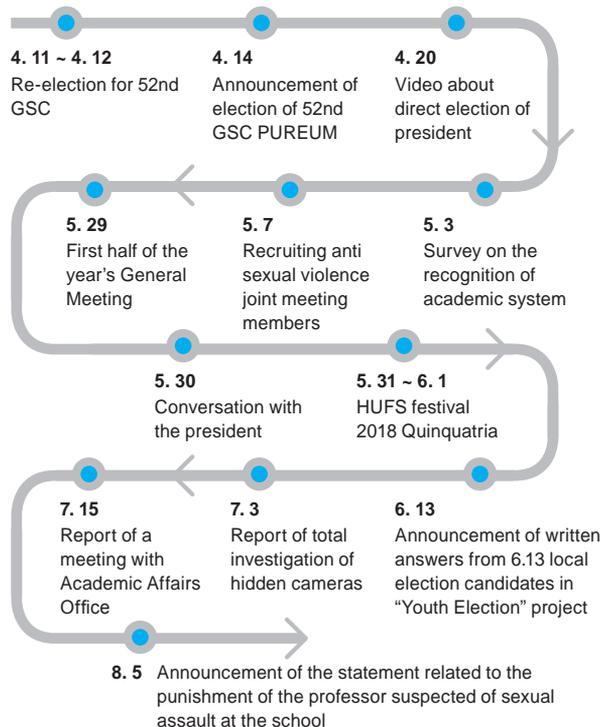
The 52nd General Student Council (GSC) of Seoul Campus was finally formed by re-election from April 11 to 12, after a two-year hiatus. The reason why the elections fell apart for such a long time is that there were no candidates to run or the students' voting rate did not match up to the standards established under the school regulations, which is 50 percent on principle and 30 percent for a single candidate. The Argus met the 52nd GSC of Seoul Campus "PUREUM" and talked about the work they did last semester and their plans for this semester.

The Argus: Please introduce PUREUM.

Ahn Joong-hun (Ahn): PUREUM is the 52nd GSC of HUFS Seoul Campus which has come about after two years of the Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) system. We are operating under the keynote of "Wind of change, PUREUM to you." It includes the wish to lead with some experience regarding change or differentiating itself from the EPC system.

The Argus: What is the difference between the GSC and the EPC?

Ahn: Unlike EPC, GSC is an organization elected through an election which means it has more responsibility and burdens according to its promises or pledges to the students. Also, it has a bigger motivation and movement in that its Central Executive Committee is formed by the people under the will of the GSC leaders. On the other hand, in the EPC system, there had been some urgent dispatching of Executive Committee staff from each unit.



Round Talk

The Argus: What is the most memorable project you have undertaken during last semester?

Chun Byung-soo (Chun): The continuous promotion of the General Meeting, Conversation with the president, and the festival “Quinquatria” were all impressive to me. Even if it was raining, the General Meeting could finally be realized after five years thanks to the Central Executive Committee staff members and about 1000 students who came to Grass Square holding umbrellas. On the following day in a conversation with the president, there was a chance to bind the General Meeting resolutions to the school headquarters. In succession, the first branded HUFs festival Quinquatria was run for two days; this whole project was such a positive circular event.

The Argus: Is there anything you missed or thought that could be improved upon from last semester?

Chun: The missing point last semester is that there was something that fell short of students’ expectations in the process or speed of answering the petition officially after the opening of the GSC homepage. It is regrettable that we could not answer and solve each petition expeditiously. We will reorganize the homepage and thereby hope to communicate with students closely by having a more systematic and user-friendly homepage system.

The Argus: What was the hardest part during the work on GSC?

Ahn: It was hard to sustain a comfortable daily living pattern because we have to be ready from the early morning to the late night whenever the school is on. Also, I had to postpone what I wanted to do or was thought to be important. Works on GSC increase my anxiety and tension because I do not always know when and what would happen.

Chun: I had some difficulty in the overall process and relationship. Meeting many kinds of people, such as the members of the school headquarters, the Central Executive Committee members, and various students, I had concerns about how to persuade or satisfy each group. I have spent a lot of time thinking about the process and where I am in that process.

The Argus: Were there any episodes while performing the work?

Chun: We were continuously longing for the

beginning of the General Meeting right before going onto the stage. Representatives of each department and college brought and handed out umbrellas and raincoats, which were rented, to students from the Globee Dorm. Suddenly, the chairman of the Central Executive Committee then reported that it had been accomplished. Ahn and I finally went on the stage and it was impressive. I think the moment was a symbolic event in the student community, like water bursting. I consider that not just GSC event, but that all of the student societies made it happen.

Ahn: The moments right after the General Meeting were also impressive. With members of the Central Executive Committee being pleased with it, Chun and I were left looking at each other standing on the stage. By not saying anything, we still communicated to each other “You did a great job!”



©Chun Byung-soo

▲ About 1000 students from each department or division all gather in the Grass Square for the opening of the General Meeting which had fallen short of its required numbers for five years.

The Argus: What are the plans for this semester for each office?

Ahn: At “Policy Education Office,” we are now in consultation with Office of Academic Affairs about absolute evaluation which was resolved in the General Meeting. Also, we almost finished with discussions about the Council of Academic System, where students’ structural engagement in the academic system can be guaranteed. In the “Independent Interchange Office,” we will consecutively give pressure to the school headquarters to install an elevator in the second semester. Also, we will open an autonomous space, such as place for College of Education in the basement of the Institute of Teaching and Learning Development Institute, or a place for central clubs in the Apple Lounge, to be open 24 hours a day.

Chun: In the “Human Rights Alliance Office,” we will make a Human Rights Week to make popular projects which pursue a public-friendly approach

to human rights issues. At the “Finance Business Office,” we are going to make a system of total posters, collecting them and organizing them directly, because there are too many posters on the boards of Humanities Building and Social Science Building. As a whole, we will get ready for various facilities and systems so that the 53rd GSC can be elected in the November election. We consider the GSC agendas showing continuity for two or three years as important, and we want to build a firm foundation for the next GSC.

The Argus: Do you have any plans to make policies considering international students’ past inconveniences or other situations related to them?

Chun: The Human Rights Alliance Office has heard that there are many foreign students who practice veganism for religious reasons. Maybe from the second semester, there will be a vegetarian menu and English writing on the menus in the school cafeteria. The Independent Interchange Office has a plan to prevent any increase in tuition fees for international students as related to the business of the Tuition Review Committee.

The Argus: How do you think the school should respond to the inconveniences of international students?

Ahn: In the “registration system is provided only in Korean” part, there can be an improvement when delivering content to the Academic Support Center and Registrar because school headquarters may recognize it partly. As a response to the “faculty members are not fluent in English” issue, there sure is a room for improvement even if it is difficult to estimate the degree. For example, HUFS can encourage periodic foreign language study.

Chun: We have heard that “international students have difficulty due to the lack of information such as graduation requirements.” I think they can get information through a course manual or comprehensive information system. It also depends on how effectively the Department Office or Student Support Team communicates with international students who are on the verge of graduation. Otherwise, it may depend on the frequency of the notice. Consequently, we expect all problems to be solved by 2019, first semester, as conveying the contents by official notice will not be that difficult.

The Argus: With an increasing number of muslim students, do you think HUFS should also introduce Halal restaurants, menus, and exclusive cooking places like other universities?

Ahn: I think they have to be introduced as time flies. However, considering the school budget and space utilization, there needs some improvement. As a part of that, the school will provide vegetarian dishes and Halal food will have to be adopted. The school administration is also sensitive to this issue and has will to improve somewhat.



▲ Members of GSC pose for the camera on the stage after HUFS festival 2018 Quinquatria.

The Argus: How would you rate the GSC of last semester?

Ahn, Chun: Assessing the first semester out of a year, we think we are going forward gradually because many declarations and consultations were undergone. From the beginning of April, we have made declarations about evaluation methods on grading, elevator installation, autonomous space, and library remodeling. The thing we have to and will do this semester is to wind up the declarations and show the results. We will try our best. We are also looking forward to the upcoming General Meeting and HUFS Autumn festival again.

The 52nd GSC PUREUM exists for the rights and benefits of HUFS Seoul Campus students including international students. It does not avoid fighting against everything that obstructs those rights. Those who broke with two years of the EPC system are running with so many heavy pledges which had been ignored by the school. Although their efforts are invisible now, it will be recorded with significance in HUFS student history in the long run. HUFSans should be proud as a driving force and a reason for their existence. 🇵🇰

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PLACEMENT

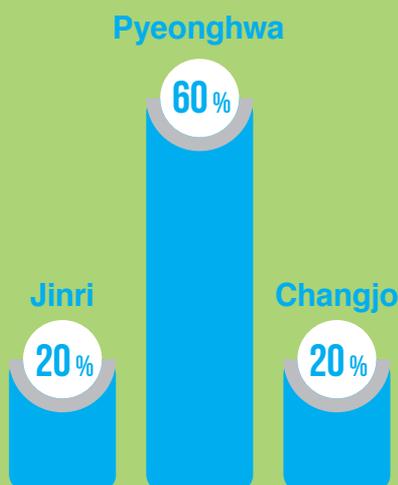
SYSTEM: For Whom Is This Policy Intended?

By Na Geum-chaе and An Kwan-ho
Staff Reporters of Campus Section

As every semester begins, HUFSSans often hear much din and bustle around themselves, many stories on signing up for classes and further worries about organizing timetables. Probably, there are no HUFSSans who have not been troubled by such issues. Especially, there is one liberal arts course that deepens students' concerns on whether to succeed or fail – the Communicative Foreign Language (CFL) class, a requirement for graduation.

CFL is indeed a subject that displays the uniqueness of HUFSS, a “university specialized in the education of foreign studies.” Also, it is a meaningful liberal arts class in that the students can develop their competitiveness by learning foreign languages. However, some loopholes prevail within the system of the foreign language program which prevents students from benefitting through those classes. Therefore, The Argus is shedding some light on the shadow of the Communicative Foreign Language course in order to discover the root cause of the problem, and to bring forth feasible solutions.

Background information of HUFs language education curriculum



▲ HUFs are divided into three levels based on the grades on the Freshmen English Assessment. Students who account for the top 20 percent are allocated to the class, “Jinri,” 60 percent to “Pyeonghwa,” and “Changjo” for the remaining 20 percent.

HUFs implemented the CFL course starting from 2015, so as to replace the “Practical Foreign Language” class. Meanwhile, Practical Foreign Languages are currently optionally offered as one liberal arts subject. Students, until 2014, had been able to earn Practical Foreign Language class credits by submitting English certification test results, such as a FLEX or TOEFL iBT score. However, these results have been forbidden as a credit replacement since 2015. Freshmen entering HUFs after 2015 must take CFL to earn credits. Also, unlike the past, options for choosing a language they want to learn are only limited to students who scored in the top 20 percent on the Freshmen English Assessment. The high scorers accounting for top 20 percent, the Jinri class students, can choose either Communicative English (CE) classes or CFLs, ranging from Chinese to Vietnamese.



What troubles HUFs?

Infringement of Jinri students' rights to choose

Students in the top 20th percentile of the test results, Jinri students, are required to take other language courses, thereby being deprived of their own choices. Under the circumstance, it seems unreasonable to attribute the responsibility to students to opt for another foreign language under the name of “personal choice.”

One of the voices in the Facebook page, Report #30110 in HUFs Seoul Campus Bamboo Forest, said, “There are only four CE classes for Jinri students, so we have no choice but to take other foreign language classes.” The claim clearly shows the problem with which Jinri students currently struggle.

Another problem arises when HUFs regulates students' choices for the classes, especially when it comes to the students who feel pressured by the foreign language course tend to drop the class or postpone it until later in their matriculation. Due to the limitation of the current system, which allows students with a second major in a certain language to freely select their foreign language classes, it seems rather unfair to the novice learners.

Eventually, the majority of students who fail to register for CE classes have to wait until next year because of the existing gap among students, which critically works against them as to gain decent grades. Considering the sum of HUFs in the Jinri class, it is observable that the number of the students outweighs that of those in the 20th percentile of the entire freshmen class.

Such a vicious cycle, dropping and delaying the CFL, therefore remains unsettled due to the intrinsic flaw of such a disadvantageous situation experienced by “the beginners.”

Inefficiency in education for Pyeonghwa students

Because of a relatively large pool of students which come under the Pyeonghwa class, it creates a considerable gap in English among them. Thus, the uniformity in curriculum undermines the effectiveness of the education. Namely, such standardization, without reflecting the students’ linguistic proficiency, may lead to stagnation in terms of the “educational progress of each individual.”

The negative effects of those classes are also evident in the evaluation process, incurring additional problems. For instance, such an “English divide” makes undergraduates feel pressured about the estimation and less enthusiastic about learning.

A student of Division of Chinese Foreign Affairs and Commerce who took the Pyeonghwa class in her first semester of 2018 claimed, “It seemed pointless to divide pupils into three courses (Jinri, Pyeonghwa, Changjo) as the spectrum of the Pyeonghwa class is too broad. Also, because of the students who deliberately got low scores on the Freshmen English Assessment to be assigned to the Pyeonghwa class, it was really burdensome to compete with them.”

Such a disparity among students manifests into additional problems. Todd Hull, a professor who conducted Pyeonghwa class lectures last semester said, “Many students have to receive lower grades than their hard work deserves. A curve that would fit the abilities and work ethic of my students would be about 30 percent As, 55 percent Bs, and 15 percent Cs and lower.”

Difficulty issue by Changjo students

There are a considerable amount of complaints regarding the operation of the classes for Changjo students, which are felt to be lacking in consideration of the students. We should not neglect to notice that the students of such a level have difficulty studying the English language. However, the division by the grades of the entrance exam is pointless if the students are provided with the method of “Teaching English Through English (TETE).”

One of the Changjo students who spoke anonymously said, “Although the professors were very friendly, I had some difficulties following classes because I was not familiar with the language itself.” Had the lectures been taught in Korean, it would have been much less tough, even if they had dealt with the same contents.”



Where did these problems come from?

Shortage of Jinri Communicative English classes

The root cause of the problem is the insufficient number of the Jinri classes compared to the sum of their students. The lack of classes evidences a striking contrast between other foreign language courses and CE classes, of which the prior cover 12 languages. However, some of the courses end up being canceled due to an unmet number of enrollees, such as the Swahili course in the 2018 Spring semester. Such a flaw in organization deprives Jinri students of the right to choose.

It can be understood that the lack of classes offered forced more than a half of the students in the Jinri level to take CFL. When it comes to the number of those in Changjo, 12 CE classes were held in the last semester, even though the total number of students was the same as that of the Jinri. The latter had only four CE classes, which signifies a critical shortage in numbers relative to the prior. Based on the fact that there were 22 Communicative other Foreign Language classes,



it is noticeable that the number outweighed the possible demand for second foreign language classes.

Overly wide spectrum and “Points” of tangency

Students in Pyeonghwa classes are those who are not ranked in the top 20 percent, nor in the bottom portion. Thus, 60 percent of freshmen have been allocated to the Pyeonghwa level, and they are subject to facing a wide gap of linguistic skills among themselves due to the percentage.

Students situated in the middle do not have any sense of distinction, for they are deprived of any specific reason for the division as compared to the top and bottom. While both ends are regarded as either those who “are excellent” or “need improvement,” the meaning of the other group is somewhat ambiguous. Therefore, the 60 percent of the total who belong to the Pyeonghwa level inevitably receive the education of uniformity that hardly reflects individuality compared to the wide range of the gap in proficiency among them. The title “the average,” which implies an undeniable sense of obscurity, blurred its own identity that can help offer the students with an adequate and suitable education.

Furthermore, both Jinri and Changjo share its boundaries with a single group since they are situated in both ends of the hierarchy. On the other hand, the Pyeonghwa forms the two points of tangency. Such overlaps bring about another troublesome situation, which expands the grey area, thus impeding any capturing of the collective characteristics of the group.

Students’ listening anxiety in the TETE class

Listening anxiety, a tendency observed in many individuals learning a new language, caused by the uniform TETE lessons is becoming a negative factor that can intensify the pressure on students and impinge on their academic motivation.

Listening is a skill that requires an immediate and spontaneous understanding of information coming from the outside, unlike reading text which is delivered visually. Due to these characteristics of listening, it is more difficult for learners to process and recognize messages that disappear when there is not enough time to control or process data.

Especially, students who have not received any education outside Korea will be in such a demanding situation, for they have hardly encountered situations where speaking in English is common except for some in-class English lessons. In this EFL, English as a Foreign Language, learning situation, the language used by professors is a major hurdle in students’ achievement.

According to Kim Sung-ju and Pyo Kyong-hyon’s 2007 thesis, “A Study of the College Students’ Listening Anxiety in the TETE class,” many students experience pressure and anxiety in their TETE lectures, in which such emotions are a very normal and natural phenomena. Also, Professor Jang Jong-duk claimed in his 2003 paper, “Levels of language anxiety relative to proficiency,” that his research on college students discovered the correlation between anxiety and achievement, evincing that the two elements are in inverse proportion. In relation to those findings, it seems obvious that such difficulty that Changjo students may encounter can become the impediment which both deters their development and smothers their motivation for academic pursuit.



Any feasible solutions?

Setting proportions through a demand survey

Conducting a survey seems to be a prerequisite process in order to remedy the situation. It is imperative to allocate a sufficient number of classes, enough to meet the demand of the students,

in order to enable them to choose classes they want. This requires striking a balance by creating additional CE classes, and integrating redundant CFLs of which the latter even reach up to six classes for a single language. By identifying the specific figures of needs via students, it would be possible to create the exact number of classes of each language without taking any other follow-up measures.

Subdivision of the Pyeonghwa level

Enlarging the proportion of the Jinri and Changjo may be a solution for the problem; however, there is a risk of diluting the original purpose of the grading system. Thus, it seems advisable to add subdivisions within the current framework of the Pyeonghwa level. Through the re-division of the class into three levels based on the students' test results, it could be possible for them to receive a more adequate level of education which can improve its effectiveness and corresponds to its goal. On top of that, the students are already apportioned to 60 percent, which does not require adjusting the number of classes - it is indeed a feasible alternative.

Creating multiple options for classes

It seems necessary to provide students with multiple options ranging from classes taught in Korean to Team Teaching, rather than forcing them to solely take TETE. The rationale behind this suggestion is that the students can fully benefit from taking classes, they believe, which are the most suitable for themselves in consideration of their own strengths and weaknesses. Expansion of the range of options not only helps effectively improve their English, but also allows them to reach their full potential. Implementation of the measure can eventually bring about a contribution to both sheer satisfaction by an individual on the evaluation, and the promotion of competition in good faith with one's peers.

Also, it will be possible to operate the Changjo class by adding new schemes customized to the situation of the students. For instance, Global Campus students in such a level can sign on for a special class, titled as "HUFSS Survival English," which offers additional credits. Such a program can hit two birds with one stone: consideration for the students and improvement of their proficiency.

The system of liberal arts classes that provides education on foreign languages is indeed virtuous, in terms of reflecting its unique feature as being within an institution of foreign studies. Still, it is having difficulty meeting its original goals due to some glitches that hinder HUFSSans from receiving the desired form of education. Minor modifications may help it successfully fulfill the genuine learning objective of liberal arts education. On top of that, it will also enable students to commit themselves to participate in their classes. Through such improvements, HUFSSans may envision the university's foreign language class turning into a credit to themselves. 

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One Lady Who Dreams of Digital Nomads

©Bae Seo-young



By Na Geum-chaе

Staff Reporter of Campus Section

Recently, several iOS & Android apps have been released against the backdrop of The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR). Among them, the English learning app about 4IR called “GOOD2BREAD (GOOD Quote GOOD Life) - 4IR Practical English” was introduced on July 7. In particular, this app has become a hot topic as it is a joint work of HUFSSans and Korea Advanced Institute of Science of Technology (KAIST) graduates. In response, The Argus met Bae Seo-young, who was in charge of app programming and user interface design planning, to hear her story.

What is The Fourth Industrial Revolution?

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) indicates a next-generation industrial revolution in which advanced information and communication technologies such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, Big Data, and mobile technologies are converged across the economy and society to create innovative changes. Because it features hyperconnectivity and superintelligence, it affects a wider range at a faster rate than the previous industrial revolution. It was first mentioned at the World Economic Forum in 2016. It is also referred to as the evolution of The Third Industrial Revolution represented by computers and the Internet.

Visiting

The Argus: Please introduce yourself.

Bae Seo-young (Bae): Hello, I am Bae Seo-young, a graduate of the Department of Italian at HUFs. After joining an intramural academic society called the “Derivative Products Investment Association,” I became interested in investing in financial derivatives and grew into a professional developer of Automatic Financial Investment Programs based on Python. So far, I have been making an automated sales system through Python programming. In addition, I work with KAIST graduates to produce a mobile app, and I am responsible for designing the Google AdMob interface for Android app programming.

The Argus: Please explain “GOOD2BREAD (GOOD Quote GOOD Life)” app in detail.

Bae: “GOOD2BREAD (GOOD Quote GOOD Life)” is a mobile app that provides the analysis related to the 4IR and good speech every day. It was created in collaboration with two KAIST graduates. We organize its content based on new words and unfamiliar English expressions, which are used in many 4IR related areas such as cloud computing, virtual currency, and block chain.



The Argus: Why does “GOOD2BREAD (GOOD Quote GOOD Life)” app offer 4IR analyses and good speech at the same time?

Bae: At first, we were going to post only news about virtual currencies such as BitCoin, Ethereum, and CNN Coin. However, we came to the conclusion that not limiting the scope of the content, but expanding it to the original concept of “learning English” would contribute to continuous improvement of the content and the app. In response, we decided to offer various sorts of practical information related to the 4IR and common speech simultaneously. Also, we thought that focusing only on the keywords of the 4IR would lead to limited app users. The reason we set up our

goal as “learning English” is that English is a foreign language that is a lot of people’s main interest. In addition, English is familiar to me as I am a graduate of HUFs.

The Argus: What inspired you to collaborate with KAIST graduates and how was it?

Bae: I first met KAIST graduates while I was attending a Python class at a private institute. Since we had similar interests in stocks and derivatives investments, we met up often and studied together. In doing so, we developed the app together. The advantage is that I was able to supplement my weaknesses in programming as a graduate of the linguistic department. At the same time, since my major was not engineering, I could not understand many areas and technologies that others already knew. However, as we met in a group based on friendship from the beginning, we were able to work together without any major conflicts.

The Argus: Did you have any difficulties in the process of app development?

Bae: Before we started producing the app, we had mixed views on what kind of content we were going to post. Thus, we did a lot of brainstorming to set up a “Big Theme.” Then, we had to choose one of two options, whether we would unilaterally put up content or give users permission to post freely. The industry and academia believe that the latter is a better way to go, but until we have enough users, the former is more efficient. Eventually, we agreed that the managers should have all the authority. After beginning the app making process, there were no big problems.

The Argus: Which experience at HUFs helped you with your current career?

Bae: The ski club was really helpful for me. When I was a student, the ski club held a camp for one to two months in the winter. Through this camp, I met a lot of people whose major was Computer Science and Engineering. I became interested in programming languages by interacting with those students. This experience became a motivation for studying computer engineering at Hanyang Cyber University after graduating from HUFs.

The Argus: What are the advantages of your major at HUFS?

Bae: Since I majored in Italian, I could develop apps through localizing the products with my understanding on Italian culture. Italy generates the most outstanding results among other European countries pertaining to 4IR area, and is a powerful nation for research on Google AdMob & Interface Design in Android apps. As I have knowledge on both Italian culture and app development, I think this unique characteristic acquired through the years in HUFS will also support me to build my international competitiveness in the future.

The Argus: What is your personal commitment to your career path?

Bae: In order to learn programming languages, I entered the Department of Computer Science at Hanyang Cyber University and took extra classes provided by edX and Coursera. In addition, I took Java and Python lectures in private institutes. I also have been taking automatic sales system courses.

The Argus: What is the charming part of your job?

Bae: App programming is a very promising field and has relatively low spatial constraints compared to other jobs. In fact, there may be some spatial constraints because of the meetings with people, but in theory, a “digital-nomad” that can work anywhere in the world with only a computer and the Internet is possible to some extent. I think it is quite attractive.

The Argus: Please introduce other projects that are currently underway or scheduled to take place.

Bae: We are planning an application that helps bilaterally interact with users around the world. Therefore, the application’s contents can be posted by both administrators and individuals. In addition, we are thinking of targeting the Third World countries’ users, rather than the United States or Europe.

The Argus: What is your ultimate goal in the future?

Bae: In the short term, I would like to go to graduate school at KAIST to further study the topic of the actual app banner design and the relationship between preoccupation of position and profitability. My

ultimate goal is to develop my own continuous profit generating system that will eternally yield the greatest benefit from minimal labor and thus enjoy a free, rich life free of time constraints.

The Argus: Please give some advice to your juniors at HUFS.

Bae: Because HUFS is a foreign-language school, some of you may have worries and regrets, but first of all, any language you learn you can use for life. I also want you to know that there is no limit to the possibility of moving into other fields through your efforts and will. I think the foundation for successful social advancement is to have as much interaction with people from different fields as possible and to broaden your world view and indirect experience.



▲ Fluorescent pink background is the start screen of “GOOD2BREAD (GOOD Quote GOOD Life)” app.

Bae has created a career as a freelance app developer by combining her capabilities with her activities at HUFS, signaling another possibility for HUFSans. The Argus looks forward to her future, as she easily breaks the stereotype of foreign language university graduates who are considered as “disadvantaged in getting a job” in 4IR society. [✉](mailto:nak3096@hufs.ac.kr)

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You Can Call Me Lee: A New Name for the HUFS Library

By An Kwan-ho
Staff Reporter of Campus Section

“Hey, where are you?” “At Lee Duk-sun. I have a book to return.” HUFSans will have to get used to such a conversation starting in 2020. The university library of HUFS, which has been a public nuisance for many students, is currently planned to be remodeled by 2020. Bearing glad tidings, a number of HUFSans are buoyant with the expectation of its awaited rebirth. HUFS President Kim In-chul, meanwhile, announced the decision on the new name of the building, called the “Lee Duk-sun Building.” Some students are expressing various views regarding the issue. The Argus thus gathered their perspectives on the way they behold it and the detailed reasons behind their opinions.



▲ The sign, detailing the future landscape of the new library, is greeting HUFSans in front of HUFS University Library, Seoul Campus.

What about other universities?

There are numerous university buildings named after an individual or organization throughout the world. Cornell University, for example, located in the United States, has “Willard Straight Hall” whose title is derived from a renowned reporter, and a graduate of the university. “Fukutake Hall,” similarly, is situated at the University of Tokyo in Japan, and its name came from the former chairman of the Benesse Corporation.

A number of similar cases can be found in Korea as well. Yonsei University has a dormitory called SK Global House, of which the first two capital letters represent one of the national conglomerates that significantly contributed to its construction. Sogang University, of which its early establishment was organized by the Korean Catholic Church and Pope Pius XII in 1948, has buildings taking religious figures’ names, ranging from “Loyola Library” to “Xavier Hall.”

Controversy at another university: Shinhan University changing its buildings’ names

There has been major backlash against the renaming issue at Shinhan University, located in Uijeongbu city north of Seoul, with accusations of neglecting students’ opinions on the decision by the school’s administration.

On Jan. 26, 2018, the university posted a notice, titled as “Alteration of the Names of Buildings in Campus 1.” It detailed the new names of buildings, manifesting strong religious tinges, such as “Sola Oratio” and “Sal, et lux,” “Pray” and “Light and Salt” in English. The announcement, meanwhile, invited fierce criticism by the students. “Never was the decision made through any form of mutual agreement,” claimed one of the opposing voices resonating throughout the social networks such as “Shinhan University Bamboo Forest.”

A brief tour of the background of the decision

According to The Korea Times, the HUFS president visited the HUFS alumni reunion, held in Washington, D.C. on July 17, pronouncing that the new library would be named “Lee Duk-sun Building.”

Mr. Lee, a renowned entrepreneur, stated, “Having managed a company on the moral premise of prioritizing employees’ well-being, my support was to deliver the very same mindset to the students of my alma mater, HUFS. However, it is imperative to cultivate one’s knowledge, so one can lead the world, and be devoted to humanity only after vesting in the virtuous spirit,” he added.

Who are you, Mr. Lee Duk-sun?

Born in 1939, Lee Duk-sun spent his early childhood in Hwanghae Province, currently a territory of North Korea. He and his family had to leave home behind due to the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. After the family settled in Seoul, Lee entered HUFS in 1958, majoring in German. He afterwards embarked on a challenge to embody “the American Dream” in 1966. One of his remarkable career accomplishments is that he was promoted to the vice president of computer programmers at Westat Corporation by distinguishing himself through extraordinary performance and diligence. After devoting himself to the company for 20 years, Lee started his own business, Allied Technology Group, establishing himself as a successful entrepreneur in the U.S. business realm.

It is difficult to disregard his acts of benevolence on top of his entrepreneurship. He and his father had participated in sending war orphans to the U.S. until his departure in 1966. Despite the hardships before him in the early days of his arrival, hardly did he spare himself from helping others. One of several anecdotes is about his \$10 donation for the impoverished each month, when his salary barely reached \$70. He afterwards established a charity, the “Matthew & Catherine Foundation,” in order to support more people in need. HUFS, in the same vein, has the “Lee Duk-sun Scholarship,” which has provided full tuition for 63 beneficiaries.



Koo Tae-wan | Dept. of Spanish '13

“It is reasonable to name a building after someone who has consistently contributed to improvement.”

The library is deeply related to students' well-being. Its budget, however, is definitively far from sufficient. It therefore seems reasonable to designate it as the “Lee Duk-sun Building” for his substantial contribution to betterment, as a token of gratitude.

We can also find a number of precedents using names of eminent figures as those of libraries, who enhanced the schools' prestige or made donations, such as Baker Library at Harvard University. I, moreover, have heard that Mr. Lee has long provided financial support for scholarships. Considering his continued efforts, it seems reasonable to name the library after him. Worrisome is the scheme, meanwhile, when it comes to overshadowing others' support by the emphasis of his name.



Kim Dae-sub | Division of Chinese Foreign Affairs and Commerce '18

“The focal point should be set on the nature of the library.”

The name may not be so crucial an issue. The essence of a library is to broaden one's horizon of information and to develop one's insight through academic pursuit. The library itself should provide a favorable environment for students by fulfilling such an original purpose. Naming it as the Lee Duk-sun library, namely, does not necessarily mean that it would curtail the number of contents and in-house facilities. It is understandable that some may regard it as awkward or inappropriate as to call it by a person's name. I, however, think the focal point should be set on its inherent purpose rather than its superficial name.

Mr. Lee is also the one who considerably contributed to the remodeling, whose assistance enabled us to study in a desirable environment. I, thus, feel grateful for his efforts, and believe that the name can communicate his support. We, moreover, can discover many examples of such including Underwood Memorial Library at Yonsei University. As this and other cases are common throughout the world, it seems that such a practice is irrelevant to absurdity.



Anonymous

“Students' opinions can be asked through a contest or a ballot.”

Considering the issue, I believe our new library requires a novel name that displays HUFS' potential and vision. It is a pity that the decision was made arbitrarily, without mutual agreement with students following such procedures as a contest and ballot. There are plenty of cases of gathering opinions on the naming of both university and public libraries. Such a unilateral decision lets me identify it with an outdated practice, contradicting other examples prevalent now days. I, without any doubt, appreciate his continuous efforts for the betterment of HUFS; nevertheless, I still have reservations as to whether the token of gratitude could not be anything other than the new library's name.



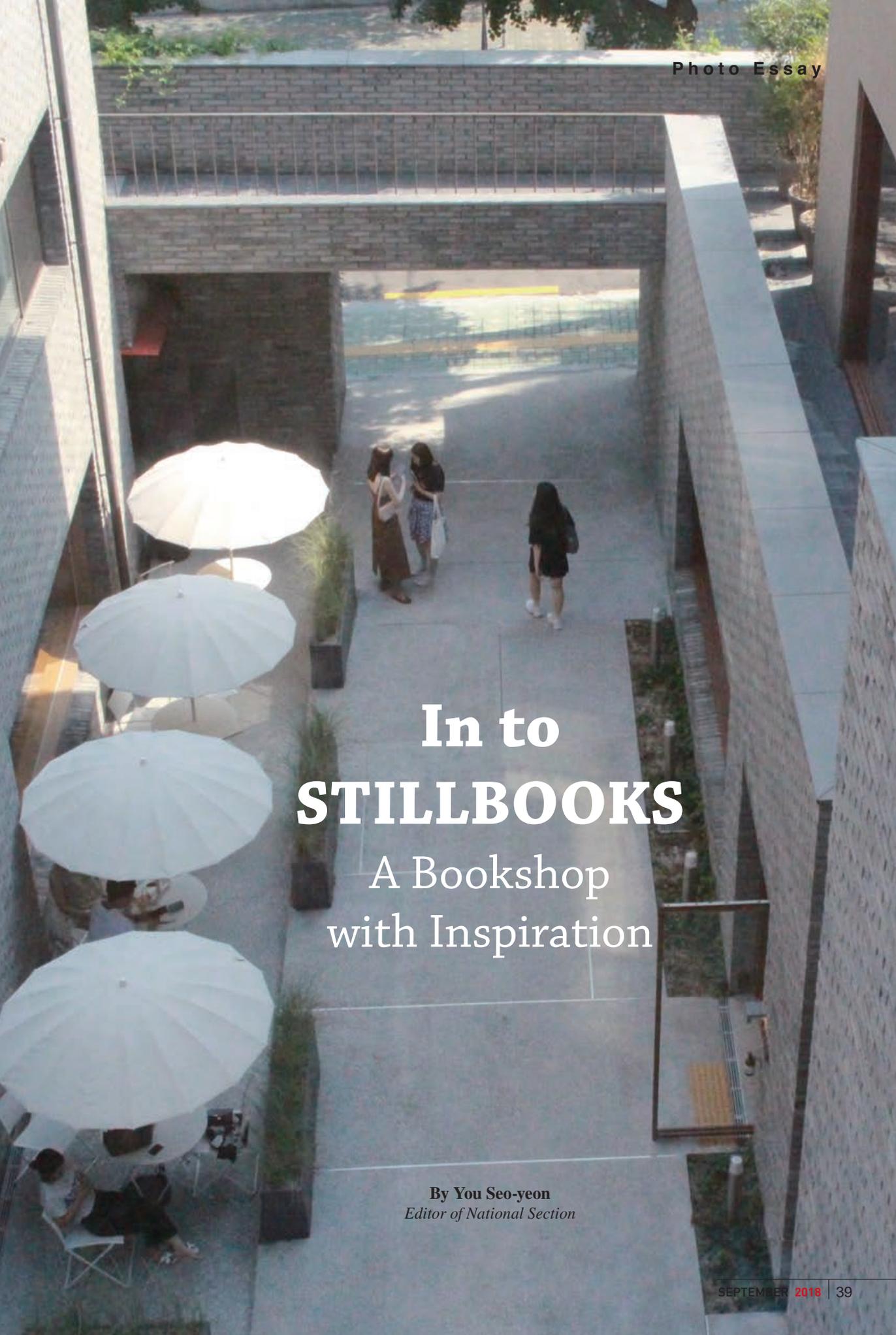
Kim Ji-won | Dept. of Chinese Education '17

“It is a university library that represents the school's identity.”

I believe a university's library is not only one of the representatives among the institution's buildings, but also a medium that can help accumulate and share the knowledge of students, professors, and citizens. It seems far more adequate to project HUFS' unique nature to its new name, rather than deriving it from an individual.

Mr. Lee's contribution as well as his acts of benevolence are frequently mentioned throughout the campus. As an alternative, what the university can do may include, for instance, installing a plaque of honor for contributors. 📌

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In to **STILLBOOKS**

A Bookshop
with Inspiration

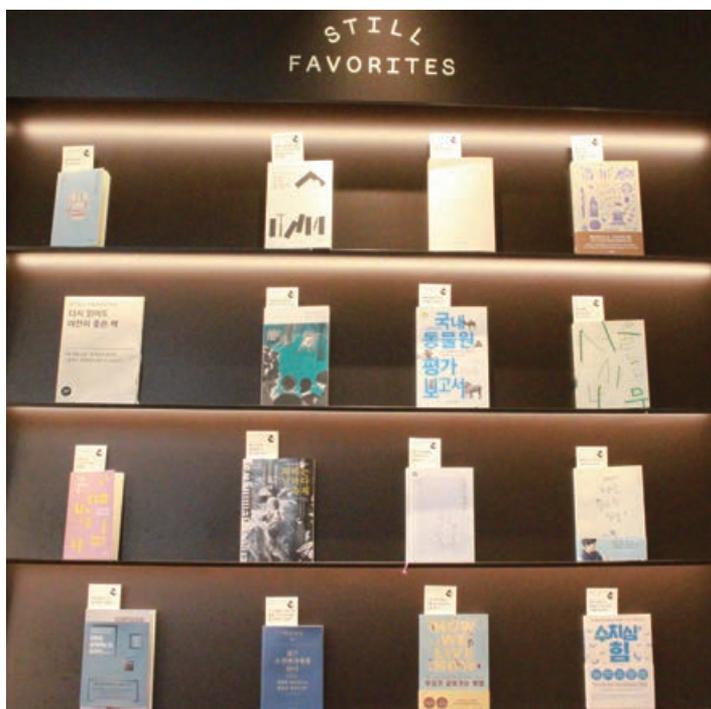
By You Seo-yeon
Editor of National Section

Through the combination of independent book and book curation we can now find the potential of “books as art.” The bookshop STILLBOOKS at SOUNDS in Hannam—culture space, with a unique built-in patio structure – is one of the best places to highlight this possibility.

On the first floor, magazines dealing with Instagram and film cameras are displayed together, arousing visitors to feel the sensibility of a bygone time in this present era of Instagram. Similar examples repeatedly appear upstairs.

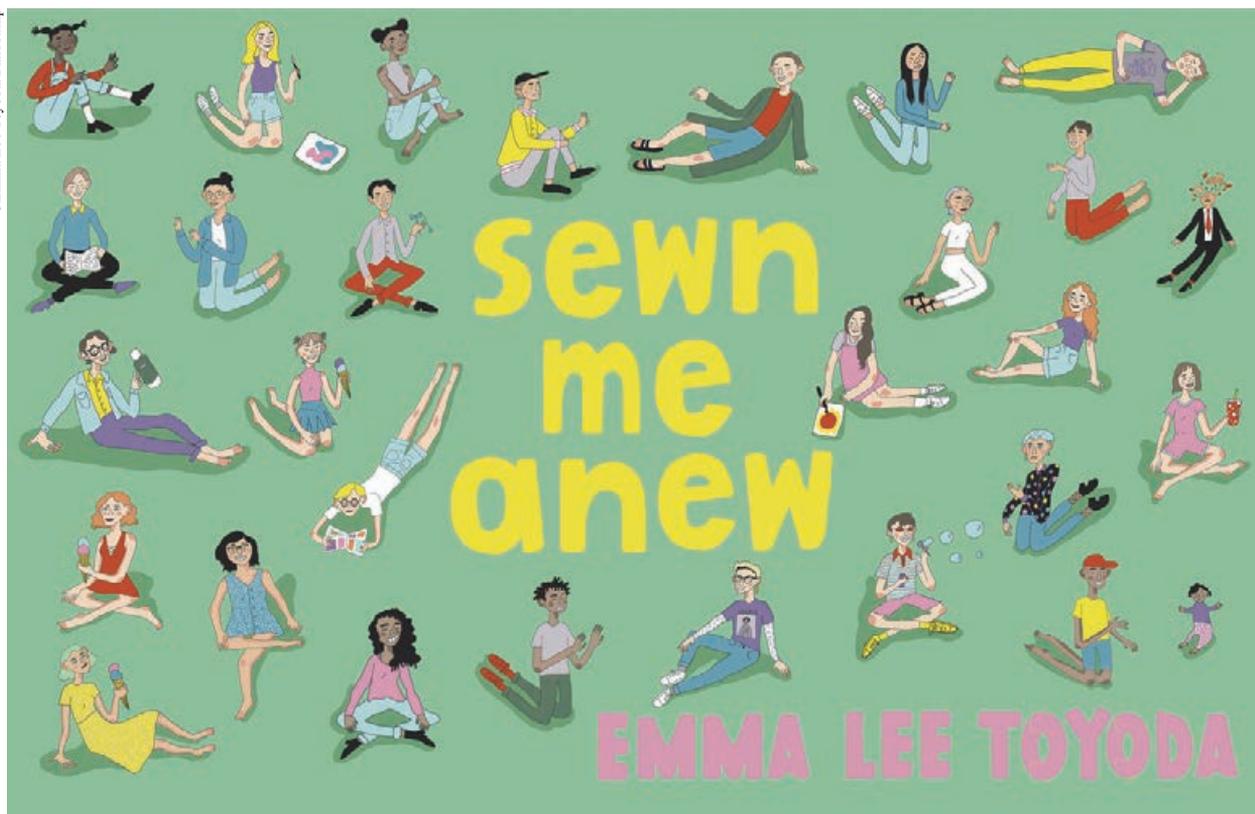
At the Still Favorites shelf, the curators’ picked books are gathered. A turning of the pages reveals the bookmark-type recommendations within the books. The sentences extracted from the very book allows the readers think of their own impression, not a forced, contrived or unintended one. This bookstore invites all to come see for themselves. 📖

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©Emma Lee Toyoda/Bandcamp



Sewn Me Anew: To the New Me

By Moon Chae-un
Editor of Culture Section



A new semester has just begun. By this time every year, at which the summer heat continues to affect pretty much all parts of the country before the autumn, there is a set of memories from last year that still affects me in many ways. In the second semester of my first year in college, I had a crush on someone and got rejected when I tried to confess how I felt about him. In addition to the letdown of my first love, I could not get into my first choice of double major because my GPA was not high enough to satisfy the requirements. Moreover, there were a lot of times I felt so small and powerless because I often packed my schedule with so many tasks, events, and deadlines. Every time I felt devastated, I played the tracks on this album, sat in silence all by myself, and soon enough, I felt like time was slipping away. That is how I dealt with all my issues. Here is an album that will give you more time and space when you are in that kind of situation: *Sewn Me Anew* by Emma Lee Toyoda.

Emma Lee Toyoda is a Seattle-based Japanese Korean American singer-songwriter, who pursues a semi-nocturnal “sad girl rock” music style. In an interview with KEXP, a public radio station based in Seattle, Emma explained the reason she self-identified her music as “sad girl rock.” “I am a sad girl living in a sad world. It is what it is. My songs are sad because I am usually writing them out of a place of sadness. I struggle with depression and anxiety, which is not really acknowledged in Asian cultures and still has many stigmas attached in U.S. culture, so people tend to be very concerned when I say my music is sad girl rock—but it is okay to be sad! Being in touch with my emotions and recognizing when I am not okay is something I consider to be a strength, not a weakness.”

Her band released its first full LP, *Sewn Me Anew*, in December 2016. Most of the songs condensed in this 22-minute-long album are short, a little bit somber, and yet jam-packed with introspective lyrics that evoke strong imagery and emotions. Throughout *Sewn Me Anew*, she unearths a world of her own struggles, ideas, and mood and brings them back to the world. There lies a reason why whatever the length is, her music is full.

Opening with the lilting “Fuuuck,” a titled composition, Emma allows the listener to cast glances upon what *Sewn Me Anew* would like to convey in only 40 seconds. “Fuuuck” is followed by “Dream,” wherein Emma’s dreamy voice first appears. With the sound of the fiddle and the saxophone intensifying the melody, the outro of “Dream” ends with noisy electronic sound. Still, the juxtaposition of the ear-splitting electronic sound and Emma’s echoey voice makes this song more attractive. It directly slips into “Stop!” having the same loud and unharmonious sound in its intro. Anybody listening to “Stop!” would want to groove to the rhythm.

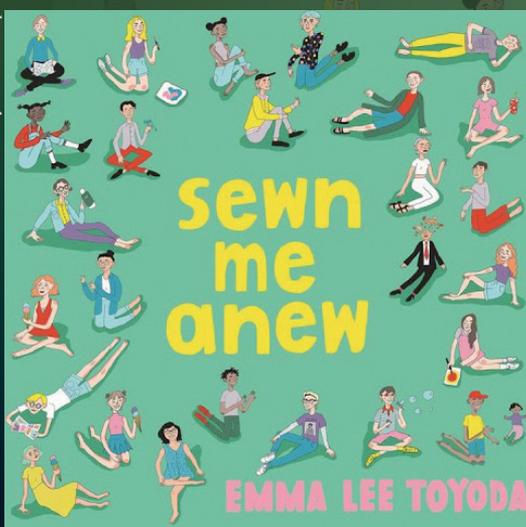
Melodies are stabilized at “Nunu” and “Pulling Hairs,” leaving lingering feelings for the songs even after they end. “Did U Like That Song?” comes in the middle, full of an unrecognizable melody lasting 33 seconds, but it seems like a perfect placement before getting to the point.

After “Did U Like That Song?,” narrative-style songs are featured one after another. The album’s emotion bursts into “Seasick” and “Forget Me Now” and nails it with “Lauren Lorelai” and “Saoirse’s.” The timber of Emma’s contemplative and ear-pleasing voice, with the band’s power of instrumental forces, has played a formidable role to evoke memories. Because of that, the songs are all set in a lovely and mystical mood.

For many of us, myself included, we ironically find ourselves becoming victims of our own schedules, our communication devices, people around us, and other duties and responsibilities. And while many of these things are supposed to be something that we do in order to be happy, we often get overwhelmed and caught up in our little lives. If a two-month-long vacation was not enough for you to recover and restore who you are, or the new semester has got you feeling like a bundle of nerves, take a gander at *Sewn Me Anew* and fully appreciate these moments.

I hope you take a deep breath and find your own peace. This will be a new chapter of your life that has just begun, and it will never be the same. As the name of the album suggests, you can get “sewn you anew.” 🧵

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Seasick - Emma Lee Toyoda

He walked alone on the shore line
 No one beside him in the night
 “Oh I can’t relieve my love on anyone,”
 He said, to no one in sight

But oh, my dear, the end sure is near
 You saw it before in your younger years
 But oh, my love, theres no need to fear
 Wipe from your face all those olive shaped tears

He walked alone on the shore line
 No one beside him in the night
 “Oh I can’t relieve my love on anyone,”
 He said, to no one in sight
 “Oh I can’t relieve my love on anyone,”
 He said, to no one in sight

credits from *Sewn Me Anew*, released in Dec. 17, 2016

Learning English Through Revision



Here are some sentences revised by the copy readers. See how the sentences have changed.

It will also help society solve this problem for the better music industry.

▶ It will also help society solve this problem **and better** the music industry.

- In-depth on Culture

Keeping mugs hygiene and supplying with manpower for regulation also matter.

▶ Keeping mugs **hygienic** and **supplying** manpower **to enforce the regulation is also an issue**.

- News Briefing

This plan received a huge criticism, as some think that it is an infringement of women right and privacy.

▶ This plan received **huge criticism**, as some think that it is an infringement of **women's rights** and privacy.

- News Desk

If two-months-long vacation was not enough for you to recover and restore who you are, or new semester has got you feeling like a bundle of nerves, take a gander at Sewn Me Anew and fully appreciate this moments.

▶ If **a two-month-long** vacation was not enough for you to recover and restore who you are, or **the new semester** has got you feeling like a bundle of nerves, take a gander at Sewn Me Anew and fully appreciate **these moments**.

- Review

What is the charm of your job?

▶ What is the **charming part** of your job?

- Visiting

Haste Makes Waste



By Oh Hyun-jae

Dept. of Industrial Design, University of Seoul

#Red

Designating the colour of blood, a ruby, a ripe tomato, etc., and appearing in various shades at the longer-wavelength end of the visible spectrum, next to orange and opposite to violet; of or having this colour.

from Oxford English Dictionary

Jeon Nu-ri

I didn't like red clothes when I was little. I usually wore pink. Now I prefer red. It's much more impressive, and it makes my face look rosy, I think.

Moon Chae-un

I am currently binge watching the whole season of "Grey's Anatomy," and because it is a medical drama, it is easy to relate blood as something that occurs to me when thinking of the color red. But I had an epiphany that the doctors' passion for saving lives is what the red color really implies.

You Seo-yeon

NASA's red-hot voyage to the sun will bring us closer than ever to our star.
"A lot of people don't think that's particularly close," said Nicola Fox, the project scientist for the Parker Solar Probe. "But if I put the sun and the Earth in the end zones in a football field, the Parker Solar Probe will be on the four-yard line in the red zone, knocking on the door for a touchdown."
<CBC> Jul 21, 2018

Seo Eun-sol

The first color of a rainbow after the rain; enthusiasm, intensity, fear, and pain.
Red lives in me, especially when I was seven; a naughty girl hitting her little brother for no reason.

Kim Tae-young

Red is strong as well as delicate.
The color of a warm-heart.

Kim Hannah

The color of romance, the color of suspense
The color of dueling and rivalry
Red is a playwright.
The color itself writes one grand narrative.

Na Geum-chaе

Red Velvet - Red Flavor: Re-Re-Red Flavor!
I wonder about the "Red Flavor" Honey.

An Kwan-ho

RED for Robust, Energetic, and Dramatic

Lee Jun-young

Red is enthusiastic.
Red is brave.
Red is strong.

Jang Yu-jin

A symbol of passion
The sun rises.
hot, spicy taste



Yoon Jae-seo
Division of Chinese Language
& Literature, Sookmyung
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