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**Program Our Minds
with Information that
Set Us Free**

The Argus

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The Human Footprint pt.3: Information

“**A** man cannot destroy the savage in him by denying its impulses. The only way to get rid of a temptation is to yield it.”

In “The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,” Dr. Jekyll is a diligent, wise and capable man. The wonderful and honorable future seemed almost guaranteed to him. However, he could not resist his desire for pleasure, and because of his pursuit of perfection, he hides his evil side from society. Jekyll ponders on his duplicity, and eventually concludes that humans have two fundamental natures: good and evil. He assumes that it would be possible to separate each nature through the power of science, and creates a drug dividing good and evil. This leads to the birth of Edward Hyde, a pure evil being, who in turn destroys Jekyll himself.

The author not only reveals the fundamental duality of human beings, but also insinuates good which is susceptible to evil. If it were to be according to Jekyll’s plan, he should have become a pure-hearted person. However, nothing seemed to be changed even after taking the medicine.

The attempts to suppress Hyde and acts of charity are clearly good deeds. But he becomes more and more morally indifferent blaming Hyde for doing misdeeds. This insensibility is the cornerstone for Hyde to gain the upper hand, and Jekyll is eaten up by Hyde in the end. Instead of feeling guilty about Hyde’s crimes and struggling between good and evil, Jekyll preferred to be in the same boat with his avatar. In other words, Jekyll’s tragic ending has started from which he ignored the duplicity of human nature as it was, but to repress evil by dividing two attributes.

Many of the problems in modern society also stem from this shallow thought. A civilized society suppresses impulses through law, custom and religion, as well as prudence and forethought. Some actions are classified as crimes and punished. Otherwise, others are classified as evil and stigmatized as taboos. On the one hand, the common purpose of society is forced on individuals. On the other hand, individuals who have mastered the habit of putting that common good before their lives sacrifice their present for the sake of the future. Do not you think this seems very similar to Dr. Jekyll?

Maybe, our world needs Edward Hyde. Unleashing the shackles, we enter a state of euphoria, and recover the vivid emotions damaged by prudence. As we free our imagination from the prison of order and discipline, it will spread out sheer joy and beauty. Yes, it is true. Freedom means uncertainty; and uncertainty means danger. But when we think of life, it has been always full of danger from the very beginning. And this is the unique part of our life that makes it an adventure. If we do not have any fear to conquer; uncertainties to surmount; conflicts to be settled, what kind of life would that be? It sounds already boring. It does not mean to choose a side. You can be both Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, just when you need to be. ☐

나금체

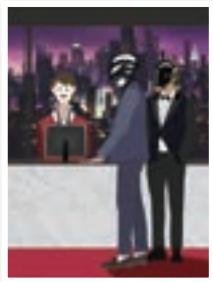
By Na Geum-chae
Editor-in-Chief



8 BRIDGE



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>> Modern society has brought humanity unprecedented wealth and prosperity, but there definitely exists an array of people and sectors that have been marginalized. Indeed, there have been side-effects to this boom. In light of this, The November lineup of The Argus segues into the topic of modern society.

The Culture Section digs into Daft Punk and the curious history of electronica, a music genre. The T&C Section exposes the ambivalence that lay in the revolutionary semi-conductor industry. Last, but not least, the G&N Section follows up on the current state of the "Emotional Laborer Protection Bill," now a full year into its enactment.

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HUFS Joins Troika with Neighbor Universities

HUFS, Kyung-hee University and University of Seoul hosted a joint festival from Sept. 25 to 30. The festival, called “Troika,” taking place for the first time of this year aims to promote cooperation among universities of Dongdaemun-gu.

Lee Seon-beom, the president of the Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) of Seoul Campus said, “There have been aspirations for inter-campus activity among the students of the three universities. We believe that this gala would serve as momentum to bring harmony, friendship, and unity to the university community.” With the desire of event organizers to create a new campus culture, the slogan of Troika was set as “We Move.”

Troika consists of three major programs: “Yeokdongjeon,” a sports event between students, “Gamdongjae,” an academic exchange, and “Akdongjae,” a cultural performance of each university’s clubs. HUFS was in charge of the opening ceremony and Gamdongjae. President Lee said, “We focused on the establishment of Troika this year. From this time forward, we will do our best to consolidate the event by reflecting students’ feedbacks.” □

By Kim Ji-hyeon

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The Prime Minister of Bulgaria Visits HUFS

Boyko Borissov, the prime minister of Bulgaria, came to HUFS as one of the courses of his visit to South Korea celebrating the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between two countries. He is the first prime minister who visited Korea.

At this event, the prime minister promised utmost support for the students of Dept. of Greek Studies and Bulgarian Studies. Chae Yoo-jung, the professor of Dept. of Greek Studies and Bulgarian Studies, said, “The prime minister was impressed by students’ love and passion for Bulgarian culture. He promised to give many benefits to Korean students who study Bulgarian such as increasing scholarships, providing more dormitories for students studying abroad, and expanding internship opportunities.”

HUFS’ Dept. of Greek Studies and Bulgarian Studies is the only place in Korea where students can learn Bulgarian. The department has mutual cooperation agreement with two Bulgarian major universities. In addition, there are active student exchanges with Sofia University, through the summer camp and Honors program. □

By Yoo Chan-heum

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The CBA’s Student President Decides to Resign

Lee Chan-young, 11th representative of the College of Business Administration(CBA), stepped down from his duties on Sept. 25. because of his negligence and lack of his responsibility.

During his tenure, President Lee was divested of his right to vote in the Central Managing Committee meeting by being absent three times without reasons. As a result, the CBA members demanded Lee’s resignation. Due to his resignation, the Council officials were also resigned automatically and the Student Committee was turned into Emergency Planning Committee (EPC).

Lee Dong-heon, the CBA EPC’s president, said, “I know many undergraduates of our college are shocked because of the former Student Committee’s sudden break-up. We will hear their voices and do our best to resolve a crisis we face before the next election in November.” □

By Yoo Chan-heum

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HUFS Remembers Farrukh and Mutual



▲ Farrukh Muminov, Dept. of International Economics & Law '16

©HUFS Office of International Admissions and Management



▲ Mutual Yuldashev, Dept. of International Economics & Law '16

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By Park Chang-hwan
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

May 9, 2019 is a date to remember for HUFSans. A fire that broke out in a residential dwelling near the North Entrance of the Seoul Campus took the lives of two fellow HUFSans, Farrukh Muminov and Mutual Yuldashev. The two Uzbekistani students were of the Department of International Economics and Law. Mr. Muminov passed away in the fire, and Mr. Yuldashev was rushed to the hospital in critical condition.

Following the incident, the HUFS community came together in mourning. The university administration set up a Memorial Altar for Farrukh Muminov in the lobby of the Globee Dorm building. In the ensuing week, friends, acquaintances and schoolmates offered chrysanthemums, lit incense and wrote messages of condolence for Farrukh and utmost support for Mutual's recovery. According to the GSA, Farrukh's remains were returned to his home country on request of his family.

Mutual was hospitalized and was to undergo a series of surgeries. To cover the costs, the Global Student Association (GSA) set up a fund where members of the HUFS community – professors, school staff, students, alumni, and more – could donate. Donations boxes were placed across the Seoul

and Global Campuses. "We saved up 46,481,383 won (US\$ 39,736)," said the GSA later in their Donation Status Report post.

Mr. Yuldashev battled for his life until May 19 when he passed away, 10 days after the accident. On the Memorial Altar, Mutual's portrait joined Farrukh's, as more friends and acquaintances came to pay their respects. On May 20, a memorial service was held to bid Mutual farewell before his remains were transported back to his home country.

Thanks to the GSA and HUFS, funds were able to find their way to the Muminov and Yuldashev families in the following months. As stated in the GSA report, "The Insurance Company, the International Student Life Insurance, the Dongdaemun-gu International Student Accident Insurance, and the University donations have collected and given each family 132,000,000 won (US\$ 112,845)."

The event left the HUFS community devastated, as community boards were covered with posts bereaving their loss, expressing utter grief, and sincerely hoping for the well-being of the surviving family members. The deceased HUFSans now lay in peace in their home country, but they left deep impressions in the hearts of HUFSans. Life or death, Farrukh Muminov and Mutual Yuldashev were and still are members of HUFS community. They will forever be remembered. ■

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▲ Mutual (L) and Farrukh (R) were close friends during their days at HUFS.

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©Kwak Hyun-jeong/The Argus

By Kwak Hyun-jeong

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

In recent months, Japan-South Korea relations seems to have hit rock bottom. The expelling of one another from their list of approved export destinations, played out within a complex confluence of historical grievances – especially over the phase of Japanese colonial rule – is a telling example. With less than a year to go before Tokyo hosts the 2020 Summer Olympics, these diplomatic skirmishes broached upon the usage of the rising sun “war crime flags” at game venues. South Korea’s request for their banning fell on deaf ears.

Amidst the bickering between the governments, last September, one HUFSan who was residing in Poland for internship came under the spotlight, when he mailed Polish fruit juice maker Hortex to remove the rising sun symbol from their Japanese-themed juice packaging, which actually halted its production. The Argus grabbed a chance to chat with this man-of-the-hour, Jo Jung-hee, Dept. of Polish ‘14, out of curiosity over who this determined, brave-hearted young man is.

The Argus: You have recently filed an online complaint against Hortex. Can you tell us what drove you to take action?

Jo Jung-hee (Jo): It was last August, when I was about to return to Korea, nearing the end of my six months of internship at the Korean Cultural Center in Warsaw, Poland. My Polish friend Kasjan Nowakowski, who majors in Korean studies at the University of Warsaw, sent me a photo of an exotic multi-fruit drink from Hortex, a well-recognized brand among Poles.

Dear Mr. Jo: Yes, We Will Stop Using Rising Sun Flag

► Japan, Brasil, Madagascar and Los Angeles are a proposition of refreshing flavors of Hortex drinks.



It was called, “Japan 1L,” and its package was designed with a rising sun banner motif - a sunburst with 16 rays. It was one of the innovative drinks this brand promoting. It offered distinct flavors commonly available in particular holiday destinations, such as Brazil, Los Angeles, Madagascar, and Japan.

Regarding the design of the Japanese-motif drink, Kasjan said, “Should this not be pointed out? Let’s file a complaint.” As a Korean student who is majoring in Polish, and as a member of an institution that belongs to the Korean Embassy in Poland, it seemed like my destined task to get things right before I return to my homeland.

The Argus: Wow, impressive! Your answer makes us curious about what may have gotten Kasjan to contact you.

Jo: Probably, it is because I previously raised issues over the rising sun symbol in some of my SNS posts. It had happened about a month before he reached out to me: One of the locals came to our center to take a Korean language course, and he was wearing a t-shirt that had the rising sun. I was used to it, recalling my first time in Poland when I was greeted with “Konnichiwa.” To my dismay, however, many Poles were not even considering the chance that Korea has its own language, which means their actions come from ignorance. On top of all that, they just loved the color and composition of this very symbol, as it brings up the image of their respected Polish flag, made up of two horizontal stripes of white over red. The colors were defined in the constitution of the nation, as the white is said to represent the hope and peace of their people, while the red symbolizes the independence Poles regained through centuries of bloodshed.

▲ Jo posted the mail he sent to the Hortex company in his Facebook account to encourage his friends to participate in the protest.

It was unfortunate to face the rising sun issue yet to be cropped up as a bone of contention within Poland, a helpless victim of World War II just like Korea. I realized the need to educate the Polish people on this certain matter. This led to my first attempt to explain about the rising sun naval flag and what it entails.

The Argus: You succeeded in getting an affirmative response from the Hortex Company. Can you tell us how you organized your mail in detail?

Jo: I asked Hortex to commiserate with the tragedies our ancestors have gone through during the Japanese military aggression in World War II. From the comfort women, the corps of sex slaves under Japanese colonial rule here, to Unit 731, which specialized in barbarous live experiments on humans. Japan used the rising sun flag from 1870 until the end of World War II, together with Nazi Germany as a part of

the Axis, then re-adopted in June 1954. The flag is still in use today by Japan's Ground and Maritime Self-Defense Forces. Nowadays, the escalating row between Korea and Japan is nothing new, especially on the diverging interpretations of history. Indeed, the juice package design had to be changed, and I suggested Hortex of another banner, with no negative connotation like the Hinomaru flag – a red disc on a white background - that was legally made the national flag of Japan in 1999.

I believed that Poles know exactly how it feels to be the target of another country's imperial ambitions. They suffered over one hundred years of servitude, the bloody suppression of national insurrections, perpetrated by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Moreover, Nazi atrocities were committed on Polish soil in World War II, including the notorious Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. To add to this, Poland also is claiming for additional compensation from Germany for World War II, though many think Germany has already paid its reparations years ago. I described how millions of Asian people are still tapped into the well of historical pain and animosity, and emphasized that the rising sun stirs up the same degree of feeling that Nazi swastika does in Poland. I questioned them, "How would it be if Korean companies sold drinks that have swastikas drawn on them? Can you even imagine the Hakenkreuz, the symbol of the Nazis, proudly fluttering from ships' masts and held aloft in city streets at patriotic events?"

The Argus: What were the difficulties in the process?

Jo: There was no response to my mail in the first place. My friends and I awaited the reply for almost about a month. By this time, I was in Korea, I was ignored, and I did feel a little off. I had to choose to take my complaint online, so I wrote another letter on one of my SNS accounts to ask others to join in this protest with me. Surprisingly, fellow Poles gathered, and started to share the post. It spread quickly. "As a Pole," they said. "We are ashamed that a large Polish company like Hortex has been ignorantly using the hate symbol that is indelibly



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linked with the greatest genocide in the history of mankind. We will send mails to the Hortex Company as well."

Eventually, Dawid Borowiec, the vice president of the Board at the Hortex Group, responded, "We found out that the package designers were not aware of how the presented form of colors could give the growing sense of aggrievement to the general population. Our company will immediately stop the production of "Japan 1L," and hope you will accept our sincere apologies for the inconvenience. We will continue to be committed to providing you and all of our customers with the highest standards of service in the industry."

The Argus: What about the domestic opposition you had to face? Is there any genuine message you want to share with the opposites?

Jo: [Laugh] "A Hikicomori-soap dodger-lunatic that is Anti-Japanese," that was me. Well, people tend to pay more attention to what happens in their neck of the woods. Some net-users objected saying that the direct comparison of rising sun naval flag with the Nazi swastika was overdoing it. They said that flags used by the military are domestic decisions and pointed out that other countries do not normally raise objections. It is true that while the swastika was created to symbolize Nazi propaganda, the rising sun flag was used before Japan went into war, holding celebratory meaning.

However, my deeds were not some kind of patriotic glow that anybody may cherish in their breast, but a hope to restore my faith in humanity through those who can share the sense of human solidarity upon the sacredness of fundamental human rights, built on upon the sacrifices laid on the battlefield. If there are any other emblems that draw a bitter legacy of their past, it also should be withdrawn from being used. I believe that Japan should correctly communicate its views to the world, and provide a gentle environment as the host country of the next Olympics.

The Argus: We heard that the key to your success

was the language you used to write your mail, Polish! You are one proud colleague to us HUFSans. We believe there must be a story behind why you decided to learn such a rare language.

Jo: Since I was little, I had a keen interest in international relations. My parents were a paycheck-to-paycheck working couple, and I whiled away the tedious hours without them reading the world flag encyclopedia. I guess it was from then on that I began to wonder what kind of varying group identity these visual representations carry. I inevitably came to identify the vast discrepancies between the nations and got interested in the European Union (EU) — a geopolitical entity formed to ensure long term peace after World War II. Its sustainable vision of international order based on the alliances with like-minded states captivated me. Admittedly, a future related to Europe quickly became a dream, and I eventually considered learning one or more major European languages.

At first, I decided to major French in college. France is one of the older Western European Nations in the EU, and French, to me, is an undeniable viable alternative – second – in the race to become the lingua franca, other than English. But why Polish? One day, listening to a lecture on world history, I happened to have a world map spread on my desk. As if fate had guided me, my gaze was drawn to the Eastern part of the European continent. On second thought, I realized that our current understanding of Eastern Europe is shaped by the Cold War and marked as nations not as "civilized" as the center of enlightened civilization.

The new entrants to the EU that were from the Eastern parts, including Poland, actually did struggle to shed the tag of "the other Europe," and even I have engaged the Western European countries such as France and England to be the heart of Europe. Above all, I got interested in Poland in particular, because the country looked strikingly similar to Korea. From their unified entity that was strengthened by fending off numerous invasions and authoritarian regimes, to the fast, dynamic development that happened in such discursive spaces. Consequently, I got to know that HUFS is one of the three universities that



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teach Polish in East Asia, including Beijing Foreign Studies University and Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. I thought it would be cool to do something different from others! I guess that confidence got me to come this far. Who would have thought I would be sitting in front of The Argus as an interviewee?

The Argus: Wow! What other challenges do you see yourself facing similar to this experience?

Jo: I have always thought that the notions of frontiers, limits, edges, and boundaries — the symbolic space that sets limits and creates an artificial divide between “us” and “them”— matter much in life. Especially, when we debate on where to draw the line when teaching the most difficult chapters of the history, as this Hortex case does. Historically, those lines have aroused all the conflicts human race had to suffer, and eventually turned them into full-blown wars. I want to contribute to blur this distinction that disturbs peace between people, environment and even nations. That may be applied to Japan-South Korea, Poland-South Korea relations, the East-West divide of Europe and even the South-North divide of Korean Peninsula!

Looking back at my childhood, “border” was something very grave. It was truly a complex issue to me. I grew up watching the second inter-Korean summit between President Roh Moo-hyun and North Korean leader Kim Jong-il. In the televised image of the meeting, as President Roh took the symbolic step to cross the military demarcation line, he said: “This line is the wall that has left our nation divided for half a century. Because of this wall, our nation has suffered so much pain.” Such heavy tensions held words like “pressure,” “sanctions,” and “Cold War.” Even when I served as a security guard in the military, nothing was different. I was told to keep people out from things that may be beyond the borders, and fortify our community.



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Then one day, I happened to travel across one of the intra-EU borders at the Schengen area, between Poland and Slovakia. At some point, I unknowingly and nonchalantly cycled over the border. It was only when I got to a village and saw the road signs all in different language that I realized what I have done. This was the result of the Schengen Agreement, a treaty that abolishes internal border checks along 28 EU countries. Millions of people come in from outside the area, all entirely legal and delightful. It was as if my whole life changed in an instant. I started to dream of another Schengen agreement, here in Korean peninsula.

In recent times, the current North Korean leader for the first time in 65 years stepped foot into the South and restarted talks on denuclearization. You may be surprised, but Poland is one of the few countries that maintain diplomatic and limited trading relations with North Korea. Perhaps, Poland may work as a vital strategic foothold in the reunification of the two Koreas. I hope my Polish can one day somehow contribute to the development of their future relationships. Let’s meet the world, HUFsans!

During the interview, Jo emphasized that he is just an ordinary HUFsan that typically sits alone at lunch and takes class alone like many others. He chuckled to himself when The Argus asked, “Are you not already a star on campus?” Jo replied, “You may be surprised, but not at all. Actually, what I did was not a big deal. I just did what anyone would do. You might think the difference you can make is insignificant. But, hey, if I can do it, you can too.” As he shared his favorite quote from the book “Misaeng: The Incomplete,” Jo added that in the long journey we call life, it is completely up to us to pave our own ways.

: Looking ahead, there seems to be a long way to go. You may take pride of how far you have come, or may be disheartened of having gone too far to go backwards. Anyhow, we have no idea of what we are walking into until we reach the end of the road. What saves the man is to take a step, then another step. It may be the same step, but that is the fate of those that stand on the road. **A**

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What's Up Crossers!

By Kwak Hyun-jeong

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©Kwak Hyun-jeong/The Argus

Bridge TV is one of the best English-learning YouTube channels to have hit 100,000 subscribers in South Korea. Your online teacher is Kim Tae-hoon, 35, an alumnus of Dept. of English Linguistics, who made his name as a qualified, impeccable English educator even to native speakers. And the catch? He has never studied abroad. This young man willingly turned the camera on himself, in order to bridge the communicative competence gap of the English language. A year and a half has passed since then, and Kim is still striving to come up with engaging, creative ways to explain the intricacies of this foreign language to learners. Currently, he is working as a freelance Korean-English conference interpreter, educator, author and MC all at once. The Argus had a pleasure of chatting with Kim about how he got into such perilous, sometimes lucrative, and ever-evolving business like YouTube, and what enigmatic life he decided to take the leap.



©Bridge TV/YouTube

My childhood memories of English

When I was little, my father often went abroad for business trips and came back with packs of Disney video tapes like Aladdin or Little Mermaid. I watched those movies on repeat until I memorized the songs, burning the witty lines into my brain. Back then, it was quite rare to be able to watch English animated series before it came out in the cinemas. So, I was one of the lucky few who encountered “English” through play-like activities at a young age. In those days, many learned the English alphabet in middle school, as it was not even a fixture of the elementary curriculum. In this way, I was already at an advanced level according to conventional measures and was complimented on my English almost daily. English allowed me to explore parts of myself that I did not know existed. Compliments from others gave me assurance, and it bolstered my stamina to keep on improving my language level.



©Bridge TV/YouTube

Plus, I was one unusual boy that made sure everything fitted impeccably – nothing out of place. I remember myself as an elementary student standing in front of the mirror tending to myself for at least 30 minutes. I was an extrovert that needed the spotlight to shine. [Laughs] English was not an exception. Knowing English was nothing but a sign of intelligence, and I wanted to possess top-notch English skills anyone would hope to speak. During this time, my mother's business took a dip, and my family had to struggle to make ends meet. I started dreaming of a job in the English teaching industry, which was, to me then, a financially rewarding job, with hopes of saving my family's business from incapacity.



Navigating an uncertain future

I have always been a hard-working person. I struggled to satisfy testing requirements so I could transfer to a different university, serve two years in the Korean Augmentation To the United States Army(KATUSA) to get over my limitations as a non-native speaker and beat the 200:1 odd and enroll in the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation at HUFS. To live up to my own expectations, I have been repeatedly pondering over and over how to widen my exposure to broader horizons, all the while blanketed by a hazy uncertain future. I buried my head, albeit fanatically, into studying from daybreak till bedtime. I clung onto this very quote from Ryan Holiday's book *Ego is the Enemy*: "An education cannot be hacked; there are no shortcuts besides hacking it every single day."

I thought shortcuts are nothing more than detours in disguise. Whenever I hear that I speak excellent English, I also hear that I am a foreigner. I always think there is this little implication that I must have studied in overseas and perhaps easily attained my skills. I answer them that I challenged myself to learn the language outside of the countries in which it is spoken, and then, they would wonder, "Where did you learn English and how?" Many exemplify greed—seeking more at the expense of others, and they never learn something this simple: Consistency and excellent habits. The effort pays off. Trust me, I tried.



English teacher? Or conference interpreter?

One of my beloved teachers advised me, "Frankly, the Graduate School of Education only offers theories and never practical work. If you desire to have an exhaustive grasp of English, I recommend you go for interpretation and translation studies." That was exactly how my career as a conference interpreter started out. However, I originally aspire to teach English. The profession of teaching and of interpretation was very important to me. I decided to turn up as a Korean-English interpretation educator, to have my passion for English and my

love of teaching come together.

Besides, interpreters are the ones who need to speak in hushed voices, tucked away in small glass booths in the corner of conference rooms. The interpreter is no authority, and can never dress extravagantly in any way like I do in my lectures. I could not have been a full-time conference interpreter, as my extroverted nature just did not allow it. Interpreters are the polyglot wallflowers of the global economy; they do not have a front-row seat to history; they are given up to their profession till the conference ends.



Interpretation is not the flashiest of jobs

The pinnacle of AI is about being fully autonomous. Recent advances in AI are promising, consistently outperforming humans at driving cars, diagnosing cancer and shooting free-throws, etc. But still, interpretation is still by far, the job for a human brain. Of course, there are a few interpreting solutions already in the market, good enough to solve a mundane, less nuanced task. Nevertheless, there will always be areas that need human backup, as the content is too critical to risk any mistakes. Even the companies that may use machine translation will inevitably assign human interpreters the proofreading job, as machines cannot replicate instincts. What is more, self-driving cars or interpreter codes could provide conveniences for the corporate customers, but VIPs will keep on employing dedicated safety drivers or interpreters of their own.

I know that we cannot predict what the next wave of innovation will bring, but the thing is, what the AI market is now working on is not about the perfect interpretation, but just the amount of improvement needed for real market value. It is not worth the price to develop AI into the level of human interpreters. Asking a computer to interpret live speech simultaneously will add several layers of complexity, and I bet the employers would just employ human professionals.



Why now, why Youtube?

We are now living in the age of intense disruption, and that proves the peculiar facet of today's job market: episodic careers. Opt-outs, contingent employment contracts and part-time work and even more. The days of the stable, rewarding lifetime employment at a single job are over. Then, how are we supposed to prepare, respond and evolve before the new reality comes along? Not everyone may welcome the proliferation of freelancing and gig-work, but I thought it seemed to be an attractive career option to establish. I came to the better-late-than-never conclusion that I was not wired into neatly defined careers. Freelance has provided me the luxury of stepping out of office politics and working free from interruption and

distraction. Many of my jobs had commission based incentives, and I had always set the goal of leading in sales to generate income with affiliate revenue.

In my early years, I already adopted the habits to build success and learned to deploy that against the market and monetize myself. Youtube was something worth a try. Technology has been rewarding those who embraced it, while those who kept distance distanced themselves from economic reality. While working for an employer is not always transferrable, Youtube allows you to develop customers freely and commoditize attention. It is a platform to challenge the world with what you are good at and for those who dare not to accept mediocre results in linear career progression. As for me, once I become successful in my field, I kept on distracting myself to another career goal. Oftentimes, one path can be a building block for something else, so do not be happy and complacent with what you have already achieved. We all have to think about retraining ourselves in case our jobs or industries change radically and advocate for our own long-term economic health.

YouTube is a tough place to thrive as a content creator

I basically utilize Youtube to help fix the vicious cycle in the English education system of South Korea, where most teachers simply teach to test, and ignore excellence in cross-cultural communication and language competency. Kids study to get a higher score on Korean SAT and after they get into college, they continue on for the TOEIC test, the TOFEL test, the IELTS test and what not. As a result, they experience difficulties in speaking it fluently. I believe that English should be a tool to equip our young citizens for the uncertainties and exigencies of the contemporary world. We should not confound the means with the end.

Youtube helps me communicate with learners in relatively concise ways as an educator. However, you should keep in mind that your subscribers do not sit on a desk to watch your videos, but rather they are on sofas or beds. So I need to test different scenarios as a monotonous nature may get your viewer quite tired. Regularly, I click “Reach” from the Analytics menu provided by Youtube, so that I can track the sources from which my videos are getting the views. I can also find out how long viewers watch them, and how consistent they are. My channel has exponentially grown after I produced content on evaluating the English skills of celebrities. Unexpectedly, the fans of those celebrities got mad and posted malicious comments on my channel, but that actually boosted the viewership and subscriber count for my channel. What you may think right might not fit with the audiences! Youtube is completely unpredictable!



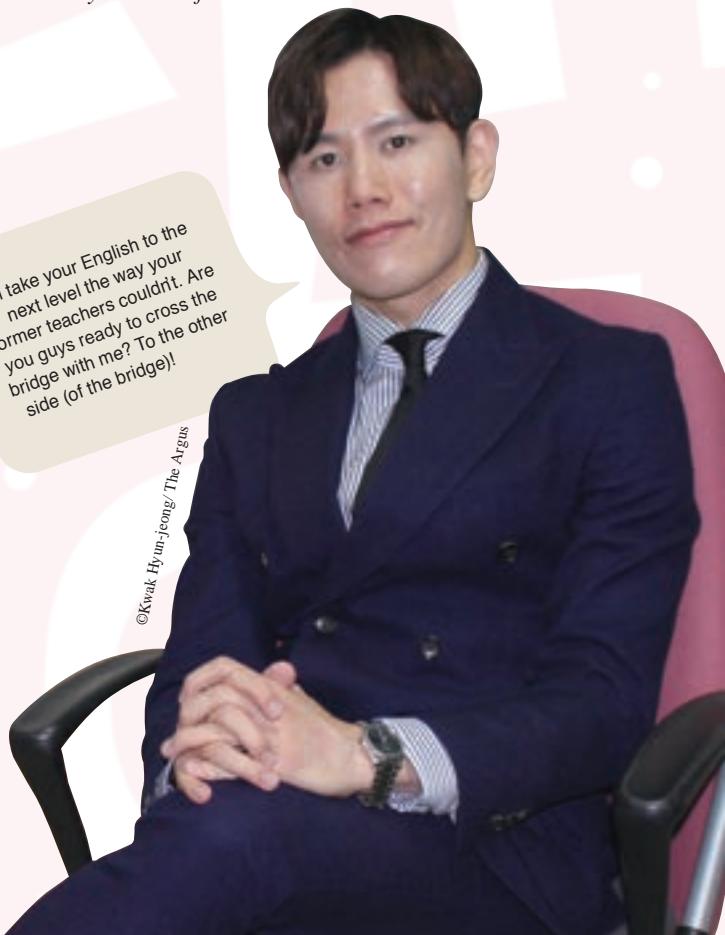
Love, discipline, and integrity

I suffered from burnout syndrome several years ago, I was sleeping only a couple of hours per night and working crazily. Absurdly enough, I felt mentally indestructible then and so undermined my constitution. I failed to keep on my permanent life values I want to act upon. So I tattooed three words, for the present memory itself.

First: love. No living being should live without love. This may sound like a cliché, but hey, if you deem love worthless, who would celebrate your achievement with you no matter how successful you become? Being loved means there are people who you do not have to prove your worth to in this given time. Second: discipline. I have struggled a lot for an exceptional outcome in every walk of my life. It is not about being successful, but about being better and not remaining a victim of status quo. I am a climber who cannot see the peak of the mountain but I know it is there, wrapped in the clouds, and so, I keep on going. Last: the integrity. It is the one you should be aware of when you achieve success. Well, I do consider myself a success. I work hard to cultivate the “growth” mindset and reap my benefits. The thing is that there are a lot of successful people who at some point, see what they want to see, that actually can be a distorted truth we cannot accept. I do not call that success. I will keep on with my journey, not losing sight of what my priorities are! ☺

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Various Opinions about a Festival Showing various cultures



Kim Ji-hyeon
Staff Reporter of Culture Section

The World Folk Culture Festival (WFCF) represents Global Campus where HUFSans can experience diverse cultures through the performances of various departments. WFCF shows the identity of HUFS since there are several departments that study foreign language and culture. It implies that we can reach out to the audience and respect other cultures with them.

Each academic institution practices for WFCF and only those pass the audition can perform on the main stage. In this year, 12 teams passed the audition, and they appeared on the stage. The Argus asks HUFSans what they think of WFCF.

Festival takes place both on and off campus

WFCF is held both on and off campus every year. It was held in Gwanghwamun Square last year, and this year it was held in the Conference Hall of the Centennial Complex in Global Campus on Sept. 24. Yoon So-young, the chairman of 2019 WFCF, said, “Apprising other cultures is not only important to HUFSans, but also for people living in Korea. Therefore, we are hosting WFCF in both on and off campus to provide opportunities to share various cultures.”

Some students criticized WFCF

Recently, in an online community for university students called “Everytime,” an anonymous user posted, “I do not want to participate in WFCF.” Several students left comments in that post and they criticized some problems of WFCF. This post was uploaded in the “Hot Section,” which means it got more than 10 likes from users of Everytime.



▲ HUFS holds WFCF every year to show characteristics of HUFS.

©Preparation committee of WFCF



▲ Various departments participate in WFCF and show their performance on the stage.

©Kim Ji-hyeon/The Argus

How do they judge?

Yoon So-young, chairman of WFCF said, “About 20 teams participated in auditions, which were held at the end of May, and we applied these standards for auditions.”

Standards	Points	Details
Ethnicity suitability	25	Is the performance suitable for each countries' ethnicity?
Performance preparation	25	Did this academic group show a complete performance?
Content materialization	25	Did this academic group show a performance based on its folklore?
Stage concentration	25	Do members of the academic group focus on setting up the stage?

What do you think of WFCF?



Choi Min-seo (Dept. of South Slavic Studies '19)

“It was a good chance to introduce my major to friends.”

Serbia and Croatia are the countries that I am majoring in, but they are not familiar to people. People usually imagine the TV program “Sisters Over Flowers” when they hear Croatia, because actresses went on a trip to there. However, through WFCF, I could introduce Kolo, traditional dancing of Serbia, and its costumes. Not only my friends at HUFS, but also friends living in my hometown also became interested in countries that I am majoring in after they watched the video of our performance. That is why WFCF is really meaningful to me.

Lee Min-jung (Dept. of Central Asian Studies '19)

“It was a good opportunity to think of my major.”

I had a lot of questions about Central Asia when I started studying about them because the areas were unfamiliar to me. I was sad that there were not many ways to access Central Asian culture. However, through preparing for WFCF, I could know that there are several moves that remind me of flowers since “gulder” means “flowers,” and it was really interesting. It was a good experience that I appeared on the stage and I became interested in Central Asia Culture

more than before. In the future, I want to study more about Central Asian culture through taking the class in my major, "Ethnic Groups and Culture of Central Asia."



Negative

Lee Seung-yeon (Dept. of Central Asian Studies '18)

"I hope that more teams perform on the stage and host this event off campus."

WFCF is a chance to know about characteristics of various cultures, and at the same time, it can promote HUFS to other people. However, this year, it seems to have been a little bit disappointing since it failed to show positive things. For the teams that participated in the auditions and failed to pass, what they have practiced for one semester seems to have been pointless. In addition, academic groups do competitions to pass the audition, so it seems that they are competing, not enjoying the festival. Thus, I hope that more teams do performances on the stage of WFCF. Moreover, the location was a little disappointing. It is hard to visit Global Campus since access to it is not good, so I hope that it will be held in other places where more people can enjoy it.

Anonymous

"It is difficult to score each country's Ethnicity."

Each academy has to pass the audition to show performance on the stage of WFCF. Preparation committee of WFCF explained about criteria. They were consist of four parts; ethnicity suitability, performance preparation, content materialization and stage concentration. Among them, I had doubt about evaluating "ethnicity suitability". Since there are several departments that study foreign language and cultures in HUFS, HUFSans from various departments join WFCF and folklore is an unique thing that each country has. Apprising those characteristics is an important thing. It is difficult to assess that each traditional dancing is suitable for the folklore of that nation if he is not an expert of it. That is why I think it is impossible to appraise that part and determine the ranking with it. It would be better to refrain score about "Ethnicity suitability" and regularly check the process of practice. If an academy does multiple mistakes such as doing awkward dance moves or showing unstable cooperation, subtracting points would be a good solution. With this, I hope that they focus on selecting academies that can show complete performance. ☺

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Turn on Music When the First Snow Knocks Our Hearts

By Kim Min-ji & Oh Ju-yeong

Associate Editor of Culture Section and Global & National Section

- In November, when the cold wind creeps up on us and we start to bundle up, we might wait for the first snow to come. The streets are covered with white snow, the night view shines, the puppies jump up and down in the snow with their tails wagging, and people drink warm coffee while looking at the snow... It is a day like any other. However, snowy days somehow engrave special memories in our minds. The promise to meet your loved ones on that day, the moment you feel your heart swelling with thrills... All these precious memories mix with the music from the snow-covered street, making our hearts flutter. Do you have a song that melts your frozen body and heart with the first snow?

Kang Chae-won Division of French Language '18

 <Mistletoe - Justin Bieber>



When the first snow falls, Christmas is just around the corner, so carols often hover in my head all day long. Of the many carols, "Mistletoe" is the first thing that comes to mind for me. While preparing for a tough entrance exam, I heard this song while shopping with friends in a nearby downtown area after studying late at school. The warm melody and sentimental lyrics rang in my heart so much that I stopped walking in the middle of the street and listened until the end of the song. Since then, I enjoy listening to this song looking at the snowy scenery from the window, drinking a warm café latte in a very pretty cafe with someone I love.

Ha Eun-ji Division of Language and Diplomacy '18

 <Snow in California - Ariana Grande>



Ariana Grande has released a variety of carol songs, but "Snow in California" is one of the songs I especially hear more often when it snows. The first time I heard this song was on a snowy day, having dinner at a restaurant. On a snowy day, the song at the restaurant was so good that I memorized a few lyrics and searched for the title of the song based on them. As I listen to the song, I feel as if I am standing alone on a snowy street at dawn. In fact, I once walked through the snowy nightlife singing this song, and it was a fantastic moment. I would like to hear this song and feel this emotion again this winter when it snows for the first time.

Kwon Ye-rin Dept. of Chinese Interpretation and Translation '17

 <Because It Is Christmas - Lee Seok-hoon, Seo In-gook, Sung Si-kyung, Park Hyo-shin, Vixx>



One day, four years ago when the first snow fell, I worked part-time in a clothing shop in Myung-dong. The manager loved "Because It Is Christmas," and so she played it repeatedly. The lyrics are about confessing one's love to a lover on a snowy day. The melody is sweet and makes my heart flutter. But my situation was contrary to the lyrics that were filled with happiness. There were so many customers who visited our shop and a pile of clothes I had to organize. But I glided into humming because the song continued during work. It was a song cheering me up on the first snowy day.

Park So-hyeon Dept. of Romanian '17

 <Last Christmas - Wham!>



When I was an elementary student, there was a native English teacher whom I liked. One day, when the first snow fell, the teacher played "Last Christmas" and said that he enjoys listening to this every time the first snow falls. At first, I did not expect anything from the song. But I became fascinated by the song because the singer's voice was as soft as a cotton candy and lumpy clouds as soon as I heard it. And the singer looked similar to my teacher, and so I felt like he was singing. We laughed cheerfully while listening to the song. ☺

What They Hide behind a Smiling Mask Is Their Shattered Egos



By Oh Ju-yeong

Associate Editor of Global & National Section

Do you know the fate of the “Dobby,” a house-elf who served the Malfoy Family in “Harry Potter?” He never insults his owners and has to do all things the owners’ order, although he was abused and treated with unkindness by them. However, Dobby not only exists in the magical world; he also seems to exist in modern workplaces. College students who have experienced part-time jobs may have met “nuisance customers” at one point or another and acquiesce to their demands, conflating unfairness and depression in their heart, which is “emotional labor.”

Emotional laborers, who should hide their real emotions to satisfy the customers, have long complained of poor working conditions. In response to their complaints, the government enacted and implemented an “Emotional Laborer Protection Bill” on Oct. 18, 2018. As it has been about a year since the bill was enacted, we must ask, “Have their working conditions improved?” The Argus learns about the bill and sees how the work environment has changed since enforcement of the bill. Also, The Argus seeks advice from Lee Jung-hoon, the CEO of the Seoul Emotional Labor Center if there are any loopholes in the bill.

<What is “Emotional labor?”>

Definition: The labor of managing feelings and expressions to fulfill the emotional requirements of a job.

Job group of emotional labor: The Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) published a “Health Protection Handbook for Workers Engaged in Emotional Labor,” in pursuit of the protection of emotional laborers. The handbook includes the job group of emotional laborers.

- 1) Direct contact: cashier, crew, caddy, and driver, etc.
- 2) Indirect contact: call center workers, etc.
- 3) Care in person: nurse, nursery teacher, and caregiver, etc.
- 4) Public service: a government official who handles customer service, social worker and policeman, etc.

🔍 Do not all jobs involve emotional labor? If so, can we consider all workers as emotional laborers?

Answer: It is only fair to experience a change of emotion during work. However, the definition of emotional laborers does not include accompanying just a temporary shift of the emotion. We can define one as an emotional laborer if some certain conditions are met. First, there must be another party as a consumer. And the task should have a high percentage of time spent in emotional labor during work. Defining who is not an emotional laborer can help with the distinction of who qualifies as an emotional laborer. For example, let us suppose Group A and Group B work in the same bank. Group A has nearly no contact with customers because they work in a headquarter office like Human Resources, General Affairs. The participants of Group A are therefore not emotional laborers. Group B, in contrast, has direct, heavy contact with customers, and qualify as emotional laborers.

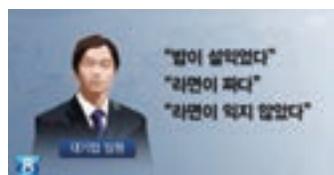
Background of the “Emotional Laborer Protection Bill”

1) The real conditions before preparing the bill

Press reports: Cases of emotional laborers who suffered physical and mental damage raised social interest in the need to protect them. Three cases were brought to the fore:

“Ramen senior vice president” incident on April 15, 2013:

A POSCO senior vice president assaulted a stewardess during the flight because the ramen which he had ordered was undercooked.



©SBS NEWS

“Nut rage” incident on Dec. 5, 2014:

A Korean Air vice president was dissatisfied with the way a flight attendant served nuts on the plane and ordered the aircraft to return to the gate before takeoff.



©YTN

“Kneeling apology at the S Department Store” incident on Oct. 16, 2015:

The customer requested a free repair to an item even though the warranty for free repairs had expired. The customer then complained of “poor” service, and the saleswoman kneeled to apologize.



2) Proposal attempt

Kim Boo-kyum, an incumbent in Democratic Party of Korea, initiated the bill on Nov. 29, 2016. However, it did not pass because the government announced that such protection could be found within existing articles in the “Framework Act on Labor Welfare,” and “Occupational Safety and Health Act.” Also, the authorities pointed out that independent law could confuse existing policies.

3) Enforcement

Han Jung-ae, an incumbent in the Democratic Party of Korea, reintroduced the bill, which had been pending, and the bill passed in the National Assembly of South Korea on March 20, 2018. Thus, Article 26-2 was newly enacted in the “Occupational Safety and Health Act,” and enforced on Oct. 28, 2018. Now, the Article has moved to Article 41, because of the amendment in 2019.

The bill is as follows:

- ① Business owner shall take necessary measures prescribed by Ordinance of MOEL to prevent health impairment which is caused by verbal abuse, assault, and other actions that cause physical and mental pain beyond the proper scope, to employees who handle customers in person or who use information and community network and sell goods or provide services (hereinafter referred to as “customer service employee.”)

Necessary measures:

- 1) Post a notice or prepare vocal guidance for asking the customer not to use verbal abuse.
- 2) Prepare the manual for serving the customer and education on such.

② Where the employee suffers from or is likely to suffer from health impairment due to the customer's verbal abuse, the business owner shall take necessary measures prescribed by Presidential Decree, such as temporarily suspending work or conversion.

Administrative Fines:

Any person who violates paragraph ② shall be punished by an administrative fine not exceeding 10 million won (US\$ 8,544.82.)

③ Customer service employees can request the measure under paragraph ② from a business owner and the business owner shall not dismiss or otherwise disadvantage employees by reason of the Customer service employee's request.

Penalty Provision:

Any person who violates paragraph ③ shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine not exceeding 10 million won (US\$ 8,544.82.)

4) Thereafter, the emotional laborers' unspoken stories.

Mrs. Park,
a banker in
OO Bank

"What has changed since the enforcement of the law is that a notice has been put up stating that customers who swear to employees can be subject to criminal punishment. But there is no prominent change. If we respond to them the same way or avoid them, they immediately



file their complaints on our bank website. Every year, the head office picks excellent branches. But, because of the customer's complaints, our branch's reputation could be diminished. Recently, a customer came to the window and made the sexist remark, "You look quite ugly and have rough hands for a woman." Even if the law has been amended, there are still many customers who verbally abuse like this. How can I report them all? I just restrain my anger."



Miss Moon,
a nurse in
OO Hospital

"The manual that we have used says that if a patient abuses or acts violently against a nurse, the nurse must report it to the senior, and then the senior will pacify the patient. This manual did not change although the new bill was enacted. The hospital still operates as a patient-centered business. When a patient swears at a nurse, all medical workers say, "The patient is originally sensitive," and act like it is no big deal. Also, because the evaluation criteria for Healthcare Accreditation includes a patient's satisfaction, we have no choice but to care for the patient to their satisfaction."



Miss Lee,
a part-timer in
OO Café

"I did not know that the bill exists. Due to the rising minimum wage, our employer scheduled only one person per shift. Dealing with customers alone is tough enough, but some customers are especially difficult. The last time I worked, a customer asked me to add syrup, but she changed her mind after I completely added the syrup to the coffee. She got angry and then pulled my hair. Other customers in there stopped her, and I eventually met the demand of the customer while crying."





Expert interview

The Argus: Please introduce yourself and the “Seoul Emotional Labor Center.”

Lee Jung-hoon (Lee): Hello. I am Lee Jung-hoon, the CEO of Seoul Emotional Labor Center. Our center was opened in October 2018, according to an ordinance enacted in 2016 for emotional laborers. To verify and implement the effectiveness of policies related to emotional labor, we work on all aspects dealing with emotional labor. We do research and consulting, educate, counsel, build a network, promote, and conduct campaigns.

The Argus: It has been a year since the “Emotional Laborer Protection Bill” enforced. Is there evidence that the plight of emotional laborer’s working conditions has improved?

Lee: It has been a slow progression in terms of the law working well. Business owners only now have an inkling of the precaution to protect emotional laborers since the enforcement of the law. Besides, there are other delays in having policies appear in each place of business. However, many places of business try to fulfill paragraph ①, including airports, markets, and department stores. But the problem is many business owners took “only” the measures of paragraph ①, thinking their duties are done and not devising better ideas to protect employees. Many business owners still side with their customers.

The Argus: In your previous response, you mentioned the limitations of paragraph ①, so, what are other practical problems that the paragraph does not consider or cover?

Lee: Although a business owner is obligated to fulfill paragraph ①, there is no regulation to punish a business owner even if he violates paragraph ①. It does not ask for anything more in this situation than the business owner’s active effort.

Also, the unjust relationship between the original contractor and the subcontractor contributed to making a loophole in paragraph ①. This is an issue that permeates all paragraphs of Article 41. The original contractor prefers this relationship because it can reduce labor costs and flexibly control the number of employees. It also can deflect responsibility for the industrial safety of the subcontractor because it does not support the subcontractor budget. Therefore, the original contractor’s manuals to protect employees are not applied to the subcontractor and do not support the education and work manuals required for the employees under a subcontractor.

An example is an incident that took place last year at the S department store in Jukjeon-dong, the city of Yongin. The S



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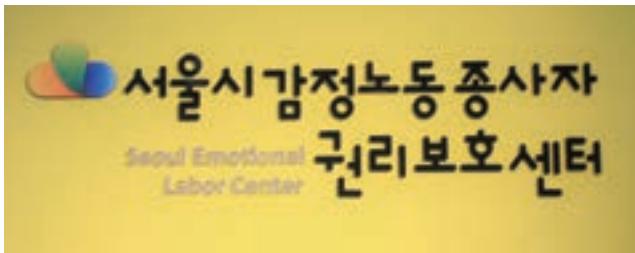
department store is the original contractor and a branch of SK-II is the subcontractor. A customer of SK-II made quite a disturbance, stuffing a cosmetic bottle in the staff’s mouth, because the cosmetics she had bought the day prior damaged her skin. The problem was that it took a long time to solve the situation. Because the department store proclaimed that the headquarters of SK-II had to take responsibility for the incident, not the department store. Therefore, the department store’s manual did not apply.

The Argus: According to paragraphs ② and ③, we can find that they magnified the role of the business owner. Can these measures assure that the business owner will actively protect employees? Also, what other practical problems do these measures not consider?

Lee: There is some possible difficulty here. If the business owner who violated paragraphs ② and ③ is punished after the incident occurred, then the owner is reported to the labor inspectors who serve under the MOEL; this is not a preliminary inspection. Therefore, it takes time for the workers to be protected before the business owner is punished. There is a limit to supervising all businesses in advance because of the low number of labor inspectors. However, the hiring of more labor inspectors is related to tax and the policy flow and so, this problem cannot be judged rashly.

Also, some workers are excluded from the subject for protection under paragraphs ② and ③. “Workers in special types of employment” fall under this restriction because they are classified as individual businesses; there are no business owners to protect them. Today, as digital platforms are developed, the number of workers in special types of employment has increased. A delivery operator who contracts through the “Baemin,” a food delivery app, and a driver who contracts through mobility platforms like the “Kakao T” or “Uber,” are typical examples.

However, the business owners of such platforms had a blind



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eye to the workers in special types of employment. They said that they only mediate between customers and the workers through the platforms and are that they not the ones who should protect workers of these types because they did not make an employment contract with the workers.

The Argus: We have heard a lot of news about non-regular workers and part-timers experiencing a high intensity of the emotional labor just because they are not in a regular permanent position. Does the bill not apply to them?

Lee: Yes, of course it does; they can be protected under the bill. According to Labor Standard Act, they shall exchange employment contracts with the business owner, who specifies the opening, knockoff, and payment, in the contract. However, non-regular workers and part-timers who do not sign such an employment contract and are only notified of their hourly wages and task by the business owner are not protected properly. Also, most of them do not know they can be protected under the bill. They need to know exactly what their rights are.

The Argus: What solutions do we need to fully realize the full benefits of the bill?

Lee: The bill has been in place for a little under one year. So, we need to keep an eye on the situation. But the amendment is essential because of the aforementioned problems. In addition to the amendment, all the members of society - including the government, business owners, and consumers – should try harder to protect the emotional laborers.

The government should make efforts to supervise the business owners and places of business in advance. In addition, it should be mandatory to add emotional labor protection education

into the education provided to the business owner. Business owners must further realize that the perception of “customer-centered” does not just benefit the business. If they cared about the welfare of their employees rather than listening to some of irritating customers, the employee turnover rate could drop, job performance could improve and it could lead to increased revenue, resulting in a virtuous cycle. “The Hyundai Card customer service center” and “120 Dasan Call Foundation” are good examples of this. Furthermore, consumers should start by accepting the personality and value of the laborers. Remember that we buy only the services with money, not a worker’s rights to be protected. Finally, our center also tries to develop the working conditions of emotional labors such as reinforcing our businesses and surveying on the effect of various policies applied for the emotional laborers.

The Argus: What advice can you give for the emotional laborers and job applicants who can work in the emotional labor fields?

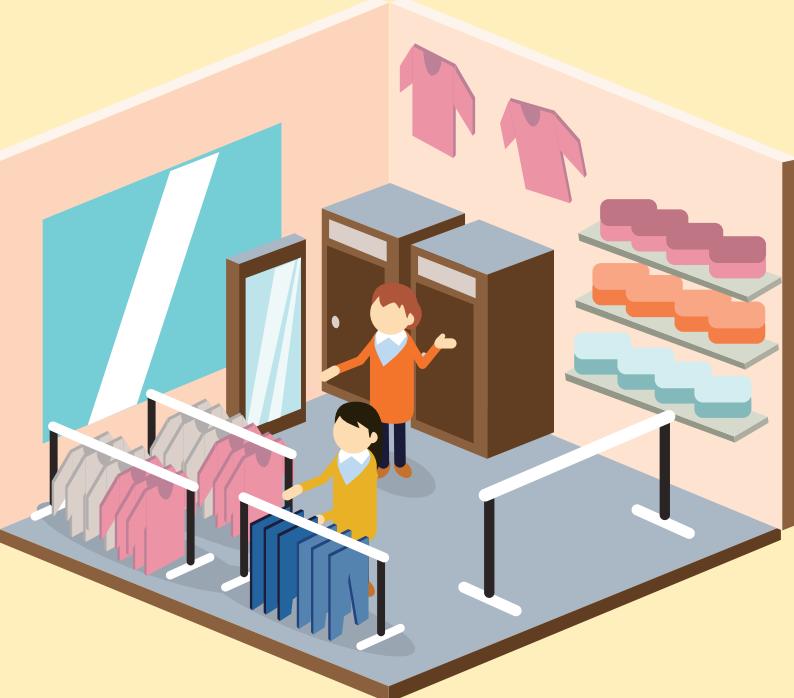
Lee: Emotional laborers no longer have to meet the unreasonable consumer demands. Workers must know and assert their rights. They also should keep in mind that the cost of the labor they serve does not include their emotions. Even though the nature of the job may require them to let their emotions be controlled, self-condemnation is not required in such a situation. Do not forget that your voice plays a big role in moving towards a society guaranteeing your rights.



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“Dobby is free.” Dobby got socks with the help of Harry Potter and became free. But what socks are needed for the Dobbies of modern society, namely emotional laborers? If they get the socks, will all the problems be solved? Maybe not. Members of the community should make an effort to understand the feelings of Dobbies and respect their contribution to society. The Dobbies also should be proud of their work and not be buried under the fake emotions which can conflict them. Lastly, they should constantly raise their voices toward society until the day when they can say confidently, “Emotion is close to being free.” comes. ☐

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Why Did You Choose Collegiate Merchandise?

By Xinran Dong
Guest Reporter

I am an undergraduate student in Beijing Foreign Studies University. I had the honor to attend a summer course at the University of California, Berkeley last summer. This semester, I came to Korea as an exchange student, and I found something really interesting in these three countries—collegiate merchandise.

It is not difficult to see clothes with school logos and mascots in videos or TV programs in European and American countries. However, campus T-shirts are actually not common in China and South Korea. You can even say that only a small number of Chinese universities sell their own T-shirts. In Korea, we can see that universities may sell them, but the styles are not very good. However, in the United States, there are many shops selling campus T-shirts in the vicinity of the school. The styles are also very ornate, covering the four seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter. Clothes are also included from sportswear to house clothes. I think that this phenomenon is not just an accident, but rather there would be some reasons for this difference. So, I conducted a few simple interviews with my friends and tried to find my own cause-and-effect relationship.

Firstly, I think students' attitudes towards campus T-shirts are different. When I studied in UC Berkeley, I met some American students there, and they often think of campus T-shirts as comfortable everyday wear. Karen Lowe, who is studying at the University of California, said, "I usually wear them at least once a week, but it depends on the weather and what activity I am doing. For example, I often wear those clothes to work out

or sleep in. If I am running late for class, I just quickly wear a school hoodie or something like that. I feel comfortable when I wear those clothes. Overall, I would say those clothes are meant for comfortable or lazy days. Not to necessarily show off." Students in China also agreed that they are casual clothes, but still unique.

Ms. F, who studied at Beijing Foreign Studies University, said that she thinks the campus T-shirt is a kind of casual clothing, but she would not be willing to wear it on campus. She feels a touch of shame in wearing school shirt as all the surrounding people are also attend the same school. She is worried that she would be seen as a snob. Students in Korea also think that this is casual clothing, but they are reluctant to wear it off campus. Vision Cho, a Korean student from HUFS, said, "I love my school, but it is only in my mind. I do not want to show off my affiliation to others."

Secondly, I think students have different standards on how much they value their appearance. For example, even in the United States, if I give a presentation in class today, I would prefer to wear formal clothes rather than a school T-shirt. If there is nothing special today, and I get up late and do not want to spend time picking out clothes, I will just choose the campus



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T-shirt to wear. Vision Cho said when he was a freshman, he wore his HUFS T-shirt about twice a week. Moreover, as he loved the school's goods, he bought a HUFS jacket for winter. But in South Korea, I found that some students here pay more attention to what they wear every day, and they think that wearing a school T-shirt can make their externals too casual. A girl from HUFS revealed to me that wearing a school T-shirt would make people think her clothes are too simple and ordinary. However, student in the U.S. may not pay that much attention when they go to school every day. Karen Lowe thought, "It really just depends on where I go. In my opinion, majority of college students in the U.S. do not particularly care about their outfits."

Thirdly, I think that it is related to the compulsory school uniform wearing system. My high school alumnus Tommy, who is now a college student at Hunan University, also took summer courses at the University of California. He said, "This phenomenon does not happen in China. As we start wearing the school uniform since primary school, almost everyone wants to stand out after becoming an adult." Ms. F also thought it has some relation to the compulsory school uniform wearing system in China.

On the other hand, U.S. student Karen said, "A school uniform is mandatory and is uniform. There is no choice in what you can buy, and they are usually more formal. On the other hand, "Campus tees" or collegiate merchandise is often considered sloppy." But actually, as the pictures above show, there are also big differences between uniforms in the U.S. and China. Therefore, it can also be argued that the uniforms in the U.S. are different from school shirts because they are more like formal clothes, while there are many similarities between the two in China. I met May Simpson at UC Berkeley, and she said, "I do not really like or dislike school uniforms; I think it is as neutral as you can go while attending campus. Maybe I will like them more after I graduate."

Lastly, it has to do with how often people around you wear it. Tommy did not think he would buy a T-shirt at a university in China, but he bought one at the University of California during his summer school. The reason, he said, is the need to do as the Romans do, as students at the University of California generally wear such shirts, and the number of styles is abundant, as well as many of them are collaborations with the famous fashion brands like "Champion."

Perhaps because of the reasons mentioned above, campus T-shirts are rarely seen in China nowadays. In South Korea, there are campus T-shirts, but not many people wear them. In the U.S., on the other hand, campus T-shirts are sold in large quantities, with various styles, and a lot of people wear them. What I want to say finally is that I think all the students that I interviewed can only represent themselves and maybe can just stand for part of the students of their countries. I do not think any of these reasons can be divided only by country or culture. Cultural background is indeed a very important reason, but wearing a campus T-shirt is also related to the background, personality, hobbies, and so on. Therefore, whether to wear the campus T-shirt or not may have nothing to do with cultural background, gender, or growing environment. It is just a simple personal preference. What I want to show here is the experience that I had while studying in many countries and the interesting ideas that I want to share. **A**

OPEN NEW DOORS TO ELECTRONICA

By Kim Min-ji

Associate Editor of Culture Section

H ave you ever heard of “The Faceless Duo?” Have you ever seen a duo wearing a flashing helmet resembling an electric pressure cooker? One wears a flat-eyed helmet and the other wears a large-eyed helmet. Two French men wearing very subtly different helmets, they are “Daft Punk.” The duo who even covers their faces with black eco bags or foil if there’s no helmet produces a powerful electronic sound ringing an ear. Daft Punk has been recognized as maestro of electronica who brought it from the shade to the light. The Argus explores the world of electronica through the music of Daft Punk.



Who is Daft Punk?

Daft Punk is a French electronic music duo consisting of Guy-Manuel de Homem-Christo and Thomas Bangalter. Debuting in 1997 with their first album [Homework] and releasing three mega hits such as [Discovery] (2001), [Alive] (2007), and [Random Access Memory] (2013), they are now recognized as the most influential artists of electronica. The representative songs of Daft Punk include “One More Time,” “Get Lucky,” “Da Funk,” and “Harder, Better, Faster, Stronger.” They have also won seven Grammy Awards, including the Album of the Year award, which recognizes outstanding performances in the music industry at the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.

*Discography Full-length album



▲ Official audios of full-length albums

- Homework (1997. 01. 07)
Tracks: Da Funk, Around the World ...
- Discovery (2001. 02. 26)
Tracks: One More Time, Harder Better Faster Stronger, Digital Love ...
- Human After All (2005. 03. 14)
Tracks: Human After All, Rock Rock...
- Random Access Memories (2013. 05. 17)
Tracks: Give Life Back to Music, Touch, Instant Crush, Get Lucky...



©billboard.com



▲ Guy-Manuel de Homem-Christo(L) and Thomas Bangalter(R)

What is Electronica?

Electronica, which has been drawing attention on Billboard charts along with rock, country, R&B, and hip-hop in the 21st century, is one big genre encompassing various genres of electronic music. Electronica emphasizes rhythm and beat rather than melodies such that the notes connect sequentially while rising and falling with features in which a certain pattern is repeated with subtle changes. Electronica musicians are leading the overall digitalization of pop music on the back of technological advances. The digitalization of music is achieved by converting all kinds of sounds and adding rhythms and beats through high-tech devices.

Of the various high-tech devices underlying electronica, four that are representative are synthesizers, drum machines, samplers and MIDI. The synthesizer uses electrical signals to mimic the sounds of instruments or synthesize different tones to create new sounds, so it can create music without it actually being performed. The drum machine is a type of electronic instrument that produces the rhythm of percussion through electrical devices, and the sampler digitizes notes based on various sound recordings and converts them back into sound signals. This allows musicians to use the original sound source without recording it with musical instruments such as guitars and bass. MIDI is an abbreviation for “musical instrument digital interface,” and it allows users to connect electronic instruments and computers. It programs numerous instruments and digitizes data of sound height, length, and volume to produce various tones.



▲ The synthesizer generates audio signals that may be converted to sound.



▲ The drum machine imitates drum kits or other percussion instruments and produces unique sounds.



▲ The sampler uses sound recordings(or samples) of real instrument and these samples are usually stored in digital memory.



▲ Using MIDI, a musical keyboard which can play multiple electronic instruments increases the portability and flexibility of stage setups.

©wikipedia.com



▲ Album jacket of [Homework]



Electronica's basic aspects: [Homework] of Daft Punk

Electronica is divided into subgenres including house, techno, trance, and drum&bass. House, which started in the 1980s, consists of pieces in 4/4 beats created by a sampler and a drum machine. Techno, located at the center of popular music in the 1990s, consists mostly of 4/4 beats around mechanical sounds designed using synthesizers. Drum&bass features fast and complex rhythms, while trance has a relatively slow rhythm on the synthesizer.

Techno and house, two of the most typical kinds of electronica, can be found on the first album of Daft Punk, [Homework], released in 1997. Instead of playing instruments, [Homework]'s main focus is to make music with sound-recorded software and repeat it by splitting it into small pieces. The songs on the album have control over melodies and lyrics and mainly consist of a uniform sound that gives them a robotic feel. The album's signature song, "Da Funk," has only a 4/4 beat, with no lyrics for five minutes and 29 seconds. Another hit song, "Around the world," repeats its title for seven minutes and nine seconds in a small voice with a strong beat.



▲ Official audios of "Da Funk" and "Around the world"



▲ Album jacket of [Discovery]



Electronica's musical change: [Discovery] of Daft Punk

Electronica also creates change in music in the form of a crossover that fuses with other music genres while maintaining the basic aspect. Since the 2000s, it has been trying to join other genres such as rock, hip-hop, blues, and disco, raising its popularity. As a case in point, Daft Punk's second album [Discovery], released in 2001, contains disco, a popular music genre that gained worldwide popularity in the late 1970s. "Discovery," the title of the album, can also confirm the intention of Daft Punk, which has the double meaning of Disco+Very. This indicates Daft Punk's

intention to discover a new trend: the fusion of house and disco, which is popular and less mechanical.

[Discovery]'s hit song "Harder, Better, Faster, Stronger" is also electro-synthetic music reinterpreted with disco. The song especially uses the synth pop-based disco to infuse a retro feel into electronic music.

Synth pop, a style of pop music that has been popular around the world since the late 1970s and 1980s, presents a grooved and funky pop melody. The song lasts nearly four minutes with only 20 words, but here is why it does not feel boring. While repeatedly using the same words, it is equipped with fast and light melodies of disco based on 4/4 beat, and a rich and familiar melody of synth pop, which shows a process that is completely free of boredom.

In contrast, tracks from [Discovery], including "Harder, Better, Faster, Stronger" and "One More Time," contain odd vocals that are encoded, unlike previous albums that have no lyrics at all. Vocoder, used on this album, is an effector that modulates a person's voice with a



▲ Official audios of "Harder, Better, Faster, Stronger" and "One More Time"



▲ The vocoder synthesizes the human voice signal and makes "robot voices".



▲ Daft Punk's stage used for the performance is designed to resemble a recording studio, including a mixing console.



▲ Daft Punk's [Random Access Memories] took home the biggest prize during the 56th Annual Grammy Awards.



▲ Daft Punk plays the synthesizer and the vocoder on stage.



©musiqueorange.fr

keyboard output, and is an experimental instrument of electronica. The vocoder, an abbreviation of “voice coder,” analyzes the frequency of the person’s voice and instrument sound at the same time and transforms the component of the voice close to that of the instrument. By this principle, the voice of a person modulated to the tone and pitch of an instrument has an effect that sounds mechanical, maintaining the future-oriented feel of electronica.



Electronica's way forward: [Random Access Memory] of Daft Punk

Electronica has traditionally only used electronic sounds, but it has recently attempted to merge with a real session based on a real instrument playing in the arrangement. This shows the future of electronica; that is, the future of the digital world that actively utilizes analog. Typically, [Random Access Memory], released in 2013 by Daft Punk, confirms the potential of a real session in the world of electronic sound. While the genres of previous albums are house and disco focused on electronic sounds, this album has a big difference in that most tracks emphasize the sound recorded on the actual instrument.

When [Random Access Memory] was being produced, Daft Punk recruited session musicians to play live instruments, unlike on previous albums. Session musicians refer to musical instrument players or vocalists who assist live performances or record sessions with other musicians. This is to add real sessions, including guitar, instead of the technical electronic sound that has frequently seen in previous works. Strong guitar melodies and bass are emphasized in “Get Lucky” and “Give Life to Music” with legendary U.S. guitarist Nile Rogers, while “Within” and “Touch” feature piano sound which had never appeared before as a solo and string instruments with orchestras.



▲ Official audios of [Random Access Memory]

In addition, actual vocals, not vocoder, are added in collaboration with various vocalists. It adds humanity to the robotic sound that has been the hallmark of electronica. In “Get Lucky,” the vocal of renowned American vocalist Pharrell Williams stands out, and in “Instant Crush,” Julian Fernando Casablancas participates as a vocalist. Of course, electronic sounds are not entirely excluded. The electronic instruments used on the album are limited to the synthesizer and drum machine. The synthesizer is given little weight as the background music of tracks and the drum machine appears only in two of the 13 tracks, “Motherboard” and “Doin’ it Right.” This is to minimize electronic instruments and show a proper harmony between actual instruments and electronic sounds.



▲ Album jacket of [Random Access Memory]

“Daft Punky Trash” is the title of a harsh newspaper article that gave birth to the group name, “Daft Punk.” In 1987, Guy-Manuel de Homem-Christo and Thomas Bangalter formed a rock band called “Darling” with friends at the age of 12 and 13, but upon their debut they broke it up after a harsh critic called them “a bunch of daft punk.” Nonetheless, they didn’t give up and they turned the non-mainstream electronica into music representing the 21st century.

Meanwhile, the information revolution has given unprecedented prosperity to mankind whereas it casts a shadow of uniformity. Why do not you be like Daft Punk and show off your true colors and face an uncertain future in a world used to uniformity? ☺

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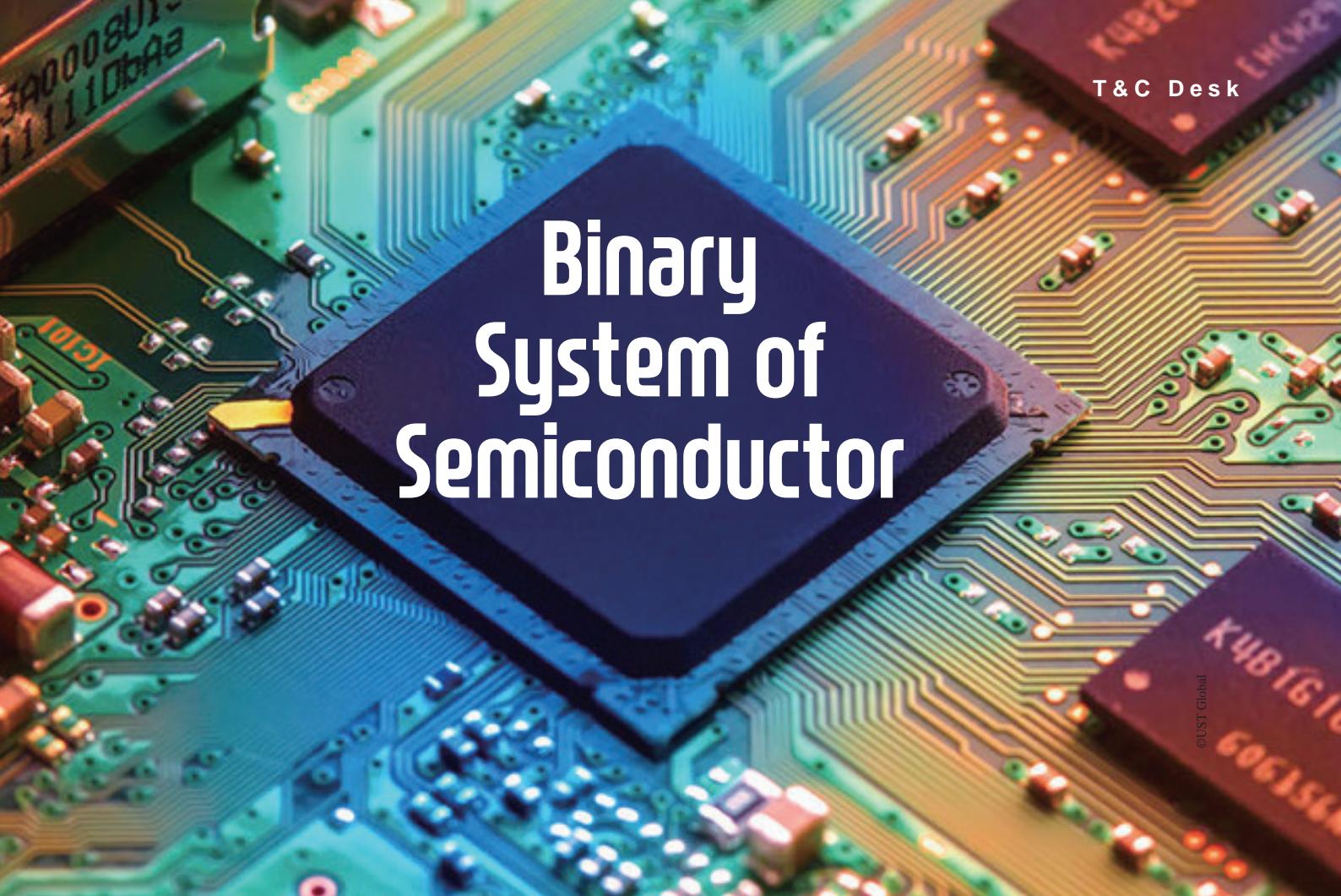
HYGGE

By Jang Soo-hyun
Argusian

Hygge is a Danish and Norwegian word explaining the mood of coziness and well being. It is also the practice of recognizing and enjoying the small things in our lives turning them into happiness. Whether alone or with friends and family, hygge is to create a warm atmosphere and practice slowness and appreciate what is present.

The Danes created the word to survive the cold, dark boredom. On the other hand, perhaps in Korea some may say we need to take a few steps back from our busy and competitive lives. Take a deep breath and walk a little slower to look around and find that there is more beauty in our lives that needs more appreciation. ☺

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Binary System of Semiconductor

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By Mun Ji-hyun

Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

With the advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, technology has developed by leaps and bounds, changing many things around us. Semiconductor technology, in particular, gives “mechanics” the ability to detect, store and judge information and contributed greatly to creating a ubiquitous society by enabling simpler, but more informative products. In terms of function alone, semiconductors are one of mankind’s greatest inventions, but there is no denying that there are negative effects behind the colorful functions. For example, workers are exposed to more than 151 kinds of chemicals an hour in the semiconductor-making process. Hence, The Argus covers the benevolent sides and dangers looming over semiconductor technology and related industries in depth, highlighting the ambivalence of this radical technology.

Basic Principles of all Semiconductors: Logic

Aside from human language, mechanical devices communicate with each other by using binary codes. Binary code, a system of numbers using only 0's and 1's, is the foundation of a computational method called “Logic” (a.k.a. Boolean Logic). Binary inputs of 1's and 0's go through what are called “logic gates” and produce a single binary result. An information device with semiconductor technology can hold in a tiny chip a great amount of logic circuits that are given pre-programmed rules that determine the flow of electrons which signal the 1's and 0's or, in other words, the workings of the device.



Generating the Generation of Information Society

Semiconductors, protecting humans and preventing accidents

©RECAfe



▲ Invented during World War II, radar contributes to both strengthening national security and protecting human beings.

The security of nation and human beings is a common concern in a human society which is always exposed to the danger of the disaster. In this regard, semiconductors detect the situation on behalf of all the humans, and thus, work as the protector of mankind. The most important characteristic of semiconductors is that they can “manually process information and comprehensively judge to prevent unexpected accidents,” which is the principle of utilizing system semiconductor characteristics among two types of (system, memory) semiconductors. A system semiconductor is a semiconductor that is responsible for the brain part that computes signals (data) that are detected from outside and generates signals that give orders to external devices by referring to data values that are stored. The information processing capabilities of these system semiconductors are being used to detect and prevent accidents by sensitively detecting the risks in the environment surrounding changing human beings.

One clear example of a system semiconductor as a protecting applicant is the use of the radar system, and also as a national defense — radar is a wireless device that examines electromagnetic waves and detects reflected objects around it and was first developed by the British for defense purposes in World War II. At that time, the British were able to protect the nation and win the war by detecting German aircraft through radar and crushing the German with surprise attacks. Since 1946, after World War II ended, system semiconductors function to inform users of the location of targets by calculating

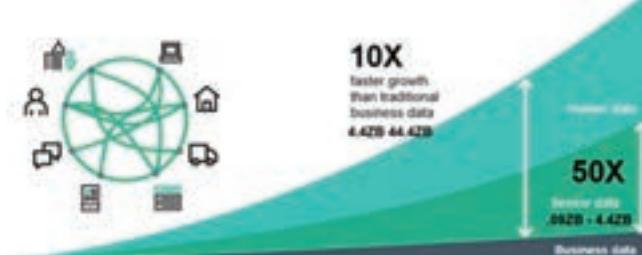
detailed information such as distance, direction and altitude from surrounding objects through received electrical signals.

In addition to defense purposes, it is also helping to prevent frequent vehicle accidents. For instance, cars signal a warning bell when they are less than a certain distance from the car in front of them or automatically hit the brake when the car in front of them makes a sudden stop, preventing rear-end accidents. When the electromagnetic wave received by the radar is converted into an electrical signal and sent to the system semiconductor, the system semiconductor identifies the gap between the signals received and measures the distance from the surrounding objects. If the vehicle gets closer than a certain distance, the system semiconductor may command the sound function to alert the driver or stop the vehicle by directly controlling the braking system.

Park Sang-won, a professor of HUFS electrical engineering said, “The radar measures more accurately than the human eye, so even in foggy or rainy days, radar semiconductors can detect and make a comprehensive judgment. Regarding this, the autonomous driving cars being developed recently will help prevent safety accidents by making accurate decisions through more diverse information, especially through autonomous driving sensors and more algorithms.”

Semiconductors, enhancing the capacity to store knowledge

“History of Semiconductor,” a research paper written by Lidia Lukasiak and Andrzej Jakubowski, says “While Gutenberg’s printing press is the first invention that allowed us to convey a lot of information to humanity, the amount of information the world produces doubles every year, and information we take for granted today would not have been possible without the semiconductor.” Likewise, in the 21st century information society, small and light semiconductors are an innovative medium that can record and share more knowledge than paper, which play a major role in accumulating much knowledge.



▲ There is an exponential growth of data, especially with the massive use of the internet, and data stored in servers is increasing.

The society we live in produces 25.5 trillion bytes of data a day and it is none other than memory semiconductors that have made this huge amount of data storables. Memory semiconductors are chips that are used to store information, and they serve to store data values sent from system semiconductors through binary logic. The reason why we can back up our old data is because memory chips store them permanently.

The advantages of these memory chips are well represented by the “USB flash drive.” Weighing less than 30g and thinner than human hair, flash drives are easy-to-carry and that contributed greatly to information society by storing large amounts of photos, videos, and documents and facilitating data movement between different devices. The previous storage device, the floppy disc, was heavy and storing data using magnetic fields made it very sensitive and easily damaged, making it impossible to carry around. However, the memory chip developed by IBM in 2000 was a small chip instead of a CD-like disc, which was not only easy to store more data in, but also easy to carry.

Along with the invention, professor Park responded, “Old floppy discs do not operate on electricity like a semiconductor USB memory, but they use a mechanical motor, so they are much slower to store and have less space to store data. Also, while carrying discs they can be scratched or broken if dropped. Therefore, with USB memory, flash memory performs far better in size, portability, speed and all aspects of storage.”

Semiconductors, making everyday life fast and convenient

Obviously, from using smartphones to using credit cards, semiconductors made everything simple and convenient. Moreover based on big data, semiconductors are going beyond the limits of existing machines, transforming into Artificial Intelligence (AI), which is well expected to contribute to human well-being.

Today, semiconductor technology is everywhere, but apparently seen in transportation cards or credit cards that are taken at the gate while riding public transportation to and from school. The “USIM chip” embedded in transportation and credit cards stands for “Universal Subscriber Identification Module,” which includes data from subscribers of telecommunication companies, on semiconductor Integrated Circuit (IC) chip. The IC chip contains memory chips, which store card-specific information, where the memory chip includes its own financial data. If the card is then placed on the reader, the card information can be read and paid through the *RFID function. These days, it is simple to use via smart phones, which can be used as credit cards or transportation cards if it is turned into a financial attraction and equipped with



▲ Most of cards have USIM chips to store various personal data.



▲ Inside SoC chips, multiple functions happen at once.

©Sentryo

Near Field Communication (NFC), a type of RFID.

Even in AI, semiconductors are indispensable, especially system semiconductors which are responsible for the brain part of machines. A representative example is System on Chip (SoC), which is currently being developed by a semiconductor manufacturer. Just as each brain region governs the body, SoC is a technology-intensive semiconductor that makes various functional semiconductors into a single chip, serving as a brain that processes the computation and storage process together. Thus, the more functions the SoC contains, the more high-performance and multifunctional the device can become.

Along with the usage of SoC in AI, Dr. Wonyoung Cha, the research director of ASPECT Future Technology Management Institute said, “SoC which imitates the neural network of human neurons and synapses, can rapidly process various unstructured data such as image processing and voice recognition within a device.”

Particularly inside SoC, the Neural Processing Unit (NPU) is responsible for the function of AI that is self-judged and recommended. Like the saying “Word to the wise,” the NPU has a deep-running function that can be associated in parallel with learning one thing to another. For example, programming grammar rules in “Papago,” a translation program, uses NPU’s function to translate sentences according to the grammatical framework.

In regard to the technology, professor Park said, “NPU is a semiconductor that quickens calculation speed by putting software programs that act as a human neural network into circuits inside a chip. It is the principle of faster computation because software is now has a multiplier which has a double function, boosting the process of storing data.”

* Also known as, Radio Frequency Identification, it is recognition technology that uses IC chips and frequencies to identify IDs and manage information.



Shadows glimmering over the semiconductor industry

The lethal process of manufacturing semiconductors



▲ The processing of semiconductor includes hazardous chemicals.



▲ The amount of chemical used in semiconductor is yet to be unveiled, leaving workers terrified.

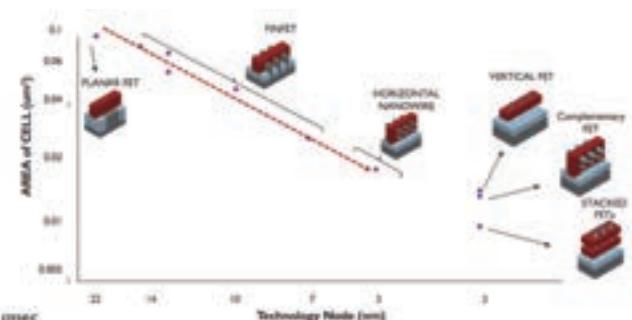
process, is a deadly substance. When it is inhaled, it causes inflammation, decreases stamina, and even results in cancer due to its well-mixed properties. In addition to hydrofluoric acid, there are at least, 40 other types of irritant-risk substances found to be used in the semiconductor manufacturing process, but the process has not been properly identified to maintain confidential corporate security, and there have been persistent concerns about workers' health and criticisms over the obscurity.

Semiconductor running towards the limits of development

It is said that the semiconductor industry is the most promising industry, but it is pointed out that it is hovering around the limits of technological sophistication. "Moore's Law" established by Gordon Moore, the president of Intel in 1975, stated that semiconductor integrated circuits double in performance every 24 months. So far, the semiconductor ecosystem has followed Moore's Law. However, experts later predict that the speed of power generation will drop sharply starting 2020 due to limitations in the semiconductor process.

Professor Park Sang-won said, "Moore's law is that capacity doubles every 24 months and performance doubles. In theory, however, components belonging to the electronic circuitry of semiconductors cannot be smaller than atoms. In addition, the closer it gets to the size of an atom, the more interference the radio waves cause between the waves and the less functioning the device is. So, if the thickness of the line is thicker than an atom, we continue to take measures, but there is an ultimate limit."

The size of the atoms in silicon that currently form semiconductors is one nanometer, and it is impossible to create a smaller channel size within a transistor below that. According to data released by Intel in 2017, the current technology level is 7 nanometers in size, and is currently produced by Samsung



© Semiconductor Engineering

▲ Transistor contact resistance causes interference in radio waves and disable the function. Though such issues were overcome by designing more sophisticated ones, there is a limit to minimizing it.

and TSMC (Taiwan Semiconductor Company). In July this year, Samsung and TSMC announced that they will reduce the size of the channel to 5 nanometers and plan to reduce it to 3 nanometers soon. In the short run, although it costs more, it doesn't make any function better, and in the long run, the device will be closer to a nanometer, the size of a silicon atom, forcing it to reach the limits of semiconductors. Another option is using particles that are smaller than those of silicon. Developers wanted to use 'germanium' which is in the same elemental class, but it is not a clear alternative because it is a rare mineral compared to silicon and breaks easily during the semiconductor process.

Risk of overheating semiconductor competition and limiting resources

Drawing attention as a key industry of the future, semiconductors have become a threatening diplomatic weapon between companies and between countries. The ratio of investment in the global semiconductor market from 2019 to 2023 is assumed to rise by \$241.39 billion compared to 2018, and there is a growing number of countries supporting the semiconductor industry and companies jumping in with the market forecasted to be very dense. However, semiconductors are an industry in which every expert, resource and technology must be in the right place at the right time during the whole manufacturing. Thus, semiconductor companies may take advantage of process technology patent to make it difficult on other companies by initiating lawsuit, and countries may use it as a diplomatic weapon by restricting the export of resources needed to produce semiconductors.

Among company's patent lawsuits, the longest remaining war in the semiconductor industry can be cited as the "DRAM patent war." In early 2000, Rambus (RMBS), a U.S. computer

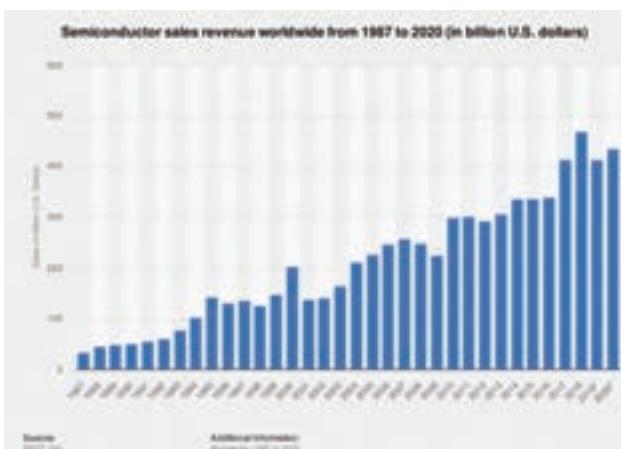


▲ As more countries join in developing semiconductors, it is evoking fierce tackles among competitors.

company, developed an invention that reduced volume by reducing the number of terminals for semiconductor IC chips called Rambus DRAM. Later, Rambus filed a patent infringement suit against Japanese electronics "Hitachi" for allegedly stealing its DRAMs without permission, which led to the start of lawsuits against DRAM companies around the world, demanding royalties all over. Samsung settled the deal with Rambus, but U.S. electronics giant Micron and South Korean electronics giant, SK Hynix, appealed, claiming Rambus had committed a patent-hiding offence. After 11 long years of lawsuit, the Supreme Court combined the two cases, and finally enabled Hynix to win the case.

Furthermore, when semiconductor materials are concentrated in a certain country, a structure that monopolizes the resource market appears. Therefore, when conflicts between countries erupt, limiting these resources could become a diplomatic weapon. Namely, Japan almost exclusively produces hydrofluoric acid for high purity semiconductors and when relations between South Korea and Japan soured, the Japanese government suspended imports, leading to brief production disruptions in the semiconductor industry in Korea.

©Statista



▲ Emerging as a leading technology of information society, the semiconductor market's sales revenue increases with vast investments on the field.

From transportation cards used to go to school to computers checked before going to bed, semiconductors today are a must for our daily routine. Semiconductors are such a thankful existence that keep us safe and give us convenience in our daily lives, but on the other hand, they also hurt workers' health and are being used as weapons. Therefore, The Argus hopes that this article will give readers the opportunity to recognize the duality of semiconductors, which are valuable to the information society but can be harmful. □

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Calm as a Cloud, Unhyeon-gung



©Cultural Heritage Administration

By Mun Ji-hyun

Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Seoul, which was the capital city for the 500 years of the Joseon Dynasty, left behind several well-known palaces, including Gyeongbok-gung, Changdeok-gung and Deoksugung. “Gung” is the official name that is given to the property of royal family; but Unhyeon-gung is an exceptional site assigned as “Gung,” as it originally was a nobleman’s residence. Designated as Historic Site No. 257, Unhyeon-gung is a place where Yi Ha-eung, Heungseon Daewongun, played the role of de facto ruler, and reformed the political system at the time. Hence, although it was not a palace lived by the king, it enjoyed more power than the royal palace. The Argus explores Unhyeon-gung, which is the pillar of the late Joseon Dynasty politics, and followed the footsteps of the royal culture of at the time.

Heungseon Daewongun and Unhyeon-gung

When the king of Joseon died without direct descendants, the closest male among the collateral blood relatives succeeded the throne. “Daewongun” was a eulogistic title given to the father of the king who succeeded the throne as the closest collateral descendant. Yi Ha-eung received the name as the father of King Gojong, the last king of Joseon and the first emperor of Korea. As a member of royal family, he was monitored by the “Kim” clan of Andong, who was then in power. “Kim” supervised royal men who appeared to be the king’s lumber, but Heungseon Daewongun was able to avoid their surveillance by risking humiliation of being called as “debauchee” for eating foods thrown into a pond.

Heungseon Daewongun considered “Geomancy” very important, so he set up his private residence on a site that was scenic enough to be used as an observation site, and named it “Unhyeon,” as there were often heavy clouds. King Gojong was born and lived there until he was 12 years old. When Gojong took over as king, he gave the place the title of “Gung.” As it was the residence of Daewongun, the size of Unhyeon-gung later became grand enough to be compared to palaces. However due to the Japanese occupation, Unhyeon-gung shrunk to 9,413.23m² - about 1/9 the size of HUFS in Seoul.



©Wikipedia



First step into Unhyeon-gung

The reporter came out of exit 4 of Anguk Station on line 3, which has the meaning of “Peace of the Country,” and arrived at the entrance of Unhyeon-gung by walking along the frugal Korean traditional stone wall. Standing at the entrance under a clear blue sky, the reporter could see tiles of hanok houses, small flower walls, and pine trees exquisitely crowded, making a stunning sight. Unhyeon-gung is definitely a royal site like Gyeongbok-gung, but it also felt like the reporter furtively stepped into the royal family’s private life. Feeling energized by the beautiful view, the reporter went to the tourist information booth to find a guide who would introduce Unhyeon-gung. After greeting the guide waiting, the reporter presented the press certificate and followed him to the yard.



©Cultural Heritage Administration

The Detached Gung: Unhyeon-gung

The first stop was under a square stone, just a few steps away from the information booth. Then the narrator began explaining the background of King Gojong’s ascension and how Unhyeon-gung is different from other palaces.

“As a royal member, Heungseon Daewongun had an ambition to take the crown, when he became adult, he joined hands with Queen Sinjeong, who later becomes the Queen Mother Jo, as she also suffocated with Kim’s clan at the time and wanted to revenge them. They conspired to leave King Cheoljong, the 25th king of Joseon, without a successor and crown Heungseon Daewongun eldest son, Yi Jae-sang. However, to Queen Cho seeing “Feng Shui,” his second son seemed more likeable than the first, so she asked for his second son, Man-bok, who later becomes King Gojong, instead. Daewongun, who wanted the throne, gave his second son as an adopted son to Queen Cho. As for the price, Queen Cho awarded 33,057m². ” The reporter was wandering why Daewongun’s second son was crowned instead of the first, but the explanation solved the mystery.

Entering the gate to Noandang, the reporter was surprised because it was the largest gate she had ever seen. When looking curiously at the door, the guide explained, “We are passing is called a “lofty gate.” Long ago, the majority of important political issues were discussed here, so a number of high-ranking officials visited Noandang on carriages. Thus, the gate had to be tall.” Picturing high-ranking officials passing the gate riding traditional Korean carriages, the reporter could feel the authority of Daewongun.



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▲ Lofty gates are often seen in important historic sites, as high officials at time, passed through gates riding traditional Korean carriages.

Noandang,

the space where old
hand comfortably
ruled the country



Passing the gate and walking inside, the reporter saw traditional houses lined up on both sides. The height of both buildings was different; the right one was built at eye level, but the left was so tall that one had to raise one’s head to see it. Soon the reporter could tell instantly that the left one was Noandang by looking at the neatly written Juryeon, a traditional signboard, hanging from the top. The guide said, “Noandang means “Peaceful old age” and is the place where Heungseon Daewongun used to have political discussions. The signboard



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▲ Nohandang was a central building for discussing important political issues.



Norakdang, the space where harmony and anxiety coexisted

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▲ Western building of Unhyeongung was later built in 1910, and it was also used to supervise Unhyeongung.



above is composed of the handwriting of Chusa Kim Jeong-hui, the greatest calligrapher of the time.” Since Heungseon Daewongun valued geomancy, the whole building was evenly divided in terms of east, south, and west. The west side was decorated with octagonal frames and patterns on the center, and the other three plywood walls were bat-shaped. Bats were also called “rats of the sky” because the pronunciation of Chinese characters was similar to blessing and was regarded as a symbol of happiness, so they were often used as crafts, furniture, and architectural patterns of bats in Unhyeongung.

Looking inside the main hall, the guide said, “The two rooms you see were the places to discuss politics with high ranked officials, and the room outside was the place used to argue with lords. The room next to it is a pavilion, a place where they could discuss in cool conditions in the summer.” Hearing the story, the reporter could imagine Daewongun enjoying conversations.

Stepping down the Noandang, the height was so high that it felt like a royal building rather than just a hanok. Pointing to the wide stones supporting the hanok, the guide said, “You see them? There are called stylobate; one stylobate symbolizes commoners, two means a noblemen, and four represents death, so Jongmyo has four stylobates, and Gyeongbok-gung has five of them. As Noandang is the house of Daewongun, there are three, and you can assume that the building was built after Gojong became the king.” The reporter could imagine Daewongun smiling proudly of receiving such an honor.

Meanwhile, walking the courtyard, when the reporter was puzzled by the lack of an explanation of the remaining buildings of Noandang, the guide stopped in front of the buildings in front of the courtyard. “The building you see ahead is part of Sujiksa, where the servants lived. As it was a particularly important place related to work, even high-ranking officers were on standby. The character models you see here are Cheon Ji-yeol, Ha Jung-il, and Jang Soon-kyo, who used to be Heungseon Daewongun’s drinking buddies. Originally commoners, as Yi Ha-eung became the father of the king; they were able to serve as special guards for him.” After listening to the guide, the reporter was able to grasp the loyalty and the power of Daewongun at once.

Passing the old hall and walking through the passage outside, we arrived at Norakdang. Norakdang was a place where Queen Myeongseong took bridal lessons and held a family reunion for the Heungseon Daewongun family. The building also has the design of Choikgong, a bird wing-shaped decoration, which was used only in the royal palace.

While stepping into Norakdang, the reporter noticed a powerful and unique signboard above written by the military subject named Shin Heon, who was trusted by Heungseon Daewongun. The building was square shaped, and above all, the height of the building was lower than Noandang. “Since Norakdang was originally a residential area for Daewongun’s wife, Min, the hostess, the house has a secluded square shape, according to Confucian principles. Also, Norakdang is originally Lee Ha-eung’s house, and so it has two stylobates.” The guide said.

On the right side of Norakdang was a semi-underground space: the kitchen. The guide said, “In Joseon society, where there was a clear distinction between men and women; women represented the right and men the left. Thus, it was polite for women to greet on the right and men on the left. Even traditional clothes show this; men’s clothes go up to the left, and women’s go up to the right.”

While admiring so many implications within Norakdang, a shadow casted over the reporter so she raised her head up and saw Unhyeongung’s white western house. “The building you see there was half forcibly built by Japan in 1910 on the site of originally Daewon-gun’s Sarangchae. As you may have noticed, it served as a surveillance agency designed to spy on Unhyeongung, which was an important political institution. Japanese soldiers looked down from there and watched who was



▲ Norakdang was a place for family ceremony and other royal festivals.

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coming and going. The tenaciousness of Japanese people could be seen through the building exterior. The sharply raised lightning rod represents the spear, and the shape of the window is 日, which is the Chinese character of Japan, all of which insinuate Japan's surveillance. Sadly, however, that place is now a cultural asset, and not too long ago, it was the filming location of k-drama, "The Goblin"?" Upon hearing the explanation, the mansion attached to Unhyeon-gung in a friendly manner, looked strange and was an eyesore. Looking at Norakdang again before stepping out, the reporter felt heavy hearted, as the space which was supposed to be happy seemed disturbed with lingering anxiety.

Irodang,

the space of the old couple's private house



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▲ Gyeongsongbi is a memorial sculpture of the Gyeongsong tree, a pine tree that King Gojong liked to sit under and play.

The reporter left Norakdang and passed the wall decorated with colorful patterns and arrived at Irodang, the main building of Unhyeon-gung. Irodang was the private section for the couple and was the innermost building that can only be entered through the passageway between Norakdang. Therefore newly constructed, it also was isolated and square-shaped like Norakdang.

To the front of Irodang Hall is a spacious front yard where family gatherings could be held, and on the east, there was "Yogaseok," a stone structure with a square stone plate on top of a hexagonal stone pillar, which was used as a sundial.

Irodang was quiet and solemn, as if Daewongun and his wife were sleeping inside. "Originally, there were more houses here, but the fire broke out and they are gone," said the guide. After the guide's demonstration, the reporter spotted a tank, which Daewongun used to store water, with the inscription "The Pond with Wooden Water under the Cloud" written by Heungseon Daewongun himself. "With so many fires, these water tanks were often used to put out fire." The guide explained.

When the reporter found a shining black marble chair, the guide said that it was a prop for Heungseon Daewongun to move the orchid to before he went to bed. Thinking of Heungseon Daewongun moving orchids here and there every night, the reporter could guess how much he liked the plant. Starting to walk out of the garden slowly, there was a "Gyeongsongbi," a memorial sculpture of the Gyeongsong tree, a pine tree that King Gojong liked to sit under and play. King Gojong loved this tree very much, so when he revisited the gung, he gave it a second-class government post. Unfortunately, during the Japanese colonial era, it was struck by lightning and died.

While looking around the monument in pity, one spotted the inscription about the tree on the back of the monument, which was written by Kim Byeong-gi, a prime minister at the time. After spending time in the garden, the reporter finished her visit to Unhyeon-gung and ended the tour at the field where traditional music came from. At first, the tour seemed short, but before she knew it, the sun was going down, and the musicians were packing up their instruments, too. The reporter greeted the performers who played the music, thanked the guide, and took another look at the palace and left the gung.



▲ Irodang was the private section for the couple and is the innermost building.

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Unhyeon-gung, the center of politics in the late Joseon Dynasty, ironically has "老," which represents "the old," inscribed on every signboard. The reporter thought deeply about the reason but could not come up with a plausible answer. But one thing was for sure: Heungseon Daewongun was very proud of his son, King Gojong, and wanted him to be the center of the royal house, not himself. This, however, could not be the only reason, and there are still many unanswered riddles left in the site. The Argus recommends readers visit Unhyeon-gung, which illustrates the life of Heungseon Daewongun, and see it for oneself. ■

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Even If It Fails

By Lee Jae-won

Editorial Consultant

This author's favorite writer is the literary critic Shin Hyung-chul. Once, my hobby was to eagerly search his name on portal sites and look for his latest essays. Thus, it was such great news that a collection of his essays, "Grief of Studying Grief" was published last year. When reviewing this book, one thing becomes clear - Shin "desperately" tries not to hurt even a single person. This journalist has also found that many people were offended by my own writing, unlike that of Shin's work mentioned below.

His best essay in the book is "Welfare as Social Recognition." In this three-page essay, the 43-year-old author delves into the true meaning of the "Taeguekgi (South Korean national flag) Rally." Participants of the rally used to express thoughts such as: "President Park Geun-hye is innocent and what the press and the independent counsel team have insisted is fake." They were regarded as crazy, while most agreed to remove Former President Park from office.

The critic, however, thinks otherwise. Looking at an interview conducted with the more elderly participants, he discovered that they seemed to regain the will to live through the assembly. What mattered was not the truth; they used this gathering to fill their empty lives with meaning. Shin stated, "If our society excludes the old from social recognition, by doing so, if they have established a gigantic power plant where they acknowledge each other and produce the meaning of life, then is it just to blame and ridicule?" This point is worth considering.

This reporter has also written regarding the "Taeguekgi Rally" as the editor-in-chief of The Argus. The event was the first item for the editorial section of the March, 2017 issue. I criticized those participating with a photo titled, "The Soiling of Old Glory" where a white person attacks a black person with the American national flag. "Therefore, this abnormal assembly could be summarized using the words, 'The Soiling of the Taeguekgi,'" I wrote.

After reading Shin's essay, I became shameful. This writer was one of whom viewed the participants only as the target of criticism without consideration of their situations. Nevertheless, though Shin and I observed the same subject, he was a stroke above me. How can we understand someone as he does?

"Human beings have hearts which study grief. I myself can never become you. However, unless I keep trying the thing that is planned to fail, what is the point of the saying, 'I love you.'? We neither want to be selfish nor hypocritical but are miserably often a little bit of both. Fed up with this misery, I still study your grief. So, studying about grief is full of grief," wrote Shin.

With such study causing distress, he yet manages to gain an understanding of others. Although being annoying and difficult, we may forever fail to understand other people without this type of sorrowful study. Are we able to understand each other? To do so, we must continue toward miserable failure, but is it possible? That understanding somebody demands incredible effort is what this reporter has realized these days. ☀

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Na Geum-chae

"We live in a society exquisitely dependent on science and technology, in which hardly anyone knows anything about science and technology."
- Carl Sagan

Kwak Hyun-jeong

"I fear the day that technology will surpass our human interaction. The world will have a generation of idiots." -Albert Einstein.

Kim Min-ji

A flood of information, let's swim well so as not to sink into it.

Oh Ju-yeong

Now, we tie with a lot of information and incidents which the information society has bring.
How do you untie these strings?

Park Chang-hwan

Finding the right kind of information is like finding a needle in a haystack, but we have no easy way to discern the needle from hay. With all the hay out there we ought to be careful about what kind of information we consume.

Kim Ji-hyeon

We live with so many information, however, it is not easy to judge which information is necessary to us. Let us think about it with The Argus!

Mun Ji-hyun

We say slow and steady wins the race, but the industrial society was like a rabbit stomping forward, shaming the slow paced past. Thanks to the industry we are now at the finish line, but we see now why the proverb is true.

Yoo Chan-heum

I am nowhere but everywhere. I know every secrets of you but I also know nothing about you. What am I? Find out with The Argus.

Lee Jae-won

In this modern society, everything is fast. We are all busy at our several tasks. This month, The Argus reporters also have spent a long time filling every page of the November issue. I want to quote a passage from the scripture. Scripture tells us, "Let us not grow weary in doing good for in due season. We shall reap if we do not lose heart." So our readers and my fellow Argusians, let us not grow weary and let us not lose heart. For this year is coming to an end and the new year is soon coming!



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