

# The Argus

First Issue Published July 1, 1954

Vol. LIV No. 415  
JUNE 2, 2008

## Why Chinese Come to Korean University

Distorted Win-win Game?



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

# Cover Story

Hankuk  
University of  
Foreign Studies



## Why Chinese Come to Korean University

Chinese students have come to Korea to study recently. The number of the Chinese students who live in Korea is about 35,000 as of 2008. Some universities take advantage of students to fulfill the regular number of the entering students and to achieve the goal on internationalization without preparing any system. Also, some students intend to accomplish their own benefit. The story is on page 10, National Section.

### C O N T E N T S

#### Departments


- **Campus**
  - Round Talk** 06  
Pride and Dignity in  
Our Mother Tongue
  - Pandora's Box** 24  
The Fish Always  
Stinks from the Head Down
  - News Desk** 22
- **National**
  - Eye of The Argus** 05  
Trampled human rights under foot
  - In-depth on Nation** 10  
Trick or Treaty?
- **Theory & Critique**
  - Digest & Focus** 03  
End of the Technology,  
Advent of Technologies
  - Voice of Wisdom** 20  
What is Real Wellbeing?
- **Culture**
  - Rendezvous** 14  
A Man Embracing Museums
- **Miscellany**
  - Editorial** 02  
Wash Off the Paint
  - Photo Essay** 16  
We will Throw in Warm Heart to you,  
Just Come to Folk Flea Market
  - Letter to The Argus** 25

## Break Out the Procrustean Bed

Procrustes was a bandit in Greek Mythology. He had an iron bed on which he forced every passerby to lie down on. If the guest proved too tall, he would cut off the excess length. Victims who were too short were stretched on the rack until they were long enough. So, the Procrustean bed means an arbitrary standard to which exact conformity is forced.

Last May 22, the May issue of The Argus May finally hit the newspaper racks on campus. Why did the magazine come out so late? The May issue had been published on May 7, but the HUFS President, Park Chul, forced the editors to put the magazine on hold. There were no controversial articles or false reports or groundless rumors in the May issue of The Argus. There were no particular reasons for it to be held up.

Until now, The Argus had been forced to change headlines of some articles and cut out particular pictures since President Park was appointed president. The school authorities have asked the student magazine to report the university's "bright" side, and even the authorities ordered The Argus staff to stop criticism of the school. It seems that President Park wants to make The Argus a public relations magazine for HUFS. The Argus never is just a publicity pamphlet for the university. The Argus is the magazine of the students, for the students, and by the students. The student magazine's roles are to rightfully criticize the problems of the university and to report facts which the editors and reporters deem valuable to the students' concern. The Argus collects public opinions and reflects the voices of the general students entirely through student reporters discussing and collecting of ideas and events they consider to be newsworthy.

The publisher of this journal is the President, however, when it comes to the roles of the student media, the reflex of public opinions, it is significant to guarantee the editorial rights of The Argus. Also, The Argus' source of revenue comes from student tuition fees! Do not push the Procrustean bed onto the student magazine. Do not make The Argus suit the university's taste! This journal will continue to fulfill the student reporter's duty to their readers, HUFSans. 

## The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

- *President, Publisher* ----- Park Chul
- *Editor-in-Chief* ----- Mun Hyeon-gyeong
- *Editorial Consultants* ----- Kim Jeong-eun  
Jo Min-jeong  
Ha Kyung-hwan
- *Associate Editors* ----- Kim Min-ji  
Baek Song-hyun
- *Professor Editor* ----- Kim Kwang-sup
- *English Editor* ----- Lee Jin-hwan  
Lyman McLallen

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea  
(Postal Code 130-791) Tel: (02) 2173-2508 Fax: 2173-2509  
San 89, Wangsan-ri, Mohyeon-myon, Yongin, Gyeonggi Province, Korea  
(Postal Code 449-791) Tel: (031) 330-4113  
Printed by HONG DESIGN | Tel: 464-5167 Fax: 464-5168



1 Round Talk - "UrimalYeonguhoi" is a *dongari* which researches and studies Korean in HUFS. The pride and love for Korean in these students is unique and strong.

2 Photo Essay - The Seoul Folk Flea Market is full of old stuffs. Some may think these are all junks but if you look at it closely they are all forgotten memories. This market brings people together through memories and warm hearted merchandisers.



# Wash Off the Paint

Lekh, a man in “The Painted Bird,” Jerzy Kosinski’s novel, is a symbol of the threat that university students are facing. In the book, the man takes one of his captured birds and paints it with several colors. Then he squeezes the bird lightly, and it begins to twitter and attract a flock of the same species. When a sufficient number of birds gather above his head, he releases the prisoner. The bird soars and plunges into the waiting flock, dazzled by the bird’s brilliant colors, the flock sees the bird as an intruder and the birds in the flock tear at the bird until it falls from the sky and dies.

Lekh gains his profit by restricting someone’s conscience via intolerance. As with Lekh’s behavior, if the other is unlike the members of the herd, he is cast out of the group and destroyed. This is the way of a society that consists of discrimination, invalidation, and scapegoats. Especially, inside and outside of university society, there are many like Lekh.


Inside universities, Lekh is a university student much like ourselves. In Korean universities today, there are a lot of General Student Councils claiming they are non-activists. Under the name of the so-called “non-activists,” they automatically draw a line between the opposition and declare the others to be “activist students.” They took advantage of the time when there were full of awkward feelings and prejudices against these activist students. This was all done for political power inside the university. This kind of action is in the same line with the Lekh’s.

As someone paints red colors onto the activist students and attaches a label to them as a subversive group to serve the interests of the so-called activists’ enemies, general students have twisted views of the activist students. Under the mass’s bias, the number of groups having discussions and promoting students’ participation in social criticism has been reduced. At this critical moment to gather students together, the separation between the students is nothing but a meaningless war.

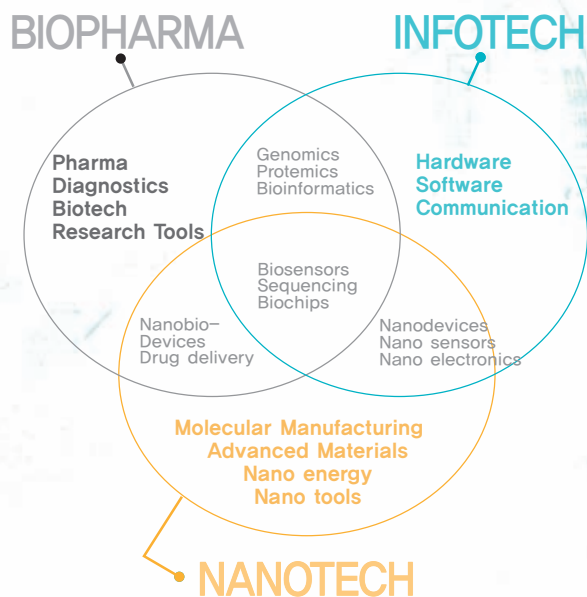
On May 24, 2008, the time since the the first candlelight vigil against Lee Myung-bak government’s policy for importing U.S. beef were held, the students see that the government has made excessive suppression of the protesters. More awkward, though, was the mainstream media’s reporting of the events. It described the people at the peaceful candlelight vigil as degenerates who took part in an unlawful and an armed demonstration because of the participation of leftist student organizations such as “Hanchongryun,” known as the South Korean Federation of University Student Councils. The media indicates some groups as devils at the base of different ideology and thoughts. The painting of the press aggravates a more biased view against the activist students and has led the general student population to regard social participation of students as leftist acts.

The students have not severed communication with others that would separate them into comrade and opponent, but the media has painted them so. It is significant to hear the painted bird sounds in Korean society today.

University students: It is not the time to quarrel amongst each other and break up into activists and non-activists. Also, student leaders to come to an agreement with activist and non-activist. When university students become like Lekh or fight against friends painted by outside Lekhs, nobody in the university can have discussions about the rising tuition fee or youth-unemployment problems, and thus work to bring about the needed social and political changes that would benefit is all.

Think about yourself. Did you ignore some students keeping pickets and handing out papers calling upon the students to concern themselves with social problems? Did you not bark up someone’s online replies only because you regarded her or him as a member of a particular party? Concern yourself about whether you are Lekh or not. Do not turn a deaf ear to the painted people’s voices. It is the way of claiming the university students’ rights, and more, leading social change to communicate together and understand different opinions. 

*Editor-in-Chief*  
**Mun Hyeon-gyeong**



# End of the Technology, Advent of Technologies

AICT international symposium was held at SNU

**By Ha Kyung-hwan**  
*Editorial Consultant*

“Advanced Institutes of Convergence Technology (AICT) was created with two primary objectives. First, to foster highly specialized researchers who are essential to the competitiveness of the next generation advanced technology industries. Second, to become a major research hub of convergence technology in the areas of Bio technology, Nano technology, and Information technology,” said Ree Jang-moo, the president of Seoul National University (SNU), while he explained the background and significance of the newly established convergence technology institutes.

Kim Moon-soo, the governor of Gyeonggi Province, stated that, “In order to promote collaborative research, we will make every effort to support the newly launched AICT become a center for industry and academic cooperation in charge of creating beneficial ties between large, medium, and small enterprises and venture companies. I hope the institutes will best meet society’s demands in cutting edge technology.”

## Digest

In the highly technical society that is Korea and increasingly the world, the interest in convergence technology is rapidly accelerating. In the field of convergence, a development in one technology creates and leads a synergy in many related fields, and also in fields that are not apparently related. Today, for instance, the fusion between digital cameras and mobile phones began to be generalized, a digital camera with camcorder functions, navigation and TV features combined in digital equipment. Until recently, barely even the last ten years, we would not find all these functions combined in one device, such as a Blackberry.

The ongoing technological convergences phenomenon frequently occurs for several reasons. The biggest reason might be efficiency. Other developments in the field of technology or research can be easily shared and very useful through collaborative actions that save time for users. High-quality products or new technologies are often created with the idea of saving money for the consumer

Such efficiency is not only found in digital devices. In the most industrial fields across wired and wireless, broadcasting and

telecommunications, online and offline, technological convergence is being implemented in many field and is accelerating the proliferation of convergence into everyday life.

In particular, one of the key industries, bio-industrial convergence, is cutting-edge technology. Its applications are endless such as in pharmacy, environment, food, military, research, and the scale of the market for the output of new products is estimated to grow from 18 percent annually. By 2015, the market for the emerging products from bio-tech alone is expected to reach 180 billion dollars. For this reason, many of the experts are concentrated in fields such as electronic, medical and genetic engineering.

In the case of developed countries, the United States has supported NT, BT, IT, CS convergence research since 2002 with more than 130 billion dollars budgeted annually. The European Union (EU) last year invested 675 hundred million Euro in seven years in these fields. Japan has also set up long-term plans for fostering new growth industries, enhancing national competitiveness for the establishment of convergence with intensive support from government and corporations.

Until now, there has been no creation of a convergence institute that integrates the several industrial fields in Korea. Additionally, it is difficult to attract business investment due to difficulties of the thus-far short-term accomplishments. In addition, the work in these fields carry enormous costs without the original technology supplied in Korea.

Fortunately, SNU recently established Korea's first and thus far largest AICT in Suwon with the need to have the center for the sake of convergence technology which the administration of Gyeonggi province strongly advocates and, internally, by unifying all the existing institutes related to BT, IT, NT. The institutes can thus not only generate a synergy but also prevent overlapping investments because AICT can coordinate investments related to some infrastructure. To celebrate the opening of the institutes, an international symposium on convergence technologies was held May from 20 to 22, 2008.



Motonari Uesugi, professor at the University of Kyoto, is speaking that convergence products will change whole industries.

Ha Kyung hwan / The Argus

### Focus

Prominent French economist, Jacques Attali, delivered the keynote speech about “Technological innovation and social change.” Many scholars and experts over the world participated in the seminars. They gave lectures of different topics relating to the future direction of the convergence technology.

Professor Miyano talked about the model of the institutes of convergence technology in Japan. “Since its foundation 21 years ago,” he said. “RCAST (Research Center for Advanced Science and Technology) has never had a fixed discipline of research, by choice and by chance. RCAST, therefore, had been under a constant identity crisis searching for a rationale for its own existence. However, the so-called incorporation of national universities in Japan in 2004, and the change in the climate of the mode of research, suddenly put RCAST in the most advantageous position among research institutions in the Japanese university system. The newly-established institutes are now able to find good ideas from our past experiences.”


Cho Zanghe, professor of Gachon University of Medicine and Science, delivered a talk on new development in modern brain imaging and tools that are in the frontier the field. He said, “In the 21st century, we are still exploring our brain, how it looks and how it works. Our modern

science began to allow us to look and to investigate the human brain without invasive procedures such as cutting and dissecting, thanks to modern science and technology. This is a great advance for ordinary scientists and investigators, not only doctors for curing cancer.”

Yi Taumu, professor of the Department of Development and Biology, the University of California, explained that, “One of the great challenges of the 21st century is reverse engineering biological complex systems. The advancement of systems biology will dramatically impact all kinds of industrial sectors more powerfully.”

The current level of technology convergence in Korea is estimated to be about 50 to 80 percent when it is compared to other developed countries. According to the survey of Korea's leading companies, a shortage of skilled workers and low levels of quality also are indicated.

Accordingly, people have high expectations for the newly established institute. Our convergence technology will take a big leap to take its rightful place in global competitiveness.

The AICT has nine research institutes of IT, BT, NT, and fusion technology for R&D. SNU is planning to open a master's degree in management is currently implementing its first E-MBA courses. 

*hkh1026@hufs.ac.kr*

# Trampled Human Rights under Foot

**By Kim Jeong-eun**

*Editorial Consultant*


**O**n May 17, 2008, there was a shocking incident in Cheonggye Plaza where many people gathered to protest the resumption of U.S. beef import. At that time, an old woman who was selling “*gimbap*” in the Cheonggye Plaza was attacked by a staff, seemed just in his twenties, of a private service company, who was under contract with the city of Seoul. Following the incident, User Created Contents called “UCC,” of the accident circulated on the internet. The netizens who have seen the UCC are raising their angry voices. How can this kind of act be justified? Is such encroachment upon personal rights of the stall keepers inevitable just because they violated the law?

As the case spreads fast over the Internet, the matter of abusing human rights on street vendors is becoming a serious issue. At this point, the Korean Street Vendors Confederation (KOSC) opened their casebook to the public on May 20. This casebook contains many shocking cases related to the violent regulations. According to the book, one woman was struck on the head with a pop bottle. The book also says it is not rare to do violence to a pregnant woman or an old person by the staff of private service enterprises. The responsibility of such tragic situations including the cases mentioned above falls to the city government. The government of Seoul maintains strict control without any legal restraint over street stalls under the pretext of city planning. Obviously, this is the violation of human rights of less fortunate citizens by municipal power.

The problem, however, is not the one of Seoul. Most local bodies cede their control to private corporations, thus these companies are committing many kinds of violence act in order to get some results for the renewal of their contracts. Since the government of Seoul offers incentives notably to each district according to their actual results, the local government’s financial difficulty is getting worse, the more it tries to effort desperately to attain actual results of control. The kind of measures they are taking is stirring up the present violent crackdowns.

There has always been conflicts between the vendors and each local government since the past. This matter should be understood as a problem of social structure. That is to say, the biggest sources of this issue are poverty, chronic unemployment, and an unstable job market. Nonetheless, local government has treated the street stalls just as a target of removal. They have attempted to solve the problem with rigid enforcement of regulations, but that is not the perfect solution. Most of street vendors might open a street stall unavoidably, because they have no other means of maintaining their living. Therefore, more aggressive policies such as job placement, professional training, and providing a rehabilitation fund are required by local government.

Also, it is necessary for people to change their recognition. If the street stalls were treated as the subject of control and removal only, it would worsen the problem. Making open-air stall quarters legally can be one of alternatives. Selling or renting an open-air should be prohibited only in the designated street. Also, fee should be levied for using the public road. At the same time, the stall keepers have obligations to put on disposable gloves and a disinfected overgarment for reasons of sanitation. In fact, making quarters of the legal open-air stall was first introduced at Seong-dong Gu and Gang-dong Gu. However, The Seoul Metropolitan Government received some grievance of street vendors, who insists the government had not discussed with them. At that time, the street vendors’ group and the city government also showed a difference in their estimation of the number of street vendors. To widen the range of legal streets is one of the realistic solutions. However, some side effects might be because a lot of street vendors would lose their job under the new regulations.

Though he runs a stall on the road, he has human rights. In fact, they cannot be relieved because they are always harmed by a heavy crackdown. Since opening a street stall is an illegal act, they are actually considered as “lawbreakers.” Even so, their human rights cannot be trampled down. According to existing conventions of the UN Commission on Human Rights, a person has a right not to be shorn of their source of survival. Therefore, their ways for living and civil rights should be protected by the nation. 

*socio@hufs.ac.kr*



己

ス

人





# Pride and Dignity in Our Mother Tongue

In this article, there will be some awkward spellings, like *ganji*. This is due to translating into English letter by letter. To make the readers understood, The Argus will provide Korean wordings accordingly.

**By Baek Song-hyun**  
Associate editor of Campus Section

**W**e are at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. The university's major concentration is to study foreign languages. However, there are students who study Korean on their own. Why is this noteworthy? Nowadays, people don't seem to care about Korean anymore. University students are eager to learn other languages but are not aware that the Korean language itself is a masterpiece. The members of the HUFSS Korean Language Analysis Committee, "UrimalYeonguhoi," are doing their best to keep HUFSSans aware of the value of Korean.

**Reporter (R): What is the purpose of “UrimalYeonguhoi?”**

Seo In-duk (Seo): In 1989, the started as a small meeting in the Department of Korean Education. For that time, the idea was to learn and study more about Korean within the major of Korean Education. However, in 90’s “UrimalYeonguhoi” came out of *Dongari*. After that the intention of the group changed. Now, it is to inform students about Korean and since HUFs is more focused on foreign language studies, we hope many students who major in other departments can have a chance to learn and share Korean.

**R: Among university students, they use jargon and colloquial language in everyday life. What do you think of this?**

Kim Sang-gyun (Kim): The students are most influenced by the media. However, it is not only the Korean media which is responsible for this. Nowadays, foreign media, such as drama and animation are a source of influence too. The students follow the famous lines thinking they look cool if use them. It’s not bad to copy the lines but some use them without knowing the actual meanings and some wordings have been transformed. This is the start of slang and jargon. The best behavior is not to copy this language just because others do it.

**R: What are the activities that “UrimalYeonguhoi” does?**

Seo: Every morning we post news on bulletin boards in school about common errors that students make in their conversation. Also, we meet once a week and study proper ways of using Korean.

**R: What should university students do to use proper Korean?**

Seo: Using proper Korean, does not mean students have to major in Korean. Only one thing matters. The interest in the Korean language itself. This will inspire them how to use proper language.

Kim: Students think that they don’t have to study Korean because they are native speakers. So they tend to study other languages than Korean. However, Korean is not easy as it looks and I think the students should keep studying Korean regularly to improve their language skills.

**R: How do you determine the actual Korean research topic you will feature on the bulletin boards?**

Kim: Every week we pick a theme and a teacher. Mostly, sophomores become the teachers and teach the members of “UrimalYeonguhoi.” The subjects are up to the teachers, and generally it’s about grammar and glossaries. The meeting takes about an hour. For the first half of the session, we provide the students with some reading materials about the origin and the derivation of a word. In the other session the sophomores teach what they have researched and learned to the students.

Seo: The meetings are not only for our members. If other students want to participate, they are always welcomed to the meeting.

**R: Do you correct the misuse of Korean with friends?**

Seo: Of course. It’s our job to correct the misuse of Korean. Recently, Japanese words being transformed into Korean have given

us headaches. Because of Japanese drama, the students follow words such as “*ganji*,” and “*gao*.” It’s better to use “*멋있다*,” “*얼굴*” meaning ‘stylish’, and ‘face’.

**R: From the activities that UrimalYeonguhoi do, are there new things that you came across?**

Seo: There are a lot of them. We tend to think that the wordings we use are correct because everyone else is using them. However, I realize that just because most people use these words doesn’t make it right. When we say “*다음에 봐요*” meaning “see you later,” it’s correct to use “*뵙어요*” since the word is a short form of “*보아요*”. This is a common error that we make every day and we even think “*뵙어요*” is grammatically wrong. Conversely, the former is wrong and the latter is the correct way to spell it.

Kim: Also, we say “*매날*” to say “every day,” but it is correct to say “*매일*”. Also, in a famous TV show, “The Challenge,” the stars use “*바라*” to mean desire, but it is correct to use “*바라*” since the former represents an object’s color fading away.

**R: What do you think are some of the reasons for the misuse of Korean?**

Seo: Some of the major reasons for the misuse of Korean is due to foreign languages imported into Korea and that Korean speakers change to be like Korean. People use these words as if they are the correct form of Korean. Of course, we have our own Korean words for those words but these imported words have now gone into common use so that people frequently use foreign words instead of Korean words. Also, the misuse on a signboards is a reason too. To attract people’s eyes, the stores use catchy wordings to stimulate people. I think this influences students to use improper language.

Kim: Not only those words are causing a sort-of corruption of Korean, the Korean media is, nowadays, using more informal language and internet slang. The media should be more responsible for the degrading of the Korean language.

**R: For this year’s tuition fee increase, the students posted placards written in a lot of internet slang and improper grammar. It is inappropriate for university students to use these corrupted forms of Korean, but those placards seem to be more effective and connected to the students through slang. What do you think about this?**

Seo: It is not right to use slang, but the purpose of using it was to awaken the reality of the tuition increase to the students worked. It wasn’t slang that was unknown. The words are familiar to all of us. I think by using those words, the placards gets the students’ attention better then just using formal words. To make our voices heard, it is better to be strong and vigorous. I think the students wanted the school to listen their true voices.

Kim: Using Korean makes people feel that they belong to a group and if that slang is used to bring the people together, I think it can work out if it is not used excessively.

**R: What are some special activities that “UrimalYeonguhoi” does?**

Kim: On *Hangeul* Proclamation Day, we set up a booth to campaign in the school. We give students flyers with the information on Korean and its history. Also, we give out a quiz which can be difficult for those who don't know the correct forms of Korean. Many students do their best to get every question right. They even search the web and go to the library. Last year, due to the passion of the students, we had five winners of the quiz who got everything right.

Seo: We started to inform the school about the importance of using proper Korean. So we suggested putting another signboard on each building in pure Korean last year. However, we didn't prepare enough and it didn't reach the school administration.

**R: Do you think that the students are lacking a sense of pride in Korean?**

Seo: Yes. Studying abroad early in one's life is now common in Korea and has become an essential condition in Korean society. This has been an issue for a decade and I think going abroad at an early age to learn English isn't a good idea. People should know that if they're born as Korean, then they should know Korean better and love Korean more than other languages. It is sad to see, in Korea, the lack of respect for the Korean language.

Kim: It's a society where a person who lived abroad and speaks fluent English is treated as intelligent and educated. It is a sad fact that it is guaranteed that a Korean who knows English will get a sweet job just because of that.

**R: Not only analyzing Korean itself, "UrimalYeonguhoi" studies the history of words. Are there many interesting origins of Korean words?**

Kim: First of all, the origin of bat is interesting. The bat in the beginning was written as a bright rat. Since the bat is nocturnal, our ancestors thought this creature had good eyesight. It eventually changed to "*bakji*." Also, the food we eat, "*Sukjunamul*," the green bean sprout, has a surprising background to it. This bean sprout was named after the Korean scholar, Shin Suk-ju. The bean sprout itself turns sour in a very short time. Shin Suk-ju, in his life time, betrayed Danjong of Joseon and took his position at the side of Sejong the Great of Joseon quickly and easily. As a result, the green bean sprout's got its name because it resembles the characteristics of Shin Suk-ju.

**R: UrimalYeonguhoi uses pure Korean on a daily basis, such as at a seminar you call "daetguri," and at a university MT "moggoji." What are the reactions about this?**

Seo: For about a month, we opened a public seminar and I started it by saying "Welcome to our *daetguri*." Not only could the freshmen not understand what that means, but neither could the senior students. After a few trials of a public seminar, some students came up to me and said that it was interesting to know the real Korean words for a seminar and other things. Students who are shy looked on the web to find out what "*daetguri*" means and I felt proud that they got interest in our subject.

Kim: Some students think that using pure Korean is bizarre. No



Back Song-hyun / The Argus

One of the students is solving a quiz on using proper Korean.

wonder they feel that way, because no one really uses these words in their private life. *UrimalYeonguhoi* tries to use pure Korean words as frequently as we can so that the others won't feel so new when they are exposed to these traditional words.

**R: In Korean society, people tend to neglect the Korean over English. Why do you think this is happening?**

Seo: This has been an issue for a long time. However, as the new government is proceeding with the obligation of studying English, people think learning English is a priority and a must. The education policy President Lee Myung-bak proposes is an insult to Korean. Small children who aren't even familiar with their mother tongue are forced to learn English in school. I'm not saying that learning English is useless, but the order is wrong. They should learn Korean first then English.

**R: What is the meaning "UrimalYeonguhoi" in Korean?**

Seo: Korean as a language can be the pride and spiritual pillar for Koreans. It can be a representative for us to show how delicate and unique our language is. There is no other language like Korean in the whole world. People should acknowledge this and should be more proud of being a Korean.

Kim: Korean is not just a language, it is more than that. The language is the core of our ethnic spirit and soul.

**R: What is "UrimalYeonguhoi's" next move?**

Seo: We are planning to proceed in putting up an extra pure Korean building name sign again. Last year's work was wasted but this year we will make this work. One of the main reasons why it didn't work last year was that there was not enough support from HUFSSans. This year we'll do our best to gain HUFSSans interest and change their recognition of Korean too. During the summer vacation "UrimalYeonguhoi" will gather and prepare for this for the second semester. However, the names of the buildings have been used for over twenty years. We don't expect to have our signs right after we sign up for the change. We will try our best to make HUFSSans have pride in Korean as well as in the foreign language they study. I'm not sure it's not going to work before I graduate, but I hope to see it when I come back to HUFSS. 🙏

song958@hufs.ac.kr





Lee Soo-min / Cartoonist of The Argus

# Trick or Treaty?

Chinese students come to study in Korea for several reasons and Some universities make profits taking advantaging of the students

## By Kim Min-ji

Associate Editor of National Section

About a month ago, an accident occurred in which some Chinese students got into a conflict with Koreans who demonstrated against carrying the torch. After this, the students encountered prejudice from Koreans.

“Because of this incident, people regard most of the Chinese students in Korea as violent and extreme. Generalizing that all the Chinese students are like this makes it difficult for us to harmonize with Koreans,” said Chen Lijing, a Chinese student. It is sure that the Koreans see them from a negative point-of-view, to say the least, for the incident.

However, there are not many people who are very interested in the Chinese students in Korea and how they feel and what they think and what they have been through, even though many students live and go to school in Korea. It is easy to see Chinese students in universities because the number of the students has increased since early 2000. As of 2008, the Chinese students in Korea number about 35,000, 70 percent of all foreign students in Korea.

It is, however, hard for them to live in Korea for a few reasons. “I had trouble with people’s prejudice against China,” one Chinese student said. “Some people I met one day ignored the Chinese people because they looked upon us as behind the

Koreans culturally. Of course, not all people think like that. But it’s hard to live with even a few people thinking like this about you.”

“I wish there are more programs that the Korean students and Chinese students get together and communicate each other,” another Chinese student said. “Actually, it is not easy for us to understand Korean culture because I have no Korean friends who me about advise anything Korean. When the Korean students go to MT to enhance friendships, we sometimes feel neglected by them. Also, I think there is no room to participate in the spring festival. During the festival at HUFSS, some Chinese students held a small fundraising campaign in front of the Humanities Building to help the victims of the Sichuan earthquake. But only a few Korean students had interest in their campaign.”

### Apparent Reasons

Then why do the Chinese students study in Korea despite these difficulties in their lives?

Perhaps the Korean wave of culture, Hanryu, is one of the reasons that Chinese students studying in Korea have increased recently. The Chinese have become familiar with South Korea as Korean dramas and entertainers are popular in China. The short distance between Korea and China make it easy for the Chinese

students to come to study in Korea.

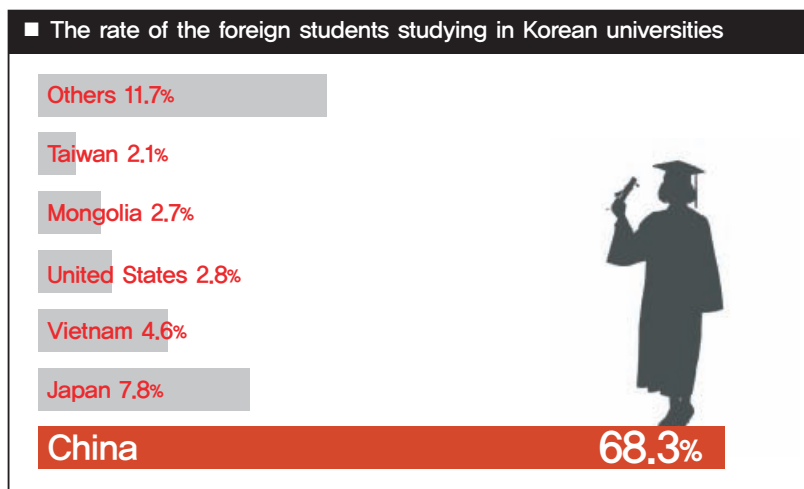
“Actually, there are not enough universities in China to accommodate all the Chinese students who want to further their educations, so only about 10 percent of the Chinese students are allowed to enter their own universities. The students who have little money but want to study further usually decide to study in Korea or other countries at small expense,” Professor Baek Gwang-gi said, of the Department of Business Administration at Hallym University.

### Some Universities Only Interested in the Number

Another reason is that provincial universities in Korea are eagerly working to attract foreign students. According to a survey of 95 of the 185 or so four-year-course colleges in Korea from the Korean Educational Development Institute (KEDI), most local universities, about 92 percent, try to attract foreign students more than the universities in Seoul do.

When it comes to the provincial universities, the number of entering students has decreased for years, and it affects the universities’ financial trouble. While the rate of students registration at the universities in Seoul and Gyeonggi province is almost 100 percent, only about 50 percent of students register at the regional universities. In fact, these universities do not have any disadvantage from the government for the lack of students. However, most operating expenses of private colleges depend on tuition fees, so the lack of the entering students affects their finances, especially in the case of regional universities. The results of the KEDI survey show that the rate of foreign students in private universities is higher than that of students at national colleges. To solve this financial problem, these universities have accepted foreign students as an alternative.

Also, in 2004 the government started the New University for Regional Innovation (Nuri Project) for the purpose of improving the quality of university education and promoting the provincial universities for balanced development in



※ The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology




North Bay Leadership Council

### Solution: Better Systems and Interest in Chinese Students

“To improve the quality of Korea’s university education, it is quite natural to admit foreign students because it can be another diplomatic policy. At first, the purpose of the policy about foreign students was good, but later the core meaning has deteriorated,” said Hwang Hee-ran from the Korea Higher Education research Institute (KHEI). She also said that both the government and the universities need to promote their plans step by step for the long term. However, implementing the current system has progressed hastily but not realistically. It is unreasonable for the universities to earn good ratings with only numbers of the foreign students. According to Hwang, it is impossible to make Korea’s university education international in just a few years. It will take time.

The universities should construct complete education and caring systems for foreign students. Professor Baek Gwang-gi said that the standards of entrance have to be strengthened in order to distinguish between true students and false students. Also, programs are needed for communication between Korean students and foreign students so they can both fully understand and appreciate each other’s culture.

The government and the universities aim at receiving the foreign students as many as they can for internationalization. Some of them take advantage of them as their own profit centers. The nation as well as the universities will enhance their competitiveness by allowing foreign students to study in Korea only when they properly prepare the education system. Also, not only more buddy programs for the friendship of Chinese and Korean students but also the deep interest in the Chinese students is necessary for the Korean students to pursue. 

It is like a distorted win-win game between the Chinese students who study in Korea and the Korean Universities.

their respective regions. In the Nuri Project, the universities are required to fill at least 80 percent of their entrance quota. It is, however, difficult for these universities to reach that number with Korean students. That is why they recruit foreign students, especially Chinese students. The universities do this by providing many advantages for the foreign students. Some universities give half of the tuition fee to the students who get more than a 2.5 grade point average (GPA) and provide them with dormitories for free.

As the universities are interested only in the number of the students they have, the entering standards are not strict. At some universities, whoever finishes secondary education is admitted to the school without any test.

#### For the Higher Internationalization

In case of universities in the Seoul metropolitan area, about 89.5 percent of the schools try to receive applications for the foreign students’ admissions. Most of the students register for the schools, but why do the schools want foreign students? Every university is ranked by the university evaluation system every year. In the evaluation of the internationalization category, the rate of foreign and exchange students is one of the criteria, including the foreign professors and English-based lectures. For better ratings, the schools pay attention to foreign students.

Actually, the universities do not prepare

various curricula and plans for these students completely. Nevertheless, they continue to advertise for these students each year so they can improve their ranking.

#### Some Students Aiming at Working

Some of the students come to Korea for reason other than studying at university. They intend to work and earn money while they are students. How can they do it? It is easy for them to get a visa and the universities are not strict about managing them, the system for advertising to foreign students has resulted in illegal employment in Korea. Some students are even admitted to the schools, and then never attend classes. Some schools recognize the credits even though students do not fully attend their classes each semester. This sometimes occurs at universities where the number of students is short of the regular number. In other words, the schools need the students to reach their numbers and the students need money, so the school authorities overlook their illegal work without attending the classes.

Some universities have difficulties in finance because of the lack of the students, so they boost fake Chinese students with the connivance of brokers in China. Then the schools, making up the attendance book and grade sheets, helps the students work at a factory. Both the schools and the brokers regard the students as their earnings in illegal ways.

*kmj07@hufs.ac.kr*



Kim Ro-na / The Argus

# A Man Embracing Museums

By **Kim Ro-na**

*Guest reporter of The Argus*

**Y**ou must have heard le Louvre, le Centre de George Pompidou, the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum, MOMA (Museum of Modern Arts) and the Smithsonian? Surely you have, at least one of them. Hoping to visit some of them in the near future? You must be, at least one of them.

In 2006, when Ben Stiller's film, "Night at the Museum" was released, I found it to be an entertaining family movie that children and even their parents can enjoy and laugh about together. The magic-realistic story, filmed at the Museum of Natural History in New York, was inspired by one of Ben Stiller's fantasies of his childhood. At one of his interviews, he once said his frequent visits to the Museum of Natural History inspired him to turn his childhood fantasies into the film.

To speak about museums, it is true that Korean students are much more attracted to western museums than to Korean museums. Beyond the matter of comparing the value of the relics and art pieces at different museums, to Koreans, foreign museums seem to provide better exhibits and their perspective to learn western culture rather than ours is stronger. It has been almost four years

since the Korean Central Museum reopened with one of the world's finest museum buildings and priceless and interesting relics. However, due to Koreans' prejudice about Korean museums, you will hardly see a lot of Korean visitors there except for the children visiting for their school assignments. Probably, it is either because Koreans have learned their about culture already and don't want to pay to give any more attention to it because they don't expect to learn anything new.

Here, wondering why our museums are so unpopular, I interviewed one of the world's leading exhibitors, Mr. Duane Fast, from Canada during his visit to Korea as a speaker at the National Association Interpreters (NAI) Conference, held on this May from 9 to 12, 2008, in Sokcho, Korea. To learn about Korean heritage and culture, he and other advisors of the NAI visited Seoul in advance to witness the current Korean scene themselves.

**Reporter (R):** Before starting with in-depth questions, please introduce yourself and tell us what you are working on now.

**Duane Fast (Fast):** I am Duane Fast from Canada, now living in China temporarily, and currently working as a director to organize the Science Center in Ningxia and Beijing. I have organized several exhibitions including le Louvre

## Who is Duane Fast

### General Manager

- Artcraft Display Graphics

### Chairman

- Themed Attraction Association Canada: Canada's association for museums, parks, zoos, aquariums, science centers and other themed attractions

### Director

- UNESCO World Heritage Geoparks Committee



and since last March, I have been working as one of the directors at the UNESCO's World Heritage Geoparks Committee.

**R: I thought that most of the participants at the NAI would be cultural interpreters and docents. However, today, I found more folklorists, geographers, and exhibitors like you are here to see Seoul. How could you describe the relations?**

Fast: If cultural interpreters translate the Korean heritage and arts to visitors and audience, we are helping the interpreters to learn about the culture. So, I would say we are interpreters to the interpreters.

**R: Could you tell us more about your job?**

Fast: For example, after an architect builds a museum building attractively enough, we exhibitors are those who fill it with appropriate artifacts and others. It's like, "Making museums is turning a dead building into a live building." Just displaying relics, paintings, or bones of dinosaurs would not shore up museums to attract people's attention. We have to focus on how to embrace the museum to be popular and attractive enough to make as many people as possible visit.

**R: It seems that you are not only focusing on cultural heritage but also on science, art, and natural heritage as well. And now you are currently working to make a science center. How do you cover these various subjects?**

Fast: Well, it might be from my personal interest and experience. Since I was young, my interest has been in almost every field such as the arts, science, history, and geography. In addition, I majored in fine arts and business marketing during my college years. More than that, it is about the environment in which I grew up. In my hometown, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, as you might know, there are many immigrants, especially from India and Hong Kong. These have led me to work those various themes and many countries into my work with museums.

**R: How do you like your job?**

Fast: It's the best job. I've got to travel around the world, learn other cultures, and work with people from various fields such as architecture, folklore, art, and even government, not to mention that I've gotten paid pretty well. Once, when I went to a



This is one of the exhibitions done by Artcraft Display Graphics where Mr. Fast works as a general manager.

dinner party, there were politicians, doctors, professors, writers, and other professionals. We gathered and started a game of talking about who got the best job. To my surprise, our round talk stopped after my turn. What a great job I have!

**R: Well, good for you. Even I would like to work in your field. I am upset about how most Koreans are not concerned with the importance of our national heritage. What do you think Koreans are short of? In addition to that, what do westerners think of Korea?**

Fast: Korea is not marketed at all. I had a great time today, however. To think about Far East Asia, westerners tend to see only China and Japan. And I think cultural interpreters and docents should play important roles in making your citizens help to value the Korean culture first. Just displaying what you have does not ensure people will come and see them. It's about how you attract people and how you deliver, promote, and organize your exhibitions and museums. Traditionally museums were very different in different parts of the world, but now "international standards" have been recognized and they are have similar values and goals wherever you go.

**R: So, I guess that's why you are good at organizing exhibitions thanks to your study of business marketing. Koreans are likely to consider the museums are more public matters not related to commerce. We focus on the value of the heritage rather than ways of displaying it.**

Fast: Nowadays, almost all things are related to marketing. Even if you have the finest museums and you are going to organize special exhibitions, it is almost impossible to secure the people's attention

without proper promotions. Marketing matters very much. You have to advertise what your culture is.

**R: That is how all these fine exhibitions are made.**


Fast: Exactly! What I am working on is how to bring the air into the museums. To do that, I help other experts with how and what to contain and display at museums. Just as we advertise the exhibitions and museums, interpreters play a part in making contact with visitors and getting the museums enriched with people's love. As to attracting foreign visitors, just having the great museums or palaces is only a part of the tourism business. You have to advertise and have reasonable accommodations, good museums, world heritage, and markets, and they all should work together in attracting the eyes of foreigners. This whole infrastructure is needed.

**R: Korea's sophisticated technological industries have given support to make the country the eleventh biggest economy in the world in the last ten years. Nevertheless, Korea does not have any fine science center which would inspire the younger generation to dream about becoming scientists. What do you think about this?**

Fast: Yes, you are right about that. Science centers provide children with the opportunities to get familiar with science, learn the basic principles of science, such as Newton's motion theories, and even enjoy playing at the museum. To become a culturally flourishing country, not only a science center matters. Various exhibitions and museums should definitely influence Korea's younger generation to make the country better.

rona@hufs.ac.kr

# We will Throw in Warm Heart to you, Just Come to Folk Flea Market

What is the first thing you come across when you hear folk flea market? For most of the university students, it could be just a market full of junks. For some adults, it's a place where they can find memories from childhood. However, for everyone, it's a place where people meet friends and share their love. The merchandisers don't force you to buy the stuffs, they want to have a conversation with you, to enjoy the time with you, and to throw big warmth to you. 







- 1 A merchandiser is having a dinner while a customer asks for the value of what he likes. Even the dinner time is not a free time for the sellers.
- 2 An old man is drawing a sign board for a woman seller. The old man says, "I'll sell it for you on 3000 won, and no less." The woman is asking for a discount, "Come on just 500 won less."
- 3 A group of three is bending down to search the records. A man is looking at old LPs and two of them are searching for good CDs.
- 4 Clapping his hands, a seller is saying "Pick, pick, selling everything low cost only for today, pick, pick!"
- 5 A middle-age couple found what they need for their living room.
- 6 At one sight the watch display catches the foreigner's



eyes. She takes some of them and tries it on. What would she get?

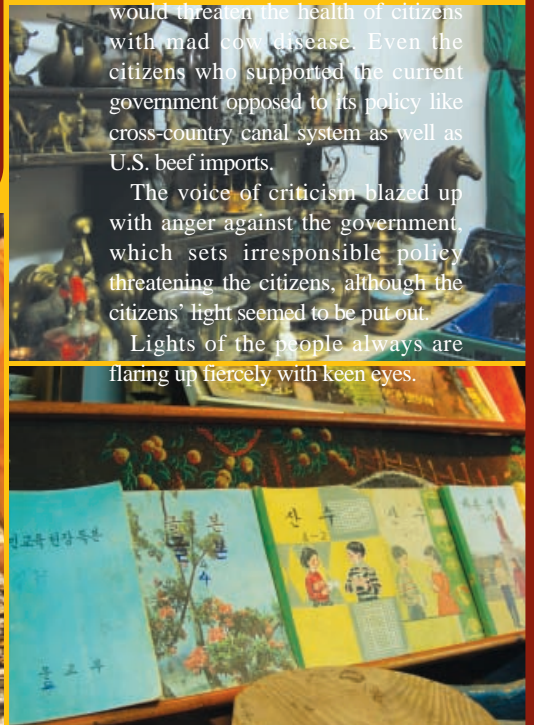
- 7 A woman is bargaining a bowl and the merchandiser gives her a fair price.
- 8 A family came on to the Seoul Folk Flea Market. A daughter asks, "Dad, what is that?" The father is grateful to find that object here and is happily describing it to his daughter.
- 9 He was so happy to see what he exactly wanted and can't let it go. He shouts for the owner to bargain the price. What a day for him!
- 10 A man is crouching and grabbing what he wants. He is looking at it carefully as if he's fallen to his flash back.
- 11 A lady is checking on the dishes and she asks for their costs. The merchandiser says, "It doesn't bother me at all whether you buy them or not. Just letting you know, I'm the only seller who has those dishes, just letting you know."

Written by Baek Song-hyun  
All photos by The Argus

Candlelight vigil was held against the government's decision to fully open the market to U.S. beef, concerned it would threaten the health of citizens with mad cow disease. Even the citizens who supported the current government opposed to its policy like cross-country canal system as well as U.S. beef imports.

The voice of criticism blazed up with anger against the government, which sets irresponsible policy threatening the citizens, although the citizens' light seemed to be put out.

Lights of the people always are flaring up fiercely with keen eyes.



# What is Real Wellbeing?



**Yi Jin-nam**

- Vice President of Writing  
Education Society

One of the hot topics today is well-being. We wake up with well-being breakfasts, work with well-being devices, and sleep on well-being mattresses. The word, “well-being,” has become a catchphrase for high-quality and expensive merchandise. Why do we worship this word? Critically thinking, the reason why we seek something is usually that we lack it. We strive for well-being because we feel that we do not live well. What then hinders us from living well? Things such as fast food, easy work, comfortable lives, no exercise, and the like.

What then is well-being? A dictionary says it is a type of life or culture that seeks for the happy and beautiful life through physical and mental harmony. Well-being is a concept with which human beings retrieve something lost by the Industrial Revolution. Highly developed technology took away mental stability and flexibility while it provided us material affluence. The contemporary world forces us to accumulate and to spend extraordinary and superfluous wealth. Without knowing why, we simply stick ourselves to making money which is often symbolized as a warranty of “happiness.” This leads us to the devastation of our mental state, which often appears as forms of mental disease, such as melancholia, panic, and schizophrenia. That is why the new concept, well-being, has been introduced and hailed in this society.

Well-being, which derived from the so-called slow food movement in the 1980’s, from Slobbies (Slow but Better Working People), and from Bobos (a combination of bourgeois and Bohemian lives in 1990’s), means not only physical but also mental health. A cardinal scale for well-being

comprises physical health, a sense of satisfaction, a sense of belonging to the community and workplace, and mental stability through family relationships and leisure. The most important point of well-being is a balanced state. Well-being could be achieved only through harmony between mind and body, self and society, work and play.

Recently, however, well-being in this society seems to have lost its essence. Well-being tends to be attached to specific areas such as fitness or the pro-environment movement. The common usages of this word are well-being food, well-being menus, and well-being houses. Apart from its original meaning and motivation, well-being went back to its emphasis on physical fitness. The idea of well-being, in being inflated to mean all types of things, especially to make products attractive so they will sell, has become corrupted to mean nothing.

What then is the real meaning of well-being? How can we recover its true elements? It does not mean simply anything good for physical health. It is not just anything to

**Feed nutrients to your mind!**



reduce our weight. It is not anything to allow us to make more money. It is something to retrieve our mental stability and spiritual reservoir. We should balance the scale of mind and body, and that of work and play. That is, we must emphasize the mental aspects of our lives. It is nothing else than liberation of ourselves from excessive stress, which comes from extraordinary cravings for money, job status, sex, and other material well-being.

How could we free ourselves from these worldly temptations? That is possible through “Mental Fitness.” It has qualitative aspects as well as quantitative ones. It means not only the maintenance of our mental balance but also that of the proper function of each mental organ. Mental fitness has three parts: mental diet, mental exercise, and mental therapy.

Mental diet is feeding nutrients to our mind. Reading valuable books gives us vitamins, minerals, and food for our minds. Pouring water into our mental pot ranges from reading dummy series on the subway to reading bedtime stories at night. It also involves watching entertaining movies and TV programs. It also includes the conversations with good friends.

Mental exercise is nothing else than deep thinking which comprises critical thinking, creative thinking, practical wisdom, prayer, and meditation. It helps us get rid of excessive weight, stress, avarice, and jealousy from our minds. It helps us develop our mental affluence and to help others with money and good will. This service gives us the motivation to live creative lives.


Mental therapy is the healing process with which we can cure inevitable damages and scars from various kinds of failures in business, human relations, and other affairs. It controls emotions such as joy, anger, sorrow, and pleasure. It reduces stress and enhances happiness. It helps us realize that there is a life as process other than that as an end.

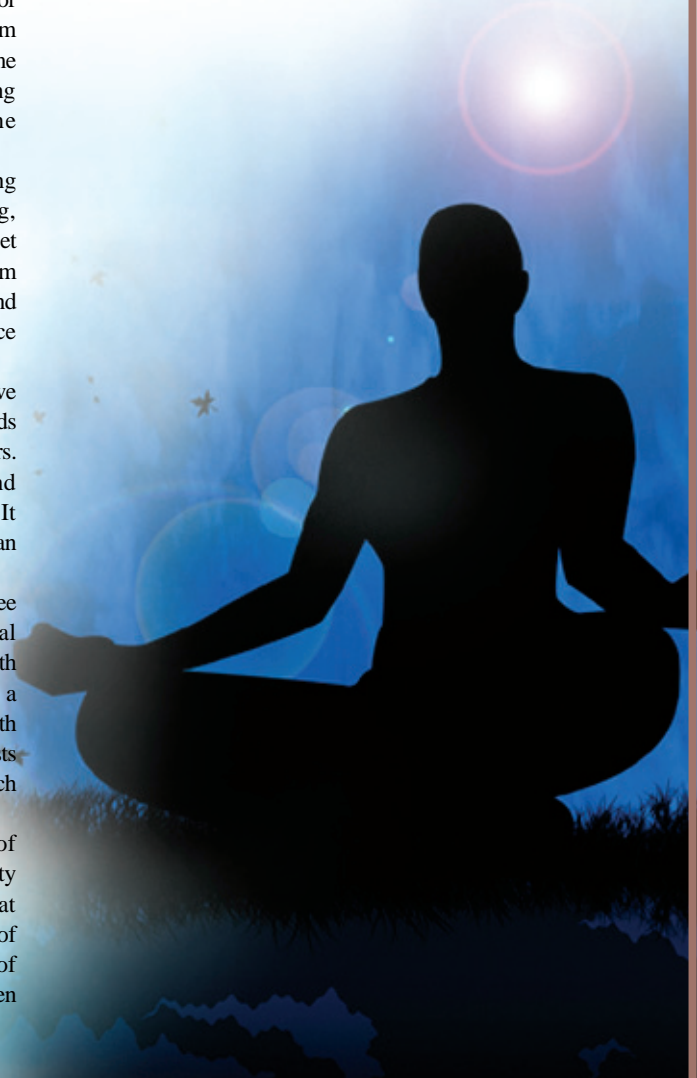
The maintenance of Mental Fitness through these three activities, mental diet, mental exercise, and mental therapy, will give us new attitudes and joyful spirit. With this, we see the world not as a conquerable land but as a paradise in which we live with strangers altogether. With this, we treat our neighbors not as predators but as guests to a garden party. This guarantees true well-being, which harmonizes mental happiness with physical health.

Among three candidates for the moral meaning of well-being, James Griffin says, perfection of humanity overshadows desire and need. It reflects the fact that every human being prefers the entire harmonization of the total elements of humanity to the satisfaction of anything else. This is a time-honored virtue that has been

around since Plato and Confucius. It has been incorporated into the ideal lives of the wise as a form of prudence. This is the real meaning of well-being that we have long forgotten.

It is the time to positively seek for mental health rather than only physical health. Refraining from meat vulnerable to mad cow disease (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) or genetically modified corn is not sufficient for true well-being. The true well-being lies in the positive endeavor to maintain total harmony instead of eating “well-being food” in a pro-environment house. Lu Xun says that physically healthy people with mental illness could at most be slaves while Hippocrates says “a healthy body in a healthy mind.”

Why don't you invest thirty minutes everyday in mental fitness? It will give you a better sense of your well-being than just one hour on the treadmill. 



# HUFSans Roll up Sleeves against Oops Policy



Won Jae-eun / The Argus

The placard is appealing university students for actions against U.S. beef import.

With a controversy of U.S. beef imports reaching to peak, HUFSans started to protest insisting the government should reconsider its decision to relax quarantine regulations on U.S. beef, through various campaigns.

On May 16, some students representatives held a press conference. Including a committee on promotion of HUFS' development (Oebalchu), College of Oriental Languages and the each president of five college, the representatives assured marking the origin country of beef and proclaimed Seoul campus as a "Safe Zone," free from the risk of mad cow disease. In addition to that, there were many other

events in the campus such as posting placards, holding a candlelight assembly and lectures, to attract more student to join in the movement to prohibit the U.S. beef.

The movement also has been in Yonjin campus. HUFS Students Committee of Cooperative (SCC) made a public speech against using the U.S. beef on a school bulletin board and had a survey to research that whether HUFSans agree or not on using the U.S. beef in the school cafeteria and how much they know about the danger of mad cow disease. And in university students' meeting for discussing on the current situation related to U.S. beef import, the president of College of Business and

Economics submitted a statement behalf of HUFSan on May 12.

However, there are some voices that students tend not to participate in the movement related to the issue. In a recent lecture, only 15 students were in the lecture. "A number of students are concerned about the risk of mad cow disease, but few students take part in the movement. I want more and more student to have a louder voice on this issue." said Lee Jae-sung (Dept. of Chinese-08).

**By Won Jae-eun, Koo Jeong-yeon /  
Cub-reporter of The Argus**

# Czech, Slovak Dept. Take Pride Celebrating 20 Years



Czech Embassy

Czech Ambassador is pointing out importance of exchanges between Czech and Korea.

Students and the faculty of Department of Czech and Slovak studies in HUFS marked the 20th anniversary of the major, on May 27. In the event, there was an exhibition about Cubism, Czech's famous architecture style, and

Czech's beer. More, Czech Ambassador, Tomas SMETANKA, gave the students a lecture for introducing Czech culture and society in the opening ceremony.

The Ambassador emphasized that Korean still have a weak awareness about Czech,

and he exerted people to enlarge the cultural exchanges between Czech and Korea. "We have a pride that the Department of Czech and Slovak studies in HUFS is unique in Korea," Czech professor Kim In-chon said. Now it is global world and I'd like to say HUFSans have to give more attention to Czech," he added. The student participants of the event said they were surprised that Korea already has many of Czech culture. In the past, I was usually upset about people's ignorance about Czech and I often felt a sense of alienation, but now I am proud of my major," said You Ga-eun (Dept. of Czech and Slovak studies-08).

**By Nam You-jeong, Lee Min-hee /  
Cub-reporter of The Argus**



## Approach for Open Society Taken Step

A university students' group and a citizen community held a festival "Yeolda (open)" for helping multicultural family on May 25 at HUFS. It was the initial event to promote communication between the university and the citizen community.

Some events such as culture expo, flea market, and bazaar promoted local citizen's participation. In the events, people of all ages sold own belongings and donated the earnings. Most of them said that this event is effective because it gives children opportunities to have various and special experiences that school cannot give.


Though the festival somewhat attracted citizen's interests, Chae Sang-won (Dept. of Spanish-04), the president of The Greatest Beans Summit, still pointed out it had many difficulties in preparing. "As school did not concern our movement to hold the event, we



Local citizens are participating various program of yeolda

could not have enough financial supports to have rich public relation," added Lim Sung-min (Dept. of Spanish-04).

He also emphasized the necessity of this event, in the aspect of making chances to communicate between the university and the

local community in order to share the information and to avoid each other's misunderstanding and indifference. 

**By Park Hyun-chul /  
Cub-reporter of The Argus**

## United Arabic Dept. Seeks More Supports and Efforts in Gathering




Students from Chosun university are performing traditional arab dance at festival of the arabs departments gathering held at HUFS.

The 22nd union festival of five domestic Arabic departments in four universities was held to promote national unity on May 16, however, the gathering revealed internal and external problems of it.

With the poor participation of seniors, this

time's quiz program, planned as a part of the festival, was performed only for the freshman, and the number of the participants has been decreased. Moreover, Pusan University of Foreign Studies did not attend in the united gathering by the reason of insufficient finance. "Many students cannot

participate in the meaningful union festival due to money deficiency. School authority should give us more finance supports," said Lee Hae-wook (Dept. of Arabic-03), the president of student council of Arabic departments. On the other side, some of the participants referred that it is necessary to development various programs for not only friendship but also educational purpose.

The festival has been continued since 1987 by five campuses, Myungji University, PUFs, Chosun University, and both campuses of HUFS for fellowship between them. And in the event of the day, performers of the each university presented traditional Arabic dances and made an athletic meeting. There were about 300 participants of the departments' students in this year's festival. 

**By Hwang Jeong-hyun /  
Cub-reporter of The Argus**

# The Fish Always Stinks from the Head Down

The professor's lecture rating system by students should be opened

**By Jo Min-jeong**


*Editorial Consultant*

**H**ave you ever wondered how a person could be a full-time professor, though he continues to disappoint his students with his insincere attitude? Again. Have you ever wondered why he is still an instructor in spite of his sincerity in his lecture? Recently, as if to respond to students, the Master of Business Administration program (MBA) of Seoul National University issued the professors' lecture-rating by students and excluded three professors from the rating, who had the lowest evaluations. The movement spread to other departments of universities, Dongguk University also opened the valuation of its 1049 professors' lectures by students to the public, with their real names. Many groups of professors are resisting this movement, insisting this is not an appropriate policy.

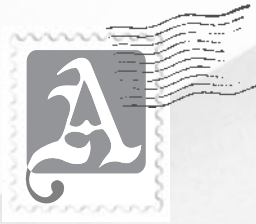
However, it should be carried out as a special measure to make insincere professors redouble their efforts and to guarantee at least minimum standards to students. Students have so far chosen lectures depending on seniors' advice, but they do not yet have systematic and well-organized information, though they have the right to know the facts about professors' lectures in detail, instead of such indirect information: Which professors skips their lectures a lot, who uses the same power-point materials and textbooks for years, who gives marks to students at their convenience, and other criteria. By opening the professors' rating about their lectures by students in public, this basic information should be offered to students, and should also stimulate the professors to improve the quality of their lectures.

Also, opening the rating can also clear the grading process, motivate professors to return student homework and papers by putting questionnaires like, "Did the professor return your papers after marking" and "Did the professor show students' mid-term and final test papers to them after grading."


What kind of university education do the students want? Is it just a base camp for getting a job? While some professors complain about students' knowledge level and the transmutation of the university to a school for employment, some professors rather accelerate the transmutation and interfere with academic development of the students by lecturing carelessly or even trying to advance to another position in politics or broadcasting. This tends to make professors get further away from preparing good lectures. And this practice even coined a new word, "polifessor," the compounds of politics and professors.

It is still hard for Korean universities to narrow the gap with foreign universities no matter how the professors are doing their duty. This shows that stimulation and competition are necessary among professors. And opening of the lecture rating system should help in this. Still, the system has some controversial issues. If the rating system goes through several discussions and amendments, however, it would lay the groundwork for the professors' society which values good principles. It is time for students to participate in the process. 

*trustme4ever@hufs.ac.kr*




I think advertisement on The Argus is the most important thing. It has a lot of things to read, but many students do not know about The Argus. How about The Argus's bar to attract the students' attention? It will be easy to read if the magazine covers the current affairs interestingly.


Also, I want The Argus to report the volunteer experiences of HUFSSans or internship programs abroad that most students are interested in. I think The Argus has had critic view points in this semester. 

*Choi Sun-kyeong (Dept. of German-08)*


The Argus needs a section that students can participate in. It seems to be closed from HUFSSans, so it will be nice to require students' council to advertise it. Actually, I have had a little chance to read it, so I will read it more next semester. The section that HUFSSans praise other students will help The Argus harmonize with HUFSSans. Also, I wish the magazine provides some chances to communicate with the professors and the students by one topic.

The magazine's design is nice, so the students can receive the articles comfortably. What about the campus photo section such as the introduction of the place friends can meet in the school rather than the negative photos of the school? The English study section would help the students learn English more easily. 

*Go Gwang-yong (Dept. of Public Administration-03)*

I want the number of articles to increase. I think the articles are not very interesting because they are too general I will give an B+ in the last magazine on May. Among the articles, the Division system was the most interesting. I want The Argus to write the new articles, not the general one. 

*Kim Jeong-hyun (Dept. of Chinese-02)*

The articles about the culture, especially the entertainment, will be exciting. I think the articles usually focus too much on the current issues, and they looks a little bit biased. But I want The Argus to give an A. 

*Choi Yeon-hwa (Dept. of Italian-06)*



**Lee Soo-min**

Cartoonist  
of The Argus





*The Argus*

[www.theargus.org](http://www.theargus.org)