

# The Argus

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## Open Universities' Doors to the Locals

Why Universities  
have to Understand  
Local Communities



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES



# Cover Story

Hankuk  
University of  
Foreign Studies



## Open Universities' Doors to the Locals

The cover story deals with the relationship of the university and the local community. These days a number of universities have had less external obstacles. Meanwhile, there are subtle conflicts between the community and the university. What has been happening between them and what is the reason for this? Read the story and think about what the university students' role is on page 14.

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- 1 Rendezvous** – Dr. Han enjoys coffee time with his students at his Barista Training class at the “Parma,” an Italian restaurant at Imun-dong. The Argus finds how this former Chongwadae bodyguard shares his love of culinary with others.
- 2 Hello Stranger** – The group “Noridan” is playing the music using the musical instruments they made themselves. Let’s find out who they are and why they are known as an ecological music performance group.

## The Argus

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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.

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Golden Saying | Editor-in-Chief

“A classic is something that everybody wants to have read but nobody wants to read.”

— Mark Twain

A course evaluation system’s aim is to produce effective feedback and improve the quality of instruction. To meet this goal, students have to evaluate the instruction of a given course objectively and honestly. Like a classic mentioned by Twain, the course evaluation is something that everybody has to participate in but most just skim through. In addition, a lot of students cast the question: “Is my input really reflected in the improvement of the lecture?” The course evaluation is also criticized for not having proper variables and a systemic approach to gathering accurate feedback. See the related stories on pages four to seven in the campus section. [A](#)


# Play Your Roles

A friend of mine had to stop studying for one year and get a part-time job. She really wanted to enter the graduate school. Tuition fees, however, have increased and she cannot afford to pay the school. Banks also charge higher interest rates on loans to students than former years. Annual fees are now reaching 10 million won at most universities, which makes students and their parents find it very difficult to afford registration. Even though the situation is terrible, can the students find any hope?

So far from having any hope, a college student committed suicide last month because he could not afford to pay the soaring fees. A senior of mine blasted her hope of being a professor. She told me that she has no confidence to live for some years as a part-time professor, regarded as a gateway to becoming a professor in Korea.

A few days ago, the official of the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology announced the second step of the plan strengthen autonomy of the universities. Under the plan, the position of full-time lecturers will be integrated into the position of assistant professors and the period for becoming a full professor, after working as an assistant professor and then an associate professor, will be shortened. Can it be possible that my senior can renew her hope through the government's plan? If she doesn't recognize that the plan didn't announce anything about better treatment for the part-time professors, she may dream again. In addition, under the plan that makes fast-track possible, the retirement age of professors cannot be guaranteed. It seems that these days' university students cannot afford to dream or study as they want. The universities or the government do not hear their voices nor do they plan for better circumstances for them. Even the surroundings are poor, the university students have to make efforts to change the society.

I know, that is easy to say, but each student has to know that an ounce of practice is needed this time. If every student does not act to change these problems and insist on their rights to study and dream freely, the following generations will face more adversities than the students now face, and the situations will become worse. Looking at the current situation with the universities, students know that we cannot change the authorities of government and the universities, but we can change the systems or influence the plans of the authorities if we work together.

In the October issue of *The Argus*, we consider the university students' roles for the local society. *The Argus*, also presents reasons why the students have to act and get together to do something for the society, and discusses some ways how we can do that. The vague claim, "Change the society" will become clearer by reading the cover story. 

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

# Road Casting

**Reporter (R): What is your goal for next semester?**

**Yang:** I want to gain over a 4.0 grade average while devoting myself to “Oeinbuade”, HUFS’s rock club.

**R: What do you think about the Lee Myung-bak government?**

**Yang:** President Lee Myung-bak government promised the people that they would be sure to recover the so-called “lost 10 years.” But it seems that the Lee government is going backward 30 years to gain the lost 10.

**R: What book that you have read recently has strongly influenced you?**

**Yang:** “Eleven Minutes” by Paulo Coelho. I realized that all people could gain profound insights about life through this book.

**R: What is your dream?**

**Yang:** My dream is peace for the world. I want to make the world beautiful, especially the world that protects and respects human rights.



Yang Ji-ro (Dept. of Economics-08)



Kwon So-jin (Dept. of Linguistics and Cognitive Science-05)

**Reporter (R): What was your best year in HUFS?**

**Kwon:** When I was sophomore, I had a great time. I was a member of “The Outsider,” which is the HUFS’ band club. The club was ready to make posters, create brochures, and do all they can promote the performances. I got a great sense of accomplishment doing this. Even working until 10 p.m. every day after school, I gained friendships with other students that I would have for the rest of my life. I even met my current boyfriend at club activities.

**R: What is the most important thing in getting a job?**

**Kwon:** I think that the sincerity of the candidate is the most important for the interviewer, I guess. However, this candidate cannot be there just for that morning. The candidate with this attitude will not get the job easily that he or she wants. It seems simple, but, in fact, it is difficult for students to commit themselves totally to getting a job. These days, because they are afraid of challenging, many students want to avoid the obstacles they would face in trying to get a job rather than resolve these. We have ability to overcome these difficulties and we must have the passion and effort to do so.

**R: What is your favorite way of enhancing your English ability?**

**Kwon:** When I went to English academy, I met a teacher named Park, who was a coach, majored in physical education. I often wondered why he became an English teacher. But his teaching style was really good. In his class, we watched news, movies and sitcoms, and repeated the lines, paid attention to the accent, pronunciation, and voice. I believe this style really helped me a lot with English.

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





Won Jae-eun / The Argus

## By Won Jae-eun

*Reporter of Campus Section*

**Student A:** Hey. The grades are posted on the web. Let's check them out now.

**Student B:** Really? But we have to complete the course evaluations before we can get access to our grades. What a nuisance!

**Student A:** Yes. What's the use of that? It won't change the system anything. Just do it quickly. It doesn't matter what you write down.

**Student B:** It really bothers me that I have to fill out course evaluations on all those courses I took.

**Student A:** Yes, I know. Anyway, The major I attended this semester wasn't a really good one. I would like to write more frankly, but I'm afraid the professors might know it's me. Then what would I do?

**Student B:** Indeed. Even though the evaluation process is supposed to be conducted anonymously, I'm uncomfortable about it due to the login.

If you saw the upper conversation, you would surely understand what these two students are talking about and probably feel for their situation since it is probably yours too.

Students are required to complete the course evaluation at the end of the semester. However, it is far from clear that the evaluation is conducted anonymously or that the professors pay any attention to our suggestions. The purpose of the evaluation is to meet students' satisfaction as well as to help the professors enhance the quality of their lectures.

However, it is doubtful if the evaluation is as effective as it was aimed to be.

### Course evaluation is a nuisance and remains doubtful

The HUFS administration claims that the



# Evaluate Course Evaluation

Before opening to the students,  
we must strive to ensure the validity of the course evaluation

purpose of the course evaluation is to improve the quality of lectures through getting the students' opinions. However, a lot of students don't believe this works. Song In-young (Dept. of Japanese Interpretation and Translation-07) said, "There are many professors who always give the same lectures from year without improving their teaching." He added that, "I fill out the course evaluation but I have come to believe that evaluations are not really reflected." Also, one of the students in the department of Chinese said that, "No matter how anonymous the evaluations may be, since we have to login and make the evaluation before we get our

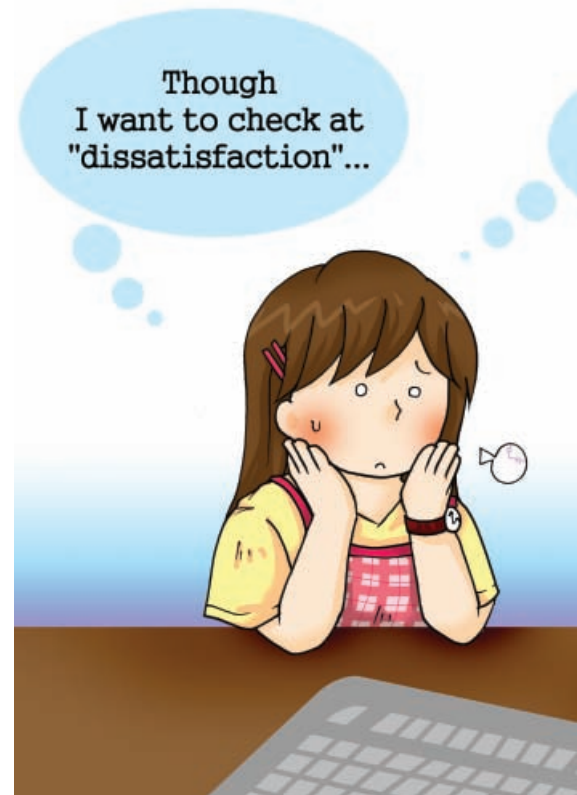
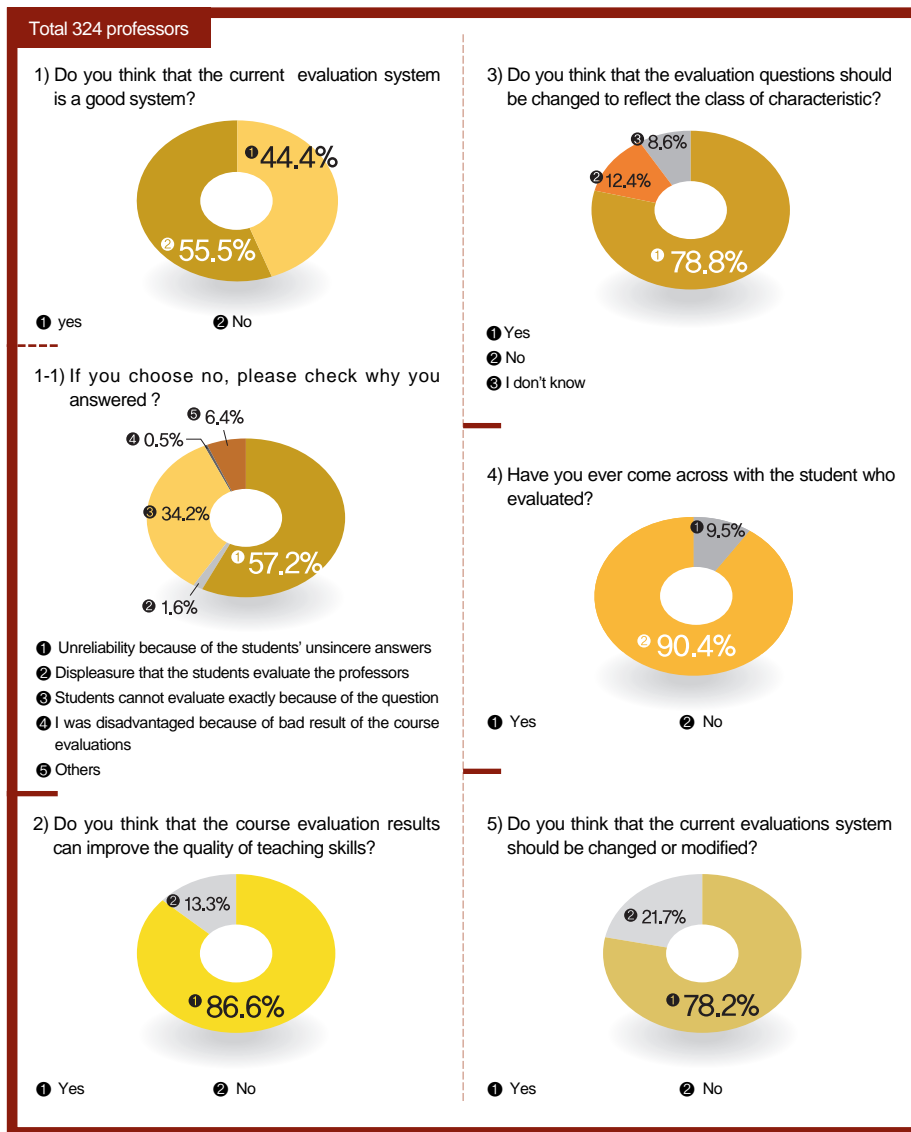
grades, it seems that if someone has the intention of finding out who we are, it wouldn't be that difficult." This student called into questions the anonymity of the evaluation performed on the web. He added to this with emphasis that, "HUFS needs to take make sure that the students can express their beliefs completely anonymously. If so, the students would evaluate more honestly and accurately."

## How course evaluations influence professors

How are the course evaluation results used by the university and what effects do they have for

the professors?

The dean of Academic Affairs said, "Course evaluation results are being used as basic data for the personnel management of professors and the selection of the winners of the Best Lecturer Award given on April 20, the anniversary of the founding of the university. These professors are recognized at this ceremony to honor them and to inspire all professors to do their best in the classroom. A professor who continues to get less-than-average evaluations is not considered for promotion. The university takes the course evaluations that the students made very seriously, and we ask for you, the students, to



two types of questions only and doesn't divide the questions that would be pertinent to the academic department of the course. So the school have problem of uniformity. However, Dongguk University has different questions according to the types of course, whether it is a theory, experiment, or training course. Therefore, HUFS needs questions that match the characteristics of the major to have accurate and more complete evaluations.

### The importance of the students in the process of course evaluation

A professor anonymously said that, "Students have no responsibility about their course evaluation. A professor I know hasn't read the evaluation since he got a bad evaluation in which the students said bad things about him." This professor added that, "Though the evaluation process is conducted anonymously, it is the students' responsibility to provide honest yet constructive feedback.

Open-ended questions provide the opportunity to make useful suggestions to the professors. Please do so in a positive and productive manner." Kim Sol-pa (Dept. of Open Major Division-08) emphasized the importance of the students' role in making evaluations, "Students have to assume an impartial strict attitude and take a detached view in performing the evaluation."

actively and sincerely participate in the course evaluations." The dean went on emphasizing that in this way, the students' opinions are decisive in improving the quality of instruction at the university.

### Improving the course evaluation in frequency, questions, and time

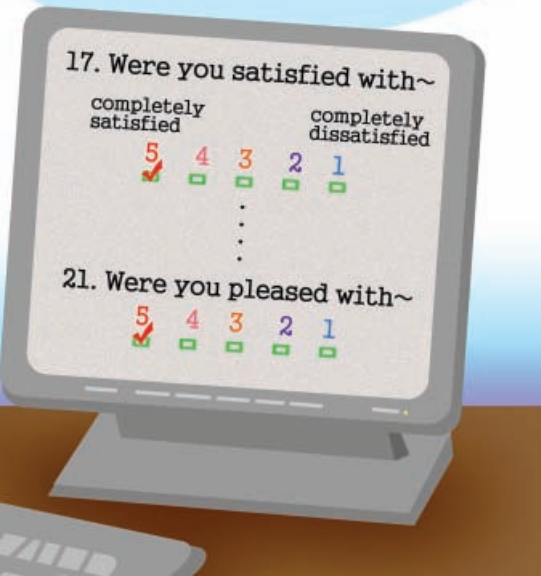
So far, students have made evaluations only at the end of the semester just one time. Because some time has passed since the end of courses, the evaluations might not be accurate as they could be. According to research done in another country, more careful answers can be gained if the evaluations are performed by the students frequently during the semester. Perhaps HUFS can raise the reliability of the evaluations by trying this system.

Another concern that has been raised is reflection. The students' ideas and comments about courses could not be reflected during the semester, and it is practically impossible to provide feedback to the professors during the middle of the semester under the current system. Officials at Sogang University are in favor of a new system that address the weak points of the former system. This university has undertaken evaluations like this twice this year. During the mid-term period, students tell the professor their ideas and dissatisfactions about the course they are taking, and in this way, they give feedback to the professors. Moreover, the professors can better understand the students' thoughts about their courses and make up for the weak points in their lectures.

The other concern is questions. HUFS has




If the professor notices that I checked to it, "dissatisfaction", that would be harmful for me.



Lee Soo-min / Cartoonist of The Argus

### Poor effort has so far invalidated the course evaluations

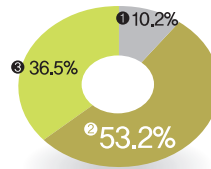
Course evaluations started in 1993 in Korea at Hanshin University. Not only Hufs but many universities in Korea have chosen to use course evaluations. Overseas, course evaluations are a means to produce useful feedback, which the university and the professors can use to improve the quality of instruction. The process of gathering information from the students about their learning and the quality of teaching, analyzing and interpreting this information, and responding to and acting on the results, is valuable for several reasons. This information is beneficial because the professors can review how others interpret their teaching, and thereby work toward improving their instruction. But currently, it isn't working like that.

The university, the professors, and the students have to endeavor to make course evaluations do what they are intended to do, and that is to help the professors improve instruction. Hufsans have to take responsibility for their duty and the professors must strive to improve their teaching based on the evaluations. Hufs Administrative Offices have to endeavor to make a better system with better questions to improve the reliability and validity of the course evaluations. 

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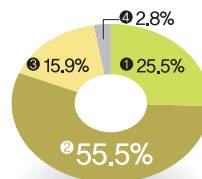
Total 1,186 students

1) Have you carefully read and checked the course evaluations?



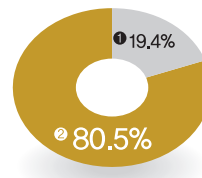
- 1 I don't carefully read the questions
- 2 I read the questions, but I don't read carefully
- 3 I read the questions and answer every question carefully

1-1) If you chose 1 and 2, why?



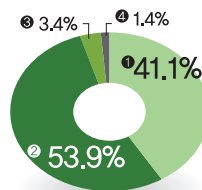
- 1 I think that the anonymity is not guaranteed
- 2 Although we carefully answer the questions, I don't feel improving the quality of teaching through the evaluations
- 3 The evaluation is a nuisance
- 4 Others

2) Did you feel that the professors tried to improve their teaching skill due to the evaluations?



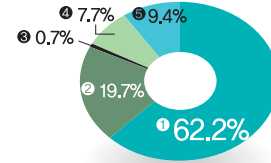
- 1 Yes, I think
- 2 No, I don't think so

3) Why do you think the school conducts the course evaluations?



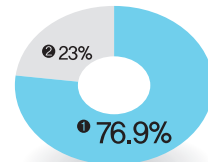
- 1 To improve the quality of instruction
- 2 The school's process in name only
- 3 To make a ground for firing an instructor
- 4 Others

4) What do you think about the questionnaire on the evaluations?



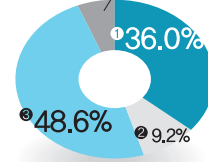
- 1 Without changing the number of questions, alter the questions to reflect the situations according to the characteristics of the type of courses taught
- 2 Increase the number of questions, alter the questions to reflect the situations according to the characteristics of the type of course taught
- 3 Increase the number of questions, without altering the questions
- 4 The current questions is OK
- 5 I don't know

5) Do you think the results of the course evaluations can be different according to the time and method?



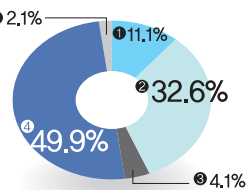
- 1 Yes
- 2 No

5-1) What should be done about the time and methods of the evaluation?



- 1 Taking the evaluation only once and doing by the internet as now
- 2 Taking the evaluation only once in the classroom at the end
- 3 Increasing the frequency of course evaluation and doing by the Internet
- 4 Increasing the frequency of course evaluation and doing the evaluation in the classroom

6) If you think the evaluation systems should be improved, what do you think that the school have to focused on?



- 1 Segmentation and characterization of the evaluation items
- 2 Anonymous security system
- 3 Change of place and timing of the evaluation
- 4 Boosting influence the quality of teaching evaluation to improve teaching
- 5 Others



Kim Ro-na / The Argus

**By Kim Ro-na**

*Guest reporter of The Argus*

In the movies, “In the line of fire” and “A bodyguard,” what is in common to both films? They are about bodyguards. In *IN THE LINE OF FIRE*, Clint Eastwood struggles to overcome the nightmare of his failure: failing to protect the President earlier in his career, and has never eased his mind about this. Kevin Costner’s character in “A bodyguard” reflects the stubborn and sincere character of a bodyguard.

If you live in the neighborhood of Hufs’ Seoul campus, it is not hard to meet such a sincere and stubborn former bodyguard. And he is not like any bodyguard we find in those paparazzi photos. Like Eastwood and Costner, he used to be on assignment of protecting the President of South Korea at the Blue House. With his black suit and sunglasses on, he learned the ABCs of protecting the VIP. While he loved to play with machines, he believes there are not many coincidences between causes and results. Whenever he faced mystery, he did know much but to analyze and study it until he succeeded in solving it. The man is Dr. Han Sag-myung of the Parma restaurant. Let me tell you about him some more.

In 2008, it has been more than fourteen years since he opened his first restaurant. He would always design the interior of his restaurants himself. Now he makes and serves wonderful coffee for his customers. He is proficient at mixing cocktails as well and explaining elegant tastes of teas by the Wedgewoods and Tiengwanyin. Besides, he values woman-power exceptionally as the gentleman that he is. It is his wife who represents Parma and his sister-in-law is the chef. He gives lectures at several universities including Sejong University, the top school in the field, especially designed for students of the Hospitality and Tourism Management Department. He even

# Searching for Another Coffee Prince

Be sincere and have open mind  
to learn new world in “Parma”



wrote a few textbooks on the culinary arts. As a restaurant business consultant, he also leads a start-up program for small restaurant owners, which is sponsored by the Small and Medium Business Administration, which barely compensates him for his transportation and other pertinent costs and reflects remarkably his humanitarian personality. Now, The Argus has met Dr. Han, a former bodyguard of the President, and now a professor of culinary classes, The Argus wanted to know about this amazing man with strong convictions of what is right and good.

### From Chongwadae with sincerity

**Reporter (R):** How did you start running this restaurant and working in food service?

**Han Sag-myung (Han):** After retiring from my first job, I started a company importing foreign culinary machines and tools, which mainly focused on supplying first-rate restaurants and hotels. I had a contract to supply up-to-date ovens exclusively designed for making pizzas to the Plaza Hotel in Seoul, which was the first hotel serving pizzas in Korea. Only a few days after I had set up the ovens, which were very expensive even in terms of today's price, the chief chef called me for a refund. It was a nightmare. He claimed the ovens did not bake pizzas sufficiently. To fix it, I checked the ovens as meticulously as I could but could not find anything malfunctioning with the ovens. They were working just as they were supposed to be. Next, I witnessed how the chef was using them. He was following the exact recipe of his precedent, a foreign chef who was supposed to know how to cook pizzas. However, as you can imagine, a supply company goes insane when its biggest client wants a refund, which gains you nothing but notoriety. Only having the instructions in my hand, I had to call the U.S. manufacturer for the solutions repeatedly in vain. Struggling for days, I finally found the cause that the chef of the problem. It was the chef's so-called "exact recipe."

**R:** You mean that the chef was not cooking the pizzas the right way?

**Han:** Well, he followed his master's recipe very accurately. But, he did so well that he did not adjust his recipe to the new ovens. Each oven has different characteristics in its functioning, such as heating time and temperature. In the past, the chef's master must have changed his recipe to fit other ovens because there were no ovens only for pizzas.

**R:** Do you mean cooking by recipes is wrong?

**Han:** Hard to believe? Yes, they can be wrong quite often. In fact, more than you would think. Not because they are wrong with the procedures, but because they are written based on the ovens and the tools the writer

usually used. Well, let's put it this way: Can you think of how to bake bread with the Korean traditional fire place, "Hwadoek"? Probably you can, however you have to figure out the time and temperature difference and other changes in the new environment that are not easy to do at all. Now, machines and tools help us cook properly, conveniently, and even safely. Considering pans, the kinds of pans vary in thickness, width, and materials. At home, no mother owns all the culinary tools she needs. Generally, she adjusts with what she has to find the alternatives to making delicious food out of nothing much because she cooks for what she wants not by others' recipes. That chef at the Plaza did not try to find alternatives to cooking pizzas with the new ovens and did not understand the instructions. And most of all, he did not know what he was cooking. He had to consider the characteristics of the new ovens. A chef should know how to apply his knowledge of ingredients and cooking in different environments, as Sushi chefs are very intimate with the changes of temperature and humidity in the air. There are three things that chefs should do before cooking: thinking, thinking, and finally, thinking. They should never hesitate to question even themselves and imagine that they know the best! I was surprised to find that the culinary business takes diverse knowledge from science to business marketing. Since then, I have earned a Ph.D. on the study of "The Effects from Soogookhwa ? the Water Lilly," and give lectures to the people and how to handle culinary machines.

### Diving into the ocean of culinary

**R:** So, it was the time you started to educate people about how to cook. It was your turning point!

**Han:** I did not want to give up without trying, otherwise, I would have had to give the Pizza Hotel a refund. So when I delivered and installed the ovens, I had to design a users' manual and also provide a course of instruction to the chef. And, yes, it was the turning point in my life. As always, a person must think about the ways the tools and machines work. I got attracted to the world of culinary arts. Before, as a Korean man, I thought cooking was plain work. However, beyond knowing how to prepare food, a chef should understand the basic principles of science to manage the food materials. For example, to boil





eggs on Mountain Everest, can you use the same tool and expect almost the same boiled eggs by cooking them as you would cook them at home? You have probably learned that you need to raise the air pressure by putting some stones on the lid to keep the air pressure high enough, due to the low air pressure at that altitude. Not just saying that it's "Sonmat!," the miracle by taste. The chef must calculate the quantity, time it takes to do the job, temperature, and even air pressure! Cooking demands very systematic procedures. This attracted me. I love to play with machines, apply science to real life problems, challenge myself in new fields, and give people pleasure. And, the food industry has them all.

sauce is properly cooked with fresh tomatoes, basil, pepper, garlic, oil, onions, butter, and wine, it becomes a good and "well-being" dish. That is why people in the food industry should take responsibility when they make money from people's necessities ? such as food. As I emphasize to my students, while a medicine can bring one patient to death, a food manufacturer could suffer and even kill thousands of people at once.

**R: It must have been challenging and required hard work to transform yourself, a former bodyguard, into a restaurant owner.**

**Han:** I spent my early twenties under intensive training to be a bodyguard, and as you

know, in those years of life, a person passion and work becomes their second nature. I often heard people say that I had the eyes of a detective, looked very tough, and never smiled. It took me years to soften my feelings. Even now, I am still learning a lot about the science and art of baking. As time goes by, I

realize my current occupation is no different from my past: I have to be responsible and be stubborn in my conviction.

**R: What do you mean by that?**

**Han:** For instance, when my other culinary professor friends told me I might go out of business when I keep making tomato sauce without any artificial ingredients and use only domestic dairy products like Imsil Cheese, which costs three times more than the imported, I am polite to them because I know their concern, but I insist on making this way. Junk food is surely a risk to people's lives. When customers recognize freshness, I feel more pleased than when I make profit.

**Let's penetrate the innate quality of food beyond its price.**

**R: It's clear that you would not go for superficial goodness. What do you think about the coffee and wine cultures now**

**widely prevalent across Korea?**

**Han:** Koreans like to enjoy food and they never stop trying the new. By the way, beneath our fast growing food market in Korea exists some serious problems. Koreans have very often said "Ssangae Beejeedoek," meaning cheap things are wrong and faulty. I hate that saying. Is it really difficult to provide delicious and healthy food at reasonable prices? Koreans tend to be suspicious about a low price and revere expensive products. Now, I give lectures to the staffs at the famous B Galbee franchise company. Unlike today's popularity, the B had struggled in its early days. Once, the owner ordered his staffs to collect all the price lists of galbee restaurants, including hotels, to price his dishes as the most expensive. When this news spread, television announcers criticized the B restaurant chain and said its prices were absurd. Ironically, that incident attracted the eyes of the emerging affluent in Korea. Rather than criticizing the absurd price, many Gangnam residents flocked to the B Galbee restaurants. Koreans tend to be suspicious about things that are inexpensive and revere high-priced products. It is a stupid vanity, as all vanities are. But it thrives in Korea.

**R: I guess at least they should have used higher quality meat if they were going to charge so much?**

**Han:** Well, I knew their meat supplier and they used high quality meat. However, it was no better than what the top hotels and other fine restaurant used. Even if restaurant owners try to use the highest quality meat, there are limits in pricing. The B Galbee restaurants used their overpriced menus to attract affluent people. Even at the B Galbee restaurants, though, the prices varied from location to location. In last few years, this absurd craze for luxurious lives in Korea failed to create a strong economy and only served to accelerate living in vanities, which only corrupted this former gentle society. Now, many people feel no shame in making money, even unjustly. The fabulous life of the millionaire only attracts people because they think that after they become rich, they can live in luxuries. However, when these food providers only care about profits, and are not concerned with the quality and safety of their products, the health of our society can easily and all too quickly fall into disaster. It is happening in China right now because of the greed of money. It's difficult to count the huge number of people who have gotten sick eating



Kim Ro-na / The Argus

Han Sag-myung with his wife.

**R: Food industry?**

**Han:** Restaurant Management. While the food industry has taken a big portion of the market, the restaurant business has been independent of ordinary business. And scholars say it is the most sophisticated industry. For what? The profit a restaurant makes directly reflects the demands of customers and also shows the changes in tastes, what is catching on, what is not.

**R: The word "Well-Being" has almost been adopted as a Korean word meaning "for the sake of the health," and so, makes a restaurant sound trustworthy when it labels itself with "Well Being." What do you think is true well-being food?**

**Han:** Well-being. It is a good word. However, don't you think all food should provide well-being and healthy living to eaters? Both in the East and West, even Hippocrates mentioned that food is medicine. If tomato



Kim Rona / The Argus

tainted food, and the only reason it's tainted is because the purveyors cut corners in safety so they could make more money. Don't get me wrong, we all want to make a profit. But we've got to do it the right way.

### A special philanthropist

**R:** What would you like to do in the future? Is your consulting work with the small business owners meaningful to you?

**Han:** Lately, I am planning to complete my textbook for a new edition. It takes a lot of time and I have to find it where I can. Frequently, I have to travel the whole nation to consult with my clients. Usually, I visit the same place three or four times so I can investigate their needs, calculate their budgets, and help them plan for their futures. It is very meaningful to me to help guide others and help them overcome their problems by sharing my experience and knowledge with them. I have read many articles that state that over eighty percent of all newly opened restaurant have to close within one year. This figure is right. However, it doesn't have to be that way. Most of people who decide to open a restaurant put all their pensions and savings into their new business, and then it becomes a life or death matter. Since these are the cold hard facts, why don't people dare to do enough research into the restaurant business? Why don't they dare to study enough? Why do they dare to put all of their savings and pensions into this business without knowing any of this? Average preparation time takes least two years. So why don't these people know this? Because restaurant consultants, chefs, and even business management agencies don't know anything about what it takes to run a restaurant. Even today, Korean culinary schools only provide recipes and outdated knowledge instead of teaching their students how to design recipes of their own, use up-to-date machines to prevent unsanitary conditions, they don't teach them to find out what their customers want, and they don't teach them how to select fresh foods. Instead, they teach them how to handle frying pan. And for what? For show, I guess. No, my ultimate goal, if I can earn enough money, I would like to follow Nobel laureate Dr. Yanus' Granmin Bank in Korea. Too many unfortunate people struggle with their businesses, not because of their laziness. Rather, because of they do not know what they are supposed to do. What I want to do is build a spirit of trust in Korea and a sound society by helping others

with what I have learned.

**R:** How do you know the younger generations of Koreans will listen to you about the absurdities of the world, and keeping your own high standards to safeguard others when there is not as much profit in it as there is for cutting corners?

**Han:** Do not hesitate over truth and justice. Do not let money drag you to a bad end. Be sincere with your family, your professors, your boss, your customers, and your friends. Be responsible for helping make society worth living in for everybody. And never ever let greed rob you of your decency. And, thanks for supporting my restaurant!


**About Parma :** Dr. Han started Parma in 1994 in Imun-dong. Soon, it became popular for its exceptionally fine pizzas. Parma continues to respond to its customer's demands for new tastes of Pastas, Coffee, and Wine. Back when he started Parma, it was difficult to find a restaurant specializing in Italian dishes that served pizzas and pastas together.

For those interested in coffee, Dr. Han opened a Barista and Cocktail Class with very reasonable prices compared with other famous coffee houses, including the shop that appeared at "The coffee prince," a popular television soap opera.

If you love sea food pastas, Parma's pasta with fresh squid, shrimp, and abalone, which he named "Jeonbok," will absolutely delight you.

On hot summer day, if you are dying for "Patbingsoo," red bean paste with icicles, then ask the chef. She loves to serve seasonal dishes not on the menu just to please the customers. Guess what? Parma has one of the best ice-making machines in Seoul. Ice is nice!

Among the house specials at Parma are the King Crab dishes. It is hard to find King Crab dishes for less than twenty thousand won in Seoul, but you will at Parma. The Cafe-latte is clearly better than anything you can get at the big chain coffee shops.

College students cannot afford to go to Parma very often, but when you do, it is money well spent. Dr. Han, his wife, and sister-in-law are always ready to serve delicious food and coffee, and a trip to Parma is always a real adventure. 

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# Clear as Crystal or Clear as Mud



**By Baek Song-hyun**

*Editor of Campus Section*


**M**oney. Money is always the crux of all problems. Whether it's about handling, or the usage of finance, no matter what, the financial status is always in the center of every little or big issue. This issue has never left HUFS for long. Money has always been at the center of the tuition fee issue. The students have asked the university to explain the increase in tuition fees since classes began in March. The students have never asked the university to lower the tuition fee or asked for a refund. They just want to know the reason for the increase since HUFS ranked second on increasing tuition fees among private universities early this year. Unfortunately, the request ended as just a request within a short period of time. University officials never came to the public hearing, which the students had organized. As a result, the heat died out among the students.

But the heat is rising again. Not only on the tuition fee increase but on general finance of the university during the past year. The university had posted its annual finance plan on its webpage and this brought up new heat among the students. What the students question about the annual finance statement is that the university is receiving 10 billion won a year from tuition fees, and this is the largest part of the university's revenue. In contrast, as tuition fees come out from the students' pockets, the university had spent only two percent of this expenditure on the students last year. Many questions the students wanted answered were taken care of by the statement. Still, the reasons for the increased tuition fees are not yet resolved. Students are now, again, trying to get some answers.

Recently, at the Yongin campus, the finance matter was shocking news to everyone. The incident started in the College of Central and Eastern European Studies (CEES). The student presidents of the departments in this college had raised doubts about the student president of CEES over embezzling. The student presidents based their theory on financial disorders brought to light by the staff members of CEES' unreasonable attitude. The staff members told the department student presidents that they could not show the exact amount of money that they had used. The presidents argued that according to the regulations they have the authority to look at the detailed account but the CEES had refused to let them do so. Because of the money problem between students, they put up flyers to declare this matter. However, this issue ended soon by the student president of CEES' flyer indicating the exact use of the money and an apology about the misuse.

These two problems may look different but they can be the same in an important and basic way, miscommunication or even non-communication. The school didn't want to correspond to the students regarding the tuition fees and this resulted in the discord between students and the school.

Why does communication about finance within the university matter?

Some might think that even though the university participates in the tuition fee hearings or reports the financial statements, it will only bring bigger misunderstanding and discord, as so far has done. Communication doesn't mean for HUFS to report every detail to the students but it means to talk through the problems with the students and resolve the issues. As HUFS wasn't able to communicate with the students, the colleges weren't also able to communicate among themselves. The process of university and students communicating is sometimes hard to manage, but among students it's easier to talk about, or so it seems to me. CEES had a rupture among the student presidents, but they had the chance to sort things out, and because they did, it didn't become a huge matter to the students. Dealing with finance can be crucial but it needs to be crystal clear, not to show the statements, but to gain trust and establish order. 

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## II. Inspiring Students to Find Their Own Rainbows

# In Search of Life's Rainbows



Class with the Most Thank You Letters. I found my rainbows in the letters I encouraged them to learn in the most valuable way.

### ○ Dr. Luz T. Suplico

Dr. Luz T. Suplico worked as Associate Professor of Business Administration of HUFS.

She also served as the Program Supervisor and Lecturer of the first Philippine Studies at HUFS Global Leadership Academy. While at HUFS, she initiated the signing of an academic linkage between HUFS and West Visayas State University in Iloilo, Philippines and the forthcoming linkage between HUFS and De La Salle University in Manila (DLSU-Manila), Philippines.

Presently, she is supervising the overseas training of Kookmin Bank employees, who are enrolled at HUFS' Global Leadership Academy, at DLSU-Manila.

I believe that if one is a student forever, one is able to teach and share. When I was in high school, I used to teach out-of-school children by using nature's wonders such as rainbow colors. Sundays after church found me in a farm near our house where I taught children about the three primary colors, which are blue, yellow and red, and the secondary colors, which are orange, green, indigo and violet.

I used nature's bounties to teach about the different colors. For blue, I told them to look at the blue skies. Yellow could be the mango while red was the rose. The star apple, which was a popular fruit, had indigo and violet colors.

Some people associate the rainbow colors with certain meanings. Among the primary colors, I found that blue is associated with understanding while yellow is for clarity of thought. Red is associated with enthusiasm, energy, interest and passion. On the other hand, the secondary colors have the following meanings: orange for creativity and playfulness, green for growth and expansion, indigo for wisdom and violet for idealism, imagination and inspiration.

After each class, I used to ask myself if I was able to use blue, yellow and red. Did I make them understand how these colors can merge together and become different? If I did, this means that I was able to use blue. If I was able

to generate interest, enthusiasm, and energy, I was able to use red.


Among the secondary colors, I asked myself if I was able to inspire creativity or orange, improvement or green, wisdom or indigo and imagination or violet. It was not always easy to remember all the rainbow colors but it could be the acronym ROYGBIV. To remember it easily, some people say that the acronym stood for Richard Of York Give Battle In Vain.

One has to wait after the rain to see rainbows. Since rainbows were not always easy to find, I had to draw it. I told my students that some people believe that there was a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. I encouraged them to find their own rainbow for there was a rainbow for every person who was willing to search for one.

After teaching out-of-school children, I taught students marketing courses after I completed my master's degree. This was a new challenge since I had to reinvent my rainbow stories.

I could not talk about the rainbow colors and the pot of gold. Instead, I evaluated my performance as a teacher with the rainbow colors. Did I make them understand (blue), did I encourage clarity of thoughts (yellow), did I stimulate interest and passion (red), did I inspire creativity (orange), did I make them grow in wisdom (green and indigo), did I encourage them to achieve their dreams (violet).

Some teachers know that they have been outstanding teachers through the awards and recognition that they have received. Other teachers feel so much joy when their students tell them that they have learned so much. Although I appreciate awards and recognition, students' emails, notes and conversations that they have learned from me make me joyful. When students tell me that they have learned from my classes, I know that I have found my own "rainbow." After teaching for some 15 years in the same university, I decided to experience teaching in a foreign university. So, I accepted an offer to teach in Seoul.

Teaching marketing classes to South Korean college and graduate students was a new experience. Detached from my comfort zone, I knew that I had to teach in a new work environment, culture and paradigm. My first day of class saw me meeting 60 students who later evaporated to only 20. Was it because I said that I was looking at the future Bill Gates, Warren Buffet, Lee Myung-bak, Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, etc? Some said that they were not comfortable taking a marketing class in English with numerous assignments. But there were others who stayed with me, not only for the first semester, but even during the second semester. 

To be continued....ed.





# Take Each Other's Hands Together

Not long ago, the local community and the university, town and gown, were not divided as they are now. Local residents looked on the university students favorably and regarded them as if they were their sons and daughters and pillars of society. The locals gave their help to the university students. The students did not only think of themselves and of accumulating wealth but used their knowledge to help other citizens. These days, though, the local communities and the universities seem to have a boundary between them. Although the two have some complaints of each other, they do not communicate and care about resolving their conflicts. They do not know why they have to be connected and help each other. Especially, university students never think of why they should be the first to help the local citizens. In cover story of the October issue, THE Argus presents some of the reasons why this situation exists and asks questions that dare the students to extend their hands to the local community through a group of articles by THE Argus staff. Follow and swallow the articles.



# Between Town and Gown

By Lee Min-hee

Reporter of National Section

These days, a number of universities have had less external obstacles to their neighborhoods compared to times in the past. Universities started a “breaking down the walls” movement as part of changing the local community into “study town” and providing benefits for residents. However, there are some conflicts between the local community and the university. Perimeter of the university is built up with many boarding houses, restaurants, and stores that cater to the university. Also some students are only concerned with making money. Let’s have a look at these circumstances by interviewing some of the local people.

**Reporter (R):** What do you think about today’s university students?

**Local retailer:** I have been operating this restaurant in front of the HUFs since the 1980s. The atmosphere around the university has changed a lot. A few years ago, it seemed that the students were interested in just eating and playing with their friends. Entertainment establishments around the university flourished then. So the area was full of energy with the students. Although the students made a lot noise, the shoppers understood because of their youth. I think that environment just doesn’t exist anymore.

**R:** Why did the local people change their attitudes towards the students?

**Local retailer:** The social customs have changed from the past. We thought of the students as our children in the past, so it did not matter whether they were noisy around our restaurants. Now the both students and shoppers have become more individualistic. It is a pity that good human relationships between the two have lessened. The shoppers are not as likely to be as generous toward the students today. Also, students tend to act more in their own interests.

**R:** The local residents are able to use school facilities easily now after the breaking down of the university walls.

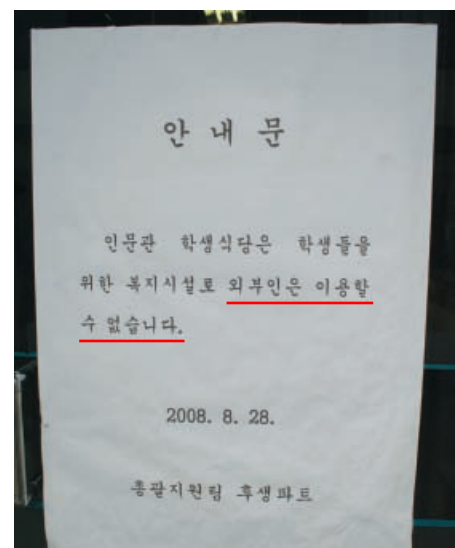
**What do you think about this?**

**Local resident:** I have heard a lot about the university’s wall coming down and I expect to make use of the campus in many ways such as picnics with my family. Actually, I do not feel any convenience directly with using the school facilities as a resident. I really agree with using resources of university such as the library, gym, and cafeterias. Even so, residents still seem to not be welcomed by the students. Kyung Hee University is so beautiful with flowers in the spring, and so many people including the residents often go there to enjoy the scenery. Before, many of the students there would come to the residents and ask, “May I help you?” or, “Have fun.” Today, their attitudes have changed now that many more people who are not the students of the university come into their space. It is pretty uncomfortable to enter the school as freely as before. I have mentioned, local people are likely to feel uncomfortable entering the school area, even though it is open for them. They say that the students’ individualism affects their viewpoint towards the residents using the school facilities. Both the students and the residents feel their relationship is not that important anymore.

**Student A:** We don’t know why and how we can contribute to the local community. Of course, we feel it’s something we should do. But I think it is okay to do it later after we are included in the society. Must we do this when we are students? We students have a lot of worries like getting good grades and then getting a job. I think it is enough to think that later we can do this for the local community when we get to our real lives.

University students do not recognize connection with school to the local community. Because of the absence of communication and lack of understanding between them, many problems occur. Let’s have a look at some of them.

Some universities have been breaking down the walls between them and the local community since at least 2004. The discord and complaints among the universities and the local residents, however, have increased after the



Min Hyeon-gyeong / The Argus

project began. What happened? HUFs has started to break down the walls in April, 2004. Space that used to be the wall was substituted for trees and more people could take a walk or exercise anytime usually during evening. These kinds of attempts have spread out to other schools as well. Nevertheless, the students complained that the open campus led to more of their goods being stolen, thus making the atmosphere on campus not secure. The student association and the university authorities discussed whether the university grounds should be open or not. Students at Seoul National University also feel they have the same problems.

HUFs San Park Hyo-en (Dept. of Open Major Division-08) said, “There’s no place to study in library during exam periods due to the allowance the library has given the local residents. People come to the university to exercise and little kids regard the university as their playground. I doubt very much if the university is a good place to study.” On the other hand, one local resident who was exercising at HUFs said that he didn’t think the residents damaged the facilities, and didn’t understand why the people who make use of the university facilities must thank the students. At many universities the walls have come down between “town and gown,” to use an old expression describing the relationship and the difference between the university and the local community. The unseen wall, however, has gone up instead and is even thicker and higher. The lack of understanding between the students and the local people is the major cause of this



problem. The students tend to think it is natural and reasonable that the university is a place for them and disagree with the residents using the grounds, whereas the locals consider the university facilities as the public buildings, just like local library. It is difficult to unravel the problems due to the different positions each side is on.

What about the universities that have not broken down the walls? Most may think they would have fewer problems because the universities that have broken down the walls

have all these new problems. This, however, is not true. Seoil College has not broken its walls down but they still have problems between students and locals. The university is located in a residential area, so the problems are bigger than others. Yun Sung-hwang, a resident living near Seoil College, said, "We have parking problems with the university. They have a four-story parking lot, using it mostly during the day, so it is empty in evening. The parking lot, however, is not open for us during evening. It would be better to utilize that space at night

because there are lots of residents living around the university and they never have enough space to park." He continued, "it is really selfish that the university does not try to make any solutions for us." The problem between the university and the local community exists whether the walls are down or not. The important point is not whether the walls are up or down. The inner human conflict between university and local community is the real problem to solve. **A**

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## Why Students have to Communicate

By **Lee Min-hee**

Reporter of National Section

**T**hese days, there are some conflicts between the local community and the university. The Argus met Kim Chul-kyu, a professor who is in the department of sociology in Korea University to listen to why these circumstances have happened.

**Reporter (R):** What do you think about the recent relationship between universities and their local communities?

**Kim Chul-kyu (Kim):** Nowadays I think universities are completely blocked in communication with their local communities. As an extension of this, interaction between the two hardly occurs because of communication problems between them.

**R:** Why do you think that universities and their local communities' interactions have been interrupted?

**Kim:** First, as I mentioned above, there are communication problems between professors and students. In the past, a lot of discussions were held at the universities so the communication between them had always existed. However these days, universities are just for learning what students need to know to get a job, and that makes the interactions difficult between students and faculties.

Second, the culture shared between the universities and their local communities has been lost. In the 1980s, there was "Dae dong jae", which was the movement for enjoying the university festival with local residents. But now,

the university festivals are just for students. There is no more sharing of university culture with local residents.

**R:** Recently at Ajou University, there was an event enjoyed by the university festival with local residents, what do you think about that?

**Kim:** I think it is good because it seems that the public culture is being revived. Nowadays, local residents hardly know each other because of urbanization, much less do they know the students and faculties at the universities. Events like this can encourage local residents to get together again, and also the students and the local communities to live in harmony. I think other universities should do the same.

**R:** Do you agree that university students should contribute to their local communities?

**Kim:** First, university students don't just attend school to only learn about subjects like they did in high school. In a university education, responsibility for the community and the nation and world is important. So the students must consider other things, such as their local communities. The contribution to the society of students is very important. In the 1980s, demonstrating for achieving freedom was those students' way of contributing to society. Social interests change in different times, though. Trying to solve the social problems around us in positive way is the right effort these days.

Second, university students should volunteer to contribute to the country and should have the



Korea University professor Kim Chul-kyu.

responsibility for their local neighborhoods. So I believe that in our times, students should start their social contributions for local, not with national concerns.

**R:** The wall has been lowered such as with the "breaking the walls down" movement, but walls inside the school have become higher because of students' lack of concern. What do you think about this?

**Kim:** I don't agree that the outside walls have been lowered and the inside walls have been made higher. Actually, the tearing down of the universities' walls hasn't been done in harmony with residents. I think students will be in harmony with their local communities if the universities make plans to educate the students about the "breaking the walls down" movement. Until recently, it has been difficult for the students to establish relationships with the local

residents. The government has been advertising that the universities and the local communities are harmonized through the “break the walls down” movement, but I hope the government sets guidelines how both the students and local communities can communicate between themselves. If they can, the walls will come down both inside and outside the universities.

**R: What can the universities do for their local communities?**

**Kim:** First, universities can serve as centers of the local culture. Many universities currently don't do this. So, the benefits of the universities have been provided only for the students. They should be shared with locals too.

Second, universities should be used as public education centers for students and locals. University facilities such as libraries and cafeterias should be open to local residents.

Third, universities can provide places to rest for the locals. They have green areas in the ashy concrete city, which means they can be little forests free of air pollution. These would be useful places for people who are tired from work, where they can perhaps enjoy a rest and have a cup of coffee.

**R: Why should universities work to communicate with their local communities?**

**Kim:** There are two reasons. First, the public rules between the two are essential. Nowadays

around the universities, there are many commercial areas. If the university maintains good relationships with people in commercial areas, these can be win-win situations for both. Second, universities are indebted to their local communities for support. Universities are located in community zones and gain lots of benefits from their local communities. They should thank to locals who provide essential services to them.

**R: You said that universities are indebted to their local communities. Why do you think so?**

**Kim:** If there is no local support such as copy shops, book stores, snack bars, restaurants, decent and affordable student apartments, and the like, universities would be hard-pressed to function. If the university is the place for learning, people in the local neighborhood make it possible because they provide these necessary services.

**R: If there are things university students can do, why is the communication between the universities and the locals not an on-going process?**


**Kim:** I think it's because there hasn't been enough advertisement. Only a few students are advertising the importance of communication with their local communities. Universities, though, are not making this official. It seems that the universities do not consider it seriously.

So the universities should make more positive efforts for this activity.

**R: How is the change of students' social interest and the students' feelings for society compared to those of the past?**

**Kim:** These days, students don't know very much about social issues and don't really even have any interest for them. And I'm afraid that it is worse with students from technical and professional majors because this situation is bad enough with liberal arts students. So I always emphasize the grounding students should have as citizens of the community, rather than just learning to make gains in society.

**R: Is there anything more you wish to mention?**

**Kim:** The university's contribution to the community is very important. There are two parts to this. One is the university administration, and the other is the students. First, the administration can provide the investment and organization of the university for the neighborhood. So leadership by the university is crucial. Students should also be responsible for the local society. Students should act as local supporters, as well as take care of their own interest. This is a good and sustainable moral and ethical model for society. We should all take social responsibility for the places where we live. 

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## Ajou Getting Near to the Locals

**By Park Hyun-chul**  
Reporter of Campus Section

**A**jou University (AU) operates various programs that connect the university to the local community. These programs are operated such that the university connects with local traditional markets, local, small, and medium-sized enterprises, and with the local residents. How will the university contribute to sustain its ties to its local community?

**Students give marketing, legal advice**

This year, AU established a relationship with Ji-dong market, which is traditional market located in Suwon. AU used its influence to work with the office of the Gyeonggi provincial government to help the traditional markets through the expertise and commitment of the university and the government. Through this relationship, the professors and student marketing of AU worked with the merchants of the traditional market.

“This program provides consulting to the merchants they could not normally get. Since many large corporate markets are in this area, the local traditional markets like the Ji-dong market have lost a lot of business. So AU is providing


these merchants with advice on marketing, among other things. This program not only helps traditional market but also gives students and professors opportunities to apply what they have learned at the university to real life,” said an official from AU.

“AU also provides free legal advice to local, small, and medium-sized enterprises, for these businesses can hardly afford high legal fee. The AU law school provides the legal advice. Typically, graduate law students provide most of the legal service. In unusual and difficult cases, the law professors step in with their expertise,” he added.

### Cultural and Educational contribution

AU has held campus festivals where students and local residents come together and enjoy the festivities. Additionally, the university looks for ways to provide local residents opportunities to use the facilities of the campus. "AU doesn't pursue the campus festivals simply for the

students but for the students and the local citizens. For these events, the university plans various programs for families to enjoy. For example, in the spring, the university opens the campus to the public to enjoy the cherry blossoms. And, the university holds concerts for the local residents to give them opportunities to

visit the campus," the same official said. Also, the university provides educational opportunities to the local residents. For example, the Ajou medical college provides various medical lectures, mainly about cancer and quitting smoking. 

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## Beans Enhance Students' Spirits

**By Park Hyun-chul**

*Reporter of Campus Section*

**T**he Great Beans Summit (GBS) is a Hufs NGO club. The club members dedicate themselves to make a happier society. Especially the members of the GBS are interested in the connection between the local community and the university. The Argus interviewed Chae Sang-won (Dept. of Spanish-04), The president of GBS, to learn how the GBS members work to improve relations with local community.

**Reporter (R):** *Some students think that the duty of universities is not tied to their local communities but only for academic study and nurturing a competent person. Also, they don't realize the necessity of cooperation between a university and its local community. Why do you think that universities and students should make connections with their local communities?*

**Chae Sang-won (Chae):** Currently, many universities and their students take no interest in this. The universities and the students' major pursuits are to enlarge their physical plants and develop skills and opportunities for employment. But they don't concern themselves with the problems their local communities face. The reasons why GBS concerns itself with these problems are the unique characteristics between Hufs and its community. Dong-daemun-gu, where Hufs' Immun campus is located, has a high number of pensioners relative to the rest of Seoul's 25 autonomous districts. If the Hufs campus was located in Seodaemun-gu or Gangnam-gu, which are wealthy autonomous districts, we wouldn't be concerned so much about the life of its local

community.

I think the reason why universities and students should connect with their local communities are two things. One is that universities and their students are among the few institutions that can work on these problems that do not need huge amounts of money and policy changes. The other is that university students have long-term interests in their universities' communities. If the students, who live in comfort, put their energies to solve these social problems, it is ideal. These days, however, students have to limit their time because they must compete with each other to obtain good grades and move on to good careers.

**R:** *How can universities and students solve the problems that their local communities face with? And how can they help the development of their local communities?*

**Chae:** Let me give you some examples. Private institutes that offer instruction in foreign languages, math, science, music, art or athletics are not as concentrated in Dong-daemun-gu than they are in other autonomous districts. So we can solve this problem through the universities in the area and students, particularly Hufs and Korea National University of Art, can provide after-school programs using the university buildings for elementary, middle, and high school students who live in Dong-daemun-gu. These programs also provide the universities and the students with opportunities to connect with the local community and maintain their relations substantially and durably. To be effective with this, Hufs needs to change the credit system that currently only allows two welfare credits and increase it to eight credits.



Chae Sang-won explains GBS movement.

The university can also open its buildings and grounds to the public at not much expense. A more concrete way is to have a local bazaar such as the one that GBS held last semester. Ten years ago, many traditional markets were located in Sinimun, Imun, Hoegi, and Choengnyangni which are all located in Dong-daemun-gu. However the large corporate marts located in or around the area and the change of lifestyle have affected the traditional markets, almost to the point of extinction. This social change adversely affects the retailers. Some people think that this problem is caused by changes in society and lifestyle changes. However, the local people caught in these changes have been forced to endure for them what are unpleasant situations. Also the fact that Dong-daemun-gu has far fewer local bazaars than the Gangnam region shows the



painful fact that the area around HUFS does not have sufficient institutions and human agencies in place to take care of its citizens. So if the local community can use the university grounds, except during class periods and school activities, the university can provide a place where these people can find hope, at very little expense.

**R: You said that universities and students can establish grass-roots democracy through understanding and connecting with their local communities. How can they do that?**

**Chae:** I think that grass-roots movements are the solutions to change and to civil awareness, but some people think that I am an idealist in thinking this way. Many sociologists have determined that unemployment of young adults is caused by the over supply of higher education. However, I think the condition that 85percent of Koreans in their twenties are university students is not a social problem at all, but a new opportunity for social growth in our country. If university students nurture relationships with other people through their university lives, they will help make life good for all Koreans, including and especially themselves. Also Korean society will become a broad-minded society filled with volunteers. These things are not established through government policy. If we, university students, endeavor to change our priorities, the barely existent grass roots democracy will become be deep-rooted and strong.

**R: Do you think that currently universities and students actually connect with local communities?**

**Chae:** When university students involved themselves in the social movement for Korean democracy in 1970s and 1980s, universities and the students closely connected with their local communities. However, after the 1990s, these relationships weakened. Economic hardship caused ideological and local opposition as if between conservatives and liberals or between Gang-nam and Gang-buk. This is the problem that Korean society has been faced with. However, local communities are the starting point to get the universities involved again in good and sustainable ways. A change is happening because some universities have become interested in their local communities. For example, Seoul National University



Local residents participate in GBS' bazaar, which is planned to improve the relationship with the locals.

provides non charge extracurricular program. Also Sejong University students make kimchi to share with the local community, and Kyung Hee University is interested in the problem of the local community through making an institution called "Renaissance," which works on problems in the local community. Now, HUFS has to join in with these other universities.

**R: What is the purpose in organizing GBS?**

**Chae:** The object of GBS is in our motto, "Making the society where all people are happy together." This motto looks like an activist motto. First, I thought that our activities are ideal because we are just university students who don't have enough money and authority to change our society. However, I knew that though our intentions are ideal, there are practical things that university students can do right now. We feel confident that our NGO can work. Already, we are helping local citizens estranged from civil life who are adequately and decently supported by government programs. To help these people, we requested statistical data about Dong-dae-mun gu office. As it turned out, the local government office didn't have the data. So we researched these people in the neighborhood ourselves. In the ways like this, we pursue the social movements that are practical and can produce results.

**What activities and events do GBS support?**

**Chae:** Above all "Yeolda", which means "open" and was held to help multicultural families, is something we are very interested in.

In planning this event for the last two months, GBS had worried about inviting as many local residents as possible. So we had put up posters at subway stations, bus shelters, and at the main apartment buildings located in Dong-dae-mun gu. For this event, the plays were held by HUFS DOVY, which is a hiphop *dongari* at HUFS, and HUFS Union of Korea Traditional Music. Also, there was a marketplace by migrant laborers who live in Dong-dae-mun gu. These things made this event more interesting. And GBS put on this event in order to increase the connections between the university and the local community. We also invited students and faculty from Kyung Hee University, Korea National University of Art, and the University of Seoul.

**R: How do university students and local community think about this event?**

**Chae:** The members of GBS felt something was lacking in participation, even though it was held in HUFS. Several local residents, particularly apartments residents, were not interested in the event. Maybe the students and residents don't see the importance of the connection between university and local community. However, we were not disappointed because this event was first huge event that GBS held. Through the event, we noticed hope in the local community, particularly from the Dong-dae-mun gu office. So we feel that if the events like Yeolda continue, the relationships between universities and local communities will get better. 📸

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# Merchants' Give and Take for Students

By **Park Hyun-chul**

Reporter of Campus Section

Some people think the connection between the university and the local community is one-sided that the university does most of the heavy lifting in helping the local community. The local community, however, actually makes significant contributions to university. In the case of HUFs, the local community's help is vital to the university.

## The attitude of HUFs supporters

Some people think having good local stores and restaurants is not necessary for the university, because these businesses feed off the university by profiting from the students and faculty. The owners of the stores and restaurants the HUFs neighborhood support the university with their good services. Most of them love HUFs and are proud to support us. Many of them show their love of the university through joining HUFs supporters, a group of local merchants who are interest in the university and frequently show their support through discounts and financial contributions.

"I support HUFs not just for the profits at our restaurant but for the development of HUFs too," said Sin Sang-gyun, who is president of Kum-kang-san Korean restaurant, a member of the HUFs supporters group. He said that he lived in Dong-dae-mun gu and has managed Kum-kang-san restaurant, which has been located in the HUFs neighborhood for 20 years. "When HUFs asked me to join this group, I was happy to sign up," he said. "I have been benefitted financially from HUFs for 20 years, and this way I can repay the kindness." He is also concerned the relations of the neighborhood to HUFs. "Since HUFs pulled down the campus barriers, the Immun dong residents have good feeling about HUFs and Imun is a better place to live because of it," he added. "Because HUFs is open to the public, local residents have good feelings for the university. It's clearly much better than it was when the

university was isolated from the local community. For example, the soccer club, whose members live in Immun dong, sprinkle salt to HUFs playground every winter so that HUFs's playground is not frozen. In this way, local residents can benefit the university," he said.

## The purpose of HUFs supporters


"HUFs supporters works to connect the local community and the university," said Chung Yong-ho, a deputy of fundraising at the university. He said that HUFs supporters were established in early 2007. The program promotes connections between the university and the local community, development of the local community, and fund raising. "In the first stage of the program, several local stores and restaurants agreed to join. Others, unfortunately, have an indifferent attitude about the program," he said. "I think their indifference is because of the lacking of recognition, for example the lacking of connecting university and local community or donation's concern. However, more local merchants agree that it is not a burden to make this commitment," he added. He said that there are currently 73 HUFs supporters and that each merchant donates about 3,000,000 won a year to the university, which means that all

together, they donate over 200 million to the university. "HUFs and the local merchants have mutual interests," he said. "In case of local merchants, when school has an event, these stores and restaurants profit handsomely. The university recognizes its local supporter and encourages people to do business with them. HUFs has benefited greatly from their generous support," he added.

I think that the most important thing about the project "HUFs supporters" is not donating more money to school but participating in this project.

## Most important thing is having positive attitude

Sin Sang-gyun thinks that the key to good relations between the university and the local community is that everybody must have a positive attitude. "I think that the most important thing about HUFs supporters is not so much the donations to the university, but participating in the group," he said. Also he feels strongly that HUFs has special meaning to the local community, especially the local economy, culture, and development. "I heard that the Dong-dae-mun gu office and Seoul city hall plan to make a global culture street," he said. "If this plan comes true, the local area in the HUFs neighborhood will benefit much like the merchants near Hong Ik University with a similar project."

If this plan is realized, HUFs educational infrastructure, particularly foreign language skills, will be enhanced through the good relations because the university can provide capable people who have superior language skills to the businesses in the area," he added. "I think that HUFs has infinite potential. Though some may think this potential will be used only at HUFs, I don't agree because HUFs becomes more developed, the local community also develops the quality of life for all the residents. So I think HUFs and HUFs supporters should continue their relationship. This is a win-win game for both the local community and the university." 



A student goes to the store, which one of the HUFs supporters.

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# Scholarship Program Cut Succession of Poverty

By **Lee Min-hee**


*Reporter of National Section*

**T**oday, universities put great efforts into contributing to their local communities. Many universities work with local communities and companies. For example, operating lifelong education programs for local residents. The results of these efforts can be shown in the following: "The Sprout Mentoring Volunteers" at Seoul National University (SNU).

Lee Min-hee / The Argus



A Participant of the mentor scholarship teaches the young students.


SNU established the "The Sprout Mentoring Volunteers," whose members are students in "The Mentor Scholarship," started at SNU. About 70 students are selected by SNU to win a scholarship. The point is that neither academic achievement nor financial difficulties are the criteria of this scholarship. The scholarship requires each recipient to be tutor and mentor for five underprivileged secondary school students. As a result, about 350 young students are learning from SNU undergraduates free of charge. SNU explains that the scholarship program intends to prevent the succession of poverty. Thanks to the program, hundreds of underprivileged students who could not afford to study now can, are receiving quality education. SNU participant student Lim Seung-chan said, "I applied for this program because I was impressed by the intention of the scholarship. Unlike a simple part-time job, it allows me to contribute to the society through mentoring." He added that, "middle school students whom I have helped are happy to receive quality education that they could not before imagine. We also have formed strong bonds with them." He hoped that their actions would play a role as the first activity, affecting the society widely. A local resident, Kim Jung-ja, said, "Many university students work part-time in bars or cafes. If this scholarship program spreads, it will benefit not only university students but also young students." She added that, "Undergraduates could indeed contribute to society through such scholarship programs." 

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# Universities Outreach to Prisons

By **Lee Min-hee**

*Reporter of National Section*

**T**he "Peace and Humanities" course at SungKongHoe University has been held for audiences who are not university students but inmates in prison. The course has produced the fifth batch of graduates this year. The university started this meaningful program in order to give hope to the prisoners, together with The Human Rights Association. Most people tend to think that practical skills are more important to the prisoners rather than the humanities courses. However, Earl Shorris, an humanities advocate for the poor, said, "It is certain that the immediate need for the poor is bread. But giving them bread will only solve their hunger for a day." This insight shows that humanities are what prisoners need ultimately. An unnamed source from Anyang Prison said that the purpose of the course is not in achieving immediately noticeable changes. Its plan is to change the prisoners' perception in the long run." Han Jae-hoon, the principal of a village school in Icheon, volunteered as a lecturer for one day. He said that he was nervous about teaching the prisoners at first. "But every one was eager to listen to the lecture, so I become more comfortable later," he said. Han added that, "Generally, people think that humanities are something that only well-educated people are interested in. But I have realized that people who need humanities the most are people like the prisoners and I hope that the humanities will give them the strength to look beyond their desperate circumstances and to live responsibly." An anonymous prisoner who has completed the humanities course said that, "It was an opportunity for me to reflect on my life. I often used to worry what to do, but now I am worried about how to live." Most prisoners who have finished the humanities course have expressed a high degree of satisfaction with the course as well as being motivated to live positive responsible lives. To re-emphasize, the role of university is not limited to just educating university students. The university as an intellectual institution plays a role in spreading knowledge throughout society. In real and concrete ways, the university provides the underprivileged with educational opportunities, helping them get back on their feet again, and gain the courage live good lives. When such educational efforts contribute the society, a good and hopeful circle will continue and grow. 

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# To Act or Not To Act

By **Hwang Jung-hyun**  
*Reporter of Culture Section*

Nowadays, boarderline of producers and consumers is getting blurred. Some of us now don't just take information passively as it were in the past. They react, communicate, and participate as you can see above picture. They speak up their thoughts to the people to communicate by making films. These people are one of "Media 2.0 generation." The generation perceives messages from media actively and they circulate their own contents through blog, UCC, on-line cafe, movie, and so on. But when seeing the photo below, you can see them just listening and watching. Which one do you want to be ?











**Ramesh Chand Sharma**

- Professor, Department of Indian Studies, HUFS

שָׁלוֹם לְכָל מְרִיגִים מְלֵאֵת הַזֶּן  
 גַּם עִמָּךְ בְּרוּכָה אֶת בְּנֵי וְדָוִד  
 שׁוּעַ פְּרִי בִסְנוֹן :  
 מְרִיגִים מְלֵאֵת אֵם מְלֵאֵת  
 מְלֵאֵת בְּעֵרְיָנוּ מְלֵאֵת עֵתָה  
 מְלֵאֵת מְלֵאֵת : אֵבֶן :

The whole world today seems to be shrinking to a global village. This has resulted in an enormous increase in virtual and real demographic movement. More and more people now venture to travel abroad or move to other lands and areas. More and more people now meet other people who speak languages quite different from their own. Needs of business and trade have also increased manifold.

No country can afford to ignore the need of having the operating manuals of the gadgets sold in its shopping malls to be printed clearly in as many languages as possible if tourists from different nations visit them. If the hotels, restaurants, and tourist facilities have to attract people from other nations, they have to consider the role of foreign languages.

In such an unfolding scenario, learning a foreign language has assumed new recognition and certainly new aspirations. Over the last few decades, some countries have come out of isolation and have achieved milestones of progress, some new economies have started growing very fast, and some new avenues of interactions have taken shape. Rapid growth of knowledge and a subsequent substantial explosion of information have further enhanced the chances and opportunities of information exchange. Strides in IT have also added a new dimension to this process. In such an unfolding scenario learning a foreign language has assumed the status of a recognized need and acquired new aspirations.

It is, though, not something happening all of a sudden. Recorded human history is replete with ample evidence to show that learning of foreign languages has always been there in many countries. Travelogues, expedition contacts, and other available accounts are good evidence to show the significant role that foreign language learning has always placed from the most ancient times. Many students who join for the courses in foreign languages, though highly motivated, often carry certain misconceptions. One of the most crucial misconceptions that linger most in their minds is that the native or the other language is better than any other language. It is sheer non-sense as no language is better than any other. Every language is as good or bad as any other language.


# Let Learning a Foreign Language be a Joy

Since we more often tend to acquire one language first in our natural course of human development, it appears to be more natural, convenient, easy and good for a variety of reasons. It is true that some languages evolved writing systems earlier than others and some languages evolved specific technological vocabularies first as they first had the chance to absorb benefits of scientific and technological innovations of humankind.

However, it is not the case that children all over the world first acquire only one language or that they can learn only one. India, for instance, has thousands of languages belonging to four major families and many aboriginal and assorted tribal languages. Hindi would gain number two position in the world if the number of people who speak English in India is not considered; and many other languages spoken in India have more number of speakers than many of the Modern European languages. There are about 25 standard languages with rich literatures of their own. An average Indian thus happens to be bilingual and many are multilingual. If becoming multilingual in India is a natural process, why can't learning a foreign language be a joy?

Learning the vocabulary of a foreign language is not often a matter of associating meaningless syllables with a word as many people think, but a joyful activity of discovering how things are structured and get represented in ways different than our own. It is discovering and knowing how things expressed in another language appear similar or dissimilar from our own language. Learning rules of pronunciation, grammar, meaning, and discourse of a foreign language is like unfolding new

scenes of life and then enjoying an evaluation with our own.

Every normal human child acquires the language of the community she or he grows with. Language is unique to human beings. As opposed to other animals, emergence of language in human beings owes to certain major developments in evolution: a unique brain that processes human language; a distinct system of human perception; a distinct speech apparatus; and above all a unique human capacity that enables human beings to have, acquire, and use language. The very possibility of learning a foreign language is essentially an integral part of this complex game plan of biological nature of human language and thus for ever a source of joy. Let learning a foreign language remain a joy for ever since it is going to not only open a window of knowledge and information but also create new avenues of interaction and information exchange. 

**The author is a senior Professor of Linguistics at University of Delhi, Delhi, India and has held many responsibilities there including the positions of Head of the Department, Dean of the Faculty, Chairman of the Board of Research Studies in Humanities; Chief Editor of the Linguistic Society of India**

# History Distorting Government



**By Kim Min-ji**

*Editor of National Section*


**H**istory textbooks are being called into political question. Several government ministries have asked for what they call “left-leaning contents” to be revised in attempts to correct what they deem as distorted historical facts and misleading views. These ideas are based on one of the Lee government’s major scheme under the administration’s judgment that the so-called biased history textbooks have affected the students’ national and historic viewpoints in the past 10 years.

Not professionals but politicians are aggressively trying to intervene in changing the textbooks that are vital to the education of young people. The Ministry of National Defense has requested that former authoritarian President Park Chung-hee should be described as contributing to the nation’s modernization and economic development. The ministry has also demanded that the April 3 uprising on Jeju Island be described as leftist forces obstructing the National Foundation. In addition, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry has called for the revision. It has requested that the sentence, “South Korea was pulled by North Korea in terms of ways and formalities during the inter-Korean summit,” should be added after the original, “the inter-Korean summit was held in June, 2000.”

Recently, the study of Korea in recent and contemporary history has been active and the truth that has been opposed behind the dictatorial history only about 20 years ago has been made clear. Under these present conditions, the request of the government on the contents revision is rather distorting the accurate historical view. Although it is necessary for the authorities to correct twisted definitions of Korea’s modern history, the corrections should be based on the complete study and examination on that history. Historical fact came from analysis, thinking, and reflection through verification and evidence, not from ideology. That is because history exists not just for the present, but also for the future. When it comes to the textbooks from which students will learn about their country and thus about themselves, this is more important than anything.

A textbook is conceived and put together by professionals who have studied a particular field in depth for a long time. It is born from the constant study, discussion, verification, and collaboration by many historians. It should not be affected by politics. Textbooks have the potential to influence the students’ historical views and thus world perspectives. In this way, they shape the nation for generations to come. As young students learn national history mainly from textbooks, scholars, a third party in the society, are responsible for a true and objective view. It is natural that judging whether the contents of the textbook are biased or not, is the job of the scholars, not a proper function of the government.

Now, the Lee administration is distorting the definition of “prejudiced or biased.” If their viewpoint matches their beliefs and intentions, is it well balanced? If not, is it biased? It seems that the government does not admit various views, insisting their view is the only view. This attitude makes it difficult for scholars and students to consider the points-of-view of many different textbooks. It also implants a distorted and biased historical consciousness in the students. A few days ago, the Minister of National Defense Lee Sang-hee, proposed that the description in the history textbooks, prejudiced or left-leaning about the security and ideology, should be changed in that the historical view standards of the recruits in the army are “serious.” That “serious” must have meant their views are quite different from those the Defense Ministry wants, that is, left-leaning. It seems that it is difficult or bothersome for the ministry to re-educate and brainwash the new conscript, so the Defense Ministry wants the school to teach them right-wing history from the beginning. Does it intend to control the national values of young people as well as control their bodies while they are serving in the military? This indeed is a biased point of view.

The government must acknowledge these very important points. First, textbooks do not belong to politics but to education. Especially, when it comes to history education, the government needs to become more of an onlooker. What the teachers teach and the students learn only belongs to themselves. The role of the nation is to help and support them, not to intervene in the details. Second, the people really want the Lee administration to look at the definition of bias. Balancing is not and should not be anything advantageous to one’s self. 

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# Music Coming from Things We Threw Away



Hong Eun-pyo

**By Hwang Jung-hyun**

*Reporter of Culture Section*

**H**ave you ever heard of the expression “Every little bit helps?” Well, here are people who actually put that expression into practice, who are called “Noridan,” also known as an ecological music performance group. What do they do? They transform trash into beautiful musical instruments. Let’s find out who they are and what they do in detail.

Noridan is a performance group who use their bodies and discarded objects to create non-verbal music performances for excitement. They use musical instruments they make themselves. Besides teaching music, they build

music playgrounds for the public. This is part of a group called the Society-Profit Foundation Team of Haja Center, Seoul Municipal Alternative School for teenagers with the motto, “play and learn while working.”

Noridan develops arts education for handicapped children. They want to reform cultural events so that these children can participate. They not only pursue music, but also communicate with their audiences. They do not try to hide their mistakes during performances but make them part of the show. After their performances, they ask for volunteers to come up to the stage and play music with them. Through this, people find out there is no boundary between players and audience. They don’t hold themselves or their

audiences to perfection. When somebody plays off key, they don’t correct them but make that part of the performance.

The group has a distinctive philosophy about its music, ecology, the main theme for them. They think everything has value, so they don’t leave trash lying around. Instead, they transform trash into beautiful instruments. This inspired their slogan, “Anything can be a musical instrument when it is beaten,” insisting that one’s body is the start of anything.

The Argus met these vivid musicians in person. Let’s hear their brief life story.

## **Interview with Noridan**

**Reproter (R):** *This kind of music is a quite an unusual genre. How did you*



#### encounter Noridan?

**Pitt:** Actually, I am the first member of Noridan. I joined Noridan when some people discussed making it. When I was 18 years old, I dropped out of high school and joined the Haja center. The Haja center associates lots of artists, musicians, artisans, and craftspeople. Students at Haja can learn directly from them and we could even work with them as partners. “Hubbub” is an eco-friendly art performance group. We learned and inherited their philosophy and music style. “Hubbub” is associated with Haja.

#### *R: Could you talk briefly about your life story before meeting and forming Noridan.*

**Pitt:** Until I was 18, I was just an average girl. There was nothing special around me. I didn’t care whether I went to school and didn’t really think about my future. When I learned about an alternative school, however, especially its ideology of education, I was overwhelmed. I realized I was just following other people’s ideas and then saw the truth that going to school could be an option for me rather than an obligation. So I started going my own way. The first thing I did was quit regular school in order to do what I really wanted to do. Then I joined the Haja center, which provided me with the education I wanted. At Haja, I learned everything I wanted to learn — music, drama, dance, producing, and I’ve experienced many things that cannot be taught just from books and teachers.

**Moon:** The reason I got into Noridan is that I didn’t want to waste my talent. I knew that I was an artistic genius. I don’t want to be a man with narrow views. I just want to see the world with wide vision. I knew that I could give Noridan my full play with my abilities.

**Kyu:** To tell the truth, I was not interested in getting a job when I was a student at university. Not caring about money, I just wanted to do what pleased me the most. When I saw one of Noridan’s performances by chance, I felt strongly attracted to them.

#### *R: Talk about your nickname and it’s meaning.*

**Moon:** It has two meanings. In Korean, Moon is a gate. The gate can be opened and shut anywhere. I want to be able to adapt well anytime and anywhere with an open mind. The other is the moon in English. As you know, the moon keeps changing its shape from night to night. Just like the moon, I keep changing and developing.

#### *R: How is Noridan transforming your life?*

**Pitt:** Both my motto and Noridan’s are “Earn a living by doing what I want to do.” In my teenage years, I thought that I would rather die than work at a job I didn’t like, and I am still like this. I feel amazed and it gives me lots of confidence to do what I do. I finally realized the old saying, “If you keep your dream, it will come true.” I am not talking about silly unfounded optimism, but the truth of the universe. If you keep your dream and work hard at it, it will come true someday. You know what? Actually, I did not think that Noridan would grow like this. But see, from working enthusiastically every single minute, we are living our dreams.

#### *R: Could you talk about one event you remember during a Noridan performance?*

**Pitt:** Actually, everyday is a series of happenings because each Noridan member has various ages and characters. For me, one thing I remember is when an 11-year-old boy asked me, “Who are the Beatles? Are they more famous than Kim Jong-kuk?” It shocked me at first, but now I can look at the world in many different ways from

things like this.

#### *R: When did you feel joining Noridan was the best move you ever made?*

**Pitt:** Every time I dedicate myself to the present, every moment.

**How:** I get to know myself through Noridan. I can look back and learn from the things we have done together. These things I just heard of but never perceived the truth. Whenever I think of how I have grown, I appreciate being in Noridan. I think this is the greatest I could do.

**Kyu:** First is when I see the happy faces of people who watch Noridan performances. Second is when I see my friends who earn money by doing other things that please them. Though my salary is not as high as theirs, I think the quality of my life is much better than theirs.

#### *R: How do you prepare your performances?*

**Pitt:** First, we set the theme of the event, then we adjust our performance accordingly. For example, if the theme of the event is “join together with the public,” we put more participation in our performance rather than just making the sounds ourselves.

#### *R: What do you think makes Noridan different from other bands?*

**Pitt:** It is the unique performances of Noridan and that we make our own musical instruments that makes us different. It is a tough job but it is much cheaper than buying instruments and of course it is very easy to play them. An artistic job like we do playing our music is not elegance, so I think anyone can do play music this way. We like to make people feel good about what they can learn and do from Noridan.

#### *R: Have you ever made any of Noridan’s musical instruments?*





**What kind of instruments did you make? How did it feel? Can you tell me what is unique about recycled instruments?**

**Pitt:** All our members do three jobs: performing, making musical instruments, and teaching our music. I make most of our instruments because it's just really what I want to do.

**R: Noridan's performance excites people. Why do you think this happens?**

**Pitt:** First, music itself is exciting. Percussion instrument, which we use the most, gets the bet going. Second, everyone is so unique but we harmonize together wonderfully. Last, every member is proud of her or himself and together of Noridan.

**R: If a HUFSan wants to join Noridan, what must he or she do?**

**Pitt:** If you want to experience our activities, call us. You can participate in anything you want. For instance, there is a university student making documentary films about us for his graduation paper. Or if you want to enter

formally, apply. Noridan recruits new members every January at our homepage: <http://noridan.haja.net>.

**R: Do you have a goal for your life except Noridan? And how will you achieve it?**

**Pitt:** Well, I am one hundred percent content where I am. Being a Noridan member is super-duper fun.


**R: Could you give HUFSans some advice from what you've learned in Noridan?**

**Pitt:** If you're interested in something, do not ignore your inner voice. Just do it. If you work hard at it, you will see your future with it someday.



### Noridan's musical instruments

As mentioned earlier, Noridan's musical instruments are made from discarded junk: aluminum, pipe, vinyl, aluminum wheels of old vehicles, old wood, plastic bottles of Coca-Cola, iron, rubber high boots used at a rice field or construction site. What do you think of these? Can you feel these can be made into musical instruments? Surprisingly, these turn out to be the musical instruments of Noridan. To give you an example, *EunMong*, which

means a dream of silver-colored sound, is a big xylophone made of aluminum. As its name implies, it makes beautiful sounds. 

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### The reporter's impression of a Noridan workshop

When I entered the place where the workshop took place, I saw everyone smiling. A kid, girls in their teens, youngsters, women, and the aged, all of them looked so happy. Their good feelings made me feel at home. It was like a welcoming applause for me. It was like I had just met with a new life in a new unfamiliar environment. I had been nervous with new people and with new jobs to do.

As the workshop began, they started hugging each other. Then I noticed that one of the female members was reluctant to hug a male member. She looked like a shy teenage girl. After a while, the two hugged each other with awkward arms. I couldn't help but smile. Strangely, I felt a pureness about this in my heart.

Then a senior member of Noridan suggested that the members of the workshop should make up a nickname representing their identities. It took a few minutes for them to think of their nicknames, but then they introduced themselves one by one. One of the most memorable nicknames was "a girl of spring," meaning to live with a young heart for a lifetime.

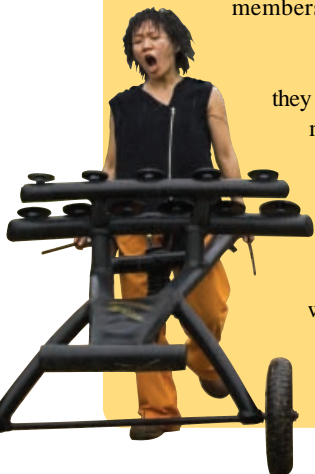
All of this got me to thinking about my own life. When I was younger, I sometimes felt like I was so late in trying new things. I was satisfied with what I had, and I adapted myself to what I was given. I couldn't follow my dream. Possibly, it looked funny to me at that time, but I had had



Seniors are making nicknames which represent their identities and life with Noridan.

practical purposes, maybe excuses for my own comfort, not trying to look at people different from and not trying to join new things.

After several nickname introductions and bursts of laughter, I realized the peacefulness and joy on their live faces of all, from the youngest to the oldest. I then realized that I had been acting like a fool. I knew that age wasn't a problem. Instead, it was my attitude. I didn't realize that the real obstacle to my growth was my twisted attitude until I returned to consciousness with a sudden loud applause. The workshop was over but its cheery atmosphere was still there. I left the room quietly, feeling something new, something exciting.





# Contest Promotes Cultural Understanding between Korea and Thailand



A student participates in the Thai competition.

HUFS held a Thai contest on Sept. 19 to promote the study of the Southeast Asian language among Korean students and foster closer friendship between Korea and Thailand.

Entrants in the sixth event, were from HUFS

and Pusan University of Foreign Studies. The winner of the first prize got a round-trip ticket to Thailand, with the second and the third place winners awarded money as prizes. The students who got the best score of each university were also rewarded.

The competition, which started in the 1980s, seems to have been improved in recent years. It was held only at the HUFS Seoul campus for several years. Beginning this year, however, the host university was alternated from university to university.

Also, for the language examination, in addition to speaking and writing, more various sections are being added to fully test the students' Thai language skill.

"The competition seems to give the students momentous opportunities to sharpen their linguistic skills," said Kim Young-ae, a professor of the Thai Department at HUFS.

Kim added, "In the past, the language ability of applicants was so poor that we professors had no choice but to help the participants a lot. However, nowadays we rarely need to help them. With the improved media today for learning Thai, students' efforts go further, and this stimulates them to help each other."

By Hwang Jung-hyun

# Students Happy about a Job Fair, but Call It Insufficient

Many HUFSSans showed satisfaction with a job fair held at the Seoul campus on Sept. 9, but they also called it insufficient.

The fair, organized by the Career Development Center(CDC) and supported by the Ministry of Labor, gave HUFSSans a good chance to obtain information on jobs.

At the tennis court, the venue of the job fair, near the front gate, the students were able to get information on Samsung, Daewoo, Hyundai, Lotte and other companies which many students would like to work for.

"The job fair was the first event at HUFS. I think the fair was a good thing for the students because of providing useful information about employment and strategies for gaining occupation," said Kim Wi-sik (Dept. of Business and Administration-03).

However, some students pointed out what the job fair didn't do. "I think that the circumstance of the job fair was inferior. Especially, the place where the job fair was

held is very small. Also the weather was hot, and was unpleasant for the students and the recruiters," said No Min-hwa (Dept of German-04). "Also I feel the short period of time was given to the counselors," said Lim Hyun-jung (Dept. of English Linguistic-04)

The chief of CDC, Lee Byung-hak, expressed regret: "I sympathize with the students about the location. I searched for a good place to hold the job fair. The indoor locations we could be used were too small for holding such an event. All things considered, we decided to hold the job fair out-of-doors at the best place available, which was the tennis courts near the front gate," he said. "Unfortunately, the day turned out to be hot."



Students roam the Global Job Fair held at the playground.

"The CDC plans to hold more job fairs and employment camps. In preparing for these events, the CDC endeavors to find more comfortable venues," he added.

By Park Hyun-chul


# Education College Gives Special Lectures on Teaching Impoverished Children

**T**he College of Education (COE) gave a series of lectures on Sept. 17 and 19 that addressed the education of poor children and the attitude of educators toward the poor.

Professor Lee Kil-young (Dept. of English Education), who organized the lectures, said the purpose of these lectures were to give HUFSSans information on how to teach poor children.

“The reason why the COE chose these topics, ‘The Education of Poor Children and the Attitude of the Educators,’ relates to the problems not just in education, but also in Korean society. Many children from disadvantaged backgrounds are strained under the competition of academic-centered education. Through these lectures, the COE can nurture educators who embrace these children,” he said.

One of the students who attended the courses, Oh Su-jin (Dept. of English Education 05), said, “The lectures will help me teach children more effectively, especially poor children. Because the most of these children have psychological wounds, they need special attention.”

“I feel I gained very good practical information at these lectures which will help me become a better teacher for these children. These lectures have been wonderful for HUFSSans who want to become teachers,” said another participant Choi Sol-bi (Dept. of French Education 05). 

By Park Hyun-chul



Mum Hyeon-gyeong / The Argus

**A student passes through gate of Humanities Building under remodeling.** The remodeling on the Humanities Building began at the beginning of this fall semester, giving a lot of inconvenience to students during the session. The students have to go through the construction area to attend classes with dust blowing through their clothes and all over their faces. In addition, the noise from the construction compels the students to keep the windows closed so that it may not distract the lectures. The construction, according to the university, will continue until December. This means that the students will have to live and learn with the din of construction going on for the entire semester.



Kim Min-ji / The Argus

**Foreign students play “yunnori” folk game.** A group of foreign students enjoy playing “yunnori,” one of folk games in Korea, at Globee Dorm on Sept., 12, one day ahead of the three-day “Chuseok” holiday, Korean fall harvest holiday. This event was intended for foreign students who couldn’t go to their hometowns during the break. The school arranged a mock Korean traditional ritual, aimed at paying homage to ancestors, and also traditional foods were served to the students.


By Baek Song-hyun





When my friend recommended The Argus to me, at first, I couldn't be sure about its quality. After reading the cover story, though, I realized that the reporters are trying very hard to inform HUFSSans of current issues which are related to the students directly.

As a freshman, I am very interested in programs that the university provides, especially with the KOTRA internships. I have heard about them before, but I didn't know about the MDM internships. One of the good things about the cover story is that it lets the readers know about other opportunities available to HUFSSans. The main idea of the story, MDM internships becoming open to students at other universities, is very opportune, useful, and awakening news. The possibility of opening the KOTRA internship to others shows us the competition that we must face. An article like this helps us get ready for these changes and opportunities. In this regard, The Argus is valuable to the students.


In the article, there are interviews with some of the students who have experienced the internships. However, there are no comments about the details of how they tried to get their internships. I have always been curious about the specific information about that before, so next time, I would like to read an article in The Argus explaining to us the step-by-step procedure for applying for and succeeding at getting an internship. 

Shin Soo-jung

(School of English for Interpretation and Translation-08)



Once a month when The Argus releases its issue, perhaps, I am first to grab it. Although there is Oedae Hakbo which is far easy to read and get to the point, somehow, the Argus has its distinctive perspectives to awaken our attention to broad issues. That is why reading The Argus is worth. The Argus has critical point of view to evaluate what is happening to us and others which has attracted me. And, time to time, it even encourage me to express my opinions in English and share my perspectives. Moreover, probably it is written in English by Korean students, the articles help me to think about domestic and campus issues by comparing them with foreign cases.

And, I am glad not to see moderate or neutral view points from The Argus. As living in the era when the capitalism plays sole power and everybody emphasizes economical richness, comfortable lifestyles, and individualism, I can tell the reporters of The Argus never forget unfortunate people and pursues for common good. Probably, that is why The Argus brings several controversial issues in the news. Again, it is good to have critical point of view and raise debates. However, I cannot help doubting whether student reporters build their perspectives independently and not rely on commercial mass medias. I have liked the Argus because of unique point of view and its way to raise controversial debates. I do hope The Argus never lose its unique and sometime maverick perspectives to evaluate both popular and untold issues. Cheer you up The Argus! 

Hwang Ho (Dept. of Law-07)



Lee Soo-min  
Cartoonist  
of The Argus





# Newly Appointed Faculty


## Seoul



Assistant Professor

**Kim Jee-eun**

College of English  
Department of English Linguistics



Instructor

**Nam Won-jun**

College of English  
Department of Interpretation and Translation



Assistant Professor

**Chung Min-young**

College of Occidental Languages  
Department of German



Assistant Professor

**Cho Kuk-Hyun**

College of Occidental Languages  
Department of German



Assistant Professor

**Mun Nam-kwon**

College of Occidental Languages  
Department of Spanish



Associate Professor

**Lee Sang-hoon**


College of Oriental Languages  
Department of Japanese



Assistant Professor

**Park Joo-yeun**


College of Social Sciences  
Journalism and Mass Communication Division



Instructor

**Hwang Young-jin**

College of Business and Economics  
Department of International Economics and Law



Assistant Professor

**Yoon Hyun-sook**


College of Education  
Department of English Education



Associate Professor

**Jeong Cheol-ja**


Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation  
Department of Korean-English



Assistant Professor

**Kim Chan-wahn**

Graduate School of International and Area Studies  
Department of East South Asia



Assistant Professor

**Ohn Dae-won**

Graduate School of International and Area Studies  
Department of EU


## Yongin



Assistant Professor

**Choe Hoh-sung**

College of Interpretation and Translation  
School of English for Interpretation and Translation



Assistant Professor

**Kim Jeong-hwan**

College of Central and East European Studies  
Department of Romanian



Instructor

**Kim Sae-hwa**

College of Information and Industrial Engineering  
Information Communications Engineering Major

※The list is printed at the request of the university, HUFS.

# The 2008 Argus Prize



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