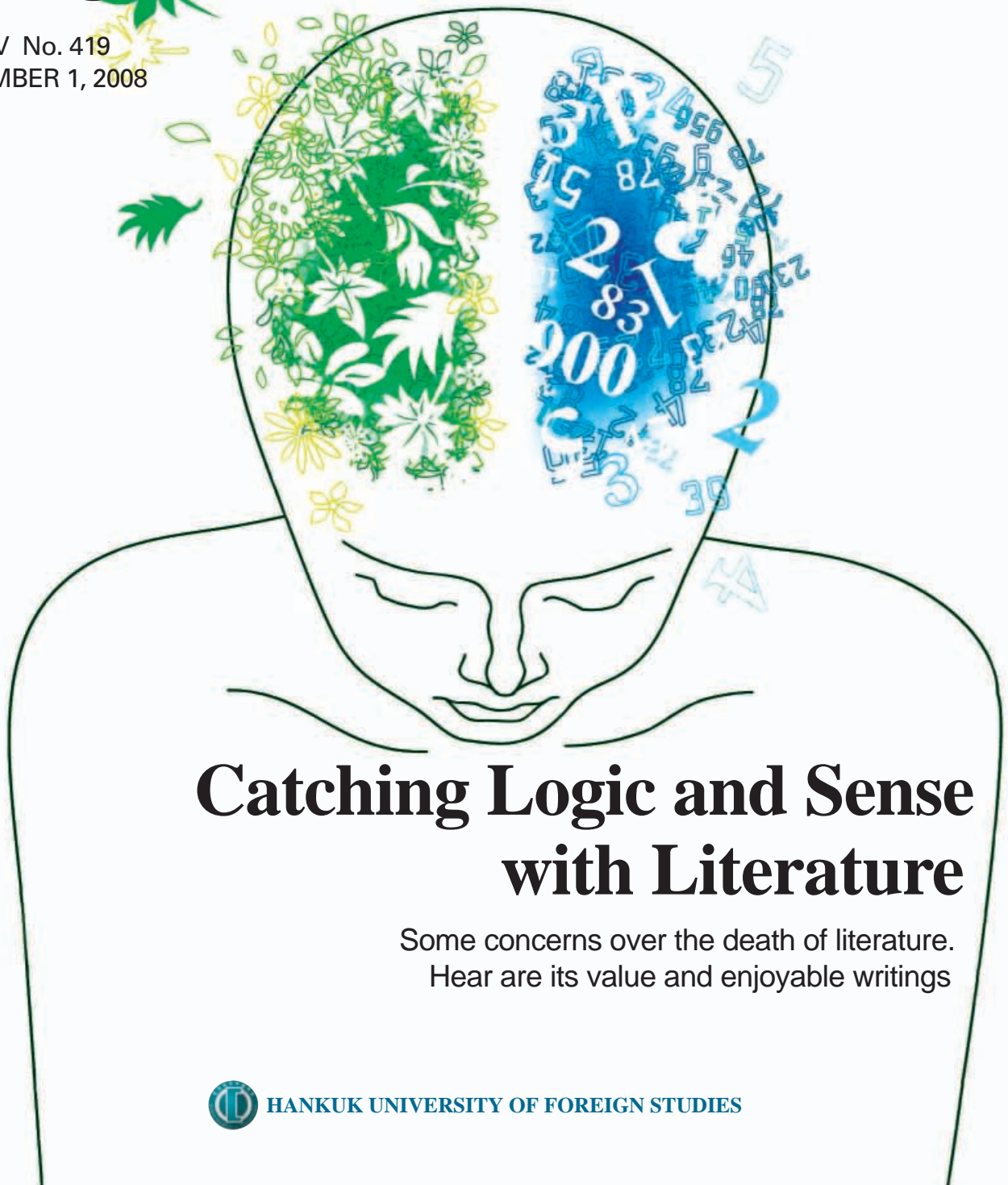


The Argus

First Issue Published July 1, 1954

Vol. LIV No. 419
DECEMBER 1, 2008



Catching Logic and Sense with Literature

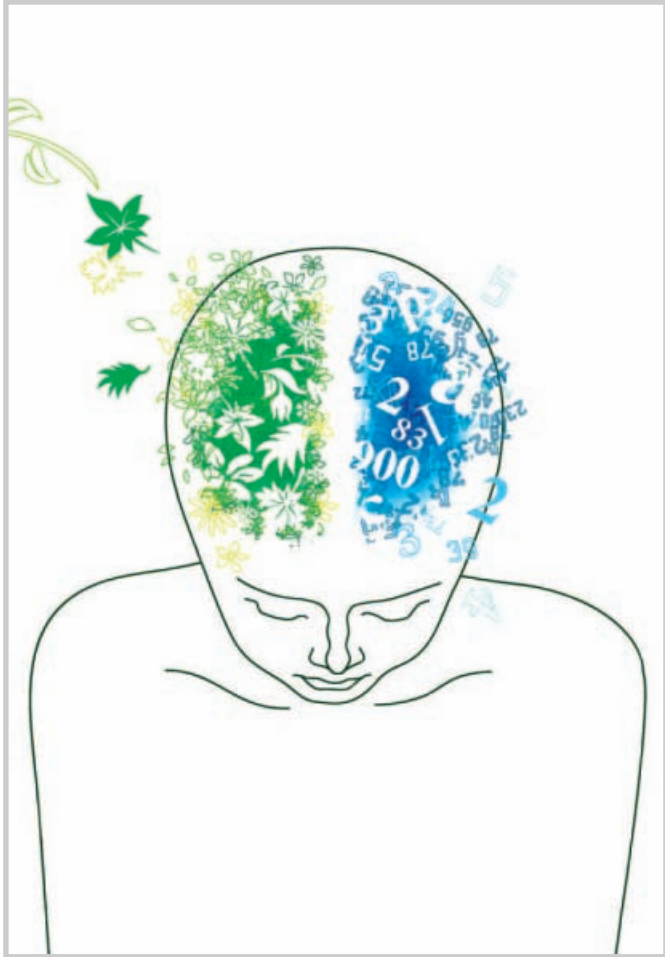
Some concerns over the death of literature.
Hear are its value and enjoyable writings



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

Cover Story

Hankuk
University of
Foreign Studies



Catching Logic and Sense with Literature

Students' loss of interest in Literature – which deals with the most profound topics of the heart and spirit – is so palpable that some declare this is the death of literature. Nobody seems to find the time to read the great books anymore. The only books people seem to read now are books loaded with tips on finding jobs, getting ahead in the corporation, and making money. The cover story delves into the importance of Literature and the values and insight it can give to its readers so they can better reflect on themselves. In this issue, The Argus pays heed to the value of Literature and offers our readers for their consideration various student writings.

C O N T E N T S

Departments

- **Campus**
 - Road Casting** 03
 - Pandora's Box** 07
 - Student Presidential
 - Elections Lack Significance
 - Visiting** 12
 - Happiness Comes from Ordinary Life
 - Cover Story** 16
 - Literature, the Spiritual Root of Life
 - News Desk** 30
- **National**
 - Wide Eyed** 04
 - What do you Think of
 - "Sex Festival?"
 - Eye of The Argus** 15
 - The Plight of Immigrant Workers
 - in Korea
- **Theory & Critique**
 - Voice of Wisdom** 28
 - Pride in Written Memories
- **Culture**
 - In-depth on Culture** 08
 - Sound Environment, Sound Spirit
 - Rendezvous** 24
 - A Star Navigator Writes Star Tales
- **Miscellany**
 - Editorial** 02
 - Possible Hope
 - Cartoon of The Argus** 32



- 1 In-depth on Culture** – The government has moved to lift greenbelt restrictions on the country's land, raising fears that reckless development projects may further put Korea's environment on the line. Let's find out some cultural problems after the lifting greenbelt restrictions.
- 2 Rendezvous** – At a children's astronomy class given by a star storyteller, Kim Ji-hyeon (back center), students hold their colorful "stars" to distinguish the size of the Moon. The Argus meets the star navigator who enjoys living in his dreams of stars.

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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


- *President, Publisher* ----- Park Chul
- *Editor-in-Chief* ----- Mun Hyeon-gyeong
- *Editors* ----- Baek Song-hyun
Kim Min-ji
- *Reporters* ----- Hwang Jung-hyun
Lee Min-hee
Park Hyun-chul
Won Jae-eun
- *Professor Editor* ----- Kim Kwang-sup
- *English Editor* ----- Lee Jin-hwan
Lyman McLallen

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

Golden Saying | Editor-in-Chief

“In the long run, we're all dead.”

— British economist John Maynard Keynes

People always care about a person's eyes, especially when it comes to sexual matters. They do not want to talk about their sex-lives with others. People often feel shame about sexual morality, knowledge of sexual matters, and even about classes on sex education. For this concealed atmosphere, some scholars warn people that ignorance about sex and the secret sex culture can be far more dangerous than revealing and communicating about this sensitive subject. Keynes, in the quote above, intended to denigrate all long-term thinking, as he was greatly focused on short-term solutions. It can also be said that we're all dead while we fear another's gaze. Sex should not be a taboo or shameful matter. Catch the idea and compare Korean students' conventional sexual culture with American university students' open-mined culture on pages four to six. 

Editorial

Possible Hope

On Nov. 12, the University's Central Election Administration Commission held a public hearing in which candidates introduced their campaign pledges for the 43rd student presidential election. Imagine how many students were there – no more than 20 students. When it comes to the general student population who participated in the hearing, with an exception of the campaigners of each camp, there were only five in attendance. Surprised with the dull participation, The Aargus interviewed a group of students talking near the building where the hearing was taking place. Responding to my question, "Why are you not joining the hearing?" they said, "We are not interested in the meaningless election. We are tired of the same old pledges every year." Their response was shocking but very understandable.

Thomas E. Patterson, a Harvard political scientist, shows a vicious circle between poverty and election results in his book, "The Vanishing Voter." The possibility of voting by the poor is lower by 45 percent than the rich. That's because the poor have little to gain from the vote. Then, the low-income group loses its power through lack of participation, and thus loses its representatives. Thus, the poor become poorer, and then they won't want to vote at all anymore. Maybe the students The Aargus met near the hearing think that nothing will come from voting. Also, they probably know that there are no real representatives who can act or make decisions on behalf of the students. In the same way, most university students may no longer be interested in any poll.

All age groups, including university students and their parents, agree with the opinion that the Korean system of education has to be changed. The Korean education system, however, has not been changed while representatives and presidents of the nation and presidents of universities and superintendents of educational affairs have come and gone over the years. Now, educational innovation has become a mere daydream. No matter how the representatives shout for the educational change, people believe the dream is not possible anymore. It is as same as the situation that African-Americans have dreamed since Lincoln freed them over one-hundred-and-fifty years ago. Time flies, however, and they think their hope is vain and not possible.

There is a messenger, however, who brought hope back to the hearts of African-Americans, U.S. President-elect Barak Obama. People praise him for strengthening African-American political participation.


He brought to light what the neglected race could not dare to dream and desire. During the days of the presidential election in the United States, some teenagers secretly donated US\$50 or US\$100 to Obama's campaign, money they got from their parents. That's because the young could feel the possibilities of change from this promising candidate.

The messenger who can carry the people's hope is needed for Korean education too. Korean education makes students devote themselves only to exams regardless of their aptitude, interests, and real abilities. The Korean educational structure strengthens the system of the rich-get-richer and the poor-get-poorer, and forces students to be exhausted by an endless study schedule without breakfast and bedtime. Korean education also presses the pitiful students to continually prepare for exams to find jobs. People need a leader who can break up old notions, the only virtue of which is that they are old.

While several years have passed without realizing the wishes of students, people have gotten used to abandoning their dreams and desires. It seems that all many people know now is that their hopes can never become possible. Do the Korean students feel they can change things such as the young American voters felt? If people give up their hopes, we will not see young people participate politically or socially anymore. There is hope, though. Young people showed at the last candlelight vigil against the policies of the Lee Myung-bak government. This shows they care and are trying to get involved.

But there is much to be overcome. The teacher who forced the young people who participated in the candlelight vigil to write a paper seeking forgiveness for their behavior makes the students stop dreaming for a better world. The superintendent of educational affairs who received unorthodox payments from the private education industry makes the students abandon their hopes again.

On Aug. 28, 1963, in Washington, a lot of Americans set their hearts on fire, with a hope that seemed impossible to achieve, by listening to civil rights leader Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech. Korean students also have a dream. We can also set our hearts on fire. If students can feel we can change the Korean education system and there is a messenger who can lead the change, we students are ready to donate our pocket money to an election campaign as well as working our hearts out to elect such a leader.

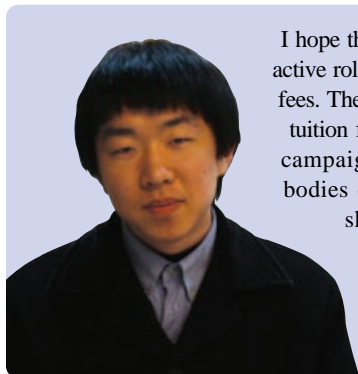
We also have a dream. 

Editor-in-Chief
Mun Hyeon-geong

Road Casting

As the student presidential election has just ended,

the new General Student Council (GSC) will soon be inaugurated. What would you like for the GSC to take care of first?



I hope that the new GSC will take a more active role in fighting for a freeze in tuition fees. The GSC should serve the cause of a tuition fee freeze and organize a massive campaign in cooperation with student bodies of other universities. This task should be a top priority on the agenda of the new GSC.

Yoon Tae-woo
(Dept. of English Literature-08)

I wish the GSC would quickly address the lack of enough spaces on campus to engage in club activities. Especially, we need more rooms where we can practice singing and dancing. Also, I would like to ask the council to discuss with the school ways to increase the number of professors so that HUFsans can have a larger selection of courses.

Lee Byeong-su (Dept. of Economics-07)

By delivering students' opinions to the school authority, the GSC should function as a bridge that connects the two. I hear that the council's new leadership will take actions and even hold demonstrations to stop the school from hiking tuition fees. Good. I hope it will stick to its election pledges when it comes to this important issue.

Jeong Min-jun
(Dept. of Chinese-08)



I only ask that the new council try to resolve smaller issues that continue to trouble students, while also seeking to tackle the bigger issues. For instance, students have a hard time attending classes in the Humanities Building during the summer because air conditioners there do not work properly. Also, a group of pigeons continuously fly around our campus and they irritate people. I would like to see the new GSC do something to take care of that on behalf of the students.

Kang Gi-hoon (Dept. of Economics-03)

Although they have only one year to work for the GSC, I wish the new leaders would take the effort to keep the pledges they made during the campaign. They should talk the school into erecting a soundproof wall for the Central Library, replacing some of the equipment in the lecture halls, and implementing a Credit Removing System, which will allow students to get rid of credits they don't want.

Yoo Yeong-su (Dept. of Japanese-05)

As a senior, I want to request that the student body have access to more courses and classes. The reason why I strongly desire for this is that those who are unable to click the computer mouse fast like me usually end up failing to enroll in the classes they want to take. So, I expect the new GSC to come up with a solution to this problem after having consultations with the school or to take other proper measures.

Sim Min-hee
(Dept. of Thai-05)



I would like the GSC to work for the students' welfare. First, trashcans should be set near each gate since students always put their garbage there after they have snacks. Besides, I cannot understand why the former Student Hall has yet to be demolished. Remodeling that building is wasting money, now that most facilities in that building are so rundown. It stands in front of the Main Building, so it hides a beautiful building that can be a symbol of HUFs.

Lim Hyeong-seop (Dept. of English Literature-07)

I have rarely seen any activity for the election this whole week. Candidates running for student president should work more to let other students know what they want to do if they are elected. They should have appealed to the students more actively and listened to the students' opinions. Service to other students should come first before the benefits they will get after the election victory.

Kim San-baek (African Studies Division-07)

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



What do you Think of “Sex Festival?”

2008 Campus Outrage Awards



Proving that crazy and absurd antics of college life are no longer confined to fraternities and sororities but have now expanded into the classroom and administration buildings, the Collegiate Network announces the annual "Campus Outrage Awards." Winning entries were chosen from nominations submitted to the Collegiate Network. The Grand Prize Winner will receive \$1,000, and the four other prize winners will each take home \$500.

This year's winners.

1. Duke University

At Duke, strippers at a private off-campus party are cause for scandal?and accusations of rape?but strippers on a public, on-campus stage are a source of academic appreciation.

During the Duke lacrosse "rape" scandal, the university administration criticized the lacrosse team for inviting a stripper to an off-campus party. The infamous "Group of 88" faculty members took out a full-page ad in the campus daily asserting that "regardless of the results of the police investigation," the lacrosse players were guilty of something

very bad because they paid a young woman to perform for them. Yet last February, the school hosted the Sex Workers Art Show Tour, which features strippers, prostitutes, and phone-sex operators in a "cabaret-style" performance.

While some of the performers read poetry, others stripped to near-nudity and donned artificial sex organs (while mocking President George W. Bush). The show's motto is "new whore order." In 2006, associate dean of students Stephen Bryan said "It's a moral choice. ... We made a decision that a stripper at a campus event is something that we don't want to support." Vice President of Student Affairs Larry Moneta said that the event is "evidence that Duke continues to be a community filled with diverse people and opinions, and one committed to academic freedom and free speech." In fact, the Sex Workers Art Show "is a hallmark of the intellectual environment [students] will experience at Duke."

Duke is not alone in welcoming the Sex Workers Art Show, which is built on the in-your-face promotional model of the Vagina Monologues. Schools from UC Davis and Northern Arizona University to Harvard and the University of Michigan have featured this fine arts program. Yale isn't yet on the roster, but its ivy-clad halls feature "Sex Week" every year. While the event was ostensibly

academic in nature when it began in 2003, it has degenerated into a week-long fraternity party, with pornographic film screenings, lectures by sex industry workers, and free goody bags filled with contraceptives and sex toys, courtesy of the University Health Services center.

As the Sex Workers Art Show and similar movements tour campuses, students and parents may wonder for what exactly are they paying tuition: Why not just spend your college years attending frat parties with strippers? Just remember, if you want to go to a strip show, be sure it's a school-sanctioned one.

By CN Wire

This is a part of the CN magazine's article.... ed.



Duke University

By Lee Min-hee

Reporter of National Section

This article was ranked on the top in the 2008 Campus Outrage Awards by the U.S. campus magazine named CN.

As you can see the above article's title, not every student of the U.S. is open minded as much as they are perceived by others. According to the article, however, it is partially

true that college students including the Ivy League students have been sexually open-minded than before. In the reflection of those situations, Yale has held a "sex week" since 2003, and it has become the new culture.

Sex culture of the S. Korean college students

South Korea has established rather conservative culture toward sex based on the

values of patriarchal society and Confucianism. Such conservative culture became firm as time passed, leading to the rise of secretive and hidden sex culture. Gong Mi-hye, a chief of the Women's Studies Research Center, said, "Most college students are still reluctant to speak of sex culture freely." Many professors who lecture on sex education to college students say that conservative sex culture still prevailed among students at the classes they teach. But

when they conducted a survey on sex culture via the Internet, the result was the opposite. The Internet survey showed that students feel restrained to speak of their sexual culture in public due to the society's conservative perceptions about sex. "I agree to the idea of having a sexual relationship with whom I love, of course, if I face such a situation I will do. However, I would not be able to tell my friends about that," said Kim Hye-jin, a college student. Kim is not the only one. Though many people agree that more and more college students have become open about sex, they still hesitate to discuss sex in public. Having heard about the story of Duke University, a Korean college student says, "I was shocked because it is something unimaginable in Korea. There is a clear difference between American and Korean colleges, but it would be more refreshing and sound for Korean colleges to host festivals as well."

Unexposed sexual culture causes more problems

Secretive, unexposed sex culture causes more problems. Cho Eun-Jung, a Hufs instructor who works also at the University's Sexual Life Counseling Center, says, "Hidden sex culture tends to provoke more sex crimes." Secretive sex culture restrains common sexual curiosities and knowledge, causing people to have incorrect sexual knowledge and perceptions. It may be hard to satisfy people's genuine sexual curiosity, hence, more sex crimes may occur. A survey conducted by Busan Women's University shows that 34 percent of the respondents attained sexual knowledge through sex education or books, while the rest of those acquired it through pornographic videos, magazines or talking with friends. To this trend, Gong added, "Sexual knowledge gained through unofficial means might form distorted sexual values or perceptions, and this is more serious problem than it seems only on the surface."

In fact, such distorted sense of sexual values is not only a problem of individuals but also of the society because it might cause a rape and other sexual crimes. Goo Sung-Ae, a sex education expert, emphasizes the importance of proper education about sex as a way to prevent sexual crimes.


Sound and liberal attitudes toward sexual culture in other countries and a Korean university

Many countries in the world have recognized the importance of sex education early on and put it into practice. For instance, the U.S. has put sex education into its education system since the 1980s. In 1991, the U.S. sex education was further enhanced as it was implemented into kindergartens as well as for the first and the second grade. As for Germany, the state of Hessen amended the "Law for the Administration of Schools" in 1978 to give students proper sex education depending on their curricula and their levels of maturities or developments. Sex education in Denmark puts emphasis on enabling students to overcome their problems on their own by establishing strong values of responsibility and through comprehension of human relationship. So many countries in the world have operated a sex education system, while South Korea still gives students outdated sex education only emphasizing women's chastity. This situation, therefore, explains one reason why unhealthy sex culture was formed.

Since 2005, Gyeong Sang National University (GNU) has held "Sex Culture Festival," an annual event which helps students and university employees to form the healthy sense of sexual culture, in order to prevent sexual harassment or sexual violence in the university. The festival features photographs and books including healthy sex culture, sexual harassment, sex crime, and sexual violence over cyber space. The purpose of various programs, games, puzzles and trivia offered by the festival is to educate people how to deal with sexual harassment and sexual violence, to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, and how to make alternative sanitary napkin. Similar sex-related festivals have been held in Korea though they are different from Duke University's. Park Jin-suk, a student participant of the Gyeong Sang festival, said, "This was a great opportunity for me to have counseling and to learn about sex which has usually been unspeakable topic in the public through indirect experiences," also added, "I wish

that this festival would be held continuously in the future as well now that it can help reduce sex crimes." As Park said, most Korean students feel uncomfortable to discuss sex openly. However, on the contrary, bringing talks about sex to the surface could enable us to form a sound sexual culture.

For desirable sexual culture

Current sex culture in Korea tends to be unexposed, so does college students' sex culture. However, this tendency could trigger more serious problems including sex crimes and distort the sense of sexual values only to oppress women. Therefore, college students should begin to foster the atmosphere that allows students to communicate their sexual topics to the open space. Open atmosphere toward sex will help us form sound sexual values. But it is important to point out that we are not encouraging students to be promiscuous. The most important thing is to make a change in the sexual culture shrouded with secretive attitude, which regards sex as something hidden, to make it a culture that allows students to discuss sex openly. Gong Mi-hye says, "College students are already adults, so they can be exposed to diverse sex cultures. Therefore, it is important to form sound sense of sexual values and to foster their sexual culture in terms of a sense of responsibility." She adds that sound sex culture could be developed in a situation which tolerance and respect for others exist, stressing students have to make their sexual choices with such a sound values of their own. 

min08@hufs.ac.kr



Gyeong Sang National University holds a "Sex Culture Festival"

Student Presidential Elections Lack Significance



By Baek Song-hyun

Editor of Campus Section

The student presidential election has just ended at both campuses. However, the election suffered from very poor turnout. Low voter turnout at the Seoul Campus forced the General Student Council (GSC) to extend the election by one day to meet the minimum number of votes. According to GSC regulations, the vote requires a quorum of more than half of all HUFSSans in order to make the election be truly representative of HUFSSans with the participation of a majority of students. Unfortunately, because of the students' poor participation in the elections, the Council had to extend the voting hours from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. in order to get enough students to vote. The number of votes narrowly scraped over the fifty percent mark.


However, the story was worse at the Yongin Campus. The campus had only one candidate standing for office. Perhaps for this reason the election campaign wasn't that active compared to previous years and to the Seoul Campus' election campaign. Even though the voting date got closer by the day, the campaign didn't take any particular steps towards earning the critical number of student votes. Although the Seoul Campus candidates had a thick booklet laying out their campaign pledges thoroughly and clearly, with additional explanations for the students, the Yongin Campus candidate only put up a few flyers with his campaign pledges stated in very few words. The candidate had been given a week to start the campaign but most students had seen little more than a political poster. Why are this year's student president elections so lame and lacking energy? The Yongin Campus' candidate's slogan is "energy" but ironically there hasn't been anything close to the kind of energetic action that might attract student votes.

Before the actual vote, the candidates must make campaign speeches in front of the students. For the Seoul Campus, the GSC had arranged an election address hosted by the student president and HUFSS' news organizations – The Argus, FBS, and *Oedae Hakbo*. However, at the Yongin Campus, the candidate had prepared for the speech but because of the lack of student participation, he stopped the speech before he finished. He did continue the speech after a week, just the day before the polling day. Still, the election address did not make the list for this year's student president election.

Neglecting the student president election is not new among university students and HUFSS is no exception. With a view to wooing HUFSSans to the election, the GSC had to plan on doing some events on the polling day. Last year, the GSC gave out USBs to students to encourage them to vote. As a result, voter turnout rose to 79 percent, which had not happened in a long time. For this year's election, the Yongin Campus GSC was handing out small hand-sized heating patches to the students for the cold weather. Unfortunately, the students are voting not to change the school but just to get the gift. The true meaning of voting for the new student president is to have a chance to enact change for HUFSSans. This is made into a joke by the offering a trifling gift.

The real problem, however, lies with the candidates. Because the Yongin Campus had only one candidate and it is certain that he will be the next student president, the candidate's actions were lacking, to say the least. Actually, the Yongin Campus almost did not have any candidates for this year's election. The dates for applying for candidacy had been extended because no one applied. Students have complained that the university is not making any changes for the sake of HUFSSans, and since the students can't talk directly to the university, the student president is there for them. However, no one was willing to represent HUFSSans and now only one candidate applied.

To make the election viable for electing the leader of HUFSSans, more than half of the students should take part in the vote. Fifty percent is not just a number without any meaning. Above fifty percent and a majority of the students participate, but at the Yongin Campus, the new regulation stated that a quorum of forty percent is enough for the election. How is this possible? Not even half the students voted, and among that vote not everyone was satisfied with the choice. Also, without campaign pledges made so all the students can see them, the students have no idea what the candidates are willing to do.

Here is a question for both HUFSSans and members of the GSC. Are you really trying to make changes or avoiding making changes? 

song958@hufs.ac.kr



Sound Environment, Sound Spirit

Greenbelt restrictions aimed at protecting mother earth herself



New Yorkers at leisure in the Hudson River Park, a waterside park in the U.S. city.

By Hwang Jung-hyun

Reporter of Culture Section

Do you know where Seoul stands if the capital of Korea is compared with major cities worldwide in terms of quality of life? According to a 2007 issue of the U.S. journal "Business Week," Singapore topped the list of 100 cities in the world as "the best city to live in," trailed by Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra. One of the prominent good things about these cities is that they are in comparative harmony with their natural surroundings, the magazine said. To our disappointment, however, Seoul took a meager 87th place on the list. Given that the country takes up a top position globally in terms of sales of memory chips, TFT-LCD, CDMA terminals and boasts of the highest penetration of super-speed Internet, what do you think has brought about such a disgrace for the country's capital?

'Let there be concrete'

Many people say a major cause of the situation is the government's reckless action to lift greenbelt restrictions on the country's land. The above results are the "inevitable outcome of selfish development projects resulting from the repeal of greenbelt restrictions," Kim Ki-ho, a professor at the Environment Graduate School of Seoul National University (SNU), claims.

Numerous people like Kim have raised concerns over the serious destruction of nature in the metropolitan area. Nevertheless, the government has announced it will remove development bans on 308.5 square kilometers of greenbelt zones, equivalent in size to half the capital, in the Seoul metropolitan area by September 2020. Construction will begin in the first half of next year, with the land to become home to both industrial and residential buildings.

The government expects that provision of reasonable priced houses in the capital region, as well as construction of industrial plants will lead to revitalization of the Korean economy.

Opponents of lifting greenbelt

restrictions

Seoul's already overpopulated

The planned lifting of greenbelt restrictions in the metropolitan area is expected to generate accommodation for above three million people. However, the increase in the number of residents in the region will greatly exacerbate the overpopulation of the metropolitan area, in which 45 percent of the nation's population now lives. This will create Seoul-dependant cities and devastate the quality of life for those who live in the region in terms of traffic, education, recreation and so forth.

Crime against humanity

The World Economic Forum in 2005 announced an index of environmental conservation of the world in a report. Korea was ranked 122 among 146 countries, trailing states such as Liberia, Bangladesh and Kyrgyzstan. The report mentioned the efforts of handing over a clean environment to our descendents as the most important reason for the ranking. Based on these international statistics, it can be said that even though its economy is good, environmentally, Korea is almost at the bottom of the table.

Kim Gwi-gon, a professor at SNU, said in Korean newspaper the *Munhwa Ilbo* in 2003, "Lifting greenbelt restrictions is destroying the environment and constitutes a crime against contemporary people and their descendents, not to mention against nature." The designation of a greenbelt zone is not to retain prime land for development but to protect the environment. Environmental preservation leads not only to the security of people, but the long term security and health of a nation.

When we look at reservoirs from Paldang to Chuncheon, they provide diverse eco-systems and drinkable water for 20 million people. Waterweeds which purify the water flourish there. The reservoirs are treasure houses of ecology where extinct animals such as dabchicks and snowy herons have come to live in the last three or four years. However, in the region that is not designated as greenbelt in that area, the eco-system is broken and the quality of water is much worse.



Green parks vs. mental institutions

In the “environmental conservation rate of the world,” rankings, Seoul stood at 122nd among 146 countries presented by the World Economy Forum in 2005. To put the icing on the cake, Seoul was placed at 90th among 215 cities designated “nice places to live in the world,” presented in 2006 by the consulting firm Mercer Human Resource Consulting. Professor Kim Ki-ho emphasized the importance of the greenbelt by quoting from an article by late American journalist William Bryant in 1844, “If we don’t build a Central Park of this extent, 100 years from now, New York will need a mental institution of this same extent.”

In his meeting on Oct. 29 with Richard Rogers, a British architect noted for his modernist and functionalist designs, Seoul Mayor Oh Se-hoon reportedly said, “The identity of a city comes from the country’s

unique culture and art. We have taken such a functional approach to Seoul that we couldn’t develop our unique culture. Now, we are to develop Seoul into a city with culture and art for human beings.”

Rogers agreed with the mayor, stressing that the environment dictates the quality of our lives through the words of former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, “The city forms human life.” The British architect also voiced his objection to lifting greenbelt restrictions, saying “For the restoration of Seoul, we have to stop city sprawl.”

He suggested that rather than lifting greenbelt restrictions, we find areas littered with old industrial plants or abandoned building sites. As a city sprawls, the distance of locomotion lengthens and traffic problems rise. In this situation, we can hardly conserve our environment. A city is the place where people live and work together. Being responsible for the city is the duty of all citizens, he added.

Greenway, the way to a bright future

Against a backdrop of growing global interest in nature preservation, the term “greenway” is here to stay. The term greenway is derived from the “green” in greenbelt and the “way” in parkway, implying a recreational or pedestrian use rather than a typical street corridor, as well as an emphasis on introducing or maintaining vegetation. The word also denotes an ecological area composed of artificial structures, plants, and other things for the purpose of protecting habitats of wild animals and helping the animals move to other regions.

A greenway, as the SNU professor says, enables us to do the following good things. “First, to do physical activities outdoors without spending lots of money; second, to be familiar with our cultural heritage with historical places well preserved in a forest;



The landscape of a skyscraper-packed modern city without greenery contrasts starkly with that of a tree-shrouded portion in downtown Tokyo.



The Han River, which bisects the South Korean capital of Seoul, offers Seoulites good resting areas.

third, to gain financial advantages through the greenway, fourth to become familiar with insects and wild animals.”

Last but not least, a greenway helps us enjoy an elevated quality of city life. Former U.S. Vice President Al Gore said in the “Smart Growth” report that for the traffic environment where people can commute quickly and safely and preserve their national heritage, we shouldn’t ruin green places and agricultural land under the name of development.

For Professor Kim, an ideal city from which Seoul can learn is the city of New York in U.S.. Where does the competitiveness of New York come from? Being the center of economy and culture in the world is not the only cause of the competitiveness held by New York, Kim said.

“Even though its population density is very high, the city has so many open spaces and the spaces are equally dotted throughout Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, and Staten Island.” Actually, New York was not a

good place to live back in the 1970s. Graffiti could be seen on every wall and on the streets, and 42nd Street was a hangout for gangsters. However, as the city’s finances started to improve in the early 1980s, officials began to concentrate on the creation of “green places” to make the city a better place to live.

Redevelopment projects such as those in Battery Park and Riverside South were done by the mayor and many leaders of citizens’ groups. For example, the New York City Council passed a law to turn the central lots of the city into Central Park in 1853. William Bryant was the first one who put forth the idea to build Central Park in New York.

Citizens, business people, artists, and even politicians of New York all agreed that the most essential thing to decide quality of life is a green tract of land. Now the park is one of the major attractions of the city, and the standard of living in New York became better because of the park.

Reclaiming wasteland and turning it into inhabitable space, protecting the city’s greenbelt and developing parks in the city can all have significant knock-on effects in terms of life quality and are vital to turning Seoul into the kind of city its inhabitants can be proud of. As William Bryant so presciently noted, prevention is better than cure, and if South Korea’s government wants to ease Seoul up the global rankings, render the city more competitive and inhabitable, and probably contribute to reducing South Korea’s shockingly high suicide rates, environmental protection would be a noteworthy first port of call.



junghyunh@hufs.ac.kr



Hectic school days

Since I had to attend performance practices every afternoon, my timetable was packed with classes from the first hour to the fourth hour every morning. I was also practicing for performances, so after classes I run to the bus stop and then sleep in the bus to catch up on rest.

I prepared eight performances during the four semesters. When it appeared nearly impossible to graduate as I didn't even have time to hand in my thesis, I asked a friend to rush in and submit it for me. I really appreciate his kindness even now.

I always envied the students who played basketball in front of the Student Hall. So I dribbled a ball on my way to the performance practice room whenever I wanted to play basketball. If I were an undergraduate now, I'd be minded to play a lot of basketball with my friends!



If I hadn't become an actor

If I had not done acting, I would have been a novelist. Throughout 1994 I was working on a novel every night. The story was a little bit gloomy and mysterious. It wasn't a good story as I review it now. However, at that time, 14 years ago, it seemed to be quite good. The reason why I tried to write was that I would like to communicate with myself during writing even if I am living a busy life at that time.



Professor, thank you!

The last semester, I was swamped with classes because I had to practice an important performance all the time. But the professor who taught the classes allowed me to prepare for the performance, saying, "Become an actor who can be a glory to HUFS!" His saying still remains in my mind. After that, I couldn't visit the professor as I was sorry to him not for being likely to keep the promise to him. I know that I should have visited him, but I am afraid he might not recognize me. I would like to meet him very much.

All Photos by Kim Min-ji / The Argus

By Won Jae-eun

Reporter of Campus Section

Actors cannot be judged solely by their current star power and Lee Joong-sung, a HUFS alumnus, wasn't always glittering. Compared to some actors who burst onto the scene to find immediate stardom, he was a slow starter, though he has also proved to be a slow burner, enjoying enduring popularity.

Lee, who majored in philosophy, is a popular actor well known for his appearances on MBC's "Surprise" broadcasted every Sunday morning. He has frequently chosen to perform in plays and musicals rather than seeking roles on TV dramas as he relishes the communication with an audience that a live performance brings.

In a candid interview with The Argus, Lee opened up about his college days, his fondness for literature and the "exhilaration and pain" of love.



A regular page-turner

I'm a keen reader. Although I enjoy giving books to others, there are two invaluable books for me that I would hold onto as they have made me question the meaning of happiness.

One is "The Art of Happiness" written by the Tibetan spiritual leader the Dalai Lama and the other is "The Prophet" written by famed poet Kahlil Gibran. The Dalai Lama showed me how to deal with calamities and suffering, and how to manage my emotions. I also like Kahlil Gibran's words. His words have a power

and lucidity to them; they are poetic without dogma or a power structure, and are focused on metaphysics. In addition, I read "Essays in Love" authored by French writer Alain de Botton whenever I cling to a past lover. This book is filled with profound and witty insight on the pain and exhilaration of love. What makes this book extraordinary is the depth of analysis of the emotions involved in love. Reading the book, I realized that love is always well placed under the philosophical microscope.



Happy actor? comic actor?

I want to be a comic actor; not the actor who became an ace with his acting ability or a striking impression, but the actor who can make the audience get rid of their stress by watching my acting even just for a little while. I hoped I could appear in a star-studded movie when I firstly had aspirations to be an actor. Now, however, I desire to be a happy actor to myself. Come to think of it, a comic actor is just it.

Happiness Comes From Ordinary Life

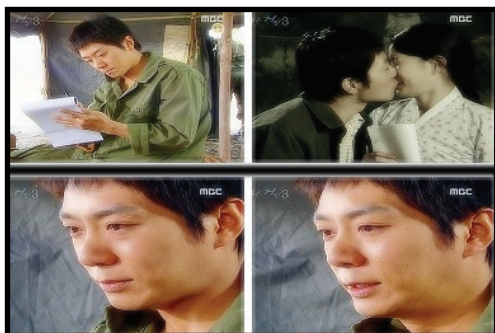




Philosophy and sin

I majored in philosophy and had a special interest in Oriental philosophy. My heart was particularly drawn to Indian and Chinese philosophy. Indian thinkers viewed philosophy as a practical subject that needed to be cultivated in order to understand how human life can best be led.

They thought themselves as gods and were concerned with raising their spiritual value. Without forgiving one's own sin, one cannot forgive others. With this in mind, my motto is first of all "Love Thyself." I find Christian theology unpleasant, with its claims that all men carry the sin of Adam. I have never thought about sin. I don't like the notion of original sin of mankind, which makes me think of myself as a sinner and put myself down. I really love myself, so I want to do things for myself. Therefore, I can choose a career as an actor without hesitation.



Lee is a key performer appearing on the MBC TV network's program "Surprise," broadcasted every Sunday morning. Photos show some of the scenes from the program.




File photos show some of the scenes from musicals in which Lee Joong-sung has take part.



Love is the "hub" of happiness

When I was young, I was focused on attaining success in the sense that most people think of it. However, my view on life has changed. I can't be satisfied with a life dedicated solely to pursuing success.

Love is the hub of happiness. Above all, the last love exists in my memories when I opened my heart to a woman. That time, when I fell in love with her, was the happiest moment in my life. Love should not have placed the priority order on the love. I learned a good lesson that it is important to keep a balance between everything, including work, money, and love! 

deeperence@hufs.ac.kr

The Plight of Immigrant Workers in Korea

By **Kim Min-ji**

Editor of National Section

As the weather gets colder, the government is tightening its crackdown on illegal migrant workers. About one-hundred workers who were carrying on with their jobs manufacturing furniture in the city of Namyangju, Gyeonggi Province, were arrested by officers of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) on Nov. 12. The number of arrested immigrant workers was the largest so far this year. This was also the first time that the MOJ carried out a joint operation with local police. Civic groups supporting migrant workers, however, criticized the authorities for exercising their public power without any legal background.

The intention of the crackdown on undocumented workers from other countries is not only to follow national law and order but also to protect local residents, according to the MOJ. The government stated that domestic security is endangered at a time when crime noticeably increased in certain areas where illegal migrant workers have lived for the past few years. But civic groups concerned with the rights of migrant laborers contradict the crime figures of the foreign workers in the districts where they are concentrated. They claim that crime among migrant workers is rare and that the research of the government is distorted.


Though crime around certain areas where migrant workers live is high, the circumstances are not caused by these individuals. No person intends to make the environment where they live worse. A Danish-American developmental psychologist and psychoanalyst, Erik Homburger Erikson, who is known for his theory on the social development of human beings, says that the first stage of psychosocial development of a human being is related to hope. Infants from birth to one-year-old become well adjusted to the outside world when their parents and others support them in their immediate environment. On the other hand, if the outside world ignores and does not take care of these babies, they develop a strong distrust toward the world. Then they have fears and doubts and this affects the children's overall growth, which they have trouble overcoming for the rest of their lives.

It is the same with migrant workers, whether legal or illegal.

When they start working in South Korea for the first time, the atmosphere, in general, is usually biased and prejudiced. Most people treat them not as laborers but as foreigners, and low-class ones at that. These workers are thus ostracized by the mainstream society and fall through social safety nets provided for local residents. Providing these workers with a social environment in which they would be encouraged to adapt to their new surroundings and then treated respectfully by their employers could greatly reduce the crimes that result from their social alienation.

The number of migrant workers, especially undocumented workers, has increased year after year. The Lee Myung-bak government aims to decrease the number from 220,000 to less than 200,000 by the end of this year, and then make ninety percent of them leave the country in five years. What the government has missed is that they are not the symbol of social disturbance, but a major workforce for the manufacturing industry. They work for the industries in which most Koreans avoid employment due to the small income, dangerous work, and fatigue. Indeed, once they get here and start working – legal or illegal – they are profitable to the nation. The number of illegal laborers is not the problem. The urgent problem, however, is the working environment that the employers force these workers to endure through loopholes in the law, and through the careless and partial attitudes of law enforcement.

The Ansan city government, Gyeonggi Province, has moved to enact rules to protect the rights of migrant workers, including the undocumented ones. The city government has said the law is aimed at enhancing human rights of the workers living in Ansan and allowing them to exercise their duty as residents. It is a positive movement for diverse populations living and working in Korea. Starting with local government, the atmosphere for migrant workers can start to become better, and these ideas and policies can extend to the central government.

At least it should be like this for these workers who come here and, by their labor, make Korea richer. 

knj07@hufs.ac.kr



Literature, the Spiritual Root of Life

Students urged to read books that help them examine and reflect on themselves

By **Park Hyun-chul**

Reporter of Campus Section

A survey, conducted by the HUFs' library earlier this year, showed that fantasy novels like the "Harry Potter" series took up the Top Five in the list of Ten favorite books read by HUFsians. Ranked at lower positions in the list were bestseller novels such as "Hangang (The Han River)," written by Jo Jeong-rae, and "Baridegi," written by Hwang Seok-young. The results of the survey are a testament that most university students enjoy unrealistic novels or trendy books covering love and success.




The shift to the fantasy and romance genres from philosophy and other genres in the Humanities is attributed to the influence of mass-media and the Internet. Lee Hea-jin, who lectures about literary activity at HUFs, said, "Mass-media and the Internet have an impact on the reading tastes of people, especially university students." According to Lee, mass-media and the Internet are so powerful in hooking the students' attention. She urged student readers to spend time enjoying literary works, which address serious topics and help them reflect on their lives.

The spread of neo-liberalism influences students to consider time one of the most important elements in surviving an increasingly globalized and competitive world. Most university students rarely rest since the neo-liberal society forces them to compete with each other, thus they don't find much time to read books about profound subjects but instead they grab shallow books such as romance novels. Due to this, superficial themes of fantasy and romance have taken center stage with student readers.

As a way to resolve this crisis, Lee suggests that students look back on the role that Literature has played in the progress of Humanity. "Literature with profound topics," Lee said. "Plays an important role as time has required changes and revolution. For example, the Renaissance spread all over Europe in the late Middle Ages and was based on the philosophy of Greek and Roman Literature rather than the advancement of science or technology."

Why does literature play such a critical role in turbulent periods? "Literature has helped people who face difficult times reflect on themselves as human beings through looking other societies and other people," she said.

We cannot stress the importance of Literature too much. Especially in this neo-liberal period in which raw materialism is pursued, Literature provides people opportunities to examine life and live deliberately, rather than just only respond to shallow interests. 

qpsials31@hufs.ac.kr



The 2008 Argus Prize



The Announcement of The 2008 Argus Prize

The Argus is pleased to announce the winners of this year's Argus Prize.

For the first prize, Goo Ji-yeon's "Thomas Hobbes' Social Contract Theory and Morality" in the essay category was chosen. The second prize was Lee Jeong-mok's "Awaken the Panda" in the review category. Unfortunately, there was no winning entry in the treatise category as the entries' works were below the criterion of The Argus. The first prizewinner and runner-up receive a 200,000 won honorarium each.

Judges for the contest were Jon H. Bahk-

Halberg, a professor of the Department of English Interpretation and Translation at Hufs, and Alex Pole, a professor of the Department of English Literature at Anyang University.

Carried in this issue are comments from the two winners and the judges as well as the first and second prize entries.

The Argus Prize is an annual academic contest in which all university students in the nation can partake, with the categories of essay, review and treatise. The contest is aimed at encouraging the literary interests of university students and

highlighting the academic excellence of young literature-lovers at a time when university students tend not to take an interest in literature or academic programs.

The Argus will continue to hold The Argus Prize next year as part of its efforts to inspire students all over Korea to enjoy literature and arouse their creative imagination through reading and writing. Active participation in the contest by university students is greatly appreciated.

....ed.



The first winner

Essay



Goo Ji-yeon

Dept. of English Education of HUFS-06

Thomas Hobbes' Social Contract Theory and Morality

Today, the administrative body of each nation reigns over people by exercising legislative, executive, and judicial process. When a human baby is born, he or she is immediately trapped by society's law system whether she or he has consented to it or not. He or she is named and tagged by a specific nationality. The present law system is regarded as a tacit approval among social members. In fact, a layman cannot possibly sense that she or he is under the obligation of law unless he or she actually breaks it. Law fundamentally restricts a person's natural liberty. Then, to what extent should liberty of social members be traded for the sake of social security? The truth is that individual liberty should never be sacrificed for external authority.


Hobbes' Social Contract Theory provides a useful tool for interpreting the current society, but it carries serious defects. He says morality is a transformed figure of self-interest and this claim only shows his nature that is full of distrust. However, his notion does not fit for my sense of morality. The theory argues that moral rules are obeyed by people only because each member has agreed on the grounds of self-interest. According to this, one should not kill other people because each one of us is obliged by the law not to do. Still, we see people kill other people. We see people who discriminate against the other sex, other races, age, intellectual ability, and appearance. Why do people break laws though there is a resulting punishment? That is because each individual, not children but adults, lost the controlling power over their own actions and thoughts. We are second-handed people of the society.

Killing and mass murdering have occurred in human history despite the laws that prohibit killing and inflict harsh punishments for murder. Then, why is it happening? Can we solve the problem by adjusting the legal system or developing different kinds of punishments? We need to find solutions. I think the law-breaking that happens around us is because human beings

never ask themselves why we should not harm others. Schools don't teach why violence is bad. All that students learn from the school is authority and rules. He or she just personalizes the law, follows inattentively to the law and is tamed by social values, so the hearts of people becomes dull and indifferent to this extraordinary thing called life. I believe that one person cannot kill another person if they feels the beating of their heart inside their body.

The Social Contract Theory or any other sort of philosophical work cannot solve the real life problems of the individual and society because it exists in a mere form of words. Some great work can persuade people, but every action is up to the individual in his or her daily-life. In real-life situations, a person's moral decisions are generally based on her or his conditioned habit or thought rather than static moral rules put into words.

If killing was too much of an extreme example, let's take treating people equally regardless of their age, sex, skin-color or intellectual ability. People who really treat others equally do not rely on linguistic forms of moral rules. They have pure, sensitive minds and just simply care for others' feelings and know the other is a human being. All forms of discrimination, including sexual and racial crimes among people, exist in spite of laws that ban them. We should start asking ourselves why certain actions are regarded socially right or wrong. When we start to ask for moral answers from others and rely on some external authority other than ourselves, violence begins, however subtle it is.

Liberty is the most beautiful word in the world. Total attention to one's inner voice is the essence of life. Human beings should voluntarily lead their lives as if they don't need any form of authority. "I am a world and the world is me." This is my moral creed in every second of my life. 



The second winner

Review



Lee Jeong-mok

Dept. of English Interpretation and
Translation of HUFS-03

Awaken the Panda-Belief in yourself

Lately, I have gotten the chance to watch the movie, Kung Fu Panda. Even though the movie is an animated film directed for children, the lesson that is implicated in the movie seemed profound enough to even inspire adults as well.

The movie is about a bungling panda, which aspires to be a Kung Fu warrior. However, Po, the Kung Fu Panda, is overweight, out of shape, and also clumsy, which makes it difficult for him to reach his goal. Moreover, his father, Mr. Ping, the owner of the family noodle restaurant, wants his son to take over the restaurant and run it some day. Unfortunately for Po, without pursuing his dream, he was living the dream of his parents.

One day, Master Oogway foresees that the time has come to select the Dragon Warrior due to the premonition that the village will be endangered by an evil warrior who has escaped from prison. Thus, a formal ceremony is held to select the Dragon Warrior. For Po, who is a Kung Fu fanatic, he cannot miss the chance to see his role models: the Furious Five. He is late for the event, however, and gets locked out of the palace. He tries everything to see his heroes, but fails to get inside. As his last desperate attempt, he ties several fireworks to himself so he might boost himself up to the sky and crash into the center of the arena just before Master Oogway is to designate the Dragon Warrior. This attempt, as desperate as it is, succeeds. Seeing Po's sudden appearance, this inspires Master Oogway and he points to Po instead of the Furious Five and says that he, Po, will be the Dragon Warrior. This is the turning point of Po's life.


Despite Master Shifu's pleas for Master Oogway to reconsider his decision and then decide that Po is not "The One," Master Oogway stands by his decision. Many doubt Master Oogway's decision, judging from Po's appearance as a fat and clumsy panda who only likes to eat and is good at cooking, but still

Master Oogway believes in Po.

Because of this, the Furious Five and Master Shifu decide that the only way to change the selected Dragon Warrior is to make Po quit. They berate and humiliate him, but Po endures their abuse for the dream to become something more than the failure he thinks he is. Despite his efforts to become the Kung fu warrior, the dream seems hopeless.

One day, however, Master Shifu sees the potential in Po when he discovers him in the kitchen, secretly eating cookies, doing a perfect martial split. Shifu decides to train Po in a different way, realizing that he himself has been teaching Po in the wrong way. Now, rather than berating him, Shifu cultivates Po's potential to become the Dragon Warrior. As a result, Po becomes a true kung fu warrior, so he can save the village.

Many of us nowadays face many tough challenges as Po did in the movie. There are several times when we doubt ourselves, whether we are going the right way to achieve our dreams when we face consecutive failures, or when we feel there is no hope. I have doubted myself many times when things did not go the way I wanted or when the results came out wrong. I thought of quitting probably a million times when things seemed hopeless, and surely every person has wanted to quit at some points in their struggles with life. However, through all the trial and error, as we can see from the movie, we start to realize what we need to do to become the dragon warrior like Po. That is, to never quit, to believe in ourselves, even if nobody else does.

Like Po, we should not dwell on our failures of the past because the past is history, the future is a mystery, but today is a gift. This is why it is called a present. We can awaken our potential to become the next Dragon Warriors and solve our mystery of tomorrow by opening our gifts of today. 

Judge's comments

Jon H. Bahk-Halberg

Dept. of English Interpretation and Translation of HUFs

The essays in this competition were all interesting, each in its own unique way. But one thing about them all stood out in my mind as I read through them. No matter how I rated them, every one of the writers of these essays is a success.

"Writing is a hard work," as writing authority William Zinsser put it. I know from experience that those words are true, and how hard it is to write in English. I have an immense admiration? even awe? for students whose first language is not English, yet have the guts to take on this hard job.

That's the first thing to say about writing if one is asked to give advice, as I was. Like Zinsser said, putting words down on paper is a hard work. Don't make the mistake of trying to pretend it's not. Give it enough time, focus, and sweat to make your writing sing. Sometimes it takes me several revisions just to get something to make sense.

To offer more specific suggestions to the writers of these essays, and to other readers who might be interested in improving their English writing, I'd turn to another expert guidebook on writing, *The Elements of Style*, by Strunk & White. It should be on every writer's bookshelf. It's been judged by many as the clearest and best writing guide ever written.


In this little book, the authors offer up suggestion on basic mechanics, such as "Form the possessive singular of nouns by adding's; do not break sentences in two; enclose parenthetical expressions between commas," to principles of composition, form and style. Use the active voice; use definite, specific, concrete language; omit needless words. Any one of these suggestions can improve one's writing. Taken all together in one slim volume, they can help all of us become better writers.

In judging these essays and evaluating writing generally, I make mental notes of positive and negative points. Assuming that readers want the bad news first, I'll start with the negatives:

First, mechanics are very important. Simple things like spelling or punctuation problems can be easily corrected by looking a paper over after you've finished writing. If these kinds of errors remain after a student hands in a paper, I assume that he or she didn't care enough to give it a second look before handing it in. When I'm evaluating, those careless errors get the biggest penalty from me. If the student doesn't care enough to check for simple errors, I certainly don't care enough to give them a high score.

Another problem I've seen in student writers is lack of clarity. This can come from several causes, including trying to use impressive words whose meaning the writer is not really sure of, trying to use buzzwords, cliches, labels, or abbreviated forms rather than just saying what they mean in plain words, or simply using pronouns like "it" without a clear referent. Many of these problems are as much mechanical as logical, and can be easily improved on with practice. Anyone can learn to write. They just have to write, and write, and write.

As for the positives, the best writers and teachers of writing that I know of agree that writing simply and specifically, using the active voice instead of the passive voice, and using lots of examples will make others want to read what you write. Along with examples, using metaphors and similes rather than adjectives will make your writing more interesting. And it can be done in any kind of writing, not just descriptive essays.


Can good writing be taught? Maybe not, as Zinsser noted. But a lot of it can be learned. 

Alex Pole

Dept. of English Literature of Anyang University

To write well is not easy. Writing is a real art. Writing a good essay is much like constructing a beautiful building. It is one part architect's blue print (a plan that we must follow), one part brick-layer (we must cement the constituent linguistic parts together), one part brick-maker (we must be full of concrete knowledge and insight) and one part sculptor (knowing how to use the plans, constituent parts and concrete-ideas to "construct the delicate lines" that make the reader see, feel and understand). It is easy to see that there is much more to good writing than understanding grammar rules and memorizing vocabulary. We must learn and practice the process, organization and figures of speech of a particular culture's writing style.

If this is true, then how does one know what is good writing? Is it enough to say that one knows it when they see (or in this case read) it? The answer is probably not, if we are discerning and want to know the reasons more precisely. We want a criterion by which we can judge good writing. In this case, I have decided upon the following criteria: organization (including paragraph formation, use of topic sentences, paragraph cohesion, transitions and essay cohesion), accuracy (including varied and accurate vocabulary and correct grammar, punctuation, and spelling), and content (including having interesting ideas, expressed and/or argued well, with good style and clarity).

Of course, writing in a language that is not your native tongue is not easy. Even for native-speakers, it takes years of formal education to write well. But, there are a number of things you can take heart in. Many of the strategies you use to write in your native tongue such as brainstorming, outlining, writing introductions and conclusions apply to writing in English as well. Also, word processing programs can help you to identify errors in your essay when it underlines in red and green problem areas. Lastly, as you do practice writing, make notes of errors. As you do this, start to look for patterns in the problems you make. For example, if you commonly forget to add an "s" at the end of nouns to form the plural, write that down in your "check list of common errors." Then, when you write, go through your essay using your check list and double check to see if you made that error or not. I bet in time your writing will be much better if not perfect! 

The contribution is for commemorating "Poetry Day."
The writer focuses on a Polish poet's essays and
gives the readers philosophy of life through the essays.
Find the highest value of the writer.

Polish Poet: Zbigniew Herbert (1924-1998)

Jaroslav Klejnocki

Professor of Warsaw University at Poland

I am honored I have the opportunity to deliver a short article concerning Zbigniew Herbert - one of the most distinguished Polish writers of the twentieth century.

Although he is known primarily as a poet, today I would like to focus on his essays. Three collections of his essays "Barbarian in the Garden", "Still Life with Bridle" and "Labyrinth by the Sea-Shore" published posthumously are exquisite examples of cosmopolitanism in the best sense of the word.

In Polish tradition the word "cosmopolitan" used to be, and

sometimes it still is, an insult. It denotes someone who neglects his or her patriotic duties, someone indifferent to the native culture and disrespecting national identity. It refers to somebody who blindly accepts foreign customs and fashions and literally considers himself a citizen of the world. Consequently such a person is viewed as a trifle wasting his time on pleasures, unconcerned with more serious questions.

The above concept of "cosmopolitan" was formed in the nineteenth century, when Poland, similarly to Greece or Belgium, experienced foreign reigns and struggle for independence.

In his essays Zbigniew Herbert rediscovers a positive or a proper understanding of the word "cosmopolitan" for Polish culture.

It is travelling that is the most frequent topic of his texts. His essays are the record of a journey undertaken by a Pole who is a witness of his times and an observant commentator of contemporary events. However, he also displays a profound foresight. The perception of modernity is usually based on the knowledge of the past, history and traditions. Herbert combines historical knowledge with history of art. He juxtaposes heritage of the West and East, confronts various epistemological, esthetic and ethic systems. He is a keen reader of culture not only trying to learn new things but also to expand the scope of his inquiry.

Herbert's tours around Europe mainly in Italy, Greece, France and the Netherlands - are not sheer tourism which is aimed at superficial contacts with new landscapes or landmarks described in popular guidebooks. Instead they are the journeys of the erudite, prepared in a detailed manner, who wants to see himself, his own nation and culture in the context of European culture and its roots.

An anecdote states that when asked if



he was a Roman catholic the writer replied jokingly: “Basically, yes. But more Roman than a catholic.”

Indeed it was the heritage of the Roman Empire - the source of the future European identity - which served the writer as a starting point to reflections on human nature and the ways it is expressed in art.

Therefore I would like to think about Herbert as an essayist and my master. It was his writings that taught me a difficult art of travelling, which is the lesson of sensitivity. I explored Crete with “Labyrinth by the Sea-Shore”. I read his passionate and sympathetic texts on mysterious Minoan culture. I also learned how to understand Crete’s rough landscape, how to notice details in its natural environment, which is so different from my homeland. Herbert was my companion when I discovered the architecture of ancient Greece. I endlessly enjoyed his tales inspired by Greek mythology.

I was accompanied by his book “Still Life with Bridle” including essays on Flemish painters and the culture of the seventeenth century Netherlands when I visited Dutch and Belgian museums. Herbert taught me the craft of decoding paintings, which he mastered surpassingly. Thanks to him I did not contend myself with contemplating only great masters such as Vermeer, Hals or Teborch but I discovered lesser known artists such as Torrentius also known as Jan Simonsz van de Beeck, whose only work in Amsterdam’s Royal Museum appeared in the title of my spiritual master’s book. Equipped with “Barbarian in the Garden” I learned the secrets of architecture, mainly French and Italian Gothic. Herbert’s essays on the cathedrals in Siena and Chartres are unparallel examples of erudite lectures on art, politics, culture and, respectively, Italian and French society in the past and at present.

I also admire Herbert for the respect he displays to the inhabitants of the countries he visited. Being on Crete in the late fifties he vividly described Cretan shepherds and farmers with their peaceful, somewhat stoical lifestyle and openness toward strangers of all

origins. He depicted hard-working and thrifty Dutchmen impersonating protestant ethic and simultaneously investing their capital in works of art. The writer portrayed Italians with their irascibility and inclination to contemplation, who are the inheritors of the world visible in Piero della Francesca’s paintings. He also wrote about self-confident and progressive Frenchmen, who nonetheless are able, especially in provincial France, to cultivate the everlasting rhythm of life, which seems to be the reflection of harmony of Eden. However, it must be emphasized that despite being a genuine citizen of the world and an authentic European Herbert remains an ardent patriot. Let me quote a fragment of his poem entitled “The Answer”

(...)
Hellenic Roman Medieval
East Indian Elizabethan Italian
perhaps above all French
a bit of Weimar and Versailles
we carry so many homelands
on the shoulders of a single
earth


but the only one guarded
by the most singular number
is here (...)

Thus we are children of a particular time and place. We are shaped by a specific culture and a sense of belonging to our family, community and nation. At the same time each of us can be someone else- a participant of some bigger whole. For instance, a Christian will consider himself or herself a member of the Church, a Buddhist- an element of the universe, sympathizing with all suffering creatures.

The most important thing I learned from Herbert is that there is the ultimate community we belong to? humankind. It is the highest value based on tolerance, openness to others, love of tradition and ethics which can be boiled

down to one simple rule: “Do not harm your fellow men.”

The writer is undoubtedly an incurable idealist, who might be treated patronizingly by all pragmatics with their esteem for practical actions.

In conclusion I would like to state that without such idealism (though the writer certainly was not naive or ignorant of the cruelty of the world), idealism of artists, thinkers and visionaries such as Herbert we would be deprived of hope for better future. 



Poetry Day is held on every Nov. 1. It was celebrated by lots of poets and people interested in poetry. The day was designed to remind people of the importance of poetry in our lives. The day’s purpose is to promote the reading, writing, publishing, and teaching of poetry, giving fresh recognition and impetus for active poetry participation. The day is to promote the idea that a poem is not just private communication between a poet and his or her readers but something for everyone. The pleasure of performance, the sensual excitement of speaking and hearing the eloquence of a poem will help people revitalize poetry by sharing poems with each other and also by enriching their lives.

A Star Navigator Writes Star Tales

Hale-Bopp Comet

By **Kim Ro-na**

Guest reporter of *The Argus*

Mars, Saturn, Venus and Earth, Jupiter, Saturn. You know these are the names of the planets. Also, you know that already there are zillions of stars and other parts of the universe that human beings have not yet explored, and there might be other creatures in our space too. Astronomers say the galaxy is expanding at the speed of light. From this, they can study to find the traces of the beginning of our solar system, and then, maybe we can find where we come from. Stars are the most distant physical objects we can study. We can find the stars and the moon most easily in the night sky, and they have surely attracted the eyes of people and inspired us to broaden our imaginations.

Great science has been developed by people who looked at the night sky. Think about the work of Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, and Einstein. And if you were living in the Age of Exploration, you would have had to learn how to read stars, so you could navigate. However, nowadays in Korea, studying stars and the universe sounds impractical and closer to a dream than reality.

By listening to worries of the scarcity new members for clubs other than some resumes related clubs, *The Argus* cannot criticize a student who does not want to be fooled by spending time not working on their resumes. This sophisticated living philosophy of the young generation reflects how this turbulent and competitive Korean society has threatened students about their future and not given space to them to find what they really want to study and how they want to live. On this issue, *The Argus* has met Kim Ji-hyeon, a science book author and a former researcher of An Sung Observatory and listened to his story and how he lives with his love of stars.

Space, such an extraordinary museum with endless collections

Argus: Hello, two weeks ago, I saw the moon, I mean the surface of the moon for the first time in my life and cannot believe it was real, not a photo. I was more astonished than I expected. How did you get involved in this special relationship to the stars?

Kim: To me, since my childhood, watching the stars is nothing special. It is natural to look up the skies and find stars. As a boy growing up in Gwangwon-do, the clear dark blue sky has showed stars. Stars shined and the dark blue skies brought me the wonderful moments of my life. I



Park Sung-don / Club Byul of Sejong Univ.



learned watching the stars can be difficult after I moved to Seoul to attend college.

Argus: Oh, yes, the sky of Seoul only shows less than 10 stars. I mean if I look carefully enough, I might find more. How many stars can be found in the sky? There should be an infinite number of stars, aren't there? Because of Seoul's air pollution we cannot see them well enough, right?

Kim: In fact, even if you are in some rural country, you can only count approximately 3000 stars in the night sky, because you can only see the sky from the vantage point of your hemisphere. Even if the sky looks so broad that you are looking at countless of stars, you are seeing only half the sky. About Seoul's sky, it is not only because of air pollution. Stars are hard to find thanks to developed light technologies in big cities. The so-called "Illumination Pollution" makes the sky too bright to distinguish the stars because of the brightness of the buildings in cities exceeds the brightness of stars.

Argus: I heard an architect that some cities in other countries limit the brightness when they give building permit and unlike them, Seoul does not yet give much concern on limiting the city's outdoor signboards at night. To learn about the stars, people must go to suburban areas, right?

Kim: Well, if you want to see thousands of stars at night, you should go to very remote area where there are almost no lights. However, to learn how to read the stars, I recommend small or medium sized cities with not too many outdoor signboards and low building density. In big cities you only get to see the brightest stars in the night sky.

Argus: So I can find the polar star, and maybe some of the brightest stars easily in smaller cities?

Kim: Yes, probably in small cities. Though, the polar star is not the brightest star in the night sky. A star in a bit distant from the polar star is much brighter. In fact, the polar star is second-class star. However, because finding the polar star is the key point in reading the sky and finding directions in the night, especially when you are lost. If we look up in the night sky, the polar star is the only star that does not move because

it is on the spot where the Earth's rotation axis extends, and to people watching from Earth, it seems that it never rotates. That's why the polar star has been the star known for guiding stars.

A boy happened to explore the Galaxy

Argus: *Is there some special occasion you have in relation to the stars?*

Kim: When I was about 17 years old, a science magazine had an exclusive issue on Halley's Comet and telescopes. It was 1986. Perhaps luckily for me, the article had the story not only about stars and numerous functions of telescopes but also the price list of them. And, that surely got me to want one. Although they were pricy, coincidentally when I entered a high school, I received a full scholarship. In my calculation, I had thought that I might ask my parents for one, and got it finally. With the information from the magazine and excitement, I visited Seoul from Gangwon-do and bought it.

Argus: *Wow, having your own telescope! What was the first star you found?*

Kim: Saturn! I set my telescope and looked up at the sky carefully. I found a small star and considering all information I gathered, I suspected it would be Saturn. And when I finally found the rings surrounding the planet, I knew it was the real Saturn. It was such an incredible moment and I still remember the astonishment I felt. There were thousands of people who had found Saturn before I did. Still, I felt that I was the first to explore it. Since then, watching and finding stars has been something that has made me special among friends, and to me. The stars has brought another world to me.

Argus: *How did you continue to develop your interest?*

Kim: At college, to me, it was natural to join an amateur astronomy club. With my club, called "Byul" meaning stars, during my college years with other members, we built three telescopes by hand. And, my major, physics, is related with studying the stars, which extended my interest even more.

Argus: *And, until now, you have not give up to pursue your dream about stars. How did you continue?*

Kim: While I continued to participate in "Byul" enthusiastically during my college years, I got an offer to write about a guidebook about the stars and universe from Hyeonsamsa, a publishing company, which took two years to complete. I recall that it was my starting point to become a writer. After graduation, I worked at An Sung Observatory until I started to build another telescope for Hyunam Byul Academy.

Argus: *The name of the telescope is "Byulggumee," meaning dreaming for the stars in English, right? I read a newspaper article about you and your academy which described you as, "A star maniac giving up his job to build a telescope." What do you*

think about that phrase?

Kim: I remember that article. Yes, there were several people describing me as almost crazy to quit a job to do something impractical, like building a telescope. Many had thought I must have had some financial backing so that I did not have to worry about making a living. Well, I recall that year was tough and not easy. After writing a book for Hyeonsamsa, I occasionally visited the publisher and found the company would have a new building. So, with my publisher, we had planned to open an amateur astronomy club for children at the new building and I decided to build a special telescope. The telescope was made of brass, a hard material to carve, and it was very time consuming and I could not concentrate on making it while I worked at an observatory, so I quit the job. Though I am called a maverick, I remember those were precious moments of my life and people need to have those moment to think about how to live.

Class of living the farmer's life

Argus: *Your words might not convince people these days. What do you want to say to those who never dare to live the life they want?*

Kim: Now, I am learning how to be a farmer. It is my new interest.



Kim RomuThe Argus

Argus: *Agriculture! Well, a famous commodity investor, Jim Rogers, recommended farming as the best profession to have in the future in considering the price of crops will rise enormously. Probably, you are practical person after all.*

Kim: Well, I have not thought about investing, though I feel relief while learning about agriculture. While people worry about food and the turbulent job market, I rather like to spend time raising vegetables and crops. I have to say I am not one to go for a fortune. By working on the land, at least I do not have to worry about the essential things about life and surprisingly, by doing that, it has relieved my mind about the future and I can pursue my dream and spend more time with my son. I do not have the answer for young students and cannot show them what would be exemplary life. Though, I believe finding what you want to do in life is the key-point young people have to explore before just meeting the standards of living by others' perspectives. I know people think having a secure job, like being a government official, a medical doctor, a lawyer, an employee in a big corporation would bring them a better life. Maybe it is true for some, but not everyone. And, you have to know there is limited space available. Even if everybody works hard to get their dream jobs, many will be disappointed by the results. Also, not everyone who already has their dream job is satisfied with the things. I suspect with all the competitiveness to overcome, the idea of the so-called "loser" is another way people become miserable in our society. Eventually, people will be happy when they work at something meaningful and enjoyable for them. Then, you will be extraordinary not just mere member of the society.

Argus: *Because of finding dreams, do you share your*



Kim Ji-hyeon/The Argus

▼ "Mirinae"'s students go to field trip occasionally and on Nov.22 to observe solar spot.



◀ Kim explains his solar game and asks his students to form a group of two, the number of molecules in helium, a gas surrounding the Sun

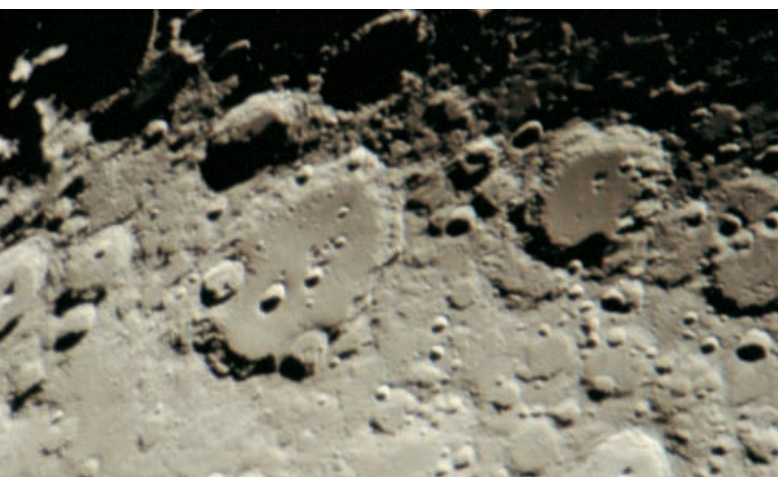


Park Sung-shin / Club 'Byul' of Sogang Univ.

Who is the writer Kim Ji-hyeon?

- A prolific science book writer
- Won Korean "Science Technology Book Award" for his book 'The Road to the Starry Night'
- The first Principal of "Hyeonam Byeol Academy" (An Amateur Astronomy Class for Children by Hyeonam Publishing Company)
- Won a award at 1999 Dongah Daily News' Astronomic Photo Contest
- 15th President of University Amateur Astronomy Association (UAAA)
- Written his first book "Full-Course Voyage towards Zodiac" by "Hyeonamsa" with other President of UAAA during his college years
- Major in Physics at Sogang University


▼ The picture of the moon craters taken by a film camera



knowledge with children?

Kim: Yes, children are least sophisticated. If you ask them what they want to be in the future, kindergarten children will tell you various kinds of jobs and dreams by which they are attracted. Recently, I started another children's astronomical club in my neighborhood named "Mirinae" meaning a silky way in Korean. When I think about the children, I am expecting a lot from this club. Although they are just beginning to learn about the stars and science, I receive unexpected answers and reflections from them. I hope experiences like looking at the stars with a telescope would elevate their interest and give them unforgettable moments in their lives.

Argus: Thanks for your time for this interview. Could you give the HUSFsans reading this some advice on how to enjoy their college days?

Kim: Don't be afraid to join clubs! You will enter society in a few years, which not only requires you to have knowledge but also communication skills. Participating in clubs and for school events gives you the chance to learn about others and teaches you how to communicate with them. Along the way, you will have time to think about what you really want to do and what will be good for you in your future, which will distinguish you from others. Enjoy your lives as much as you can and look up at the stars! Because people emphasize this is the time to be shrewd and practical, I do want to stress these words. What is practical is what is good. What is shrewd is to know the difference. 

rona@hufs.ac.kr



One of the Kim's telescopes to observe the solar spots

Pride in Written Memories



Kim Jung-ha

- Daejin University Research professor
- Lecturer of History of Italian Thought at HUFS

It is such a prime time to enjoy five autumn colors. All over the world is covered with a mass of red in nature and even in cities. At this time of the year, we mostly tend to look back on our old days, sometimes as far as several months back or other times of the whole life we have lived so far. We provide ourselves with intellectual nourishment by reading books in the nature of colors sometimes while other times we are looking here and there to find the half-heart of ours we've lost.

Now, I'd like to take some time with you to think about the written memories about life, especially as records in English. Memories in the history of humankind are the life of the people themselves, and its necessity is in the same text as the existence of an organized society. In other words, all of the stories are things to be compared to genes in the DNA of cells, actually amounting to "the very first documentary."

The aggregate of those memories, that is, the collective memory played an important role for social powers to get involved in power struggles. Jacques Le Goff, a French historian, pointed out that the control about memories and oblivion was a main concern to individuals as well as of the social classes dominating the society. In addition, many philosophers, including Platon, said memories about the past are the foundation on which people can plan for future activities. Hundreds of years later, such a logic of the philosophers was succeeded through Carta degli Archivi americani in 1972 and the opening speech of the 11th International Council on Archives (I.C.A.) in 1988. At that time, the French President Mitterrand stressed the importance of memories as follows: "The object that everyone here preserve and evaluate is the memories of the world. Responsible men know that people cannot ignore the past in establishing directions for the future."

Archives are evidence recorded about all the domains in our lives. Archives prove the process of relevant tasks at the moment of production and acquire historical-cultural values about tasks of production purpose through selecting operations after the stage of referable values about similar tasks, which means archives have gone through the utilization of various values in a long journey from production to permanent preservation or disposal. The reason why we utilize the value of archives,

dividing them into several different stages is because archives are the mirrors of our lives, and sustaining them for a long time is our historical mission for the future.

The recognition of the global village about the values of archives has already had a long history. Its beginning of the modern archival management is traced back to the time of the French Revolution two centuries ago. On the other hand, in Korea, modern archival management was begun in 1999, which was the moment of embodying a will to manage public archives systematically. Looking back on the past, we admit our modern history was such a miserable period of time that we have to figure out what we did, actually in almost all of the fields, only with our memory. If you remember what the ends of a series of hearings about and investigation into the corruption of top officials and national agencies were like in a clause that social justice should be established and democracy should be protected, you will know what the year 1999 implies. Therefore, 1999 may well be the first year for the modern archival management of Korea.


This country is a nation of history and mythology, but in terms of the history of archives, the quantity of archives existing so far is poor, compared to the long history of Korea. It is because there were more times of war and disaster than peace in our history. Besides, it is maybe because we were exhaustive in not leaving written memories in our own logic of attaining and sustaining power, compared to West cultures.

In 1999, when Korea established “the Act of Records and Archives Management,” the transparency and efficiency of administration and the embodiment of social justice put emphasis on the purposes of this institution. In other words, it is not until all the traces to be possibly recorded of public affairs have been produced, utilized, and preserved by government workers in charge of them that the justice of democratic society can be achieved. However, historically in both the East and the West, it is true that in case their activities related to public affairs lead to an unfavorable result, they tend to get rid of the traces.

At present in 2008, according to the Act of Records and Archives Management, in Korean public archives management system, public records are established and managed mainly by the National Archives of Korea, the District Archives Administrations, and the Special Archives. In addition, since last year when the

Presidential Archives were established in the National Archives of Korea, all the records produced during the former presidencies have been managed. However, actual cases of archival management in reality are that the management of the national archival heritage hasn't been performed enough at all and the establishment of district archival management agencies hasn't yet been achieved.

Our interest in archival management shouldn't be limited only to public documents. It is also very important to manage personal records as well as business archives, which are key symbols of civil records in the modern society. Moreover, electronic documents, which are one of the traits of modern archival management, have drawn a lot of attention along with paper records and visual records of modern society as a new medium in spite of several problems of the media. In the beginning of a new century, those problems are to be solved by us in a wise way for our own good.

Any document we are producing at this moment can be part of the permanent archives, depending on its value, which means that if we don't manage our records now, the present cannot exist in the name of past or the name of history. Our wisdom and diligence for archival and records management is the best investment and guarantee for our future. At the same time, it is an expression of respect for our history. In conclusion, archival and records management are not only about the government's policy for the national future, but about our mission for all of us. Even if records are not managed properly now, we may not get negative results right away, but in terms of history, it could bring out enormous damage to us, leaving a big scar in our pride, especially in the name of the people and the nation. National pride is one of the greatest assets for our future. Therefore, to keep this pride while producing daily records, even in our routine activities, is our great historical mission. 

Prominent Arabic Writers Visit HUFS



Jang Ho-jun / The Argus

Participants pose for a photo after the Korea-Arab Literature Forum closed at the faculty building in the Seoul Campus on Nov. 18.

Two prominent female writers from the Middle East were at HUFS on Nov. 18 to attend a forum on Arabic literature hosted by the recently launched Korea-Arab Society.

The Korean-Arab Literary Forum, held at the faculty building of the Seoul Campus, drew more than 60 people, including the Egyptian and Saudi Arabian envoys, for discussions on the teaching of the Arabic language and studies of Arabic literature.

Acclaimed authors Salwa Bakr from Egypt

and Khireyah I. Al-Sagaf from Saudi Arabia gave lectures on feminism and Arabic literature to an attentive audience at the forum, after a keynote address by Song Kyung-suk, professor of Arabic at HUFS.

The government-funded Korea-Arab Society, inaugurated in South Korea in June, is dedicated to enhancing political, cultural and economic ties between Korea and the Arab world.

Two female Korean writers — Lee Kyung-ja and Oh Su-yeon — also took part in the forum,

agreeing with the two writers from the Arabic world that female writers should overcome male-centered literature after Salwa and Khireyah explained the history of Arabic literature by female writers and discussed feminism with the two Korean writers in their respective countries' literature.

"Female writers in Arabic society have been struggling to break the conservative patriarchy in literature. The discussion between the writers was a valuable attempt. So far, the interchange between Korea and the Middle East has placed too much emphasis on economic issues such as oil or construction. This event offered a good chance to strengthen exchanges between the two societies by sharing opinions on cultural issues," said full-time Arabic instructor Kim Neung-woo, who served as a host and helped with interpretation for the forum.

Hwang Ui-hyun, a freshman majoring in Arabic, said, "This forum was a rare event to meet the writers from the Middle East and listen to their vivid thoughts about literature."

Bakr's participation in the forum was timed with the publication of her satirical novel "The Golden Chariot," which has earned international attention, in Korean on Nov. 17.

By Jang Ho-jun

Disabled Lawmaker Stresses Positive Lifestyle to HUFSSans

A disabled former lawmaker delivered a special lecture on Nov. 11, asking HUFSSans to take a more positive attitude to their lives, which are incomparable with those of physically or mentally handicapped people.

Jang Hang-suk, who is paralyzed from the waist down, gave the lecture at the Law School Building in the Seoul Campus, hosted by the HUFS Student Counseling Center.

During the lecture, the former lawmaker of the now-defunct Uri Party called on students to seek genuine meaning in their lives and to appreciate their current circumstances, irrespective of any hardship they may feel they face.

Jang said in the lecture, "Even if you are unsatisfied with your current living conditions, do not be discontented. Even though I am not perfect, I am very satisfied with my life. Put yourself in my shoes. Think about yourself and how happy you are because your body is in good condition. This is what I want all of you to understand. Then you will know there is a great deal of things to be grateful for."

At the end of the speech, she also appealed to students who attended the lecture to pay closer attention to the disabled, saying, "I hope that HUFSSans will broaden their views on issues such as unfair attitudes within our society."

By Kim Sung-goo



Kim Sung-goo / The Argus

Jang Hang-suk (at podium), a disabled former lawmaker, gives a special lecture at the Law School Building in the Seoul campus on Nov. 11.

Chu Seong-ho Chosen to Lead General Student Council



Jang Ho-jun / The Argus

Korean education senior Chu Seong-ho (R) and journalism senior Choi Bu-yeol raise their right hand in a show of victory, after they were elected to run the General Student Council as new president and vice president of the Seoul Campus, respectively, on Nov. 20.

Chu Seong-ho, a senior majoring in Korean education, and journalism senior Choi Bu-yeol won a student presidential election on Nov. 20, becoming the new president and vice president respectively of the General Student Council.

The two gained 51.4 percent of the 3,367 votes cast, slightly ahead of their sole contenders — political science senior Park Yeong-deuk and international economics senior Yu Yeong-wuk.

Voter turnout was tallied at 50.54 percent, fractionally higher than the 50.43 percent recorded last year. The Division of International Studies, the Open Major Division, and the College of Education showed a voter turnout of 60 percent or higher, while the College of English, the turnout for the College of Business and Economics, the College of Oriental Languages was recorded at 40 percent or higher.

The two-day election, which was originally scheduled for Nov. 18-19, was extended to Nov. 20 because of low participation by students.

President-elect Chu said in a statement, “I

promise to all of you that I will keep my election-campaign pledge, will not disappoint you and will make strenuous efforts on behalf of HUFS.”

Chu, who will lead the autonomous student body next year, said that he will launch a massive campaign to seek a freeze in tuition fees and reorganize the double major system as priorities when he comes to office.

Yu Yeong-wuk, the unsuccessful vice president candidate, said, “It was a great experience for me. Although I failed to become a representative of HUFS, I strongly believe that No. 1 candidates will serve as leaders for a more developed HUFS.

He also pledged to “keep working hard and give my support to these two leaders” and offered his congratulations to the representatives.

A

By Kim Sung-goo

Lee Shin-young Wins Yongin Campus Election as Sole Candidate



Oodachukho

President-elect Lee Shin-young (L) and Vice President-elect Shin Sang-won put arms around each other's shoulders in celebration after winning the student presidential election at the Yongin Campus on Nov. 27.

Lee Shin-young, a senior majoring in French, and Shin Sang-won, an information statistics junior, became new president and vice president of the General Student Council at the Yongin Campus on Nov. 27 after winning a presidential election as the only candidates.

The two collected almost 80 percent of votes, or 2,540 out of the 3,241 votes cast in the three-day election that started on Nov. 25. Voter turnout was recorded as 48.2 percent,

Since the voter concern was so low, organizers of the election had to change the rule on the quorum required for the voting to 40 percent or higher from 50 percent or higher.

As a result of poor participation in the election, the vote counting took only three hours, which is much less time compared with previous years. About 25 students were present at a lecture room to see the outcome of the student president election.

Lee Shin-young, the newly elected student president of the GSC said, “I can't say I'm surprised that I won this election, since I'm the only candidate. However, as students voted for me I will do my best to meet their expectations for the new GSC next year.” A

By Baek Song-hyun



Lee Soo-min
Cartoonist
of The Argus



Current Situation of HUFS Agreements for exchange

(207 Universities at 68 countries and 37 institutions)

Africa

• Egypt	- Cairo University
• Morocco	- Mohammed V University - Al Akhawayn University
• Saudi Arabia	- King Saud University
• South Africa	- University of Pretoria - North-West University, Potchefstroom
• Tanzania	- University of Dar es Saalam

Europe

• Armenia	- Yerevan State Linguistic University
• Azerbaijan	- Azerbaijan University of Languages
• Belarus	- The Minsk State Linguistic University
• Belgium	- Universite Libre de Bruxelles
• Bulgaria	- Sofia University - University of National and World Economy
• Croatia	- University of Zagreb - University of Rijeka
• Czech Republic	- Charles University - Masaryk University
• Denmark	- University of Copenhagen
• EU	- European Consortium of Innovative Universities
• Germany	- University of Wurzburg - Free University of Berlin - University of Hamburg

• Greece	- University of Leipzig - Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz
• Hungary	- National and Kapodistrian University of Athens - Eotvos Lorand University - University of Debrecen - Jozsef Attila University
• Italy	- University of Venezia - Universita degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza" - Universita degli di Bari - Istituto Italiano di Cultura
• Netherlands	- Leiden University
• Poland	- Jagiellonian University - Warsaw University - Adam Mickiewicz University
• Portugal	- Universidade Tecnica De Lisboa - Instituto Camoes
• Rumania	- Universitatea din Bucuresti - Universitatea Alexandra Ioan Ciza din Lasi - Universitatea Babes-Bolyai
• Serbia-Montenegro	- University of Belgrade - University of Novi Sad
• Slovakia	- Comenius University
• Slovenia	- University of Ljubljana
• Spain	- Universidad Complutense de Madrid - Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona - Universidad de Salamanca - Spanish Ministerio de Culture

• Sweden	- Stockholm University - Malardalen University - Sodertorns hogskola University
• Ukraine	- University of Kiev
• UN	- UN University for PEACE
• United Kingdom	- University of Warwick - University of Exeter - University of East Anglia
• Russia	- Moscow State Institute of International Relations - Saint Petersburg State University - Nizhny Novgorod Linguistic University - Irkutsk State University - Chita State University - Novosibirsk State Technical University - Far Eastern National University - Institute of Contemporary International Studies of Diplomatic Academy - Yakutsk State University
• France	- Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales (INALCO) - Universite Paris 4-Sorbonne - Audencia Nantes School of Management - Universite de Savoie - Universite Sorbonne Nouvelle (Graduate School of Interpretation) - L' Universite Lumiere Lyon 2 - L' Universite de Provence AIX-Marseille

North America

• United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monterey Institute of International Studies - University of California, Berkeley - University of Delaware - North Park University - University of Arkansas - University of Missouri-Columbia(Asian Affairs Center) - University of Hawaii at Hilo - University of Florida - University of California, Los Angeles - Georgetown University - Virginia Intermont College - Minnesota State University - University of Nebraska at Omaha - San Diego State University - North Carolina State University (NC State) - University of Maryland - University of Albany - California State University, San Bernardino - Winston-Salem State University
• Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica - Universidad Nacional - Universidad Latina
• Dominica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomous University of Santo Domingo
• Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomous University of Guadalajara - Universidad Intercontinental - Universidad de Colima

South America

• Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Belgrano
• Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Sao Paulo
• Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Chile
• Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of America - University of Antonio Narino
• El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of El Salvador
• Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of San Carlos of Guatemala
• Panama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Panama

Oceania

• Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flinders University - University of Sydney - The Australian National University - Macquarie University
• New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Auckland University of Technology

Middle East

• Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Teheran - The School of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MFA) of Iran
--------	--

• Iraq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Al-Mustan Siriyah - University of Baghdad
• Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Jordan
• Kuwait	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kuwait University
• Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Qatar
• Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ankara University - Marmara University

ASIA

• ASEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AUN (ASEAN University Network)
• China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yanbian University - Beijing Foreign Studies University - Fudan University - Nanjing University - Peking University - Yanbian University of Science and Technology - Shenzhen University - National Sun Yat-Sen University - Beijing Language and Culture University - Shandong University - Shanghai International Studies University
• India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Delhi - Jawaharlal Nehru University - University of Madras
• Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hongik University - Kyung Hee University - Seoul National University - Dongguk University - Pusan University of Foreign Studies - Korea Military Academy - United University Agreement (Seoul Digital University) - Yonsei University - Changwon University - The Korean National University of Arts - Hanyang University (Graduate School) - University of Ulsan - Konkuk University - Cyber University of Foreign Studies - Sookmyung Women's University - Cyber University of foreign studies - Korea national Police University - Duksung Women's University - Jeju College of Technology - dongdaemun District - Korea National Congress - Sanggye High School - Incheon City - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Yeosu City - National Intelligence Service - Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) - Korea Research Foundation - Dongdaemun Police Station - Pyeongtaek University - POSCO TJ Park Foundation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overseas Koreans Foundation - Arirang TV - World City Expo Committee Incheon City - National Institute for International Education Development - Small Business Corporation - Gyeonggi Provincial Office of Education
• Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Indonesia - Gadjah Mada University - Hasanuddin University - Udayana University
• Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chulalongkorn University - Prince of Songkla University - Silpakorn University - Burapha University - Srinakharinwirot University - Chiang Mai Rajabhat University
• Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies - Tashkent State Pedagogical University
• Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vietnam National University, Hanoi - University of Ho Chi Minh City - Dalat University
• Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tenri University - Sophia University - Waseda University - Toyo University - University of Tokyo(Graduate School) - Reitaku University - University of Tsukuba - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies - Yamaguchi University - Obirin University - Fukushima University - Bunkyo University - Josai University - Nagoya University - Tsurumi University
• Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal University of Phnom Penh
• Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Almaty State University - Al-Farabi Kazakh National University - Kazakhstan Institute of Management,Economics and Strategic Research
• Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of Malaya - Universiti Sains Malaysia - Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia
• Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University of the Philippines, Diliman - West Visayas State University
• Taiwan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fu-Jen Catholic University - National Taiwan Normal University
• Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mongolia International University
• Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - University Brunei Darussalam
• Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal University of Phnom Penh
• Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Singapore Management University



The Argus

www.theargus.org