

The Argus

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The Global Spirit Shines on HUFs



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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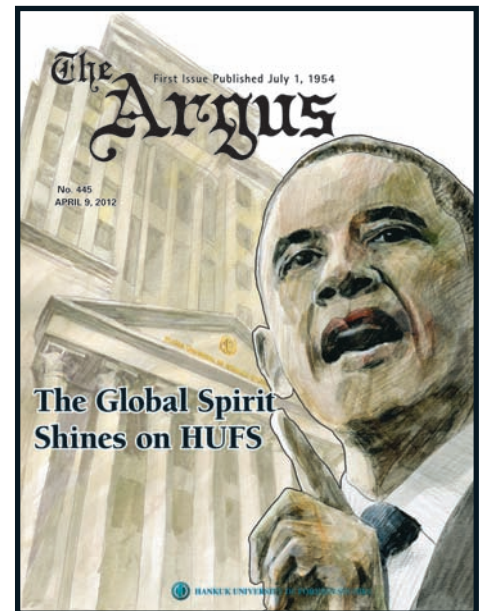
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Hot Issue

The speech of U.S. President Barack Obama, given with his attractive voice, filled the Minerva Auditorium.

The Argus will cover more detailed information about the speech of President Obama, HUFS President's opinion and congratulatory messages from HUFS alumni in Hot Issue section.



The Argus

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What Obama Left Behind

The U.S. President Barack Obama visited HUFs.

Barack Obama delivered a speech at HUFs. This was a unique occasion, considering the fact that it was the very first time in history a U.S. president has addressed students at any Korean university. Students greeted him with cheers. They freely listened and responded to him. Appreciative of the congenial attitude of the free-spirited students and their responses to every single one of his jokes, the U.S. president enthusiastically endorsed the global mind of HUFs with its openness to the world and he emphasized the importance of becoming a global leader.

After talking about the role of South Korea in international society, he also remarked on North Korea and the nuclear issues, keeping in mind the Nuclear Security Summit which was being held at the time. Putting great emphasis on world peace and stressing the importance of the alliance between South Korea and the United States, he took a strong stand against North Korea's nuclear weapon program saying, "There will be no rewards for provocations." However, his words, which highlighted world peace, are open to challenge since the U.S. is actively involved in so many problems that threaten the peace of the world. Furthermore, where can we see the effectiveness of the U.S. policies working to achieve this ultimate goal?

He also promised to take concrete and decisive measures in order to break up the black market for nuclear materials and to reduce American and Russian deployed nuclear warheads to their lowest levels. Nevertheless, the result was not entirely satisfactory despite the endeavors of the U.S. to achieve these goals. On March 25, Mexico and Ukraine joined the ranks of the nations that have removed all the highly enriched uranium from their territories. Progress seems to have been made. However, we need to think about inviting other countries to contribute to these efforts as well. In fact, until recently, there has been no binding force on the treaties regarding the spread of nuclear weapons. In the future, concrete plans concerning nuclear materials should be mapped out. After all, the Nuclear Security Summit was nothing but a venue where each nation recognized the necessity of controlling nuclear materials.

The U.S. needs to take into consideration the aspect of effectiveness in order to fulfill its 'moral obligations.' The goals concerning nuclear power should be achievable with the efforts of the U.S. The whole world should strive to reduce nuclear weapons. This is exactly what is meant by the concluding sentence of Obama's speech, delivered in Korean, "Let's go together."

Kim Su-young

Editor-in-Chief



**Jeong Seung-hyeon**

Department of Mathematics 11'

I think Gwangyang Maehwa Village is the best place to enjoy spring in Korea. It is because maehwa, the Korean name for the Japanese apricot flower, signals the arrival of spring. Red blossoms of maehwa are especially beautiful. At the village we can also see the landscape of Seom-jin River through the gaps in the maehwa flowers. Flowers, rivers and mountains are all in perfect harmony. How about going there, and enjoying spring with the beautiful scenery?

**Kim Ye-rim**

College of Japanese 10'

I recommend visiting Han River and Samcheong-dong. If you go out with your girl or boyfriend, you can ride a bicycle along Han River and share a box of lunch with them. If you are single, you could meet and fall in love with someone by the river. You can feel Korea in Samcheong-dong because there are traditional foods. Besides the food, near this area are Gyeongbokgung, Insa-dong and Bukchon, where the traditional Korean-style buildings are located.



Where Do You Think the Best Place Is to Enjoy Spring with Foreign Friends?

Sim Hyo-jeong

Department of English Literature 11'

Hello, everyone! Nice to meet you all! I know a great place that is suitable to enjoy spring in Seoul. The place is Cheonggyecheon, the most beautiful landmark that I have ever visited in Seoul. In

winter, it is too cold and windy and makes my hair all messy. But, if I

go there in spring, fresh air and calm waves always welcome me and my friends. Enjoy your visit to Cheonggyecheon, and feel spring in Seoul!

**Gi Young**

College of Chinese 10'

I think the best place to enjoy spring is Bulguk Temple which is located in Gyeongju City. I always visit there when my Chinese friends come to Korea. At the temple, I can introduce them to Korean history and the beauty of Korea at the same time. Each of my friends has been amazed at the fact that Koreans have such a long history and beautiful historic sites which are in harmony with nature.



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



한국외국어대학교

HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES




We Stand Together, We Work Together, We Go Together

U.S. President Barack Obama Visits HUFS

U.S. President Hopes for a World without Nuclear Weapons

The speech of U.S. President Barack Obama, given with his attractive voice, filled the Minerva Auditorium. He led the lively atmosphere with icebreaking expressions, generating dynamic responses. The audience responded naturally, laughing and applauding to his facial movements, gestures and jokes. During the speech, the speaker and the audience communicated amicably, full of laughter, which showed both parties contributed to giving the place a comfortable and flexible mood. It is natural that President Obama would show an interest in the generation accustomed to social network services such as Twitter, Me2day and Kakao Talk, because contemporary people are good at spreading ideas and acting to realize them using web-based mobile technologies.

He recognized HUFS as a leading institution which produces leaders in various fields that help to overcome poverty and bring rapid economic growth. It shows that President Obama appreciates the role of the university as a leading institute of foreign language and international area studies. Through HUFS, he saw the possibility of further development in Korea, which makes Korea engage in activities for world security in a globalized society. Such thoughts might have served as the reasons for delivering the messages of the alliance between Korea and the U.S. for reducing nuclear weapons and the background of world peace at HUFS. The following script will offer the opportunity to think about the opinion and agenda of the U.S. President as it relates to world security issues. 



Kim Su-young / The Argus



Kim Su-young / The Argus

▲▲ President Obama grins from ear to ear, standing on the platform.

▲ The audience pays attention to the remarks by the U.S. president with great interest.

By Kim Su-young



Remarks by President Barack Obama

Thank you. (Applause.) Thank you so much. Thank you. (Applause.) Please, thank you very much.

To President Park, faculty, staff and students, thank you so much for this very warm welcome. It is a great honor to be here at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. (Applause.) I want to thank Dr. Park for, a few moments ago, making me an honorary alumnus of the university. (Applause.)

I know that this school has one of the world's finest foreign language programs -- which means that your English is much better than my Korean. (Laughter.) All I can say is 'kamsa hamnida.' (Applause.)

Now, this is my third visit to the Republic of Korea as President. I've now been to Seoul more times than any other capital -- except for Washington, D.C., of course. This reflects the extraordinary bonds between our two countries and our commitment to each other. I'm pleased that we're joined by so many leaders here today, Koreans and Americans, who help keep us free and strong and prosperous every day. That includes our first Korean-American ambassador to the Republic of Korea -- Ambassador Sung Kim. (Applause.)

I've seen the deep connections between our peoples in my own life -- among friends, colleagues. I've seen it so many patriotic Korean Americans, including a man born in this city of Seoul, who came to America and has dedicated his life to lifting up the poor and sick of the world. And last week I was proud to nominate him to lead the World Bank -- Dr. Jim Yong Kim. (Applause.)

I've also seen the bonds in our men and women in uniform, like the American and Korean troops I visited yesterday along the DMZ -- Freedom's Frontier. And we salute their service and are very grateful for them. We honor all those who have given their lives in our defense, including the 46 brave souls who perished aboard the Cheonan two years ago today. And in their memory we reaffirm the enduring promise at the core of our alliance -- we stand together, and the commitment of the United States to the defense and the security of the Republic of Korea will never waver. (Applause.)

Most of all, I see the strength of our alliance in all of you. For decades, this school has produced leaders -- public servants, diplomats, businesspeople -- who've helped propel the modern miracle that is Korea-- transforming it from crushing poverty to one of the world's most dynamic economies; from authoritarianism to a thriving democracy; from a country focused inward to a leader for security and prosperity not only in this region but also around the world -- a truly "Global Korea."

So to all the students here today, this is the Korea your generation will inherit. And I believe there's no

limits to what our two nations can achieve together. For like your parents and grandparents before you, you know that the future is what we make of it. And you know that in our digital age, we can connect and innovate across borders like never before -- with your smart phones and Twitter and Me2Day and Kakao Talk. (Laughter and applause.) It's no wonder so many people around the world have caught the Korean Wave, Hallyu. (Applause.)

Or consider this: In advance of my visit, our embassy invited Koreans to send us your questions using social media. Some of you may have sent questions. And they called it, "Ask President Obama." Now, one of you -- maybe it was you, maybe it was somebody else -- this is true -- asked this question: "Have you posted, yourself, a supportive opinion on a website under a disguised name, pretending you are one of the supporters of President Obama?" (Laughter.) I hadn't thought of this. (Laughter.) But the truth is I have not done this. Maybe my daughters have. (Laughter.) But I haven't done that myself.

So our shared future -- and the unprecedented opportunity to meet shared challenges together -- is what brings me to Seoul. Over the next two days, under President Lee's leadership, we'll move ahead with the urgent work of preventing nuclear terrorism by securing the world's nuclear materials. This is an important part of the broader, comprehensive agenda that I want to talk with you about today -- our vision of a world without nuclear weapons.

Three years ago, I traveled to Prague and I declared America's commitment to stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and to seeking a world without them. I said I knew that this goal would not be reached quickly, perhaps not in my lifetime, but I knew we had to begin, with concrete steps. And in your generation, I see the spirit we need in this endeavor -- an optimism that beats in the hearts of so many young people around the world. It's that refusal to accept the world as it is, the imagination to see the world as it ought to be, and the courage to turn that vision into reality. So today, with you, I want to take stock of our journey and chart our next steps.

Here in Seoul, more than 50 nations will mark our progress toward the goal we set at the summit I hosted two years ago in Washington -- securing the world's vulnerable nuclear materials in four years so that they never fall into the hands of terrorists. And since then, nations -- including the United States -- have boosted security at nuclear facilities.

South Korea, Japan, Pakistan and others are building new centers to improve nuclear security and training. Nations like Kazakhstan have moved nuclear materials to more secure locations. Mexico, and just yesterday Ukraine, have joined the ranks of nations that have removed all the highly enriched uranium from their territory. All told, thousands of pounds of nuclear material have been removed from



▲ President Obama proceeds with his speech in front of the audience.

▲ A poster to welcome President Obama hangs on the columns of Hufs Main Building.

Strategy and Public Relations Team

vulnerable sites around the world. This was deadly material that is now secure and can now never be used against a city like Seoul.

We're also using every tool at our disposal to break up black markets and nuclear material. Countries like Georgia and Moldova have seized highly enriched uranium from smugglers. And countries like Jordan are building their own counter-smuggling teams, and we're tying them together in a global network of intelligence and law enforcement.

.....

One of the great challenges they'll face and that your generation will face is the fuel cycle itself in producing nuclear energy. We all know the problem: The very process that gives us nuclear energy can also put nations and terrorists within the reach of nuclear weapons. We simply can't go on accumulating huge amounts of the very material, like separated plutonium, that we're trying to keep away from terrorists.

And that's why we're creating new fuel banks, to help countries realize the energy they seek without increasing the nuclear dangers that we fear. That's why I've called for a new framework for civil nuclear cooperation. We need an international commitment to unlocking the fuel cycle of the future. In the United States we're investing in the research and development of new fuel cycles so that dangerous materials can't be stolen or diverted. And today I urge nations to join us in seeking a future where we harness the awesome power of the atom to build and not to destroy.

In this sense, we see how the efforts I've described today reinforce each other. When we enhance nuclear security, we're in a stronger position to harness safe, clean nuclear energy. When we develop new, safer approaches to nuclear energy, we reduce the risk of nuclear terrorism and proliferation. When nations, including my own, fulfill our responsibilities, it strengthens our ability to ensure that other nations fulfill their responsibilities. And step by step, we come closer to the security and peace of a world without nuclear weapons.

I know that there are those who deride our vision. There are those who say ours is an impossible goal that will be forever out of reach. But to anyone who doubts the great progress that is possible, I tell them, come to Korea. Come to this country, which rose from the ashes of war -- (applause) -- a country that rose from the ashes of war, turning rubble into gleaming cities. Stand where I stood yesterday, along a border that is the world's clearest contrast between a country committed to progress, a country committed to its people, and a country that leaves its own citizens to starve.

Come to this great university, where a new generation is taking its place in the world -- (applause) -- helping to create opportunities that your parents and grandparents could only imagine. Come and see some of the courageous individuals who join us today -- men and women, young and old, born in the



Kim Su-young / The Argus



Strategy and Public Relations Team

▲▲ President Obama shakes his hand with people who try to greet him.

▲ The frame above is a certificate of an honorary alumnus which Hufs granted to President Obama.

North, but who left all they knew behind and risked their lives to find freedom and opportunity here in the South. In your life stories we see the truth -- Koreans are one people. And if just given the chance, if given their freedom, Koreans in the North are capable of great progress as well. (Applause.)

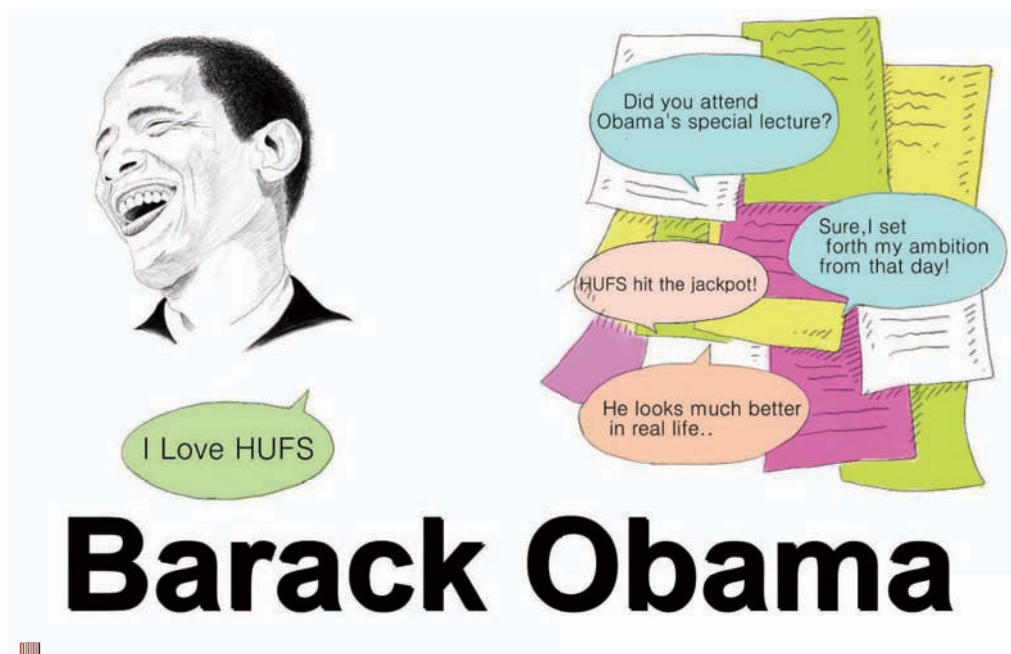
Looking out across the DMZ yesterday, but also looking into your eyes today, I'm reminded of another country's experience that speaks to the change that is possible in our world. After a terrible war, a proud people was divided. Across a fortified border, armies massed, ready for war. For decades, it was hard to imagine a different future. But the forces of history and hopes of man could not be denied. And today, the people of Germany are whole again -- united and free.

No two places follow the same path, but this much is true: The currents of history cannot be held back forever. The deep longing for freedom and dignity will not go away. (Applause.) So, too, on this divided peninsula. The day all Koreans yearn for will not come easily or without great sacrifice. But make no mistake, it will come. (Applause.) And when it does, change will unfold that once seemed impossible. And checkpoints will open and watchtowers will stand empty, and families long separated will finally be reunited. And the Korean people, at long last, will be whole and free.

Like our vision of a world without nuclear weapons, our vision of a Korea that stands as one may not be reached quickly. But from this day until then, and all the days that follow, we take comfort in knowing that the security we seek, the peace we want, is closer at hand because of the great alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea -- (applause) -- and because we stand for the dignity and freedom of all Koreans. (Applause.) And no matter the test, no matter the trial, we stand together. We work together. We go together. (Applause.)

Katchi kapshida!

Thank you very much. (Applause.)



The caricatures above are the products by Kim Kyeol, a HUFSan who won the first prize in the first cartoon and caricature contest sponsored by The Argus.




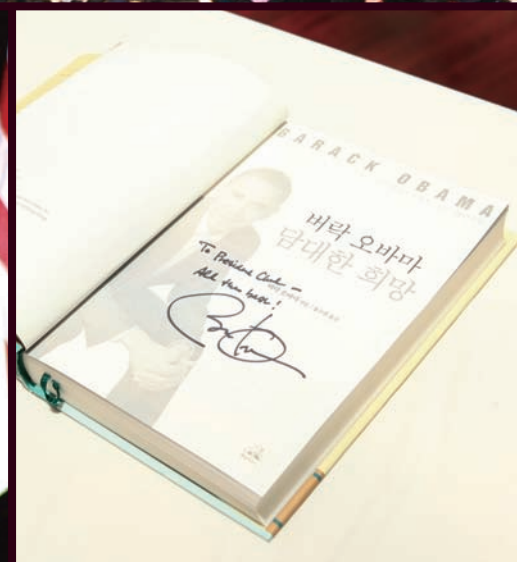
History in the Making at HUFS



By Kim Su-young
Editor-in-Chief

On March 26, the audience gathered at the Minerva Complex to welcome Barack Obama, President of the United States, to HUFS. From early morning, students had waited in line to get into the auditorium. The night before his visit, many journalists and photographers from all around the world, including those from The Argus, had set up their cameras and equipment to record the speech and take glimpses of the campus during this historical event.

The audience warmly welcomed President Obama when he appeared on the platform. At the end of his speech, they gave him a standing ovation as the camera operators got it all for the world to watch. His memorable speech calling for world peace touched deeply the audience in the Minerva Complex. Before leaving Hufs, he presented an autographed copy of the Korean translation of his book 'The Audacity of Hope' to Park Chul, the president of the University. 



The Significance of President Obama's Visit

Park Chul President of HUFS

On March 26, Barack Obama, President of the United States, visited the University and delivered a special lecture on world peace and nuclear issues for an audience of about 1,900 special guests from home and abroad, including our students and staff members. In visiting our university as an incumbent U.S. president to make a historic lecture, he referred to the contributions our graduates had made to Korea's dynamic economic development, and presented his vision for "a world without nuclear weapons." His visit marked the greatest event to be celebrated in the history of our university.




Many people and articles asked the same question: Why was HUFS chosen? The answer to this question can be easily found if you study President Obama's speech carefully. He rated HUFS highly saying it is "the school with one of the world's finest foreign language programs, having produced leaders, public servants, diplomats, and business people, who've helped propel the modern economic miracle. That is a truly Global Korea." I do not believe it was simply political rhetoric.

Most importantly, I am very pleased to note that President Obama's visit clearly reflects our status in the nation as the best foreign language education institution - covering 45 foreign languages, while simultaneously demonstrating our efforts in internationalization and global exchange programs, which are well recognized in the global community. In his speech, President Obama mentioned that the University has one of the world's finest foreign language programs. Through Obama's words, HUFS will be engraved on people's minds as one of the most prestigious universities in Korea with world class competitiveness. I expect that the reputation of HUFS will be further heightened, and the achievements of our university, our students, and our graduates will be even more positively valued.

These days, we hear about globalization everywhere. Foreign language competence, then, is an essential instrument for survival in such an era of globalization as the twenty-first century. Otherwise, you will be isolated and badly disadvantaged compared to international competitors.

It is quite often said that it is Americans who have the poorest foreign language competency in the world. Concerns are heard here and there that poor foreign language education leads to weaker national competitiveness, and even threatens national security. President Obama himself recognized the importance of this interconnected relationship when he confessed that he had not concentrated that hard on his Spanish, and he strongly encouraged others to learn more than one foreign language, reflecting some of his concerns about the future of the United States.

President Obama's visit to our university will provide us with great momentum in enhancing the level of our internationalization, while at the same time continuing to strengthen our internal systems. We will make greater efforts to produce global leaders equipped with excellent foreign language competences, special knowledge in their fields of study, and a deep understanding of and sensitivity toward other cultures. In grasping this golden opportunity to expand this university's reputation globally, I hope all the members of HUFS will support the University with enormous pride and affection. 

Congratulatory Address for President Obama's Speech

HUFS Alumni Association

Kwon Soon-han President

U.S. President Barack Obama gave a special lecture at HUFS on March 26, before attending the Nuclear Security Summit. The Alumni Association of HUFS welcomes his visit in the name of more than 110,000 alumni.



▲ Kwon Soon-han

Also, we send our congratulations to President Park Chul, all the faculty, and students. The visit of the U.S. President was a great occasion, which reinforced the reputation of HUFS as one of the top global universities, enhancing the pride of all alumni. The world focused on the Minerva Auditorium with major broadcasting companies including Korean Broadcasting System and American Broadcasting Company, which was invaluable in boosting the fame of the University. That President Obama chose HUFS did not happen by chance, but due to the endeavor of alumni crisscrossing the world for the economic growth and globalization of Korea for sixty years, and by innovations by the University for up-to-date infrastructure.

The speech by President Obama will be memorialized in history as the 'HUFS Doctrine' where he delivered the message of world peace. Following the spirit of the Nuclear Security Summit, the alumni anticipate that HUFS will stand as one of the world's significant universities for fostering people with the spirit of truth, peace, and creation, and contributing to realize world peace.

We celebrate the event again and thank those who prepared it. Thank you. 🇰🇷

HUFS Federation of Alumni Associations of the Americas

Lim Young-hee President

HUFS Federation of Alumni Associations of the Americas

Lee Duk-sun Chairman of the Board of Directors

On behalf of over 10,000 alumni of HUFS living in the United States as well as those who live in the rest of the Americas, and as grateful and proud Korean-Americans, it is with a tremendous sense of honor, joy and happiness that we welcome you to the campus of our alma mater.



▲ Lim Young-hee



▲ Lee Duk-sun

With its unique founding spirit, educational philosophy and special emphasis in foreign languages and international studies, HUFS has produced a large number of leaders in business worldwide, government services, diplomacy and communications. Your historical visit is one that we, the graduates, as well as the students and their families will remember for a very long time. Your every word and gesture will be ingrained in all of the students at HUFS and will leave an indelible mark.

We appreciate your kind and encouraging comments and views on education in Korea. It is without hesitation that we can say that many of our successful leaders have reaped the benefit of training they received through the American higher education system. The relationship between Korea and the United States has been an essential element in the continuing development and progress of the 'economic miracle' in Korea.

As Korean-Americans, we welcome and admire your decision to send Ambassador Sung Y. Kim to Korea as your representative and your recent decision to nominate Dr. Jim Yong Kim to head the World Bank. Your choices reflect your recognition of the achievements and contributions made not only by these individuals but also by the Korean-American community in the United States. These milestones provide hope and encouragement to current and future generations of not only the Korean-Americans but of all immigrants in the United States.

We thank you for your visit and believe that your words will change the lives and futures of many students here at HUFS. We wish you much success in your unceasing efforts toward world peace. 🇰🇷

My Journal for 2012 Seoul NSS

By Kim Ho-yeol

Department of English Literature 06'

Kim Ho-yeol




While growing up, I saw my parents work as volunteers to provide free lunches for the elderly, which might have ingrained my instinct for public service since early childhood. Two years ago, I worked for the G20 Seoul Summit 2010 as a Seoul volunteer. When I found out that Korea was hosting the Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) in 2012, I was immediately determined to volunteer for the 2012 Seoul NSS as a Seoul citizen, despite the fact that I had opportunities and temptations to work for companies with a higher pay for the summit. I strongly believed it was futile and there would be no meaning to it, if I worked, not for my country, but merely for money. I was confident that I was qualified to be a Seoul volunteer for the summit because my communication skills are adequate in English as well as Japanese, after learning how to speak

both languages at HUFs. I thought it was fortunate to be able to help at the meeting without any material compensation.

I was dispatched to a hotel's information center where overseas government officials, reporters, policemen, and businessmen stayed from March 26 to 27. During these few days, it was apparent that many people wearing black suits were heading out of the lobby at the break of dawn. Sometimes they would ask me to interpret English into Korean or vice versa. Some businessmen asked me how to print an air-plane ticket, while others asked me how to get to a place they wanted to go. However, the very thing that most of the foreigners who stayed at the hotel wanted to know was the Korean culture. Government employees working for the Seoul City Hall had already completed both a Seoul map and travel brochures of the capital,

and I was prepared to give foreigners useful information about Seoul's tourist attractions and transportation systems such as the subway and buses. However, the most valuable information foreigners can get is from Seoul's locals, so I was able to give a lot of helpful information, such as how to take a taxi, getting a T-money card for Seoul transportation, recommending famous restaurants that are worth trying and so on. These various pieces of information turned out to be more useful and informative for them than I anticipated. By then, I realized the joy and satisfaction swelling up inside myself when I helped others, and found it to be worthwhile.

On March 26, President Barack Obama delivered an inspiring and passionate speech at my school, HUFs. President Obama opened his speech with, "Kamsa hamnida," which is 'Thank you' in Korean. During my volunteer work for the 2012 Seoul NSS, I met a lot of foreigners who could speak simple Korean words. This can also mean that many people around the world have been watching and thinking about Korea. That is, the role of Korea in the international society has become more important than before, and events such as the 2012 Seoul NSS are just another landmark showing Korea as a country striding toward more development. When President Obama wrapped up his speech, he finished with, "No matter the test, no matter the trial, we stand together, we work together, we go together. Katchi kapshida." The last words mean 'Let's go together' in Korean and, like his words, we must go together. If we go together, I truly believe that we can live without nuclear weapons in the future. My volunteer experiences might have been brief, but it was a good opportunity for me to think of the position and situation of other people, as well as the real world that I am living in now. 



42.195km 4[for] 4랑 [Love]

By Woo Hae-chung

Associate Editor of Campus Section

There are many ways to enjoy spring. Here are some people who are enjoying the beautiful weather by running for love. The Seoul International Marathon took place on March 18 and was open to anyone who wanted to raise money for saving Ethiopian children. Once the starting gun sounded, thousands of runners at the starting line began to run. Next to runners, many of volunteers stood with emotion embraced by the roars and inspired to cheer the names of their runners. This vigorous participation was a great way for all those who participated to enjoy a beautiful spring day in Korea. 🇰🇷

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All photos by Woo Hae-chung



"Are You Satisfied with Government Scholarships?"

By Kang Young-joon

Associate Editor of National Section



On March 15, this semester's government scholarship program, which had been established last year to relieve the burdens of high tuition fees on students, expired after collecting additional applications. Although the government scholarship program had finished taking applications, there have been a lot of questions and doubts raised by students. On the HUFS community site, HUFSLife, a student posted, "I had previously been granted scholarships because my family had not been doing well financially. After the government scholarships were founded, however, I was assessed as not being from a family with an income in the lowest 30 percent income bracket. Therefore, I cannot be supported by scholarships. I do not know why this is." Why does this problem exist? This month, The Argus analyzes the overlooked points of government scholarships and proposes better alternatives.

Introduction to the Government Scholarship Program

Background of the government scholarship program

Last year, lots of protests about paying half tuition fees were organized. After promising to help families struggling to send their children to college, the government announced a new government scholarship program to reduce tuition fees.

The government coordinated investments of 2.25 trillion won to provide scholarships to students who need financial aid to study.

Benefits from the government scholarship program

In the past, government scholarships were largely reserved for students from the poorest families. After the budget for government-provided scholarships was increased from 331 billion to 2.25 trillion won and the types of scholarships were changed to type I and II government scholarships, students from families with incomes below the top 30 percent income bracket could be granted scholarships.

Type I government scholarships provide students from the poorest families with a maximum of 4.5 million won a year, a maximum 2.25 million won a year to families of the lowest income bracket, and a maximum of 1.35 million won and

900,000 won a year for students from the lowest 20 percent and 30 percent income brackets respectively.

Type II government scholarships have a budget of 750 billion won. They are distributed to each university after considering their efforts to freeze or reduce tuition fees or their measures to boost their own scholarships.

For example, Yonsei University was allocated about 7.49 billion won, Kyunghee University was allocated about 7.4 billion won, Hanyang University about 7.35 billion, Korea University about 6.93 billion won, Chungang University about 6.74 billion won, Sungkyunkwan University about 5.84 billion won and HUFS was allocated about 4.91 billion won.

Overlooked Points of the Government Scholarship Program

Different amounts of government scholarships

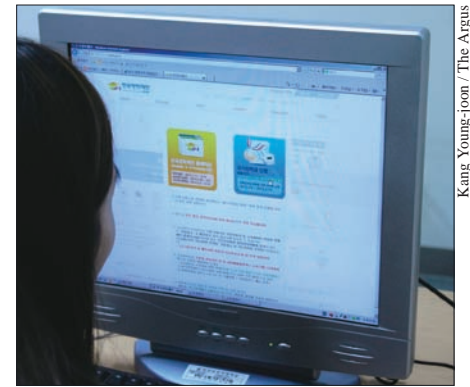
The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology expected an average of 750,000 won in Type II government scholarships to be distributed to students from households with incomes in the 70

percent income bracket, and a reduction of 25 percent of tuition fees through type II government scholarships. In fact, however, these results did not occur. After students had been granted government scholarships, the Korea Student Aid Foundation (KOSAF) was besieged with lots of calls about the small amounts of type II government scholarships. In addition, some students received only 7,000 or 10,000 won in government scholarships.

Both Hufs student K and Kyunghee University student A are from families with incomes within the lowest 10 percent income bracket. Both students received 1.15 million won in type I

government scholarships. They, however, were granted different amounts of type II government scholarships. Student K was granted 1.1 million won, but Student A received only 250,000 won from type II government scholarship.

This problem occurred because type II government scholarships were distributed depending on the universities' consciences. Jin Myung-sun, a reporter of the Society and Policy Team from The Hankyoreh, said, "In the case of Kyunghee University, which provided 250,000 won to students from the lowest 10 percent income bracket, their distributed budget from the government of about 7.4 billion won could have



▲ A student searches for information of the government scholarship program on the KOSAF website.

provided 500,000 to 600,000 won to students from families with incomes in the 70 percent income bracket. Kyunghee University students doubted that their university had distributed the entire budget to eligible students because 250,000 is about half of the amount which they were budgeted to provide to students.

Fewer scholarships distributed to poor students

Kyunghee University student A is from the lowest 10 percent income bracket. He had been excused from paying tuition charges by receiving 2.5 million won from KOSAF as the need-based scholarships and two million won from his university because of his high grades. This semester, however, A cannot get a tuition waiver because he was granted 1.4 million won in government scholarships and 1.94 million won from his university. He should work more to earn his tuition fees.

Like the above case, students who have high grades are deprived of receiving the maximum 2.5 million won because the need-based scholarship named 'usudrim' was abolished. In the past, the poorest students, whose grades were above C, could receive a maximum 2.2 million won per semester as the need-based scholarship named 'miraedrim.' From this semester, however, they can

Revision of the government scholarships program in 2012

	2011	Amount (Hundred of Million Won)	2012	Amount (Hundred of Million Won)
Need-based	Scholarships for Students from the Households of the Lowest Income Bracket	2,025	Government Scholarships	22,500
	Scholarships for Students from Households of the Second Lowest Income Bracket	288		
	Scholarships for Students from the Households of the Low Income Bracket with Strong Academic Abilities	1,000		
	Sum	3,313		
Merit-based	Presidential Scholarships (science and engineering)	85	Presidential Scholarships (science and engineering)	65
	Government Scholarships (science and engineering, Humanities and social science)	913	Government Scholarships (science and engineering, Humanities and social science)	795
	Government Scholarships for Research	1	Government Scholarships for Research	abolished
	Excellent Scholarships for Colleges	96	Excellent Scholarships for Colleges	66
	-	-	Presidential Dream Scholarships	4
	Sum	1,095	Sum	930
Work-study	Work-study	810	Work-study	810
Sum	Sum of 2011	5,218	Sum of 2012	24,240

▲ Compared to last year, budgets of government-provided scholarships are largely expanded.

The allocated budgets of type II government scholarships and the real distributed budgets in 2012 (Unit: 1,000 Won, %)

District	University	*Allocated Budget(A)	**Accepted Budget by Tuition Fees(a)		***Accepted Budget by Scholarships(b)		Real Distributed Budget (B=a+b)	Achievement Rate (B/A)
			Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate		
Seoul	Korea University	6,936,724	4,051,812	90.1	443,636	9.9	4,495,447	64.8
Seoul	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies	4,910,758	2,493,156	77.9	705,686	22.1	3,198,842	65.1
Seoul	Yonsei University	7,494,584	4,725,944	89.7	545,312	10.3	5,271,255	70.3
Seoul	Sungkyunkwan University	5,846,199	2,892,373	68.7	1,315,383	31.3	4,207,757	72
Seoul	Kyunghee University	7,404,876	5,710,040	87.2	836,490	12.8	6,546,529	88.4
Seoul	Sejong University	3,409,407	134,492	3.9	3,275,261	96.1	3,409,753	100

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- Allocated Budget: 750 billion won was allocated to each university depending on how much there were students from families with incomes below top three deciles and how many targeted students applied for government scholarships.
- Accepted Budget by Tuition Fees: An amount computed by considering reduction of tuition fees and the amount of tuition fees and scales of the university
- Accepted Budget by Scholarships: An amount computed by considering how much the university expanded budget of scholarships and their average providing rate of scholarships from 2008 to 2010

only receive scholarships with above B grades.

Fundamental Causes of These Problems

Universities' little endeavors

The Ministry of Education, Science and, Technology allotted 750 billion won for type II government scholarships. They had planned for the money to be distributed by considering each university's tuition reduction efforts. Owing to the universities' little efforts, averaging a two percent reduction of tuition fees at major private universities, the ministry did not distribute the entire budget amount.

According to the '2012 Efforts of Universities Compared to Allocated Budget,' the number of universities that received their entire allocated budget is 143 (42.7 percent) out of the 335 universities nationwide. The number of universities which received from 80 to

99 percent of their allocated budgets is 89 (26.5 percent) and the number of universities receiving between 50 to 80 percent is 47 (14 percent). The number of universities, which received below 50 percent of allocated budget, is 56 (16.7 percent).

Korea University received about 4.49 billion out of 6.93 billion won. The total amount which Korea University could not receive is equal to the sum of tuition fees from 846 students. Yonsei University could not receive 2.22 billion won of its allocated 7.49 billion won. This amount is equal to the sum of 255 students' tuition fees. Hufs and Sungkyunkwan University also could not receive 1.71 billion won and 1.63 billion won respectively. The sums are equal to the amount of tuition fees for 249 and 192 students respectively.

This problem occurred because the government left the efforts of reducing tuition fees or boosting scholarships to universities. The budget of 750 billion

won was not planned to be completely distributed. It had been distributed depending on each school's efforts. Thus, students who attended a university which put forth little effort to relieve their burdens could not benefit from the government's increased budget.

Suddenly expanded beneficiaries

Based on a statement from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, which reported on Sept. 8 last year, the government would invest 2.25 trillion won to relieve student burdens. In addition, the government-provided scholarships from KOSAF were changed from the need-based scholarships targeting poor students to government scholarships targeting students with incomes below the top 30 percent income bracket. The scholarship budget was also increased from 331 billion won to 2.25 trillion won. This process, however, caused troubles. Scholarships specifically for poor students were abolished because of the suddenly expanded number of beneficiaries.

Up to last year, poor students, whose grades were high, could be supported by government scholarships of up to 2.5 million won. Also, the poorest students could receive a maximum 2.2 million won in government-provided scholarships. After the introduction of the government scholarships, however, the scholarships targeting poor students were superseded by the government scholarships. Due to the abolishment of the need-based scholarships, students, who have high grades, were only granted up to 2.25 million won a year instead of five million won. Also, the poorest students, whose grades were below B, could not be supported by type I government scholarships. This shows the government's mercilessness regarding the grades of poor, working students.

Under the expanded government-provided scholarships, students from

families who have evaded taxes could even benefit from government scholarships. Lee Tae-hee, a student of Department of Economics at Dankook University, discussed her friend's situation with Kim Dong-yeon, the Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, during a visit he had made to Dankook University to check on the implementation of government scholarships. Lee said, "Although government scholarships are aimed at helping poor students, rich students from self-employed families with lower estimated incomes largely benefit from scholarships. It should be changed."

For Better Government Scholarships

It is necessary for government to make universities try harder

"Increasing tuition fees after reducing them is more difficult than reducing scholarships after increasing scholarships. Universities, which received all of their allocated budgets, had adopted an expedient that the amount associated with increasing scholarships is far larger than the amount of reducing tuition fees," said Lim Eun-hee from the Korean University Education Institute.

In fact, many universities chose to expand scholarships instead to reduce tuition fees to gain the allocated budget. It is in part because of the budget of government scholarships does not largely support university budgets and if the program is over at the end of this year, increasing tuition fees once again would be very difficult.

Under the Lee Myung-bak administration, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology has regulated universities because of government funding. The reason why the rate of increasing tuition fees has not been much larger under the

Average monthly earnings per income bracket (Unit: Won)

All Average	3,713,476
10% income bracket	728,758
20% income bracket	1,588,031
30% income bracket	2,186,809
40% income bracket	2,712,614
50% income bracket	3,172,119
60% income bracket	3,625,131
70% income bracket	4,149,199
80% income bracket	4,775,948
90% income bracket	5,697,197
100% income bracket	8,485,920

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▲ Income bracket is estimated with how much they earn money from their salary, car, house and so on.

current administration than that of the Roh Moo-hyun administration is that the rate of increasing tuition fees is reflected in the 'Project of Supporting University Education Capability.' "The Government's will is more important than the universities' efforts. While regulating increasing tuition fees, why do they not regulate reducing tuition fees? Gaining two to three percent of reducing tuition fees is disappointing, considering 750 billion won was invested. Government should regulate through cutting off government funding or reflecting the rate of reducing tuition fees if a university reduces less than five percent of their tuition fees," said Jin Myung-sun from The Hankyoreh.

First aid for poor students and the regulation of declared incomes

Incomes of families within the lowest 10 percent income bracket earn 728,758 won a month on average. Poor students need to work harder to pay tuition fees and it might lead to lower grades. Therefore, before extending the number of beneficiaries, it is required to relieve the burdens of poor students.

Kim Min-ji from Etoday said, "Like the U.S., we should consider the spending of families when it comes to providing scholarships. Even though a family has a house, if they earn little money or spend large amounts of money paying off debt, they are estimated not to be in lower income bracket."

As the present method of estimating family income reflects not only income, but also wealth, which includes houses, cars and so on, one family could benefit from government scholarships even if they evade taxes. Also, families, who earn untraceable incomes like self-employed families, could be granted scholarships if they do not honestly declare their incomes. Compared to them, poor families in debt might be given less scholarships. Thus, regulation of the declaration of income and tax evasion should precede estimating family income.

Government scholarships were established with the aim of relieving the tuition fee burdens of students. The program, however, has many overlooked points because of its sudden introduction. When it comes to estimating family income, debts and untraceable income should be identified and tax evasion should be better regulated. And, in the process of reducing tuition fees, the government should not leave it only to universities. The government should regulate tuition. With the implementation of government scholarships, after the overlooked points are resolved, students will be able to study without the burdens of tuition fees. The better the government scholarship program becomes, the better Korean educational environment will be. 🇰🇷

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What will we Get in the Political Campaign?

By Choi Hee-ji

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

The 19th general election will be held on April 11. Also, the 18th Presidential Election will be held later in this year. As in all elections, voter participation is important. However, the great amount of emotional advertising during the campaign might confuse the voters and distort the outcome of the election. With this possibility looming over us, The Argus will take a look at the campaign that is taking place currently, paying attention to the problems caused by the candidates who are confusing the voters with emotional appeals and scare tactics.

The Flower of Democracy Is the Election

Today, most countries have adopted representative governments that speak for the will of the public through the politicians who the public elects. Because all the citizens cannot take part in politics, elections are the typical way for the public to exercise their sovereignty, and this is why we call the election the flower of democracy. As the means of representing public opinion in elected legislative bodies, elections are the key elements of a democracy.

The campaign takes up a part of any election for the candidates, political parties, and their supporters, who are trying to persuade the voters to elect them. At its best, this is a process that helps the voters form their own opinions about important issue in the nation and think about what is best for the nation. Thus, the campaign is an important process in the course of the election and is a vital step in helping the voters make decisions.



▲ Hillary Clinton makes a speech to appeal for more support to Barack Obama.

The Positive Intent of the Campaign

Community education through the voters' increased interest

Some voters do not have much interest in politics and have little information about the election, and in this situation, it is not likely that the voters will make good decisions, so a good campaign can provide these voters with opportunities to learn about the issues and candidates. Although candidates make pledges during the campaign, the public still needs to find out more about the candidates' pledges than just what they say, and that is why an active campaign is vital for informing the public.

Professor Paldam of Economics Department at the University of Aarhus in Denmark published a study about the public's knowledge of unemployment and inflation. He stated that when the public knows about unemployment, the public is also more likely to know why inflation occurs. This outcome is also found in the course of election campaign because the voters are better informed during this period. After one year, though, Professor Paldam discovered that the public loses interest in such information.

Social development through the endeavor of the candidates to study their campaign pledges

Through the campaign, the candidates prepare their election pledges to effectively persuade the public to vote for them. Through this process, they can create opportunities to help society evolve in good ways.

An Deuk-ki, professor of Korean Politics at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, said, "In the process of a good campaign, the candidates and the voters get more time to think deeply about the direction of developing society."

In the ideal campaign, the candidates and the voters increase their interest in the community and social development through the efforts of the candidates to study and present the issues that should inform the voters.

During the campaign for the last election for the mayor of Seoul, however, the campaign of Na Kyung-won instigated arguments about the private lives of the opposing candidate, Park Won-soon, slandering him. In turn, Park's campaign made suggestions about the private life of Na Kyung-won that were never proven, which focused the campaign away from important issues and onto the negative attacks of "slinging mud" at the other candidate. Similarly, ahead of the general election on April 11, Chung Woo-teak (Saenuri Party) and Hong Jae-hyeong (Democratic United Party) - candidates of Sangdang-gu in Cheong-ju - are inhibiting rational judgment of the voters by focusing on each other's personal lives rather than on policy issues.

Also, during the campaign, some candidates tend to go to places where they do not usually go in order to meet social minorities, by which they just think they can get by through mere slogans, superficial images, and public relations.

Thus, in today's campaigns, positive debates about issues have been

undermined due to the candidates' attitudes to agitate voters through emotion and sensationalism, rather than sticking to their pledges. Because of this degrading of the campaign - and ultimately the election - people must ask why candidates stoop so low to use these tactics.



▲ A candidate shakes hands with a seller at a traditional market.

The Campaign Is Just Agitating the Voters, Not Informing Them

Meeting the voters and making promises they do not intend to keep

During the campaign, we can easily see the candidates meeting voters and shaking hands. As the picture above, the candidates tend to go to traditional markets just to show good images to the public, where they ask the public, especially the disadvantaged, to cast their votes for them, saying they will change things. Why do they say these things during the campaign?

This is explained by Construal Level Theory, which comes from the field of psychology. This theory explains how the voters' perceptions about the candidates can change, depending upon the social and psychological distance between the

candidates and the voters. Shaking hands and meeting the public narrows the psychological distance between them and leads the voters to think well about those candidates, regardless of the genuineness of the promises the candidates make.

Candidates using negative strategy - 'mud slinging'

Looking at the negative strategy that many candidates use these days, it could be a useful device for voters to distinguish between the good and the bad, and then convince each candidate about what is right and what is wrong. However, without any clear evidence, just focusing on slandering the opponent by finding the other's weaknesses in order to gain votes can confuse and distract the voters from making good choices.

The last campaign for the Mayor of Seoul turned into a fight using negative strategy. Na Kyung-won raised problems about his opponent, Park Won-soon, concerning his academic background, his exemption from military service, and more. Against this, Park Won-soon also showed problems of the Na Kyung-won candidacy about a twitter case, her father's private school, the cost of skin-care (100 million won) for one year, in negative attacks. Each candidate went to great lengths to search out private problems of the other candidates rather than investigate and verify campaign promises of their opponent. The campaign evolved into one of mostly gossip, such as the candidate's academic controversy or the cost of beauty treatments, which made it

difficult to reveal the truth during the campaign and it gave emphasis to negative strategy.

Psychological influence on the voters by negative strategy is explained by the Negativity Effect Theory. Negativity Effect Theory posits that negative information spreads more quickly than positive information, about 17 times faster, and the stronger the negative message is, the longer it remains. According to a study by Kim Mu-gon, professor of Department of Mass Communication and Journalism at Dongguk University, the proportion of advertisement using negative strategy in presidential elections has continuously increased over the years - 25.8 percent in 1992, 55.8 percent in 1997, and 71.4 percent in 2002.

Alliance of opposition parties before the election

On March 11, the Democratic United Party and the Unified Progressive Party, which are opposition parties, agreed to ally even though they have some differences of opinion. Their major agreement is



▲ After Sean Parnell, vice presidential candidate for the Republican Party, used a negative strategy in 2008 presidential election, his approval rating fell down, defeating his own end.

about the Korea-US FTA. Although they have disparity between renegotiation and abolishment on the Korea-US FTA, they reached a consensus on full opposition to the Korea-US FTA. This shows that the Democratic United Party gives more priority to their own interest than prudent decision in the course of combining parties to get more votes.

Cognitive bias, the framing effect, shows that presenting the same option in different formats alters the decisions of the voters. Specifically, individuals have a tendency to select inconsistent choices, depending on whether the question is framed to concentrate on losses or gains. When the question is framed to concentrate on gains, they usually choose for that. The alliance of opposition parties might appear to be the more stabilized one to voters who worry about supporting candidates of the opposition party. So when they vote, they show a tendency to prefer the secure, that is, the allied opposition parties. That is just one way how candidates raise the number of their votes.

Candidates who mostly emphasize their images

Not long ago, the State Emergency Response Commission of the Grand National Party, Hanara changed symbol color and their name into Saenuri, showing a new logo. The meaning of the new name, Saenuri is "New World." Although the meaning is good, the new name and logo of the party can be shown only to erase their old identity. Why do they want to erase their old identity? Is there

any effort to establish a new identity?

Changing the name of the party could be thought of as a process aimed at the upcoming election. Even though the members of the party are still the same, change of name could lead the voters to feel as if the changes are what are important. Currently, now that anti-MB feelings are strong, the effect of changing the name could open the possibility of changing the vote. Reforming the name of the party without substantive changes means maintaining the supporting opinions of the traditional supporters and psychologically confusing the voters who have not decided yet but are trying to escape from their old feelings about the ruling party.

Many candidates who are unknown

to the public tend to show or release photos of themselves taken with popular politicians and celebrities. Even if voters do not know much about the candidates, this type of publicity might create favorable impressions due to the photos and this might lead to increasing the number of votes without strongly informing the voters about their specific election pledges.

Solutions against a Candidate Exploiting the Psychological Traits of the Voters

Is there any way to avoid cheating?

According to research on the media education carried out by the Ahnnebeogeu Public Policy



▲ Recently Grand National Party, Hanara, changed their name into Saenuri and symbol color showed new logo.



▲ Preliminary candidate Son Su-jo, running for Sasang-gu, Busan and Park Geun-hye, chairman of State Emergency Response Commission shake hands together.



▲ Saenuri Party pledges to make changes in accordance with the citizens' aspirations.

Center, voters should always keep an open mind. Psychologists have shown that people tend to accept only information that they already believe. To avoid this, people should try to determine the facts excluding bias or inclination. It is necessary for us to reach rational criticism through logic based on facts and not emotions. Unless people make the effort to listen to the opinions of all positions, they will tend to make poor judgments when they vote.

Considering the candidates through Elect Manifesto

Elect Manifesto is a civil rights movement which figures out realistic possibilities of election pledges by candidates, trying to encourage candidates to keep their election pledges. The voters' voluntary attitude to check out candidates can motivate them to stay focused on realistic pledges. Professor An said, "The Elect Manifesto movement comes from the evolving attitude of voters. The movement is not out to criticize the behavior of the candidates during the campaign. The movement encourages the voters to concentrate on the issues and the pledges of the candidates."

The Korea Manifesto Center aims to build a society in which people can trust each other by increasing concreteness, effectiveness, and responsibility of various policies, pledges, and plans. Accordingly, last March 8, Kim Dong-cheol (Democratic United Party), candidate of Gwangju Gwansan-gu, announced the Manifesto about the 19th parliamentary politics realizing

universal welfare, reforming prosecutors, and other issues.

According to the survey conducted by Habuk Newspaper, a Japanese newspaper, during the election of 2005, the number of voters who voted concerning the Manifesto accounted for 69.3 percent. Among the reasons why they think the Manifesto is important, the selection, 'politicians feeling more responsibility are encouraged through the manifesto,' and accounts for 44 percent, the highest rate. In other words, voters find that candidates become more responsible through the Manifesto.

Fostering critical consciousness through Media Literacy

Media Literacy means the ability to examine the media critically, that is, an individual is media-literate if she or he can critically interpret the information presented through the media. All media use varieties of techniques that are designed to draw unconscious reactions from users. Color, music, layout, editing, costume, and choice of expression are elements of the Language of Media, and scholars of the media analyze and consider media through looking at these. An Jung-im, professor of Department of Communication and

Media, Seoul Woman's University, said at the V-Clean Media Literacy Seminar, hosted by Maeil Business Newspaper, "We have to develop our abilities to gather proper and true information from the internet which is full of rumor and inaccurate information. These things are also the same nowadays in political campaigns. When political advertisements are made in campaigns, we have to consider which tricks might be used and why politicians provide those messages to attract us, assuming we will accept them uncritically."

Voters should discriminate truths from falsehoods found in negative strategies, not with malignant emotions, and try to focus on the pledges the candidates make, which are the real issues of the election. Also, voters should not just blame candidates merely on their attitudes but try to understand the facts and maintain an active change of mind such as the Manifesto movement promotes. Through this, candidates and voters all together upgrade their responsibilities as members of a democratic society to make a good, pledge-oriented campaign. ☞

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◀ People concerned with making manifesto have a press interview.

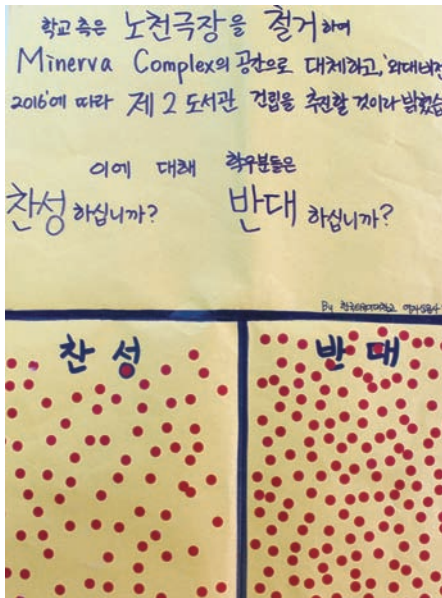


Open Air Theater VS the Second Library Which One is Your Choice?

By Yoo Suh-kyung

Reporter of Campus Section

HUFS has currently been working on the construction of Cyber HUFS (CUFS). In fact, the University tried to make another attempt at the removal of Open Air Theater at the same time with the construction of CUFS. Yet, due to student representatives' objection, the plan has been set aside for some time. There are two very different positions on the Open Air Theater issue. Some support the clearing of Open Air Theater for the safety of students, but others insist that Open Air Theater is a cultural center for all members of the university, which they use for various kinds of occasions such as emergency meetings. With these two sharply divided opinions, no open measures could be taken. Thus, The Argus has met Chae Myung-soo, Dean of Administration Support, who supports the replacement of Open Air Theater with the Second Library, and Lee Su-ji, student representative of College of Social Science, who speaks against the removal of Open Air Theater. Through communication between the two, readers hope to find a way that could satisfy every school member.



▲ The paper above is the result of a ballot on whether students agree with the clearance of Open Air Theater and build the Second Library.

Argus: On March 5, The Argus carried out a survey. To the question, “According to HUFV Vision 2016, the school is to remove Open Air Theater and replace it with the Second Library. Do you agree or disagree?” The student vote was clear: out of 267 votes, 86 students agreed and 181 disagreed. What do you two think about this result?

Chae Myung-soo (Chae): The question itself makes it obvious that there are more HUFV students who disagree. It is my personal opinion but every plan could be changed, even if it is a master plan, if there is other better plans.

Lee Su-ji (Lee): There are many students who cannot agree with the University in trying to remove Open Air Theater. I am one of the students.

Argus: State your opinions on the removal of Open Air Theater.

Lee: Almost all student representatives from each department oppose the removal plan of Open Air Theater, but we, of course, are worried about its safety problems. In this case, a place

that could replace Open Air Theater is needed. Now, there is no such place on campus. We disagree with the University’s unconditional removal plan.

Chae: It can be considered in many different ways. When Open Air Theater is safe, environmentally friendly, and a symbol of HUFV history, it is absolutely appropriate to maintain Open Air Theater in that way. No matter how old the building is, if it is worthy enough to be maintained, it should be so. But, Open Air Theater is different. In its current state, it is improper to leave Open Air Theater just like it is. It would have been more effective in saving money if the work on Open Air Theater is done together with Cyber HUFV. The University is currently planning to turn Open Air Theater into a grass square.

Argus: What is the role of Open Air Theater?

Lee: I believe the way school looks at Open Air Theater is different from how students do. For students, Open Air Theater is the place where they enjoy concerts, shows, and plays. They do regular general meetings and student assemblies there. Open Air Theater is a symbol of democratization.

Chae: In my personal opinion, I agree on the need for the replacement. But I think students who demonstrate about their tuition fees are wrong. If they really think their tuition fees are expensive, why not demonstrate to the University that does not have classes during the starting week? The students’ rights should be respected. How about those who struggle every night from the noise coming from Open Air Theater? I do not think making noises in front of the library and dormitory benefits the university’s culture.

Argus: Right now, Open Air Theater has many safety problems. Have you thought of any other ways to

solve safety problem instead of its removal?

Lee: Remodeling could be one way. It takes too much money, though. In this sense, the University and students need a talk on the financial condition.

Argus: Do student representatives have any definite plans to promote remodeling, such as fund-raising?

Lee: After the remodeling plan is definitely settled, we will think of such a plan. We need to have a further meeting on Open Air Theater so that the gap between our opinions can be shortened.

Chae: Could the events like the General Students Council open talks be held inside?

Lee: As many students agree, the Minerva Complex cannot be used easily. Maybe in spring, I do not think it is possible because of its high air conditioning bills. Not only that, but such events should happen after taking a while in announcing the schedule to students. However, Open Air Theater is special because students can see just by walking nearby. Although it is true the inside is good for sound, there are many cases that could also be a burden.

Argus: In fact, many different opinions on the issue of the Open Air Theater problem exist among school members. Have you thought of any measures for those who suffer from Open Air Theater’s noise?

Lee: Open Air Theater was originally built right in front of the library and dormitory. We could meet those students and give a warning ahead of time. In order to do this, we could post up related announcements. Open Air Theater, itself, is uncontrollable when it comes to noise problem. But, Open Air Theater is available of containing 2,000 to 3,000 students at one time. Before students left for a membership training, so called Sae-teo, 25,000 students had enough

space to stay at Open Air Theater. It has better capacity of receptivity than the Minerva Complex.

Argus: *What is the reason the Second Library is in a hurry and not Open Air Theater?*

Chae: The Second Library is a future plan. It is not a matter of discussion for now because it is not possible to happen in two or three years. The biggest assignment is that the construction of CUFS finishes well. The remodeling of Institute of Teaching and Learning Development and Main Gate are being hurried at the moment.

Argus: *Open Air Theater is remembered in students', even graduates' memory. What do you think of this?*

Chae: In fact, our generation, students from the 1970s and 80s, are the ones that are closely linked to Open Air Theater. Before the 1980s, HUFS had the Minerva Hill. But now, it does not exist, and is replaced by dormitory and Main Building.

Argus: *Do you think the Minerva Complex could replace Open Air Theater?*

Chae: Actually, it could not replace Open Air Theater perfectly. Students might have the pressure on fees for use of the spot.

Argus: *Without Open Air Theater, where could the Emergency meeting or student assembly be held?*

Chae: Problems about a suitable place for assembly should be discussed further. What the University wants is no more loud noise. School festivals that make too much noise should be changed. The student culture of alcohol should be changed, as well. Culture takes time to change but the young generation should not follow old unnecessary culture.

Argus: *School festival and other school events can take place at the Minerva Complex. How freely can students use it?*

Chae: The University is planning to use Open Air Theater as a grass square. What I want is to open shows or festivals inside the building and meet often quietly outside. As everyone knows, our university has many lecture halls compared to its small size of campus. We are full of places to hold school events.

Argus: *The problem related with Open Air Theater is everyone's work. What should be done specifically first in order to collect everyone's opinion?*

Chae: When there is a student meeting to discuss on the Open Air Theater problem and make various comments. The more we talk on Open Air Theater, the faster we could solve the problem.

Lee: Instead of waiting until the General Student Council comes up, student representatives from each department already have their work for their colleges. We are continuing to talk

on how we could improve HUFS.

Chae: I hope student representatives do a good job in making a reasonable solution. To improve the quality of the building is the best solution. It is not removing Open Air Theater to build the Second Library. It is to replace Open Air Theater by a grass square.

Argus: *Please, sum up your position.*

Chae: It is not a matter of dividing up our opinions into pros and cons. It is time to seriously consider how we could make Open Air Theater a better place. Instead of being scared of the word 'removal,' we need to think of how to create a better place for everyone.

Lee: We are working on collecting opinions among students. It needs to be done as fast as possible. We are looking for a way that satisfies every school member.

As readers can see above, although they have different opinions, HUFSans know for sure how they are struggling together for better HUFS. As Open Air Theater belongs to all HUFSans, they should change themselves in the first place so as to listen attentively to a related problem and not just leave work onto their representatives. Furthermore, it is time for both the school and students to look further on a way that could lead to satisfaction of every school member instead of thinking only of an immediate profit. ☞

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We need Open Air Theater as a symbol of democratization.



Lee Su-ji

It is improper to leave Open Air Theater the way it is now.



Chae Myung-soo

Once upon a Time in the Land of Morning Calm

By Lee Dong-il

Professor, Department of English Literature, HUFS

To raise awareness of the Korean identity among people outside Korea during 1960s and 1970s, the most frequently quoted slogan was ‘the land of morning calm.’ I always thought and am still assured that this phrase with its strong visual image is extremely evocative in conjuring up the ambience of tranquility and peace which is emblematic of Korea.

On first encountering this phrase I am sure one feels the sense of tranquility and peace. Whenever I encountered this phrase the beautiful image of countryside, which had been stored up in the corner of my mind, was immediately recalled. A small village and Buddhist temple, so quiet that you could hear a pin drop, situated in the deep forest ensconced by hills and mountains like a scroll was visualized and I am convinced that this phrase encapsulates the essence of both the outward and inward beauty of traditional Korea. The air of tranquility permeating such a hamlet and temple does not confine itself to emanating forth natural charm but offers another gift, the gift of peace.



Jang Ho-jun / The Argus



These feelings of tranquility and peace become more intensified in the equally relevant but less quoted slogan, 'the land of the hermits'. As with the first phrase we can draw a similar appreciation of the natural scenic beauty, but also, I feel that this phrase leads us to look into some inward features of ancient Korea. The image of a hermit residing in a hut or cave deep in the forest does

not in any way refer to someone who has fled from the world, taking refuge in a completely isolated place to avoid worldly sufferings, but is indicative of someone who willingly seeks the true meaning of existence.

Hence it would be more appropriate to call them ascetic seekers. I still often wonder whether there were many such seekers all over the country, as 'the land of hermits' might suggest. Ancient Korea at this time was characterized by poverty and both internal and external political instability, so possibly there would be limited opportunity for the philosophical meditation implied by the phrase. I assume that those of our enlightened ancestors might have thought that without resolving such a philosophical thesis human welfare could not be secured, leading instead to endless vicious circles of conflicts and ensuing sufferings.

The phrase 'the land of the hermits' clearly indicates that our ancestors tried to solve human problems ideologically rather than with a practical approach and were relying on elaborate systematic theology. To many modern Koreans living in the world of competition, where the harsh reality is to be continuously driven by some implicit urge that they 'must be a winner' our ancestors' strenuous spiritual pursuits or struggles might be regarded as an idle ideological distraction which cannot be expected to bring about any practical benefits.

Apart from tranquility, peace and lofty idealism there are additional characteristic traits of ancient Koreans. Indeed these are not necessarily just applicable to ancient Koreans but also to some modern Koreans though the number is declining. These traits are illustrated by another quotation 'the embodiment of courtesy in the East,' a phrase long used by our neighboring countries. In ancient far eastern countries those inner virtues encompassing humility, concession, concern for others, filial duty and respect for the elderly are highly valued, praised and observed and have become essential moral guidelines for harmonious and peaceful human relationships.

However, those highly respected virtues conceived in 'the land of the hermits' seem to be at odds with those concepts of

success, fame, growth and many such similar words which are the outcome of modern capitalism. I assume and also regret that we modern Koreans adapted ourselves so easily and so quickly to these modern trends, overlooking the old virtues. Needless to say, observing and practising those old virtues can be achieved through the continuous process of humility and by applying perseverance and tenacity when tempted by egotism.

By keenly observing our ancestors' conduct in this spiritual practice and mental training, many modern Korean academics recognize the attributes of inward thoughtfulness and perseverance displayed by our ancestors. It is noticeable that all these traditional moral virtues share the common feature of consideration for others taking precedence over actions for one's own benefit. Probably many 21st century's Koreans might be touched by our ancestor's moral virtues but if they are encouraged to apply those virtues to their everyday lives, they are hesitant to follow this path as it seems impractical and could limit their progress in the world of competition and growth.

Many modern Koreans are pre-occupied with the new trend for self promotion as making yourself known to as many people as possible is seen as an effective means for establishing yourself leading to success and fame. However, our ancestors may have viewed this 'self promotion' from a different perspective, appreciating the psychological damage, sense of inferiority or frustration that is engendered in someone less talented if another is boasting about his outstanding talents and intellectual capacity. That might be one of the main reasons why our ancestors emphasized the virtue of humility and concession. From our ancestors' moral principles it can be easily deduced that they were very cautious and inclusive when treating others to ensure they did not hurt people's feelings by apportioning unnecessary psychological burdens on their counterparts.

To treat others well, offering hospitality even to strangers, has long been deeply rooted in our daily lives as part of our tradition and custom. Considering that in the days of our ancestors the effects of drought led to suffering from famine and starvation this willingness to treat others well may be understood as an act of sacrifice. This kind of consideration for others had been entrenched, even in the daily life of a country wife.

On a hot summer day a thirsty wayfarer, happening to pass through a village, encountered a village wife hoisting a water jar from a deep well. The wayfarer asked for a bowl of drinking water. At once the woman stopped hoisting her water, and poured him a gourd bowl of water. She courteously handed over the bowl of water to the wayfarer. Receiving the bowl he

quickly drew it to his mouth with the intention of quenching his thirst but to his surprise he suddenly found a leaf floating in the middle of bowl. Even though he was so thirsty he could not down the bowl of water at one draft because of that slightly irritating leaf. Having been refreshed by the bowl of water he was suddenly awakened to the deep meaning of the leaf. Intentionally the wife at the well had secretly dropped a leaf from a neighboring tree into the bowl to prevent the wayfarer from choking, which may have occurred if he had drunk hastily.

Considering the hive of activity in the farmhouse during the season of summer when her daily life was fully occupied with various chores, it might be that she came to the village well during a pause in those activities to collect water for cooking and she was supposed to return to her house quickly. Therefore it is quite natural to assume that the wayfarer was deeply touched by the wife's care and thoughtfulness and felt deep and sincere gratitude which might have led him to replicate such a wonderful moral lesson to others. Thus that kind of moral lesson would be dispersed and handed down to others culminating in a peace based on trust between human beings. The country wife's thoughtfulness contributed to the creation of a harmonious relationship amongst human beings which world leaders, academics and theologians struggle to find.

Another common feature rooted in ancestral moral virtues is closely related to the aesthetic sense of waiting which again permeated our ancestors' everyday lives such as in the prevalence of culinary customs. For centuries Korean bean paste and soy sauce have been essential flavourings. The process of making 'Doenjang,' the Korean bean paste, which has attracted the attention of modern-day nutritionists due to its anti-cancer attributes, involves long periods of waiting.

Past generations of Koreans used to make Doenjang at home by firstly boiling yellow beans, then making a dough, then moulding it into the shape of bean cubes. After drying them in the shade for more than one month, they soaked them in salty water adding charcoal to remove impurities and dried red peppers, before fermenting them in sunlight in a big jar for more than one month again. After this the bean cubes were strained from the salty water and crushed to make Doenjang whilst the salty water had become soy sauce. The genuine deep flavour of traditional Doenjang and soy sauce is quite different from that of factory-made products and often reminds me of my grandmother.

After moving to a city, once or twice per year during the school vacation, I visited my grandmother who was then still living in the hometown. On entering my grandmother's house two unforgettable sights would always catch my eye; one was her smiling face welcoming her beloved grandson and

the other a bunch of dried pickled sea bream which hung on the outside of the kitchen. In those days sea bream was rare and very expensive so normal households couldn't afford to buy it frequently except when preparing the special offering table needed for performing a memorial service for ancestors-worship. From the day of my arrival that bream became the main side dish on my table. Grandma was busy serving me, removing bones from the fish and laying it on my spoon and I was busy enjoying the delicious food like a gourmet.

Being observant, I discovered that grandma never touched the sea bream. I often asked myself why grandma didn't taste such delicious food. Was she fed up with it? I was so young and innocent that I was unaware and could not appreciate her sacrifice and affection for her grandson. Later I realized that she hardly ever got a chance to taste sea bream not just when serving me but also on other occasions. Watching her grandson enjoy it was a joy and pleasure to her and actually that meant everything to her. I very often accompanied my grandmother when she went outside of the village to pick wild vegetables and mushrooms. I was interested in the names of the unknown wild flowers and other plants adorning the meadow, so I kept asking her their names as she busied herself picking wild vegetables. Though busy my grandma immediately answered my enquiries without showing any irritation. My grandma was illiterate, for like many elderly people she had not been given the opportunity for a proper education, but she was a true naturalist, knowing numerous names of wild herbs, trees, birds, insects, with the scope of her knowledge extending to the sky, even to the names of the constellations.

I was amazed by her knowledge of nature which reminded me of the natural science museum. As the time of my departure came closer and closer I felt some uncomfortable tension arise in my heart, as it had on previous occasions for I knew I would encounter grandma's sad face, filled with tears during the farewell scene. To my surprise at that moment of farewell I did not even glance at the remnants of the sea bream, prepared for the ancestors memorial service, which was still hanging on the wall though now much reduced in size following my feasting! In contrast to when I arrived my whole attention was now focused on my grandma, trying to read the meaning behind her sorrowful face. She was sending away her beloved grandson in the hope of seeing him again next year, but that hope could never be guaranteed because she was deeply aware of the irresistible forces of fate.

Grandma passed away. As I grew up I knew that those names of nature's components which my grandma had taught me did not correspond exactly to academic terminology, but that was totally unimportant simply because I had been given a wonderful chance to get closer to nature through my grandma's

kind introduction. Most of those names are forgotten, they may now be replaced by modern scientific academic terminology, but the image of my grandma living deep in my heart has come to life more vividly as time has passed by. 'Often in lonely rooms and amid the din of towns and cities and in hours of weariness' I call to mind my grandma with her devotion and self-sacrifice and that memory has provided a solace and source of refreshment sufficient to stop worldly troubles impinging on my life. Grandma was and still is a great teacher and moral guide stressing the importance of human affection for others.

I am quite sure many adults who were children between the 1960s and 1970s had a very similar experience and empathy with their grandparents. It is really sad to hear that in old age, the elderly are regarded as a financial and mental burden. In the old days people were often poverty-stricken whereas today conditions are far more prosperous yet then there was affection and concern for others despite the poverty. That means that a poor financial situation can hardly be an excuse for treating the elderly as a burden. Traditional moral virtues teach us that it is not a matter of worldly wealth but the state of one's mind that is important. You will lose your mind if it is filled with excessive desires with ensuing confusion and conflict, but if your mind is ready to acknowledge those virtues of humility and concession then peace and harmony will reside there.


All those old moral virtues have some remote affinity with an understanding of resignation. The meaning of resignation might nowadays be understood to indicate 'giving up' or relate to feelings of frustration and failure. But the real meaning of resignation nurtured by our ancestors has nothing to do with a sense of giving up caused by incompetence but instead indicates a state of equilibrium in the mind, freed from the vagaries of life. Evidence may be found in the legend of the pasqueflower, which is known as 'the grandma flower' to Koreans.

Once upon a time when all were poverty stricken, an old lady lived alone in a country cottage. As she faced starvation and found the extreme hunger unbearable she decided to visit her three daughters living in far off villages in the hope that they would look after her and provide her with food and shelter. She hoped that, though they too were suffering hardship they would remember her motherly love for them. However her hope turned into despair because she was refused help repeatedly by her three daughters. Being abandoned all alone, with no one to rely upon and fruitlessly searching for food her desperation increased and finally she collapsed and died on the road. Later a small shabby grave mound was made and the following year a small pasqueflower was found growing on her grave.

Onlookers perceived some resemblance between the soggy

and bending shape of the grandma flower and the figure of any old lady, stooped by old age, powerless and pathetic and since then people have called the flower by this name. Uniquely the bloom of the pasqueflower is downcast towards the ground. It never seems to fully bloom and has neither a glamorous shape nor exotic perfume. It appears pathetic, exuding an air of pity and sorrow symbolizing the frailty of the old and correlates with the old lady's poor situation. However despite its fragile shape it overcomes the caprices of the weather including strong winds and hot sunlight and flourishes. While it appears downcast as I gaze on it I feel a sense of humility and resignation. Its figure is a reminder of the old lady's ungrudging acceptance of life's process. Did the old lady hold a grudge against her daughters? Some say that she died of heartbreak and starvation but I doubt this. She might have been disappointed by her daughters' ingratitude but, I am convinced, that disappointment did not evolve into a grudge against them.

Instead of this she felt empathy with their poor situation accepting it as fate. I believe that she simply disappeared without leaving any trace of remorse just as the wind leaves no trace. Though I couldn't see her I could smell the beauty of self-effacement. To my surprise these days it is not easy to find the pasqueflowers which once adorned graves in the countryside. I wonder if even nature is reflecting the metamorphosed modern Korean. Is it the case that as the virtue of resignation disappears from our morality so the pasqueflower disappears from our view? I wonder is it mere chance, coincidence or divine intervention?

Many people are expressing concern that our traditional moral virtues are being gradually overshadowed and may even feel threatened by modern moral standards. Observing how those traditional slogans 'the land of morning calm' 'the land of hermits' have been replaced by the modern attractive chic slogan 'Dynamic Korea,' I feel we are losing something precious which can't be compensated for by material affluence. It is really sad to see how the country side with its beautiful idyllic scenes is being gradually replaced in the name of development and convenience by modern high-rise apartments standing even higher than small mountains, forming a discordant skyline, which must grate on the eyes of even those with little aesthetic appreciation. I really miss those idyllic scenes of times gone by. Did my ancestors build a Utopia in 'the land of morning calm?' Is my desire to find a hermit- haggard, tormented by meditation, sitting upright in the cave- as fruitless and futile a pursuit as that of many modern Koreans who strive for material success and affluence but fail to find happiness? 

N.Y. Alumni Names 'Big Apple Lounge'

The copper plate naming the Big Apple Lounge was unveiled on Feb. 28, when Minerva Complex B01-02 was changed to the Big Apple Lounge to commemorate the New York Alumni Association's great contribution to HUFS.

During the ceremony, HUFS President Park Chul said, "This ceremony has been held to thank the New York Alumni Association for their enormous donation to HUFS. I am very glad to host this ceremony at a place for our students. I hope the Big Apple Lounge will act as a bridge between students and the alumni in America so that it attracts the attention of many alumni and makes them visit HUFS. I hope many students achieve their goals in the Big Apple

Lounge."


New York Alumni Association President Lee Young-hee said, "I hope all alumni contribute to the development of HUFS. The New York Alumni Association promises to provide constant donations toward the growth of HUFS. I thank all the alumni's attention on behalf of HUFSans."

The Big Apple Lounge, had been named through an agreement with the New York Alumni Association. The association hoped that the lounge would contribute to the emotional development of students by providing a rest area. In addition, by showing the Big Apple, a symbol of New York City, they also wanted students to feel the large power of overseas alumni.



Kang Young-joon / The Argus

▲ Alumni and Park Chul try to uncover a curtain of the copper plate engraved with Big Apple Lounge.

This ceremony brought together many HUFSans, including HUFS President Park Chul, New York Alumni Association President Lee Young-hee and the former New York Alumni Association President Lim Jong-boo. 

By Kang Young-joon

New Nests Welcome 'Dongaris'

On Feb. 28, a ceremony for the successful movement of the dongaris was held in the Minerva Complex.

A total of 21 dongaris were moved into new dongari rooms in the Minerva Complex. Six dongaris, including the Cross-Country Trip Club (Kuktosunlye Ban), were moved into the first basement level. The other 15 dongaris, including the NewWave (Saemulgyeol), moved into the second basement level.

This ceremony brought together 20 university staff members, including HUFS President Park Chul and Kim Hae-ryong, HUFS Vice President of Seoul Campus.

The moved dongaris, which had been housed in the past in the poor underground environment of superannuated Open Air Theater, now exist in the good, new underground environment of the Minerva Complex.


Earlier on the same day as the dongari ceremony, another program was held for the Big Apple Lounge. During that event, HUFS President Park Chul said, "A little after the end of this program, the ceremony for the movement of the dongaris will be held. I hope the students in the dongaris, which are moving into the Minerva Complex, are able to relax, refresh themselves and study hard.

Kim Jung-bin, a KR Buddy member,



©Strategy and Public Relations Team

▲ The ceremony for the successful movement of the dongaris is being held in the Minerva Complex.

said, "Although many students belonged to our dongari, our dongari room was not big enough to accommodate all the members and its environment was very poor." 

By Kang Young-joon

Photo Exhibit on Machu Picchu Held

Celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the Global Disclosure of Machu Picchu, the commemorative exhibition is being held from March 3 to 30, sponsored by the Peru Embassy in Korea. HUFs Institute of Latin American Studies and the World Folklore Museum organized this exhibition as a part of their efforts to enhance understanding the value of historic sites in various countries.

At the opening ceremony, Jung Kyung-won, chair of Latin American Studies, delivered a congratulatory address. Her Excellency, Marcela Lopez Bravo, the Peruvian ambassador to Korea, also

attended at the ceremony and it was all conducted in Spanish. “Machu Picchu is a fascinating and mysterious site that you must visit,” said Ambassador Lopez Bravo.


Machu Picchu is a famous historic site from the Inca Empire which occupies an area of 13km² on a mountain top. Machu Picchu is also known as the city in the clouds as it is located at 2,052 meters above sea level. This mysterious city was revealed to the outside world by the American archaeologist, Hiram Bingham, and his expedition in 1911.

This exhibition means a lot to HUFs as it was the first exhibition since the



Woo Hae-chung / The Argus

▲ A man stands at museum appreciating each work.

establishment of our museum. Not only that, it provides HUFsians with the chance to promote mutual interaction and understanding between Korea and Peru. 

By Woo Hae-chung

HUFs Signed MOU with the Korean Meteorological Administration

A ceremony announcing the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between HUFs and the Korean Meteorological Administration (KMA) was held at International Hall in the Minerva Complex at Seoul Campus on March 2.

HUFs President Park Chul, and Jo Seok-jun, Chief of the Korean Meteorological Administration, agreed to create a joint-enterprise which organizes an education training program for the people who are dispatched to developing countries through the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

They especially agreed to actively cooperate on international exchanges and events such as symposiums and

the development of human resources in the field of green environment meteorological sectors for Central and South American countries.


In addition, Jo gave a lecture on the same day entitled ‘The country which is good in weather conditions is a real advanced country.’

In the seminar, he said that the abnormal climate nowadays causes huge damage in various parts of the world. Therefore, the role of the Meteorological Administration, which can protect the safety and property of people from disasters generated by abnormal climate, is more important than ever these days. He also announced that the KMA should perform a role to not only



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▲ HUFs President Park Chul, and Jo Seok-jun, Chief of KMA, take a commemorative photograph, holding a written agreement.

macroscopically predict climate change in the world and Northeast Asia, but also to protect the lives and property of people by providing an accurate forecast of how climate, which is closely connected with people’s lives, is changing. 

By Choi Hee-ji

Univ. Students Discuss Nuclear Security

The Mock Nuclear Security Summit of university students, both undergraduates and graduates, was held at Aekyung Hall, HUFS from March 2 to March 4, 2012.


The summit was co-hosted by HUFS, the Asia Exchange Association and the Preparation and Planning Group of Nuclear Security Summit in order to commemorate and promote the '2nd Nuclear Security Summit,' which was to be held in Seoul from March 26 to March 27, 2012.

At the summit, all the students who participated in the meeting discussed the topics related to the nuclear security and adopted a joint declaration. The



▲ Participants from all parts of the country discuss the matter of nuclear security.

delegations from 47 countries and 126 university students participated in this summit. They discussed the main agenda related to nuclear security, such as global cooperative measures against

nuclear terrorism, prevention of illegal trade in nuclear materials and protection of nuclear-related sites. 

By Choi Hee-ji

46th GSC Re-election Starts Off

HUFS started the re-election process for the General Student Council (GSC) on March 27 and 28. Since the breakdown of the 46th GSC election in 2011, the Emergency Committee has worked to fill a vacancy in the GSC from the beginning of January until March 7. Then, a commission to elect a new GSC took over from the committee and prepared the election.

There are two teams running for the council. One of the candidate teams is run by Jeong Sang-hyeok, and Kim Mi-yeon. Their team name is 'HUFS in You,' underlying their commitment to make sure 'you' are important in HUFS. Their plans for the GSC are to create a student council that follows students'


decisions, develop a HUFS vision for students, and to solve worries over the school's tuition fees and graduate unemployment. Jeong said at a public hearing, "I will create a GSC that makes students have a sense of ownership."

The second team is comprised of Ha Yoon-jeong and Park Sae-som. Their team is 'Hwal-jjak,' meaning an active step to open a new HUFS. Their first pledge is to decrease student fees, and improve the quality of the student council. The second is to solve the problems of students' living conditions. The last is to improve the quality of education for HUFSans. Ha stated, "I will make a GSC which involves every student on the campus."

To file their candidacies, both teams



▲ One student puts his vote paper into the ballot box.

have already obtained student signatures. The 'HUFS in You' team received 2,305 signatures and 2,127 students advocated for the 'Hwal-jjak' team. 

By Yoo Suh-kyung

Hungarian President Emphasizes Cooperation between Korea And Hungary



▲ Participants including Pál Schmitt (top, 19th from L) and Park Chul pose for a commemorative photo in Minerva Auditorium.

On March 28, Hungarian President Pál Schmitt visited Minerva Complex International Conference Hall at HUFS. His speech lasted for 20 minutes, covering the friendly relationship between Korea and Hungary. Afterwards, he had a discussion time with students from the Department of Hungarian. HUFS President Park Chul said, “We sincerely welcome your visit to HUFS, the best global university.” He also added, “As the only Korean university teaching Hungarian, we will do our best to foster outstanding individuals.” HUFS delivered a certification that made the president an honorary alumnus. Yoon Min-jun, a freshman from the Department of Hungarian, said, “It was a very good time. I was happy to meet the Hungarian President face-to-face and I will be taking a profound interest in Hungary’s language and culture.”

By Kim Su-young

Remarks by President Pál Schmitt

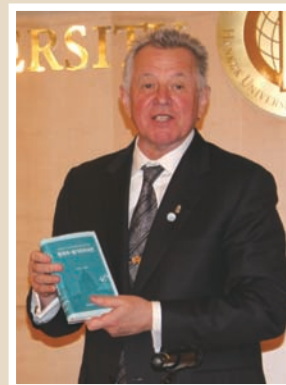
To dear President Park, and many other guests, I thank you for offering the opportunity to give a speech. A Hungarian saying tells us that many people can participate in stories that attract their interests. When I first came to Korea in 1985, I had a lot of problems because we could communicate only in Korean. I have learned with great attention that the 20,000 students of HUFS learn 45 foreign languages, which is a surprisingly large number. You might know that the Hungarian language has several interesting features, although it is not a prevalent language. Hungarian language tells its learners in Korea the relationship between Korea and Hungary.

The president of Hungary watched the matches of the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul. Hungary established full diplomatic relations with South Korea on Feb. 1, 1989, the first communist nation in Eastern Europe to do so. I believe that we two nations have felt some ties of brotherhood. First, the two nations have maintained alliances in various areas: economic, cultural, academic and tourism cooperation. In addition, the Korea Culture Center in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, has begun to take a great role in our bilateral relationship. Students sitting there can encounter the cultural traits of Hungary while learning the Hungarian language.

I also like learning foreign languages. The language I learned in the past helped me a lot when I participated in Olympic matches three times as a fencing specialist and became the International Olympic Committee President. I recommend learning languages due to their importance in your future life. It is worthwhile and meaningful to learn them because you can make friends in diverse regions and countries, and experience overseas cultures while studying those languages. I want to thank HUFS for making me an honorary alumnus.

I really appreciate President Park’s invitation to speak at HUFS, the only institution that teaches the Hungarian language in Korea.

Thank you.



Kim Su-young / The Argus



Kim Su-young / The Argus

เดือนเมษาในป้อธิกมาส

ปาร์ค มก วอล

ยอดเขาเปล่าเปลี่ยว
เกษรดอกสนโปรยปลิว
วันแห่งเดือนเมษาในป้อธิกมาสเย็นยาว
นกในดงเกลเพรียกพร้อง
สาวตาบอดในกระท่อม
อันโดดเดี่ยวของพรานป่า
แนบหูที่เสาประตู
แอบฟังเสียงอยู่

ผู้แปล : ผศ.ดร.ชิน คิน เฮ (ภาควิชาภาษาไทย)

Abril Bissexto

Num pico da montanha remota
Pólenes de pinheiro pairam
Enquanto um rouxinol canta
Em dia longo de abril bissexto
A jovem filha cega
Do guarda-monte em casebre isolado
Às escondidas escutando está
Com o ouvido no batente da porta

Chung Jae-min

Professor do Departamento de Português (Brasileiro)

A szökőhónapban, áprilisban

Szállingózik a fenyőpor a magányos hegy csúcsán,
Szökőhónapban hosszú a nap. Ha madarak kakukkolnak,
a családi temető hegyőrének magányos házában egy vak lány,
fülét az ajtó keretéhez szorítva hallgatózik.

Park Soo-young

Professzor, Magyar tanszék

HUFSans' Linguistic Creativity Born Again as an Art Form

HUFSans enriched by their 45 languages venture on creating another masterpiece by turning a representative Korean poem 'Humanly April' into their languages.

Нарс модны тоосонцор хийсгэсэн
уулын ганц оргил
Нар уртассан илүү сартай хаврын дунд сар
гургалдай шувуу жиргэхэд
Зэлүүд уулын ганц гэр
харах нүдгүй хөөрхий залуу бүсгүй
Хаалганы цаанаас чих тавин
чимээ чагнана

ДАМДИНСҮРЭНГИЙН ОТГОНЦЭЦЭГ
Professor, Department of Mongolian

Yunsawol (Aprilie din an bisect)

Bak Mok-wol

Pe vârful izolat unde zbura polenul pinului,
În ziua lungă de aprilie când plângea privighetoare
Fecioara oarbă din căsuța solitară a pădurarului
Tragea încet cu urechea la stâlpul ușii.

Kim Jeong-hwan

Profesor al Departamentului de Studii Românești

लीप का चौथा मास

देवदारु-परागों की उड़ान / एकांत पहाड़ी चोटी
लीप के चौथे मास की धूप / कोयल का कूजना
पहाड़ी रखवाले का एकांत वास / अंध कुमारिका
द्वार-स्तंभ पर कान लगा / चोरी-छिपे सुनती

किम ऊ जो
प्रोफेसर
हिंदी विभाग

Humanly April

Park Mok-wol

Pine pollen blowing on the lonesome peak
 When orioles sing, slow is April's sun
 Blind maiden in a woodsman's lonesome home
 She eavesdrops through the jamb of her own room

Eugene Lee
 Professor, Department of English Literature

Late lome lente

Dwarrelend stuifmeel op een verlaten berg
 Laat in de lente zingt een wielewaal
 De afgelegen hut waar het blinde meisje woont
 Haar oor aan de deur verwachtingsvol luisterend.

Moon Ji-hie
 Ph.D. in Afrikaans and Dutch, Department of Dutch

윤사월

박목월

송화가루 날리는
 외판 봉우리
 윤사월 해 길다
 피꼬리 울면
 산지기 외판집
 눈먼 처녀사
 문설주에 귀대고
 엮들고 있다

Park Mok-wol (1916~1978)

Poet and Korean language scholar. Known for imbuing complex ideas in simple words, he taught as a Korean language professor at Hanyang University.

Summary:

In late spring, the pine pollen drifting in a lonesome peak is imaginatively delivered to a blind-eyed maiden in a lonesome home. The youthful spirit of life and the free spirit of nature is contrasted with the limitations of her vision. Her longing to be closer to nature is ironic since she already lives in a mountain.

Comments by Shin Ju-cheol
 Professor, Department of Korean Education

اندې راک نده کاج هلی گل ی گرده که جای ت نهاست، کوهی ی ق له ای نجا
 خواندمی آواز به ل بل که زمانی که شدمی به لنداپه روز به بهار، فصل اواخر در
 ناب ی نای به اک ره به ان، جنگلی خانه در
 شدنید دور از وگ داشت در به را خودگوش

ل یسانس: ت حصه پلات
 شناسی ایران گ روه: ت علق
 سهیل: اسم

闰四月

朴木月

松粉飘逸孤峰顶
 闰四日长。
 守山孤宅有盲女
 倾门偷闻黄鹂鸣。

朴敏镐

うるう月

パク・モグオル

松の花粉飛ぶ 寂しき遠くの峰
 初夏の日長に うぐいす鳴けば
 ぽつんと山守の家 盲目の娘は
 家の戸枠に耳当てて その声を聞

李佳蓉

日本語大学 日本学部 (日本文学専攻) 3年生

APRIL | 2012

HUFS-UPEACE Dual Master's Program

The HUFS-the UN-mandated University for Peace (UPEACE) dual degree program is the first of its kind in Asia. Graduates receive two master degrees: one from UPEACE and one from HUFS Graduate School of International and Area Studies (GSIAS) after completion of two semesters at each campus. It aims to promote the reputation of Korea through supporting its graduates' entrance to global society and contributing to world peace by nurturing specialists in sustainable development, human rights, and peace.



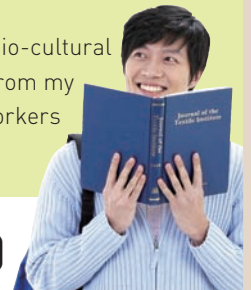
UPEACE, mandated by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1980, pursues peace education and the development of human resources on the basis of its United Nations Charter. It aims to enhance understanding, tolerance, and peaceful coexistence at an international institute providing higher education programs for global peacekeeping. UPEACE awards a master's degree and works with institutes in more than ten countries around the world, as well as at its main campus in Costa Rica.

2012 Scholarship Program for Descendants of UN Korean War Veterans

The scholarship program is designed to provide higher education in Korea for descendants of UN Korean War Veterans in order to recompense the sacrifices made by those Korean War Veterans of UN allied nations and to strengthen friendship with those nations. Hosted by HUFS and the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, Korea, the program supports 32 people from 21 UN allied nations.

The scholarship program aids bachelor's programs, master's programs, and doctoral programs in all majors and colleges and graduates schools at HUFS, except the College of Education and the UPEACE Program. All courses include one year of a Korean language training course. HUFS pays language training and tuition fees and provides on-campus housing at no cost. Students from Colombia, Ethiopia, Greece, Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey will receive a monthly allowance from the Korean War Memorial Foundation.

Margaret Carolyn Halfmann McElhenny, an American who majors in the doctoral course of Comparative Socio-cultural Studies in HUFS GSIAIS, said, "I was lucky to hear that my grandfather was a veteran in the UN Korean War from my grandma. HUFS pays all the tuition fees for me. My interests are the issues in Northeast Asia and migrant workers in Korea. I want to teach international relations at universities in Korea after finishing my degree."



Graduate School of International and Area Studies (GSIAIS)

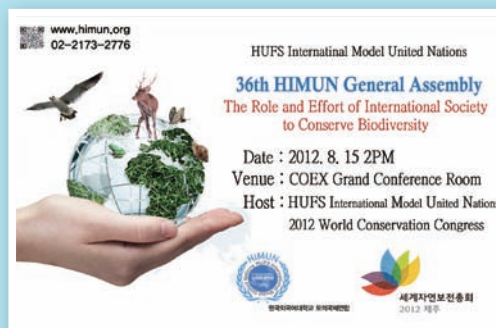
GSIAIS has been consistently named one of Korea's best schools for international and area studies, which enrolls 240 students earning Master of Arts (Master's) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degrees in 14 departments. Graduate students benefit from the active recruitment of renowned visiting professors, including both scholars and important policy-makers from government and business. The graduate school also sponsors frequently scheduled guest lecturers and conferences. Speakers include diplomats, government leaders, and policy and academic experts. The students can engage in multidisciplinary studies across the range of the social sciences.

HUFS GSIAIS has 11 Master's programs and three Doctoral programs. The 11 departments with Master's programs cover every area of the world, whose students major in one of three social fields of politics, economics, or society and culture. The curriculum focuses on theoretical and analytical skills, language mastery, and practical knowledge necessary to excel in the world. The Ph.D. degrees are awarded in one of three disciplinary specializations: International Politics, International Trade and Commerce, and Comparative Socio-cultural studies. The degree can be pursued in the course of study in an area concentration.

“Youth Enthusiastically Living a Year In Just One Day”

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies International Model United Nations (HIMUN) will hold its 36th General Assembly on Aug. 15, at the COEX Grand Conference Room.

Established in 1958, HIMUN General Assembly is the largest foreign language academic event in South Korea. It is a broad-university event that that students from the top colleges participate in. Every year the assembly is sponsored by The Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), UN Korean Institute, UNESCO Korean Committee, and Korea Diplomacy Association. Especially in 2007, the 31st General Assembly received a congratulatory address from United Nations Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon.



Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation (GSIT)

HUFS GSIT was established in 1979 as the first of its kind in Asia, with the mission to educate international conference interpreters and professional translators in eight languages: Korean, English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and Arabic. It aims at training experts in communication and developing teaching methods for interpretation and translation.

It is Asia's only educational institution for interpretation and translation recognized by the International Association of Conference Interpreters, the worldwide association which brings together more than 2,800 professional interpreters in 90 countries. From 1999 through 2005, GSIT was selected for Brain Korea 21, a project by the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development, to cultivate advanced manpower. Accordingly, it participated in a specialized project team to cultivate professionals in interpretation and translation. Keeping pace with international trends and continuing to evolve, it continues to contribute to the national development.



Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS)

Since its founding in 1954, HUFS played a significant role in helping reconstruct Korea after the Korean War by producing numerous CEOs and outstanding diplomats who have distinguished themselves on the global stage. Under the leadership of President Park Chul, HUFS currently teaches 45 foreign languages and stands as the number one global university in Korea. HUFS has accelerated its activities in recent years in order to move forward as a world-class university. With its emphasis on globalization, it has made exchange agreements with 436 universities and institutions in 79 countries. Among 640 faculty members, international professors make up 30 percent of the total. With the following efforts, HUFS ranked at the top in globalization in university rankings conducted by the JoongAng Ilbo, a major daily in Korea, in 2009, 2010 and 2011.

HUFS has various programs that meet the ambitions of young people. Through the 7+1 Study Abroad Program, HUFS supports students to study at least one of eight semesters in a foreign country. HUFS is shaping 'beyond-language' programs, such as overseas internship programs at Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency and Korean embassies all around the world. HUFS is also the first university to organize a dual master's degree program with the UN-mandated University for Peace (UPEACE).






Opinion on Changes for The Argus

First of all, it is an honor for me to get the chance to express my opinion for your magazine. I applaud you for your continued improvement, but there are a few things I want to suggest to you.

The thing I wish to suggest is that your magazine needs to adopt the unified spelling system. I think it is natural that this grammar rule should be applied equally to the entire contents of the magazine. As you look at page two of the magazine, there is a list of your journalist members on the left side. Looking at it, you can see that The Argus appears not to adopt the spelling system coherently. Compare 'Ho-jun' with 'Young-joon' and what is the difference between them? Their spellings should be unified since they are using the same word spelled two different ways.

Also, please try reading the name 'Hae-chung'

and see for yourself if it is right or not according to the standard Romanization Rule. Except for those who have an acquaintance with this woman, many people will be confused about how to pronounce her name. Most of them, including me, are expected to read it as various forms of pronunciation according to how her name is spelled in English, which is completely different from her real Korean name.

If you adopt the standard Romanization Rule, there will be no trial and error with technical confusions. Moreover, owing to trivial spelling orthography, you might even convey the wrong message to the readers. So as not to make any additional confusions maintaining your reliability, it will be good for you to comply with my proposal. 

Yoon Tae-woo


(Department of English Literature 08')

An A for You, The Argus

I really had a good time reading the March issue of your magazine. I want to give you an A for it. First of all, the cover looked so fresh that it made me pick it up right on the spot. The cover model was so pretty. All of the articles were very nice and helpful. The article about MBC strike was so good! Especially the main illustration drew my attention. In fact, I had had a very vague idea of this incident. But I could understand it quite well after reading this article, which explained very efficiently the details of the strike as well as its present situation.

I was also impressed by the article about the fair trade chocolate. I was struck by the sentence "You might think that fair trade chocolates are more expensive than other kinds of chocolates, but do you think the latter is low-priced?" And the article

about the tuition fee looked tempting at first sight. However, I was a bit daunted by its length and also somewhat disappointed by the - apparently - irrelevant illustrations. It seems to me that you should have thought more deeply on the topic if you really wanted to have more students get interested in the tuition fee issue in general and, particularly, the decision process of the tuition fee cut.

I read the article about social commerce and Adam Smith before anything else because I study economics as my second field of specialization. It was a very interesting topic and I could learn something new. I reckon more readers would read this part attentively if it contained cartoons or funny pictures in addition to graphs. 

Han Yu-ra

(Department of Hindi 10')

We are Argusians



Editor-in-Chief

Kim Su-young



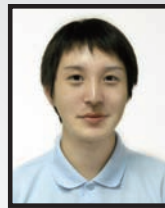
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Associate Editors

Kang Young-joon
Woo Hae-chung



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Congratulations! <89th Cub Reporters>

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Kim Ji-hyeock
Kim Eun-young
Yoon Young-chae

세계가 주목하는 글로벌 대학

"Come to this great university, where a new generation is taking its place in the world ...

This school has one of the world's finest foreign language programs ...

This school has produced leaders - public servants, diplomats,
businesspeople - who've helped propel the modern miracle that is Korea ..."

— U.S. President Barack Obama



2012. 3. 26 HUFs
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