

The Argus

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Since 1954

HUFS' DEPARTMENTS CHANGES,
DOES BLUEPRINT REALLY EXIST?



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

The Argus

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Editorial

The Brilliant Presence of Today's Youth

Recently, we can spot some Korean celebrities from the 1990s on television, such as female singers who haven't lost their powerful voices, popular idol groups from that time, and even Seo Tai-ji, the representative cultural icon of 90s' Korea. It may be weird for us to see them in their forties. However, we may be surprised after realizing that they reached their prime in their early twenties, which is the same as our age.

"I think the brightest period of the K-pop scene was the 1990s." What Seo Tai-ji said was definitely not false. These artists made people feel and believe in things, and were in the news a lot for creating great sensations. They led society, affecting people of all ages. And they were in their twenties.

The influence of the artists in their twenties at that time was not just limited to pop culture. The twenty-year-old performers of the 1990s made their positions solid by calling themselves the X generation, which we can see in the TV series 'Reply 1994.' Compared to them, what kind of generation are we in 2014?

We find ourselves in exactly the same position in 'Misaeng,' a new TV drama. Newcomers in a company are busy, walking on eggshells and worrying about offending others. In reality, our twenty-year-olds cannot take a leading role that is different from the past. Besides, we cannot find a sense of self, either.

Due to this, some might have a pessimistic view of the uncertainty of twenty-year-olds these days. However, they should know that it is not because of the young people's lack of ability, but due to a society that changes and becomes more diverse all the time. We do not lead the whole society anymore, but we recognize the importance of harmony with all generations meeting our elders' expectations.

Our twenty-year-olds often underestimate their potential but have a great ability to step out of wonderland and adjust to reality. Realizing our ignorance, we should try harder not to be in isolation. I believe the generation with harmony will prove a blessed presence. ☺

By **Kim Min-jeong**
Editor-in-Chief

김민정

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Cover Story

*Department Changes,
What is Its Aim?*

The restructuring of departments and divisions is one of the biggest changes happening on campus. However, most students are wary about the changes, due to the way the decisions were made along with several other related issues.

The Argus looked into this issue to see what kind of problems the school is missing.

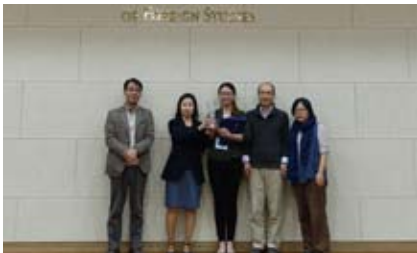
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Koreans usually eat red bean porridge on this day in hopes that positive energy will come next year.



▲ Professors including the dean of the College of International and Area Studies, Hong Wan-seok, and participants of the competition pose for the camera.



▲ Kwon Min-ji, the first prize winner (M) and professors from the department of French Studies smile in front of the camera.



▲ Hong Wan-seok, the dean (R), gives an opening speech at the podium.

©HUIJUN

Jeong Kyeong-won Awarded Citation by President Park Geun-hye



▲ Jeong Kyeong-won (R) and Prime Minister Jeong Hong-won shake hands at 2014 Eco-Expo Korea Awards.

The Chief of the Institute of Latin American Studies, Professor Jeong Kyeong-won, has been awarded a citation from President Park Geun-hye in recognition for his contribution in enhancing environmental industry technology.

He organized the ‘Green Fusion Center,’ and contributed to extending academic networks, especially with eco-friendly organizations. He has been trying to intensify cooperation between Central and South American countries and Korea. The Institute of Latin American Studies is working on environmental diplomacy between Korea and Central and South American countries as well. His efforts will help to globalize Korea’s environmental industries. These days, Professor Jeong is doing consulting work on Central and South American climates and policies for many national administrations. He also holds public lectures to share ideas about climate change and to suggest solutions. Additionally, he was a candidate for the presidency of HUIJUN last year. ☞

By Ko Dong-wan

PPT Competition for New Major Policy

On Nov. 26, HUIJUN Locality Center held a PowerPoint presentation competition in the Centennial Complex in Global Campus. The competition was divided into two parts, one presenting on school’s new policy and the other on free topics.

A team from the Department of French Studies, named “Imazighen,” which is the name of a tribe in North Africa, won the Grand Prize in the policy presentation sector and the team from the same department named “Eight Days in a Week” won the prize in the free topic section. Each team received 1,000,000 won as the prize. “Eight days in a week” was also chosen for the best presenters, receiving an additional

trophy.

The new policy that the participants presented on is called the Locality-based Interdisciplinary Program and affects several departments including the Department of Indian Studies, Brazilian Studies, French Studies, and Korean Studies.

From this program, the students in the departments will gain the opportunities to learn languages of the countries neighboring their majoring language countries. In other words, the students can choose to learn another language other than their major. ☞

By Jo He-rim



▲ Dovy Crew performs for the Union Vol. 9.




▲ The members of Dovy Crew pose after the Union event.

©DOVY

The Union of University Hip Hop Dance Clubs

The Union Vol. 9, the ninth gathering of university hip hop clubs to perform for each other, was held on Nov. 15 at V-Hall near Hongik University. Dovy Crew, a HUFSSan student hip hop club, participated in the Union along with other crews from universities, such as Seoul National, Yonsei, Sogang, Kyung Hee, and so on.


The Union is held once every semester to share different techniques and promote friendship among the universities. “It was very meaningful because we all became closer as we prepared for the Union,” said Choi Yu-bin, a freshman member of Dovy Crew. 

By Song Eun-ji

Enrollment Competition Rates of New Departments

The application period for 2015 Early Admission closed on Sept. 15, with strong competition for new departments that will open in 2015.

On HUFSS Seoul Campus, the department of EICC (English for International Conferences and Communication) acceptance rate was 34.06 to 1; the Language & Diplomacy Division, 43.90 to 1; and the Language & Trade Division, 35.38 to 1 for admission based on essay writing.


The competition rate for the Knowledge and Contents Division of the Global Campus was 11 to 1 for admission based on school transcripts. 

By Park Ji-yeon

HUFS Signs MOU with KNDA


HUFS invited the director of Korea National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA), Yoon Duk-min, to sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for mutual cooperation on Oct. 21.

HUFS President Kim In-chul greeted him with a congratulatory message of hope for active cooperation with KNDA in cultivating talented people in diplomatic studies. KNDA Director Yoon Duk-min added that he would help HUFSSans.

Yoon Duk-min is an alumnus who graduated from HUFS in 1983 and has been the director of KNDA since May of 2013. 

HUFS Signs MOU with KEPCO

HUFS signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) on Oct. 20.

While signing the MOU, HUFS President Kim In-chul said, “We will support KEPCO with our great manpower, and I hope KEPCO continues to advance to become a leading company in the world energy business.” The President of KEPCO, Cho Hwan-ik added, “This MOU will be the starting point for cultivating professional manpower in the energy services.” 

By Kim Min-jeong



▲ Ad Blood advertises outdoor for the advertising festival.



▲ The works of BOSA are exhibited at Hyeehwa Station.

Ex-Argus Editor Lectured on Campus

Jo Myeong-jin, an alumnus of HUFS and The Argus, gave a special lecture at HUFS Seoul Campus in the Main Building on Nov. 14. The lecture, which lasted for two hours, was about the relationship between Russia and the Europe Union (EU).

From 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., Dr. Jo focused on the relationship among Russia, NATO, and the EU and the Ukraine crisis. He also added at the end of the lecture that his association with HUFS is well timed in his future life. Entering school in 1984, Dr. Jo graduated school as a Swedish major.

Since graduating from HUFS, he has been a member of the EU Executive Board since 2003. He has given a few special lectures including the one on Nov. 22. He also attended an event called “Norden Afton,” an annual event hosted by the Department of Scandinavian Languages.

By Kim Min-jeong



▲ Dr. Jo Myeong-jin poses for the camera.

Student Associations of Media Communications Hold Annual Festivals

The four student associations of the College of Media Communications held a series of annual festivals from Nov. 21 to Dec. 5.

Ad Blood, the advertising association, kicked off the advertisement festival on Nov. 21, followed by the film festival from the broadcasting association ICBA on Nov. 28; an exhibition of the works from the photography association BOSA from Dec. 1 to Dec. 5; and finally, a news festival put on by the journalism organization Mosaic on Dec. 4.

By Song Eun-ji

Students and HUFS President Hold Meeting

The Office of Student Affairs hosted a meeting between the Global Campus students and HUFS President, Kim In-chul on Nov. 6.

This event was designed to promote open communication between students and President Kim. During the meeting, President Kim discussed school life with the students, while they made suggestions on campus issues that they feel need to be improved.

By Park Ji-yeon

General Secretary of Communist Party of Vietnam Visits HUFS

On Oct. 2, Nguyễn Phú Trọng, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, visited HUFS and gave a lecture. He discussed enhancing exchange and cooperation with the Vice President of HUFS' Seoul Campus, Lee Sung-ha. He then moved to Aekyung Hall in the International Complex to give a lecture titled ‘Enhancing the Cooperation between Korea and Vietnam for Communal Prosperity and Continuous Growth.’

By Ko Dong-wan

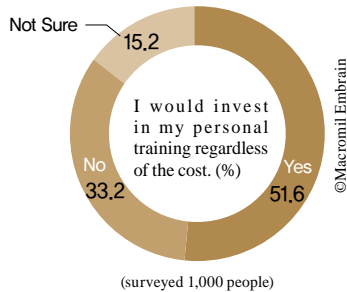
News Briefing

By Kim Min-jeong

Editor-in-Chief

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'Fitness Poor'



"Fitness Poor" is a newly coined word to refer to those people who spend more money than they earn to receive personal training at a fitness center.



4.2 mins

The National Health Insurance Service revealed that the average medical consultations for each patient was 4.2 minutes. The survey also revealed that most patients wanted to have medical consultation time for 6.3 minutes. Only 2.1 minutes determined whether the patients were satisfied or not.

From Tradition to Daily Lives



A designer named Hwang Yi-seul revamped the "Hanbok," Korean traditional clothes, into a contemporary version. To redesign it for everyday wear, she simplified it but maintained the distinguishing features of "Hanbok."



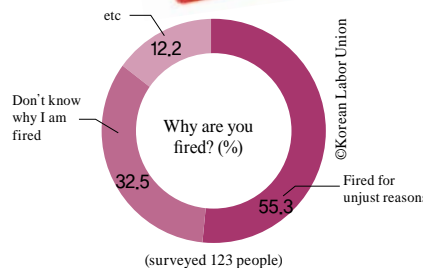
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“I’m just trying to create a product which shows that reality is beautiful.”



stated artist and designer Nickolay Lamm, who created the "normal Barbie." Named Lammily, this doll has the realistic body proportions of a 19-year-old girl.

No Reason for Why



Black Friday in Korea

Black Friday is the fourth Friday of November in the U.S. People in Korea also do shopping through the Internet on Black Friday. Companies in Korea are stepping up from sales promotion to attract customers, too.



Meet Four Student Directors!

By Song Eun-ji
Cub Reporter

ICBA, the broadcasting association of the College of Media Communications, holds a film festival every year. It consists of four films whose directors are handpicked by the members of ICBA. Each member presents a synopsis, and the ones who get the most votes become the directors for the festival. The rest choose a director with whom they wish to work based on the film synopsis. This year, three film teams and one documentary team worked industriously for the film festival on Nov. 28. Here are the four directors who, perhaps, have been busier than any other student this semester.



Title	Director	Staff	Synopsis
<i>Ak in; Why We Are Drawn to Evil</i>	<i>Kang Won-mo</i>	Paik Hee-won, Lee Eun-ji, Choi Ji-yong, Jeong Han-na, Shin Ji-yun, Song Eun-ji, Lee Jong-ho	An honest, kind minister finds his dark human nature when he is approached by a devious television producer.
<i>Silhwa</i>	<i>Lee Ha-eun</i>	Jeon So-min, Lee Han-na, Oh Chae-yeong, Wi Da-bin, Jang Jun-yeong	Two best friends with the same name, but opposite personalities, reunite as college freshmen after an event in high school that left one of them deeply hurt.
<i>Seonbaenim, How Have You Been?</i>	<i>Kim Min-yeong</i>	Kim Bo-ae, Lee Ji-seon, Lee Sang-ho, Shin Joo-hyun, Ko Tae-won, Seo Min-jeong, Lim Do-hee	A man receives a video from a woman whom he helped when she was raped as a student. She explains “the goodness” she learned from him.
<i>Around This Time, We are</i>	<i>Co-production</i>	Lee Yeon-ji, Lee Kyu-hyun, Kim Ji-ho, Kim Hye-min, Jeong Su-yeon	A documentary film about two women in their 20s, waiting for their boyfriends to finish their army service, and about their love stories.

The Argus: How did you come up with your film's story?

Kang Won-mo: The first question that I had was "Can people remain good-hearted even in extreme circumstances?" That was where I started. I spend a lot of time daydreaming and having silly fantasies. I tend to worry about nonsense, too.

Lee Ha-eun: The main character is partly based on me. She is very enthusiastic, smart, sociable, but cunning and deceptive. She sets her best friend up in a trap and lets other girls gossip about her. Of course, I have never set my friend up or bullied anyone, but I got good grades, had many friends and was sometimes overly enthusiastic in high school. But once I entered college, I found it difficult to get along with some people. Small things caused misunderstandings that I never really meant. So I wanted to say that not everything we see is true and that we can unknowingly hurt other people.

Kim Min-yeong: I had a message I wanted to tell. The crimes we see on the news can happen to any of us, and when they do, the trauma can change our values and perspectives forever. Then I came up with these characters and the story. The basic structure of the film has a reference to a short novel called "Nabi."

Lee Yeon-ji: The original director we voted for had to go to the army shortly after he was chosen. The initial synopsis was about different types of couples, but after many meetings, we decided that we needed to narrow down the topic. We thought that love in their 20s is special. Korean men have to serve military duty and couples experience a period of separation. So the couples, especially the so-called "gomushin," the girlfriends whose boyfriends are in the army, became the subject of our documentary.

The Argus: What did you learn from making the film?

Won-mo: First of all, every moment meant a lot to me. You would never know what it feels like to see your imagination become reality, unless you experience it yourself. It is exhilarating. I also learned about the production process of filmmaking.

Ha-eun: I learned about leadership. We were on a very tight schedule, and I was very frustrated, but I tried hard to hide my feelings when something went wrong or someone made a mistake. If I hadn't, we all would have been in bad moods with low productivity. Complimenting had a great effect as well. It encouraged everyone to do better. I wanted to be a role model for the freshmen so they could be good "seonbae," or upperclassmen, and directors next year.

Min-yeong: I thought I could be a charismatic director, making direct demands, but I was more like an encouraging and asking-a-favor type. It has its advantages, but I learned that I still need to learn a lot more.

Yeon-ji: Because it is a co-production and there is not just one director, we had many conflicts. So I learned how to mediate arguments and come up with better ideas. In documentary films, post-production is more important than the actual production. I learned much more once we started editing.

The Argus: Your team's production cost was the highest. Why is that?

Won-mo: We were men of spirit. We wanted to be challenged and creative and go beyond the limitations of regular student films. So we put extra effort in getting better equipment and props. They cost us a lot. We also had to shoot a couple more times than we planned to initially, which meant more money, and we had to pay for a few broken pieces of

equipment.

The Argus: Is it true that you took a semester off for the film?

Won-mo: Yes, I thought it was just impossible to make a good film and go to classes and do all the assignments at the same time. Seeing my teammates struggle with assignments, I believe it was the right decision.

The Argus: You are the only documentary team. Why did you choose a documentary, and how is it different?

Yeon-ji: It was the only genre that I had never had any experience with. I wanted to try something new. But it was much more difficult than I imagined. I was always nervous because there was neither a script nor continuity. There were also many restrictions because we could not ask people to say or do something. We were just following their daily lives. But its spontaneity is what makes producing a documentary fun and enjoyable.

The Argus: The topic is quite sensitive and stimulating. Was it difficult to film some scenes?

Min-yeong: The film has several explicit and sensitive scenes. It was strenuous to direct the composition and acting. However, I was more mentally



▲ Kang Won-mo '13

Dating on Sunday



▲ Kim Min-yeong '13



▲ Lee Ha-eun '13



▲ Lee Yeon-ji '13

exhausted at that time because I was worried the audience would find this vulgar or worse, a joke. There hadn't been a movie in the festival that dealt with sexual assault, and I wanted to take on that challenge. But then I was worried I was pushing things too much. Whatever they say, I am now satisfied people will talk about it.

The Argus: Your scenario is the longest. What were the difficulties of shooting a relatively long film?

Ha-eun: To be honest, the length of the scenario was not a big problem. It put us on a tight schedule, so I thoroughly prepared myself before we went shooting. All I thought about was the script. I checked the continuity multiple times. Each member knew their roles and did a great job. It was also important to balance the time spent shooting and the quality of the film very carefully. I had to be flexible.

The Argus: Do you wish to follow a career as a film director? If not, how do you think this experience will help you in the future?

Won-mo: I am not sure if it is going to be just films only. I am majoring in Advertising & Public Relations and Television & Film. Those are my interests. I want to write, too. I want to be experienced with everything. So directing a film will be useful no matter what I do. Say I end up running a pub.

I will at least have some epic stories about myself to tell my customers.

Ha-eun: Filming *Silhwa* made me realize how much I enjoyed making a video. I want to be a television producer, not a movie director, but it was a great opportunity to have a grasp of how the field really works. Also, the leadership I learned will definitely help me become a better TV producer.

Min-yeong: I was so sure that I wanted to be a director, but after having been one, I think it does not fit my personality. I like challenges and creativity, but making a film has financial and technological limitations. Film promotion seems more appealing to me. I learned how a film is made, so I know how to publicize it and make it an issue.

Yeon-ji: I want to become a television producer. Whether it is a drama or an entertainment show producer hasn't been decided, yet. These days, I am leaning towards becoming an entertainment show producer. Either way, the experience of creating a documentary film out of nothing will help me with whatever I do.

The Argus: As a member of HUFS, what does it mean to participate in this film festival?

Won-mo: I wanted to prove that HUFS has people with talent, even though

we do not have any curriculum in professional filmmaking like Korea National University of Arts and others, and that I am one of them.

Ha-eun: Not every college student gets the opportunity to make their own film. I have been lucky enough to be at HUFS, in the Media Communications major and ICBA. Preparing for the film festival, I realized that I am surrounded by so many wonderful people. I really want to thank my teammates. They chose me and helped me even when I yelled at them. My boyfriend gave me advice on the script. My parents were very supportive, too. I really appreciate all the support I received.

Min-yeong: It is thrilling to have my first film shown at the biggest film festival at HUFS. It was another chance HUFS has given me to challenge myself. I put together all the camera techniques and scenarios I wanted to try into the film. I feel proud of my work.

Yeon-ji: I joined ICBA because I really wanted to make videos. Although the film festival turns it into a job, it was still fun for me. How hard it is to make a film is beyond description, and I always find what I could have done better in the film. Nevertheless, it feels great to make my own video, and I feel proud of myself. 📺

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Losing a Year is a Big Deal

By Jo He-rim

Editorial Consultant

A year has passed since the results of the last Suneung, or the Korea Scholastic Ability Test were announced; a year since the Korea Institute for Curriculum and Evaluation (KICE), the institute that set the exam questions and graded the answer sheets, admitted that they had incorrectly scored a question in the World Geography section. Nine thousand students' grades went up. However, a year has already passed.

KICE has tried to explain how those students can be readmitted to the universities they wish to go to, but they cannot give them back the year they have lost. The students who applied last year to colleges that have lower scores requirements than they actually achieved are not likely to apply for new schools. Additionally, many of the examinees most likely suffered through another year of preparation for this year's Suneung.

After their mistake, people hoped that KICE would do better this year. However, this year's Suneung contained some glaring flaws as well. This year's Mathematics and English exams were too easy, diminishing their assessment function. There was more confusion regarding some of the questions on the English exam as well. The day that students take that exam is one of the most crucial moments in their life. For young Koreans the exam is a major life goal. Indeed, this matter is not just a trivial mistake that we can simply ignore.

The Ministry of Education and KICE should act quickly to reduce the confusion and anxiety of the students and parents. Universities and KICE should cooperate to schedule college entrance applications on earlier dates. KICE should also inform universities of the rerated grades without delay so they can accept additional applicants soon. Hopefully these acts and the error correction for this year's Suneung, which is expected to be announced on Nov. 24, will clear up some of the confusion. 📧

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Poor Man No Longer

By Ko Dong-wan
Cub Reporter

As the end of the year approaches, we scarcely think about the less fortunate, like the elderly who live alone or the homeless because we usually busy ourselves spending time with our family or friends. Yet the less fortunate strive to improve their lot despite the indifference of others. Every day near the front gate of HUFS a man sells the magazine, Big Issue with a hearty smile. The Argus would like you to meet Big Issue salesman Kim Chang-hun.

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Recent Big Issue Korea



▲ NO. 96, 2014 November 15



▲ NO. 95, 2014 November 1



▲ NO. 94, 2014 October 15



▲ NO. 93, 2014 October 1

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▲ A Big Issue salesman shows the Big Issue magazines.

Hold on, What is Big Issue?

Big Issue was published first in England in 1991, discussing public culture. Their objective is to solve the poverty of the homeless. They give opportunities to the homeless to sell the magazine Big Issue. In Korea, Big Issue Korea was published first in 2010.

The Argus: Why do you sell the Big Issue on the street corner?

Kim Chang-hun (Kim): Last summer I was staying at a shelter for homeless people and I wanted to participate in the ‘Homeless World Cup in Chile’ event. But that shelter did not have enough football players to form a team so I could not participate in the World Cup. I’ve been training hard over the past year so that I can participate in the next

World Cup event for the homeless. I heard that if I work with the Big Issue, I can get the opportunity to participate in the next homeless World Cup event.

The Argus: Has your life changed much since you started this job?

Kim: Yeah, because despite my struggles I am now obtaining help. In the past, I did volunteer work assisting the handicapped and through this I came to appreciate the difficulties others endure. But I never really donated anything to the needy directly. However since I started to sell the Big Issue, I have felt enormous gratitude towards those who have helped me and I’ve started to making regular donations to the needy.

The Argus: Does selling the Big

Issue help you earn enough money to get by?

Kim: Of course. It is very helpful and there are other positive side effects. Before I started selling the Big Issue, I spent money rather frivolously. But now, I think I spend money in a more reasonable manner and I cherish the money I earn. Furthermore, I feel like the magazines I sell signify the aid and care that others are showering upon me. Thanks to this, I can work hard and think positively when I am tired. Above all things, I can rent a house because our team won the semifinals at the Homeless World Cup in Chile. Lastly I have been able to pay off my debts through personal consultation services given to me by the Credit Counseling and Recovery Service.

The Argus: What do you think of the students of HUFs?

Kim: The first time I saw the students of HUFs, I wrongly assumed that students who study foreign languages are arrogant, thus I felt that they looked arrogant. But I have since realized that my prejudice towards them was misplaced and that the students are in fact warm-hearted and every day I can see their concern for me.

The Argus: Has anything special ever happened while you were working at the front gate?

Kim: Because the job I do in front of HUFs is the most important job I’ve

<Graph shows how Big Issue salesmen become self-reliant>



©Big Issue Korea

People

ever had, every day I work there I have a special experience. These days it is getting colder so many people ask me if I am cold and sometimes they give me a hot pack or warm beverages. And there are facilities and students who buy new issues of the Big Issue every month. And these days I have a Japanese friend. She is thoughtful and polite. I think I can remember every moment I've stood on this sidewalk.

The Argus: Is there any reason why you sell the magazine here?

Kim: Because I live nearby, and I thought many of the students at HUFS would be interested in the magazine, Big Issue. And it turns out I was right. Also, I have lived in Japan and Ireland, And I have been studying Spanish to go to Chile. So I want to meet many people from other countries.

The Argus: What are your goals for the future?

Kim: I want to be a real estate agent and work in real estate. To this end, I am preparing for a test to become a certified real estate agent.

The Argus: Do you have a New Year's wish? Who would you like to spend New Year's with?

Kim: My New Year's wish is to get a real estate agent certificate and get a job in that field. And although I have drinking friends, I want to spend time doing something special with "someone nice."

The Argus: You mean, you want to go on a date with a lady?

Kim: Yes... (Laughter)

The Argus: Do you get along well with other Big Issue salesmen?

Kim: I do not know many, but I have good working relationships with those

whom I do know and we exchange sales advice.

The Argus: Tell me about your thoughts regarding the Big Issue.

Kim: I am satisfied with my work and I feel grateful for the opportunity to sell the Big Issue. I have learned a great many life lessons, especially about spending and making donations.

The Argus: Lastly, could you give a warm greeting directly to the people who will read this interview?

Kim: Thank you for your warm greetings, kind smiles, and words of encouragement. I hope you all find success in the careers of your choice. I hope the rest of this year is filled with warmth and wonder for you. Take care and thank you.

The Argus Visited the Big Issue Office

At this point, I am sure many of you are wondering what the Big Issue is to enlighten you. I visited the office of the Big Issue in Yeongdeungpo, Seoul and talked with Cho Hyeon-seong who is the chief of the sales department of the Big Issue.

The Argus: I am curious about the extent to which Big Issue salesmen are able to turn around their lives?

Cho Hyeon-seong (Cho): The Big Issue provides homeless people with the opportunity to earn a living. So the success rate for Big Issue salesmen is about 10 to 15 percent if the standard for success is acquiring their own residence. And more than 400 salesmen find new jobs. Simply put, the salesmen are employees and we are the employer. But the employees earn more than the employers (Laughter).

The Argus: Do you feel satisfied

working here?

Cho: When I first meet prospective salesmen, they look helpless and lethargic. However by selling magazines, you can see changes begin to manifest in terms of their attitude, manner of speech and apparel choices. It is impressive because I see it every day.

The Argus: I imagine that introverted people may have difficulty selling the magazine on the street.

Cho: Right, it is hard for people to change their natural disposition. However, many introverted salesmen steadily exert themselves and become successful. Being extroverted does not guarantee success. I think being earnest is the most important thing.

The Argus: What is the sales volume every month?

Cho: Recently, our sales volume has been increasing; it has gone from 23,000 to 25,000. In the beginning of this year, it was about 12,000. Within a single year this is a surprising increase.

The Argus: How do you recruit the salesmen?

Cho: We visit facilities for the homeless like shelters and soup kitchens. Then we introduce our business and try to recruit them.

The Argus: Tell me about your salesmen Kim Chang-hun (the salesman at HUFS)

Cho : He is smarter and more diligent than our other salesmen. Last summer he participated in the Homeless World Cup in Chile with me. He is strong and kind. I feel good just by thinking about him. 🇰🇷

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Department Changes, What is Its Aim?

By Park Ji-yeon
Associate Editor



Students from College of Education protest in front of the Main Building.

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A number of new changes in language divisions are under way across both the Seoul Campus and the Global Campus. On the Seoul Campus, the Division of Language & Diplomacy (L&D) opened in 2014 and the Division of Language & Trade (L&T) will accept freshmen from 2015. The Division of Language & Engineering (L&E) and the Division of Language & Information Technology (L&IT) are scheduled to be established on the Global Campus, among the natural science departments.

While it is obvious that HUFSC is emphasizing language usage in many fields by creating new departments, other departments are being required to close or cut the number of students within their departments to make space for the new ones. Though these changes seem to strengthen HUFSC's competitiveness, many students are against the reforms.

What is the hidden story behind the sudden changes happening at school? The Argus looked into the reasons why students are against the reforms, and also what the school administration is aiming for in this reorganization process.

<Reforms taking place from 2015>

New departments and divisions

Division of Language & Trade	- Newly made at Seoul Campus - Accepts freshman with student quota of 16
Dept. of Knowledge and Contents	- Newly made at Global Campus - Accepts freshman with student quota of 12
College of English	Departments reformed into: - Dept. of English Linguistics - Dept. of English Literature - Dept. of EICC
College of English	200 students to 197 (quota cut of 3)
College of Chinese	110 students to 108 (quota cut of 2)
College of Japanese	85 students to 83 (quota cut of 2)
College of Business Administration	140 students to 138 (quota cut of 2)
Division of Language & Trade	42 students to 35 (quota cut of 7)

(Table based on HUFS' announcement issued on July 15)

French Education and the Department of German Education were told last October to downsize from a department to a major, along with a quota cut. This change in the College of Education is in accordance with the school's plan to create a Department of Chinese Education.

“We are reflecting the needs of our society through these reforms. This is also expected to make HUFS' entrance exam results higher, as high school students with higher grades will apply to the new departments made at HUFS,” said Kim Sung-soo, the Dean of Planning and Coordination, who is in charge of student quotas and reorganizations at school. “Society changes fast, and HUFS should be able to respond flexibly by providing students the education they need. This also accords with HUFS President Kim In-chul's goal of reaching a convergence between studies and society,” he added.

However, there are some issues the school has left out of their explanation about the changes in the departments.

Departments constantly opening and closing

Along with the changes in language departments that are being made, several other departments have been made on campus during the past few years, while others have been closing.

Three departments and divisions were introduced on both the Seoul Campus and the Global Campus from 2014 and 2015. L&D opened on the Seoul Campus this year, along with the Department of Korean Studies and the Division of International Finance on the Global Campus. These three departments and divisions accepted freshmen as their first students in 2014. In 2015, L&T and English for International Conferences

& Communication (EICC) will open on the Seoul Campus, and the Department of Knowledge and Contents will open on the Global Campus. Plans to found L&E and L&IT departments on the Global Campus are also being discussed presently.

To make these reforms happen, other departments had to make cuts in their student acceptance quotas. For example, in March 2013, the Division of Interdisciplinary Studies in the Social Science Department on the Seoul Campus was closed abruptly. The school decided to move the students from the Division of Interdisciplinary Studies in the Social Science Department to L&D. Also, the Department of

What the hasty changes ignore

Disregarding the reality of previous departments

There are mainly four issues the school is ignoring in the process of reforming the departments, especially regarding previously planned departments.

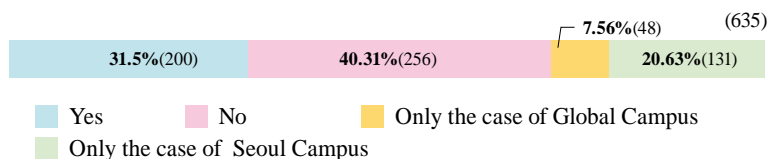
Firstly, the College of Natural Sciences on the Global Campus is not receiving enough of the school's attention. At the meeting between students and President Kim on Nov. 6, one graduate student from the Department of Environmental Science made a statement about the decrepit laboratory environments the students have to study in. “We

experiment in an old laboratory with old experimental tools. We lack so much equipment that we have to borrow from the laboratories of other universities sometimes,” said the student. In line with this student’s comment to President Kim, many departments in the College of Natural Sciences need more attention and improvements, especially in terms of their studying environments.

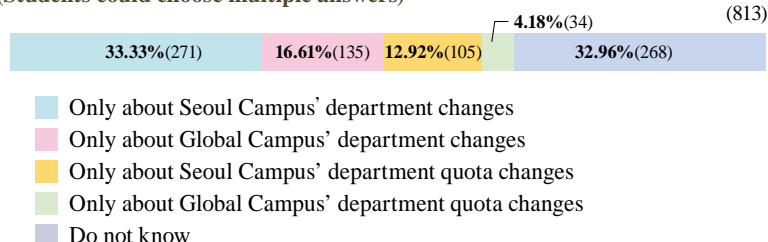
What is more, the students of the College of Natural Sciences are already doing the studies that L&E and L&IT are aiming to achieve. According to the Dean of Planning and Coordination, L&E and L&IT were ultimately made to provide students a curriculum based on the use of cutting edge technology in addition to language learning, which is HUFs’ strength. However, Kim, a student of the Department of Bioscience and Biotechnology, states the opposite of this idea. “A lot of students in our department are already doing a double major in the language departments. I don’t think L&E and L&IT students can cover as much natural science knowledge as us,” he said. In other words, L&E and L&IT are not expected to be as effective as planned.

The third issue is whether or not the students who are studying under the newly made divisions are actually satisfied with the curriculum and their studies. L&D, which opened this year, had a lot of issues regarding their curriculum because it overlapped with that of the Department of Political Science and Diplomacy and the Division of International Studies. L&T is also facing problems with the Department of International Economics and Law regarding the similarities between their curriculums. Beyond these issues, are the students able to achieve their academic goals through the newly made

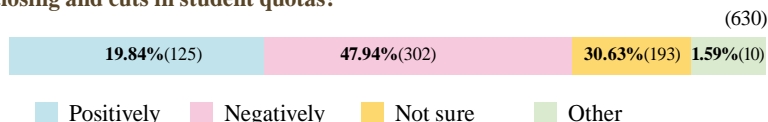
*** Do you know about the changes made in departments and student quotas?**



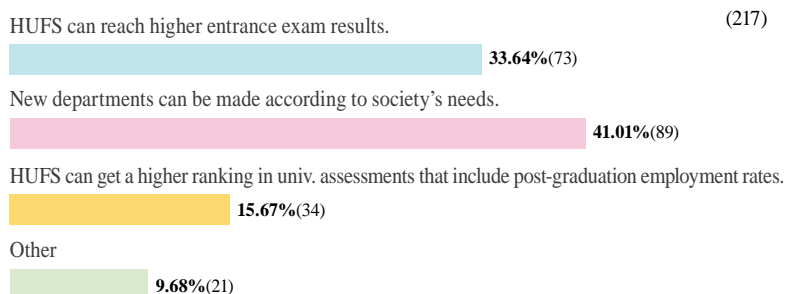
*** Do you know what changes have been made? (Students could choose multiple answers)**



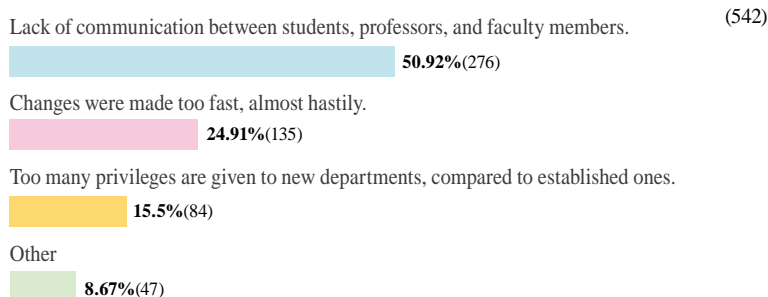
*** How do you feel about the restructuring, including departments opening and closing and cuts in student quotas?**



*** If you chose positive, why do you think it is positive? (Students could choose multiple answers)**



*** If you chose negative, why do you think it is negative? (Students could choose multiple answers)**



(E-mail survey done by 635 students of Global Campus and Seoul Campus from Nov.19 to Nov.21)

departments at HUFUS?

Lastly, there is a sharp difference between the benefits granted to students who enroll in an already existing major, and students who make it into a new major. Furthermore, there are inequalities between new departments themselves as well. To be specific, L&D and L&T students have the privilege of choosing a dual major of their preference before students from other departments. However, L&D is excluded from the dual major list other students can register for. Also, according to a student from the Department of Korean Studies at the student's meeting with President Kim, there is an unfair difference in the privileges given to students of the Department of Korean Studies and L&D. "Both departments opened in 2014, but while all L&D students can get a full scholarship or at least a 50 percent scholarship, the Department of Korean Studies students can only get a scholarship as a result of their entrance exam scores, prizes, and English scores. I consider this to be discrimination," said the student.

The absence of communication between the students and the school

The most important factor the school has ignored is communication, which should have happened in the process of reforming departments. Communication between the students and the school has barely happened or happened too late in many cases. The school neglected the fact that students, professors, and faculty members are the three main groups on campus, and it is essential to include students in the stage of discussing important changes on campus.

When the Division of Interdisciplinary Studies in Social Science was closed in 2013 and when the Department of French Education and the Department

“
How many benefits the 'Divisions of Language' grant is common talk between me and my friends.
”

of German Education faced a reduction in their student acceptance quota, both were done out of the blue without any prior notice to the students. In the case of the Division of Interdisciplinary Studies in the Social Science Department, the notice regarding the closure was posted in March. Freshmen students who had just started their college life had to join the protest to save their division.

The recent restructuring in the College of Education was what students learned of in October. The Operating Committee of the College of Education learned that restructuring was to occur on Oct. 22 and that the resolution would be passed on Oct. 24 at the Office of Academic Affairs' meeting. In other words, only two days were given to the students to prepare for the change, while the first meeting faculty members had was on Sept. 30. There were several meetings about the matter of restructuring the College of Education held between the faculty members over a longer period, compared to the two days the students had. The General Student Council of Seoul Campus and the Operating Committee of the College of Education issued statements about the unfair process of reorganization, but it was already too late to make a difference.

In other words, students' voices were excluded from the whole process of making changes to the departments.

Disputes that may arise

Students' complain about biased benefits

It is apparent that L&T and L&D are the divisions the school is pushing for, considering the many privileges those students have and how more and more language sections are being created. From four-year full scholarships to having priority in applying for dual majors and international programs, both the quantity and quality of benefits a student in the new language divisions gets are incomparable to a student from any other department.

"How many benefits the language divisions grant is common talk among my friends and me. Also, as a student from the Division of International Studies, I've heard the news that my division, L&D and L&T will become the School of International Society. I would consider it to be discriminative if the privileges enjoyed by the two language divisions continue even after their inclusion within the School of International Society," said Park, a student from the Division of International Studies.

Similarly, many students on campus feel negative about the biased benefits provided to the newly made departments, which may grow into a more heated dispute.

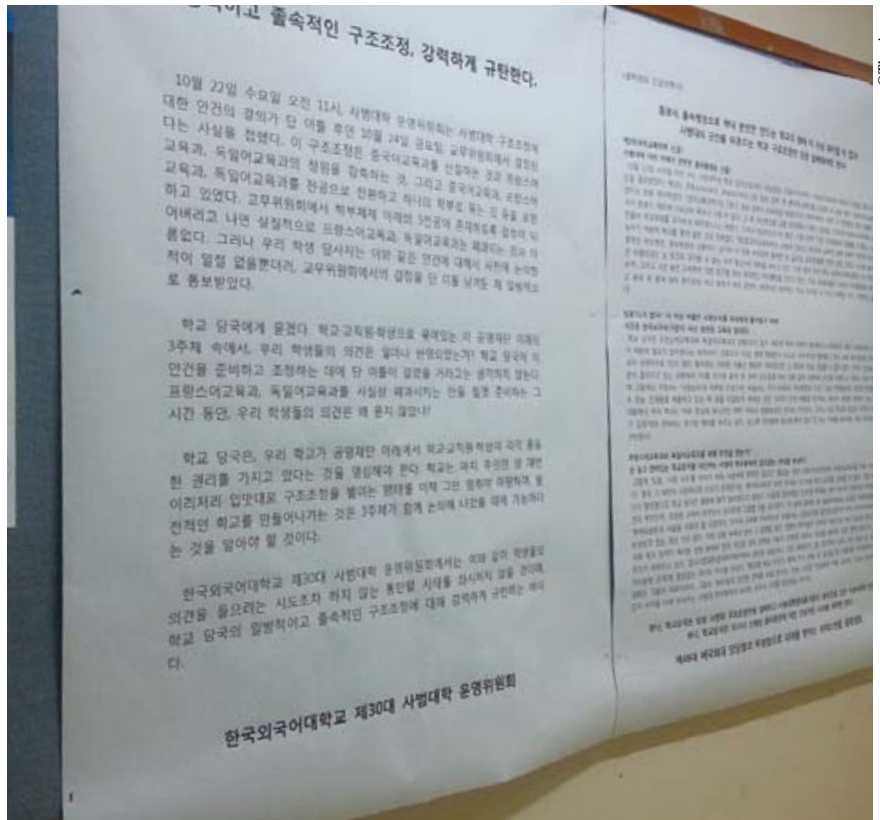
The school's decision not to follow the MOE

Reform in the departments is deeply related to the student quota in each department and in the whole campus. However, the Ministry of Education(MOE) announced a policy in May 2014 about universities having to reduce their student quotas, which HUFS decided not to follow.

The policy of the MOE exists to prepare for the reduction in birthrate, which will lead to a decrease in the number of students. Their research states that by 2018, the number of high school graduates will exceed the university entrance quota by 160,000. This policy urges four-year universities to cut their student quotas by 6.8 percent by 2017, and universities in Seoul are expected to cut quotas by 3.8 percent.

However, according to Jeong Jung-hoon of the Strategy Planning Team, HUFS will not follow this policy. This is because the incentives the MOE gives to the universities that follow their policy is not what HUFS actually needs at the moment; the incentives being extra points on the MOE's college evaluation and extra advantages for the financial support programs' evaluations. The Strategy Planning Team decided that there is no disadvantage to not following this policy.

Another factor they considered was



▲ The General Student Council of Seoul Campus and the Operating Committee of the College of Education issue statements about the unfair process of reorganization.

the calculation between tuition fees when there isn't a quota reduction, and when there is a reduction and financial support from the MOE is granted. In other words, the school reached the conclusion that the financial benefit from tuition fees is greater when there is no

reduction. Nevertheless, "If the MOE forces a quota reduction, it will have to happen. However, there is no need for it to happen in a rush right now," said Jeong. This implies that when the Ministry forces the policy, the HUFS' student quota will have to face a decrease by at least 3.8 percent, which will take place abruptly without much preparation.

“
If the Ministry of Education forces a quota reduction, it will have to happen
 ”

The underlying causes of the issues

The missing blueprint on campus

The main cause of division reform problems is that there is no long-term planning that is shared with students openly on campus. This makes it difficult for students to agree to the

©The Argus



▲ Students from College of Education protest in front of the President's office.

changes and follow the reorganizations, when there is no kind of notice or announcement made beforehand.

Rather, the short-term notices and sudden changes create a perception that the school is merely following society's trends. This actually is partly true, when looking into the reason why the school decided to restructure the College of Education. According to Kim, a student from the Department of French Education, the students were informed that the reason for the quota reduction was because there have been barely any job openings for French and German teachers in Korea in the past few years. "Founding a Department of Chinese Education is beneficial in terms of providing diverse studies for students. However, the changes are in accordance with the logics of the market, not the pure academic nature of studies. This is why students cannot agree with the restructuring," said Kim. He added that the school's use of market logic to establish and close departments should be criticized.

Influential university evaluations

The MOE and many other influential university evaluations include employment rates in their assessment. In the case of the MOE's University Evaluation items, the post-graduation employment rate accounts for up to 15 percent of the evaluation and this is the second largest single factor among the evaluation items. Employment rates are also deeply related to a university's reputation. Due to these matters, universities find it hard to ignore the employment rates of students.

As professor Yoon Ji-kwan said, "Employment rates take up a large ratio of government branches' college evaluations. This is one of the main reasons why colleges are turning into employment institutions. This attitude of the government and the evaluations should be criticized."

In other words, HUFSC cannot help but continuously update its school system in order to make sure a large ratio of students are employed. This can only be done by creating departments in the

fields that society needs.

The key to the issues

The most important factor is in the hands of the school, which is to share a long-term blueprint with the students and actually include students in the decision-making process. A reform that everybody can agree to can be made through this method.

For example, Chung-Ang University is in the initial stages of reforming their school system as well. In November 2014, they gathered students' and faculty members' opinions, and announced a restructuring plan on Nov. 15. After eight days of evaluation, the Operating Committee assessed the results, and then a public hearing was held on campus. The final restructuring plan will be announced on Jan. 20 after a long and thorough process.

In addition, the reason for Chung-Ang University's restructuring is to follow the MOE's policy of reducing admissions quotas. As a whole, Chung-Ang University's case can be applied to HUFSC as well, in terms of the process of restructuring and in terms of accepting the ministry's policy.

What the school aims to do through the changes it is making has not been specifically conveyed to the students, and is causing confusion and opposition. HUFSC's administration should recognize that there is a problem to solve rather than focusing on making new departments and closing unpopular ones, and this is also what students have been wanting for a long time. The Argus hopes that the school will show a positive change in attitude so that they can make reforms every member of campus can agree to. 📧

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Thoughts on Internships from Overseas



By Park Ji-yeon
Associate Editor

In “Mi-saeng,” a popular drama that began airing in October, the leading characters start their careers as interns in a big company and soon become employees of the same company. The characters applied for the internship to achieve their ultimate goal, which is to get employed by the company.

Just like the intense competition between applicants for the internship on “Mi-saeng” illustrates, internships are an important qualification for Korean college students in reality as well. However, do only Korean students worry about putting an internship experience on their resumes? The Argus asked four students, “What do college students in your country think of internships?”



Wu Yongmei, China, Division of International Studies '11

Chinese college students mostly do internships to experience a career firsthand and understand what it is like. “What would it be like to work at this place?” is what students interning wonder about, and often as a result, their ultimate place of employment differs from the place that they intern at. I was also surprised by the fact that Korean students get paid a lot for their internships because most Chinese interns are paid very little.



Kim Samie, Germany, Center for Korean Language and Culture

German students do internships because they are graduation requirements, rather than to have a better resume when getting a job. I interned one to two weeks at a kindergarten in France in order to graduate from high school, and I also interned at a hospital for a month because I was interested in medical colleges. In the case of college students, my sister did an internship for a year to meet her college’s graduation requirements.




Nakamura Kana, Japan, Exchange student

Internships in Japan are around one or two weeks long in most cases, so students don’t take a break from school to do internships. College students in their senior year usually do a short internship during their break so that they have something to say during job interviews, but other than this internship experience, it isn’t considered very important. Nevertheless, there are issues regarding how students do not have opportunities to learn much about careers due to such short internships.



Baek Su-bin, South Korea, Division of International Studies '12

Internships are becoming an experience students seek to add to their resume. It is easy to find Korean students taking a break from school for a semester to do an internship, but it isn’t very meaningful because companies have difficulty making full use of interns while interns don’t have a specific goal during their internship period. Students often say that interns are just the people who make coffee and photocopies for the other employees. 

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A photograph of a sunset over a field of silver grass. The sky is a mix of blue and orange, with scattered white clouds. A tall, thin antenna tower stands in the distance. The grass in the foreground is dark and silhouetted against the bright sky.

End of a Day, End of a Year

By Park Ji-yeon
Associate Editor

“The Old Year has gone. Let the dead past bury its own dead. The New Year has taken possession of the clock of time. All hail the duties and possibilities of the coming twelve months!” said Edward Payson Powell, a Welsh journalist and author.

The sunset sets upon the silver grass swaying in the wind at Sky Park, located in Mapo district within Seoul, in the evening, beckoning the end of a day. Just like this transitory scene, the year 2014 is coming to an end, and now is the time to take a step forward to 2015, where new stories await us. ♪

The world is composed of beliefs. When the underlying meaning of belief is expanded, it exists in our daily lives; the pen now grasped by my hand was bought when it was needed. In other words, I ‘believed’ it was handy and useful to me. When we decide on our next job, a firm belief in a particular value is needed. No matter whether or not we believe in God, we depend on our beliefs. However, it is hard to decide the value of a belief. Various beliefs continue to be broken and revived. The person who sticks to a belief is lonely.

The movie “Secret Sunshine” directed by Lee Chang-dong in 2007 is a story about one woman’s struggle to find her belief. She had lost everything including her husband and son. In the extreme situations she encounters, her beliefs change several times during the story. Through the movie, the director emphasizes both the essence and motivation of belief. Jeon Do-yeon, the heroine of the movie, won a Cannes Best Actress Award in 2007.

The secret light of sunshine

The background of the movie is a small city, Miryang, located in South Gyeongsang Province. In the first scene of the movie, a woman and her son are traveling on the highway to Miryang. They are moving there from Seoul. However, the woman’s car breaks down, and she meets a local mechanic named Kim Jong-chan, who helps her throughout the rest of the story. On the way to Miryang, she demonstrates to him that ‘secret sunshine’ is what the name of the city means. She already knew that the city native didn’t know the meaning. She seems to expect to find something like sunshine in the city since she seems to be tired of her life and hopes that her life will be better in the city of sunshine. She explains that Miryang was her dead husband’s hometown.

The director uses sunshine as a special tool to show his message. According to him, the thin rays of sunshine demonstrate the possibility



Believe It or Not, That Is the Question

By Cha Eon-jo
Editorial consultant

of salvation. The woman’s hope, the dream of a happier life, is the desire for salvation. However, the sunshine of the movie also foreshadows unfortunate situations of her life in Miryang. The director expresses them through scenes of shadows and darkness. In the movie, there are always shadows in the places where the sun shines. When the sun shines on her face, half of it is lost in a shadow. Contrary to her expectation of the city, her struggle for peace has just begun. During the film’s running time, her beliefs change about three times regarding her son, God, and herself.

Wavering beliefs in life

Life in a new city is not easy. However, there is a belief on which the woman depends. This belief is in her love for her son. While she tries to deny her husband’s transgressions like adultery,

she finds bravery and happiness in the existence of her son. The scene where she smiles and puts her hand up to cheer her son at his speech academy shows her happiest face in the movie. When her son is kidnapped and dies, her belief is broken.

The heroine who lost everything needs someone who is stronger, constant and more tolerant. That is why she finds her next belief in God. Although she was an atheist in the early stage of the story, she cries loudly during the prayer hours of a church. Also, through the help from her pharmacist neighbor, she embraces Christianity and recovers her smile. However, she meets the next crisis of her belief when she meets the criminal who killed her son. Standing in front of her, the murderer says that, based on his belief in Christianity, he has actually found peace of mind through God.



“Even though I committed a crime, my Lord forgives me.” His peaceful face and words give shock to the heroine and the audience who watches the scene. She shouts out, “How can God forgive him before I forgive him?” Her second belief has been broken.

The dialogue between her and the criminal is related to the main topic. Through the scene, the camera shows the motivation of belief. Belief is a facet through which people indemnify their deficiencies. Someone criticizes the criminal’s behavior and focuses on the real meaning of repentance. However, it is more appropriate to concentrate on the meaning of belief in that even if the murderer didn’t confess about his peace to her, his belief in God protected him from a sense of guilt. That is a feature

of religion. Belief is made up of people’s desires and wishes.

As different values create controversies, there are scenes of conflicts about belief. Those conflicts also prove that believing is not originated from an eternal truth, but from each individual’s mind. After meeting the criminal, the woman starts to break the laws of Christianity. She tries to have an immoral relationship, steals something, and interferes with a revival, saying to the sky, “Are you looking at me?” On the other hand, the Christians in the movie do not completely succeed in understanding her sadness and pain. The pharmacist who first preached to the heroine often interrupts her words, saying, “A poor person like you needs God’s love,” and “The love of my Lord is infinitely large.” There is no fight in that scene, but the words seem to subtly miss the core of the heroine’s scars. Therefore, eventually, the movie confirms the limitations of absolute belief. The mechanic, Kim Jong-chan, is a dopy person, but he provides more help to her than the other Christians.

However, the director does not deny belief in itself. Instead, he shows the weakness of human being and demonstrates why people have belief. This is because his camera often shows close-up shots of the faces of Christians. During prayer time, they look incomplete, but sincere. They look weak, but earnest. It is not easy to criticize their faith, for we can

understand the value of hopes and wishful thinking. Fundamentally, belief is what we depend on; finding belief is a way to maintain our dreams and continue our lives.

Sunshine existing in the land

Even when the woman tries to kill herself, she goes into the street by instinct and asks for help. After she leaves the hospital, she looks more peaceful than ever before. Her last belief is in herself, demonstrated when she cut her hair by herself during the last scene. At that time, Kim Jong-chan helps her by holding her mirror. Sunshine falls down on her yard where shade and light exist together. As time goes by and as her instinct leads her, she slowly finds other beliefs that make her life stable. The movie proves this idea through continual scenes of sunshine.

The question of the movie is “How can people attain salvation?” Instead of an exact answer, the director illuminates the essence of believing. How can we find true belief? It comes from our mind. What the movie shows as a certainty is that believing is a natural and essential thing. It is necessary for overcoming a deficiency, deciding something, and feeling confident. As the woman does not end her life, neither does the desire to believe in something diminish our own lives. The sunshine always exists in the land. ☀

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▲ The heroine finds bravery and happiness in the existence of her son.



▲ The woman cries loudly during the prayer hours of a church.



▲ The pharmacist who first preached to the heroine subtly misses the core of the heroine’s scars.

Embassies Day in Seoul 2014



By Joe Mun-young

Guest Reporter

The Embassies Day in Seoul 2014 was held at Gwanghwamun Center from Nov. 14 to 16, 2014. The ceremony was hosted by the World Masters Committee and embassies in Korea, and supported by the Seoul Special City and the Korea Tourism Organization. The World Masters Committee is an international cultural NGO promoting world cultural exchange and selects world masters who represent the culture of their home countries all over the world. According to the committee, they wish the world to be more harmonious so that people from across the globe and from all countries may better understand and cooperate with each other through events. At the Embassies Day event, countries such as Peru, Bulgaria, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Iraq and more

participated, and ambassadors from each country visited and celebrated the day. During the same period, from Nov. 14 to 16, the Kimchi Festival also took place.

There were 42 booths from 43 countries where the embassies highlighted their cultures. Each country displayed traditional kinds of craftwork such as needlework, woodcraft, traditional puppets and more. They also offered traditional food and drink for sale such as vodka, wine, cookies, cakes, dried mangos, black teas and more.

Global Day on Nov. 14

The Mayor of Seoul, Park Won-soon, visited and celebrated the Embassies Day opening ceremony at 11:00 a.m. and hoped for more events to be

successfully held. Many ambassadors and diplomats from each country and their family members visited and participated in the ceremony. The chairman of the World Masters Committee, Kim Min-chan, gave a welcoming speech, and congratulatory messages were delivered by Mayor Park Won-soon, H. E. Ambassador Muhammad Chiraibi of the Kingdom of Morocco Embassy, and H. E. Ambassador Edmundo Sussumu Fujita of the Federative Republic of Brazil. All the diplomats, ambassadors, and the mayor participated in a ribbon-cutting ceremony and posed for pictures. After the opening ceremony, they headed to City Hall to have a banquet though some of them remained in the square to enjoy the performances and booths. The

performances consisted of a chorus from the Overseas Chinese Primary School, a hanbok fashion show by designer Mok Eun-jung, a traditional Indian dance performance, and more.

Peace Day on Nov. 15

The second day had various performances from Korea and other countries, gathering many visitors and guests. There were more people at Gwanghwamun Center than on the first day because it was Saturday, and many visitors participated in the event to enjoy all kinds of different cultures. Lamb with tomatoes from Uzbekistan, lumpia from the Philippines, handmade coconut cookies from Morocco, bourek from Algeria, and other traditional foods were for sale from the booths. In addition, several traditional types of craftwork were displayed including beautiful ceramics from Poland, paintings drawn by the wife of the Moroccan ambassador, blue gemstones from Iran, and a necklace made of copper from Angola.

Culture Day on Nov. 16

The last day of the event successfully finished with the closing ceremony at 3:00 p.m. At the ceremony, awards were given to 11 world masters as well as those who had been selected as world masters in 2014. Before and after the closing ceremony, there were two types of performances held with the themes of 'For the Elders' and 'For the Youth,' respectively. The former performance was comprised of many old Korean singers and Korean traditional pansori artists. The latter show had many young singers such as ACTIVE, TNT, ZEST and a traditional dance performance from Sri Lanka.

One of the roles of the World Masters Committee is to support and activate the University World Culture Diplomatic Corps. This event also gathered volunteer students from universities to act as a diplomatic corps. There were approximately 20 students who successfully volunteered to manage the event. The students welcomed the ambassadors with bright faces and helped them with their nametags and pinned flowers to their chests. They also gave golden scissors and white gloves to each ambassador for the ribbon cutting ceremony. For the rest of the event period, the students served different roles, working as assistants in booths, taking photos and interviewing visitors, helping at the operations headquarters, and helping the performances to run successfully.

Many HUFS students participated in the event as volunteers and had a great time over the three days. Many students from various majors, such as English Literature, Spanish, Malay-Indonesia, and Business Administration all cooperated together and supported the event. As the future generation of our global world, it is meaningful for HUFS students to actively participate in cultural exchange events or programs to enhance their abilities to become global leaders. Through these experiences, the students will acquire not only visible achievements, but also a valuable mind-set that they should have for the improved development and globalization of Korea. 🇰🇷

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▲ Attendees of the event on the first day pose for the camera.



▲ People pose for the camera on the last day, "Culture Day."



▲ Foreigners from Uzbekistan come and look around while shopping.



▲ Fine China is displayed.

Own-ing Language: Language Leadership and Social Justice

*“So, if you want to really hurt me, talk badly about my language.
Ethnic identity is twin skin to linguistic identity—I am my language.”
Gloria E. Anzaldua, “How to Tame a Wild Tongue”*

By Nils Olov Fors

School of English for Interpretation and Translation

As HUFSS students and faculty, we have a responsibility not just to learn and teach languages, but to put language to good use. Because our actions have consequences for how language use and linguistic diversity are perceived, we must use language in ways that are inclusive and serve the interests of all members of the community. That involves asking ourselves why we use and value certain languages or varieties and not others, and what the consequences may be. We must also recognize that language use is never just about language, and that much language use is not just.

Gloria Anzaldua, the author of the quote above, writes passionately and persuasively about the importance of language rights, linguistic diversity, and social justice. She rejects the notion that one language fits and does all in the community and challenges the popular belief that the use of a privileged language or variety benefits all members of the community. Instead, Anzaldua urges us to put as much of



ourselves in our language use as possible - we must own our language use, so that our language use doesn't own us.

Own-ing our language use does not mean that anything goes or that we should ignore linguistic norms and conventions. On the contrary, putting more of ourselves in our language use requires great linguistic knowledge and control, as well as awareness of how the relationship between language, power, and identity affects the status and success of language use in the community.

“Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter.”



Anzaldua’s argument is echoed by linguists such as Alastair Pennycook and Ofelia García, who hold that powerful elites create language and language use in their own image in order to retain ownership of the dominant language and maintain the power status quo. Standards and norms for language and language use are based on the dialects of the political centers and the sociolects of the elite, and the work performed by language use in the community is ascribed to monolingual use of the dominant language.

When language use is constructed in comparison to a dominant norm in a monolingual framework, “other” language use is frequently constructed as deficient and dysfunctional and described as a socioeconomic and sociolinguistic burden to the individual as well as to the community. This in turn contributes to the privileging of already powerful language use and the continued marginalization of historically underprivileged language use.

An unequal relationship among the languages and varieties in a community also leads to what the linguist Tove Skutnabb-Kangas calls *linguicism*. If individuals and their identities

are marginalized on the basis of their language use, language goes from being a tool of communication to being a means of domination. Linguicism can be overt, as in cases where languages or varieties are explicitly banned, or covert, as in cases where one or more language or variety is privileged at the expense of other languages or varieties. Linguicism manifests itself in the belief that some varieties or accents are better than other, and it is also reflected in the misuse of high-stakes language tests such as the IELTS, TOEFL, and TOEIC.

As HUFSS students and faculty we need to think critically and creatively and lead with our language use. We must be careful so that we do not inadvertently contribute to linguicism and what Pennycook and his colleague Sifre Makoni describe as a “process of epistemic violence” that silences, oppresses, and marginalizes:

Unless we actively engage with the history of invention of languages, with the processes by which these inventions are maintained, with the political imperative to work towards their disinvention and with the reformulation of basic concepts in linguistics and applied linguistics, we will continue to do damage to speech communities and deny those people educational opportunities. (Makoni and Pennycook, 2007, p. 21)

By owning our language use-exercising our rights and responsibilities as legitimate members of our speech communities - we can undermine language dominance and linguicism. Proponents of language rights and social equality, such as Gloria Anzaldua, argue that we need to upset and challenge the (dis)order caused by unjust language use by taking back-liberating-language use that has been constructed as “pure” or “good” and making it accessible to all. Only when we assume shared ownership and shared responsibility of our language use can we speak who we are:

Until I am free to write bilingually and to switch codes without having always to translate, while I still have to speak English or Spanish when I would rather speak Spanglish, and as long as I have to accommodate the English speakers rather than having them accommodate me, my tongue will be illegitimate. I will no longer be made to feel ashamed of existing. I will have my voice: Indian, Spanish, white. I will have my serpent’s tongue - my woman’s voice, my sexual voice, my poet’s voice. I will overcome the tradition of silence. (Anzaldua, 2012, p. 2951) ♪

Meet CSV through The Argus

I thought 'Bear Better' is the most valuable CSV model ever in Korea. In recent, 'Argus' gave me a chance to touch social-welfare related articles. My impression is that how the marginalized people can produce corporate profit in the economic system, as well as share the social value in welfare. In other words, this article shows us an example of how we can harmonize with the disabled people. The article also said, "The employees of 'Bear Better' who have an opportunity to participate in social work all have confident and delightful facial expressions". This means that what we required to for the hiring of marginalized class can also create social values in our society. Definitely, I would say this social movement is the milestone of well-being growth together with disabled persons.

Lee Seong-min 11'
GSIAS EU Economics

The Effort Needed From HUFS and K-Arts for Course Exchange

This fall semester of 2014, HUFS and K-Arts began the general course exchange. According to the statistical data in The Argus, only ten students out of 509 students as a whole took exchange general courses at K-Arts although many students had positive opinions. I think that the problem of low rate of participation is the lack of information and public relations for general course division. I and my friend wanted to take a class at K-Arts but couldn't find detailed information about the class. Therefore, HUFS and K-Arts need to provide both students with a variety of information about the course exchange. I hope that the general course division exchange between HUFS and K-Arts progresses actively for enhancement of students' diverse talents.

Jang Eun-ae 14'
Dept. International Economics and Law

At the End of the Year



"Hope" is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul
And sings the tune without the words
And never stops - at all....

By Emily Dickinson, c.1861

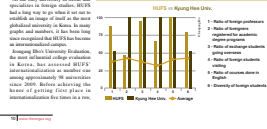
KOREA JOONGANG DAILY 2014 UNIVERSITY NEWS APER AWARDS



In-depth on Campus

HUFS drew an internationalization strategy in 2009. To track the strategy, the number of foreign professors, courses, students, and exchange programs had to increase to 100 percent by 2016. The University President Park Chul-yeop said at the HUFS graduation.

According to the Strategic Planning Board, there are several gaps in the internationalization strategy. The number of international students, the number of international courses, and the number of international professors are still far from the target. The planning strategy is to increase the number of international students, courses, and professors. The university will also increase the number of international courses and professors. The university will also increase the number of international courses and professors.



The factors that are deeply related to the internationalization strategy are the number of international students, courses, and professors. The university is currently far from the target in all three categories. The university is currently far from the target in all three categories. The university is currently far from the target in all three categories.

What the students are missing are... The students are missing the opportunity to study abroad. The students are missing the opportunity to study abroad. The students are missing the opportunity to study abroad.

The Global 100 university... The Global 100 university is a list of the top 100 universities in the world. The Global 100 university is a list of the top 100 universities in the world. The Global 100 university is a list of the top 100 universities in the world.

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Awarded as the Best Article of the Year
'The Globalized HUFS Campus: How Global Is It Really?'
by Park Ji-yeon

- * Article is from the October issue.
- * Awarded on Dec. 8.