

Essay Book of 2012 Kor·Chn·Jpn CAMPUS Asia project

Collective Action for Mobility Program of University Students in Asia



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Publisher's message



The CAMPUS Asia (Collective Action for Mobility Program of University Students in Asia) pilot program aims intended to foster mutual understanding beyond cultural and language barriers and lay the framework for the harmonization of higher education in Asia by promoting exchanges among the universities in Korea, China and Japan.

Entering into the second year of the pilot program, it is a great pleasure to publish essays written by participants in 2012 CAMPUS Asia pilot program. The 37 stories selected from the essay contest feature passion and challenges, which will provide good guidance for students and universities participating in the CAMPUS Asia pilot program in the future.

The selection of essays written by participants in the pilot program will shed light on model cases of the pilot program, facilitate the exchange of information between program units and give useful advice to future participants.

It takes greater efforts and deeper interests in the CAMPUS Asia pilot program to make it as successful as ERASMUS (European Region Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students). The Korean Council for University will make further efforts for students in Korea, China and Japan to have greater access to academic exchanges such as credit transfer, the dual degree program (DDP) and joint degree program (JDP) and internship.

Thank you.

February 2013
Chairman **In-Suk Hamm**
Korean Council for University

Essay Book of 2012 Kor·Chn·Jpn
CAMPUS Asia project

Very best

Collective Action for Mobility Program
of University Students in Asia

How Much Do You Know About Korea and Asia?



Sunghee Lee Graduate School of Int'l Studies, Korea University
(Korea Univ – Fudan Univ – Kobe Univ)



Main Entrance

misleading information about Korea's history, politics and society. Consequently, I kept asking myself a question 'How much do I know about Korea?' and 'How can I contribute to improving Korea's national reputation in the world?' Also, I thought it is interesting that Asians, people from Korea, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Thailand and so on, share some common characteristics as Asians but at the same time, each country in Asia features distinctive uniqueness. All these insight and ideas made me to have a vision to be a future leader who contributes to Asia's regional prosperity so that Asia can play a leading role in global politics and economy.

When I was an undergraduate student, I stayed in the U.S. as an exchange student for a year. Living with people having different nationalities, cultural backgrounds and languages, I began to realize my identity as a 'Korean' and 'Asian'. My friends from many other countries often asked me what kind of country South Korea is and sometimes I found some people who had

I have continuously concentrated my academic interest on development of Asian region by studying at Korea GSIS majoring in International Development and Cooperation. Focusing particularly on the development of Southeast Asian community, I certainly believe that three big players in Northeast Asia, Korea,

China and Japan, should jointly take a vital role to accelerate regional growth of Asia. Trade and economic statistics also indicates great significance of Korea, China and Japan in regional development and economy. Therefore, firstly, Korea, China and Japan's collaborative leadership should be strengthened, and then this close relationship in Northeast Asian countries should be expanded to promote regional cooperation in politics, economy and security in entire Asian community.

Korea, China and Japan are often regarded as close neighbors but at the same time, they face fierce competition with each other in politics and economy. However, young generations in Korea, China and Japan including me do not have sound understanding about each other as well as their home country. Sometimes, we assume that we know about our neighboring countries well, but in many cases, we misunderstand each other's history, politics and culture. There are some parts of a culture that you will never understand unless you live in that country and learn the culture from experiences. In particular, current political and economic situation between Korea, China and Japan requires in-depth understanding about each other to find harmonious solutions. Thus, I thought the Campus Asia program would be a great opportunity to learn more balanced understanding about Korea and its neighboring countries by comparing each other's political, economic and social issues. When I applied for the



Statue of Mao Zedong

Campus Asia program, I confidently believed that this program would give me a chance to more specifically explore my vision to encourage Asia's regional development.

Moreover, I was attracted by the uniqueness and importance of the research theme of Korea (Korea)–Fudan (China)–Kobe (Japan) University's consortium, 'Programs for Careers on Risk Management Experts in East Asia'. For Korea, a country that experiences less frequent and less destructive natural disasters compared to China and Japan, there is relatively little emphasis on disaster and risk management studies. Actually, China and Japan have well developed disaster analysis and management system based on their experiences with tragic and mega-scale disasters. Thus, I thought studying in China through the Campus Asia program would be a good chance to learn professional knowledge



Campus

about risk management and develop an insight for effective emergency management mechanisms for Korea and other parts of the Asian region. I am certain that how an individual country effectively prepares for and responds to risks and emergency will decide political, economic and social stability of not only a specific country but also the Asian region as a whole.

与其等机会来 不如找机会

与其等机会来 不如找机会 (It is better to look for an opportunity rather than to wait for an one). While studying in China for one semester, I always kept this expression in mind. Being passive makes it difficult to learn something valuable even in great environment. I believe that we can see what people cannot see and learn what people do not easily understand only when we become proactive like the Chinese expression emphasizes above.

I studied at Fudan University (复旦大学) in Shanghai, China from September 2012 to January 2013 as an exchange student for one semester through the Campus Asia program. I was enrolled in the 'Chinese Government and Governance' program offered by SIRPA (School of International Relations and Public Affairs). I took three courses, 'Chinese Politics', 'Politics of East Asia' and 'Emergency Management in China', audit one course, 'Public Economics', from SIRPA and attended 'Elementary Chinese Language' course, a basic level Chinese language class provided for foreign students.

'Chinese Politics' course refreshes and challenges my (and general) understanding about China's political system as a 'communist system with single-party'. It is true that China's Communist Party (CCP) has implemented strict monitoring and control over the country. Nonetheless, if you take a close look inside China, you can find that many efforts have been made to introduce 'democratic' elements in the conventional communist political system. In local level, elections to choose community-level leader by people are held regularly and residents in many urban cities establish autonomous organizations to by themselves to improve welfare of their local communities. The central government has begun to decentralize its power to the local governments since economic reform in the late 1970s. In addition, emergency of NGOs and civil society facilitated by widespread of the Internet and SNS

media in recent years has opened the door to express ordinary Chinese people's voice regarding human rights, environment, education, labor and other social issues.

When I stayed outside China and looked at Chinese politics, I often considered China's political system as something irrational based on strict control over society and communist ideology, and somehow there are some problems created by this irrationality. However, lessons learned from this course and my observations in China taught me rather dynamic trends of recent Chinese politics and political changes promoted by bottom-up efforts. Professor Liu Chunrong, the lecturer of this course recommended me a book 'China's Megatrends' (by John Naisbitt & Doris Naisbitt) to read, and I think this book is really helpful to understand China's yesterday, today and tomorrow.

While 'Chinese Politics' course deals with China's political system in specific, 'Politics of East Asia' course covers domestic and international political issues in East Asia focusing on Korea, China and Japan. Moreover, what political culture and history of Korea, China and Japan have in common such as developmental state, experience with authoritarian regimes, Asian value and vision of East Asian community were also discussed. It was a great chance to learn more about China and Japan's political system and culture. But more importantly, thanks to this course, I began

to be more interested in Korea's politics and political issues in relation with a broader East Asian political context. I started to develop my own ideas to answer the questions such as 'what are the unique characteristics of Korean politics compared to that of China or Japan?' and think about Korean political culture's future challenges which I was not much interested in before. Also, I could learn non-Asian students' perspective to see politics of individual countries in East Asia and entire Asian region.

'Emergency Management in China' is a specialized course of the Campus Asia's Korea-Fudan-Kobe consortium. Professor Liu Shuhua of this course has professional experiences as an emergency management expert and she is still working with Chinese government, U.S. and EU. Before taking this course, I had little knowledge about the concept and practice of the emergency management, but now I am well aware of the importance of emergency management and do have clear understanding about it. Throughout the semester, we had a plenty of case studies to analyze China's emergency management system and compare with Korea and Japan's cases. Previously, emergency management studies only highlighted 'response' to the disasters. However, now, each phase of emergency management cycle, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, is considered as equally important.

Moreover, emergency, both natural and

man-made disaster, requires not only professional experts but also diverse stakeholders such as central government, local government, NGOs and local community to be involved in each stage of the emergency management cycle. To build a proactive system to analyze risks and vulnerabilities of a society in advance and prepare for the emergency cases is necessary. Often Koreans believe that it is lucky to have less frequent natural disasters than China and Japan. In my opinion, however, it is lucky but it leads to somehow loose and apathetic attitude toward emergency management system in Korea. In this context, I learned from this specialized course that it is essential to effectively prepare for and respond to natural, man-made and industrial disasters since these emergency cases might threaten regional and national stability.

The 'Symposium of the Campus Asia Program' with title of 'Building Resiliency for Emergency Management in East Asia and the World' held in Fudan University (November 9th, 2012) inviting professors from Korea-Fudan-Kobe University to share and discuss diverse ideas together. Insightful lectures delivered by Korea University professors and future of emergency management discussed by professors of Fudan and Kobe University were academically interesting and motivated students for further research.

Before I went to China, somehow I had preconceived ideas about Chinese professors

and academic culture in China. I assumed that professors in Chinese university would be very authoritarian who do not openly interact with students. However, all Chinese professors I met in Fudan University were very passionate to communicate with students before, during and after the lecture. They openly asked for feedback from students and never hesitated to discuss about problems to be improved. I often emailed and visited the Chinese professors to learn more about questions that I had and recent social issues in China that I was interested in. The professors tried to provide sufficient explanations about my questions and also they often asked me Korea's current political and social issues and how I compare those issues with Chinese politics. Having interactive academic discussions with Chinese professors, I learned ideas to connect my curiosities about China and Asia for academic research.

Besides major courses taught in English, I was able to learn Chinese language and culture from elementary Chinese course and language tutoring with a Chinese student. Even though my Chinese was not fluent and sometime I found it so hard to learn Chinese language, studying Chinese was a great chance to think about China's 5,000-year-long history, tradition, pride of Chinese people and characteristics of personal relationship in China. Also, I began to pay more attention to Korean language and culture by comparing with Chinese language and culture.



SIRPA of Fudan University provides a variety of special programs to support foreign students to study and live in China. Special programs including welcome lunch at the beginning of semester, Christmas and year-end dinner, Shanghai city tour and trip to outside Shanghai were designed to encourage interactive communication between non-Chinese and Chinese students about China, Asia and many other subjects. Attending extra-curricular activities provided by SIRPA, I could learn the reasons why non-Asian students are interested in China, Korea and Japan and also how they evaluate emerging presence of Asia in global politics and economy.

Foreign students' dormitory is located next to Chinese local students' dormitory in north district of Fudan University campus and the quality of security system and other living facilities is much better than Chinese local students' dorm. For example, you have to go through ID check whenever entering the main gate of foreign students' dormitory. Foreign students

have individual restroom with shower booth or share one with another student depending on type of the room while Chinese students use public bath facility. More importantly, besides monthly living expense, the scholarship students including Campus Asia students receive pre-paid electricity and hot water card when they check in the dorm and it is enough to live for months without recharging. Students can recharge the card every two or three month and for Campus Asia students, charging electricity was free but we have to pay to recharge hot water. I personally think we don't have to recharge the hot water card unless you stay in winter season. You can easily buy Korean food at a convenience store at the dorm and there are many Korean restaurants near the dorm.

Moreover, what I most liked was to read an English newspaper 'China Daily' which was provided for foreign students at the dorm for free. This newspaper was useful channel for non-Chinese students who cannot read newspapers in Chinese to learn China's current political, economic and social issues. This newspaper was a great source for me to learn current issues such as Xi Jinping's new leadership, the government's measures to narrow income gap and plan to deal with aging population.

Fudan University is located in northern part of Shanghai which is far away from downtown. So, I tried to go to downtown as often as possible

when I do not have classes or have some free time. People I bumped into on the subway trains, bus, street or restaurants showed me more realistic face of today's Chinese society than what I learned from lectures. Surrounded by skyscrapers and fancy shopping malls, Shanghai is one of the most economically open and wealthiest cities in China. However, I sometimes found evidences of a serious income disparity and disruptive public order. At first, I was somehow disappointed and often judged China's culture as 'immature' or 'irrational'. But as time went by, I realized that it was too much arrogant and biased. Now, I really try to understand China as it is and evaluate China and its culture from objective perspective to avoid a prejudiced point of view.

Suggestions for Further Improvement of Campus Asia Program

Firstly, I would like to make some suggestions for further improvement of the Korea-Fudan-Kobe consortium with research theme of 'Programs for Careers on Risk Management Experts in East Asia'. Currently, I think Fudan and Kobe University provide courses mainly focusing on 'disaster risk management'. However, I think definition of 'risk' and 'emergency' in this program should be more expanded. During the 'Symposium of the Campus Asia Program' held in Fudan University which I mentioned earlier, professors from Korea University delivered lectures about various aspects of emergency such

as financial crisis and social issues while lectures from professors of Fudan and Kobe mainly dealt with natural/man-made disaster management. I personally believe that more comprehensive concept of emergency including disasters, financial crisis, security concerns and other aspects of social affairs which might cause emergency cases in a long-term would be necessary to improve the academic achievement of the Korea-Fudan-Kobe consortium. Also, courses provided by each university should cover various topics of risk and emergency management in East Asia for better understanding.

Lack of interaction with Chinese local students was another issue. Four Korean students from Korea University and three students from Kobe University studied in Fudan University as the 1st batch of the Korea-Fudan-Kobe consortium. However, SIRPA of Fudan University provides both Chinese and English-taught programs to students, so most Chinese students are enrolled in Chinese-taught courses while most foreign students including the Campus Asia students and only limited number of Chinese students take English-taught courses. Therefore, although I studied in China for months, it was hard to find Chinese students in the class to discuss about Chinese and Asia's regional issues. I think it was great that I could have close relationship with Japanese students and learn more about Japan from them. Also, I got valuable insight about Korea, China and Japan and entire Asia through



academic discussion with a number of non-Asian students, especially European students. Nonetheless, I feel something lacking because it was hard to hear voice from Chinese students in the class regarding China's domestic and international affairs. So, many foreign students including me made great efforts individually to build a relationship with few Chinese friends whom we met in the class or we found/hired Chinese students who could teach us Chinese language so that we could be more exposed to Chinese local culture. But, if there are some official channels provided by the school during or after class, I think non-Chinese students would have more chances to have in-depth academic interaction with Chinese students.

There is another challenge for students due to China's strict censorship system on the Internet. China has implemented the world's most sophisticated censorship system for politically sensitive news reports, academic journals and other resources on the Internet. Moreover,

when there are important political events such as National Congress of the CCP, the Chinese government blocks the Internet access to foreign websites or search engines. When I stayed in China for five months, many foreign students including me found it difficult to access to 'google' and 'gmail' and access to websites of some foreign newspapers such as 'New York Times' is totally blocked. If you put 'democracy' or politically sensitive keywords on searching engines like 'google', you often found error messages. Online resources on 'google' or foreign newspapers are useful materials for students, especially for graduate students who write research papers and thesis. However, because of strict censorship policy from the Chinese government, I spent too much time and efforts on searching relevant materials on the Internet in China.

To avoid censorship problem, many foreign students use VPN (virtual private network) programs which bypass the strict firewall controls on the Internet. Kobe University provides free

VPN program for their students while Korean students use limited services from free VPN or purchase monthly pass to access to VPN (of course, sometimes even VPN programs are blocked). I think Korean students who study in China through the Campus Asia program also need some assistance to effectively utilize online resources for their research such as free VPN services and so on.

My last recommendation is about the Campus Asia program as a whole. There are a number of consortiums with different research topics in the Campus Asia program besides Korea-Fudan-Kobe consortium. Each consortium covers diverse academic themes including technology, business management, humanities and so on. Thus, I think it would be helpful for faculties and students of the all consortiums in the Campus Asia program to establish online/offline networks together. Through website or SNS space, members of the all Campus Asia consortiums can not only share

information and experiences but also promote their academic activities and achievements. Likewise, offline activities such as 'Campus Asia Conference' inviting members of all consortiums will facilitate mutual understanding about each country and different research topics that each consortium focuses on.

To conclude this essay, I would like to express my gratitude for Korea University and Ministry of Education, Science and Technology for giving me a chance to study in Fudan University as a member of the 1st batch of the Campus Asia program. Based on my valuable experiences and lessons learned in China, I will be a future leader who contributes to further development of Korea, East Asia and entire Asian community. I do hope the Campus Asia program would play an essential role to encourage academic and social interaction among Asia's young generation and train potential leaders who contribute to regional growth.

The Big Thoughts discovered in China's small Cities



Sung Woo KANG Chinese Language and Literature, Sungkyunkwan University
(Sungkyunkwan University-Okayama University-Jilin University)

A 4th-year college Student goes for Campus Asia.

What is the first image of China on students majoring in Chinese? With "employment" being the greatest goal for college students, the first phrases that may occur in their minds when they hear the word "China" are "language tests", "language training" and "exchange students." Most students say that going to China means equipping with a new specification which will give you advantages in getting a job. China-related "specifications" are particularly important for student majoring in Chinese language and literature. For them, high HSK grades are more important than knowing Chinese idioms, and they need to have some "experience" in China even if they cannot introduce anything about China. Most students boast their title as a "students majoring in Chinese language and literature" by solely learning linguistic skills although they cannot explain anything about China's basic social

structure, culture, economy or even "literature" which is their major.

I was a 4th-year college student in Chinese language and literature with little knowledge of Chinese. In fact, I was completely fed up with having to learn Chinese by rote at college. When you enter a Chinese language and literature lecture room, all students just rattle off given texts like kindergarten children. Since most



exam questions require identical answers, most students earn credits without any in-depth study of China, Chinese language or literature. Moreover, students who once lived in China or studied Chinese at foreign language high schools, as well as overseas Chinese students, intentionally chose Chinese language and literature to earn college credits very easily. On the contrary, I initially chose the course to learn about the nation "China." As I had a dreaming of becoming an expert of China, I wanted to learn about all aspects of China including its politics, economy, society, culture and language. However, as mentioned earlier, the educational reality of Korea has failed to satisfy these desires.

Before encountering the Campus Asia program's notice, I was actually very sceptical about Chinese exchange student programs. This is because most of my friends who studied in China as exchange students for 6 months or a year only managed to get an "HSK Grade 5" (Some of them obtained a Grade 6.). If these petty certificate is the goal of spending all this time and money, I thought that I would rather prepare for them at a local language institute. Hence, with the graduating year at hand, I wandered around Jonggak looking for institutes.

Then, by destiny, I encountered Campus Asia. How "noble" and "dynamic" would it be to join an exchange student program whose objective is to resolve the outstanding issues of East Asia

by "studying the humanities aspects." So, after checking the recruit announcement from the University's website, I completed my application form with the utmost. It would actually be against common sense to go to Changchun, China as an exchange student "to study humanities." Yet, this program was a "great challenge" for a student without even a TOEIC certificate. My parents continuously dissuaded me by saying that I am making an immature attempt. Nevertheless, I was standing firm on my resolution and no one could change my decision.

"Sung Woo Kang with an unusual pitch" takes a dramatic Step.

Thanks to the help from heaven, I, was lucky enough to be selected as an exchange student of the first Campus Asia program. With only about 2 months until the beginning of the program, I had to improve my Chinese as much as possible so that I could ask my Chinese friends the many questions that I had. I first thought that I could improve my Chinese just by working hard. However, as someone has already said, I had to go through the "gutter reality."

My status as a 4th-year student majoring in Chinese language and literature was merely a fool's gold. Since I had avoided all linguistic subjects at college as I hated "language subjects that required memorizing", my level of Chinese was only at HSK Grade 4. As a result, I obtained

the lowest score among the preliminary class for the Campus Asia program in the first test. The class was formed of 5 students, everyone except me being 2nd- and 3rd-year female students who were majoring in other subjects such as history and Chinese classics. I was completely behind these students who had such handicaps.

Mr. Dong Gun Kim, who took charge of our preliminary class, gave me a nickname as "Sung Woo Kang with an unusual pitch." He gave me this nickname because I only followed the tunes when we practiced singing in Chinese in lessons. After he gave such nickname, I was very ashamed with myself and studied Chinese day and night. 2 hours before the first lesson every day, I translated and repetitively read the scripts of Chinese plays that we performed. After the last lesson, I listened to Chinese songs and repeated after them, and developed a practical linguistic skills by seeing Chinese movies. Through these efforts, I narrowed the gap with the classmates. Yet, I still had a long way to go.

When I arrived at Changchun Airport on the first day, I had to wander about because I did not know how to say "Please give me my passport." in Chinese. Yet, I trusted my ability and kept challenging, and this challenging spirit eventually changed myself.

Becoming the Korean Representative by Chance

My first impression of Changchun's landscape reminded me of Gyeongsang Province where I spent my childhood. The city's outskirts were similar to "Hapcheon" or "Jinju" which are less developed, and its center was in good order like "Changwon." Both the city's center and outskirts were less than sophisticated, and the roughly dressed people on the streets were making a carefree atmosphere. Drivers of the uncomfortable taxis covered with dust were receiving petty coins from their passengers. While dark streets could be seen here and there, streets next to them were ablaze with "splendid neon signs."

As a 25-year old young man starting his "life abroad", I started wandering around here and there in the city from the second day there. Fried chicken necks, "Korean" fried noodles (which were very amazing as you actually cannot encounter them in Korea) more than excited my curiosity. I daringly wandered around the city where I could not make myself understood, and the saying "The more ignorant you are, the more daring you are." would best describe myself.

A week after I arrived in Changchun, the teacher there told us that there would be a welcoming ceremony for us. Ms. Sun Hee Choi, who was our mentor, instructed us to prepare a short speech in Chinese about our

self-introduction and goals. In this ceremony, Korean, Chinese and Japanese students would meet together, and Ms. Choi told us that a representative from each country should be selected to give a separate introductory speech. Since I was the only 25-year old, 4th-year male student, my classmates naturally appointed me as the representative. I, with the lowest ability in Chinese among the team, was given an interesting post as the "Korean representative." Of course I was very embarrassed. I worried for a whole day about what message I should give as the representative. In the end, I had to ask my Chinese friends for help. Now, looking back at those days gives me a quiet smile.

After making short, solectistic sentences such as "咱们得到更大的理想吧!" and memorizing them for many hours, I spoke out these sentences in front of the many Chinese and Japanese students for 30 seconds. Everyone gave a big applause to me and our classmates who were smiling bashfully. In this way, we became students representing Korea and I became the representative of these students. Since then, I encountered many situations where I could identify the power of my position.

From the Bottom to the Top

When I first arrived in Changchun, I thought that I could learn humanities. I personally hoped that the program would offer lectures in English or Korean. However, this was my complete illusion,

Jilin University, which was located in a medium-sized city in China, offered no humanities lectures that accommodated to foreign students. Hence, we had to enroll for lectures provided in the local language whether they be history or culture. As a result, we, the five representatives, solidified our resolve to achieve success through the program based on concerted and consistent efforts and decided to take the lectures aimed for Chinese students. Since we had not fully familiarized with simplified Chinese, we audited a classic Chinese literature lecture. After the lecture, however, we keenly realized our limited ability in Chinese and had to give up classic Chinese literature. We modified our goal to doing our best in what we could do.

We eventually decided to enroll for "Chinese for Foreigners." Although the course was aimed for 2nd-year foreign students, most of the students had lived in China for more than 2 years and so the lectures were not easy. Moreover, as it was only 6 months since I started learning Chinese in full-scale, I could only understand half of what the lecturer was saying. I thought about moving to an easier class. However, I later became worried that if I keep running away I would end up not having any opportunity to talk with Chinese friends, let alone learning humanities. Hence, I decided to start a head-to-head fight against the challenging lectures.

I established three rules in my studies. The

first one was to study twice as hard as those who were doing better than I was. The second one was to talk with Chinese people as often as possible, and the third one was to thoroughly review what I have learned. When other students studied for two hours, I always studied for four hours. I prepared and reviewed during early mornings when others were sleeping. During lectures, I took a note of words that I was not sure about and memorized them after the lectures.

Among all these rules, I did my best to talk with Chinese people as often as possible. To improve my Chinese, and talk about humanities which I had originally wanted, I made various efforts to give myself opportunities to talk to Chinese people. The first was to receive private Chinese tuition from "Pudao", who studied "Chinese for Foreigners." Since the tutoring fee was only KRW5,000 an hour, I made the most use of the lessons. Pudao, who spoke standard Chinese fluently, taught conversation for the first month and then gave me assistance in my college work. I also improved my writing and speaking by writing a diary every day and talking with her about the current affairs. Although many of Pudao's students were doubtful about Pudao and changed their tutors, I chose Pudao after careful consideration and received lessons from her until I returned to Korea. As a result, I am still on intimate relations as a tutor and a student.

While the private tutor helped me follow

the college lectures, the three students whom I taught Korean enabled me to improve my spoken Chinese. Although I had limited skills in Chinese, I taught Korean to students who were interested in learning it. In return, I learned Chinese from them. By doing so, I practiced making many sentences. Also, I freely exchanged opinions on the Chinese politics, society, history and literature with them, building extensive knowledge of China.

In addition, I exchanged language with students studying Korean at Jilin University. When our Campus Asia team members started the program and did not have any Chinese friends, we went to the administration office of the Department of Korean Studies at Jilin University. These active efforts led the professor to introduce to us many Chinese friend who had excellent Korean skills. We sometimes met together at the restaurant in front of the University and skewered lamb and kaoliang liquor, discussing matters of mutual interest such as popular cultures.

The extensive personal connections with Chinese people has led me to live to a tight schedules than in Korea. As I had dinner with Chinese friends at least five times a week, I naturally got into the habit of speaking Chinese all the time. As a result, I spent less and less time with Korean classmates and could localize to China more quickly.

Two months after learning Chinese by using every means, I obtained the highest midterm exam score in the class and became an “expert” of Chinese capable of getting an HSK Grade 6.

A Superstar K in Changchun

‘A person who speaks fluent Chinese but doesn’t understand the mind of the people cannot be considered an expert of Chinese.’ Even when I arrived in Changchun, I never forgot my first intentions when I began my journey as an exchange student. Although there were some difficulties as I wasn’t fluent in Chinese, I had to be diligent in learning the lifestyle and culture because I knew how important they were.

I don’t know about others, but I thought the local TV shows were the cultural media that best reflects the thoughts of the contemporary people. So, I tried to watch at least an hour of TV whenever I had free time in the evening. By watching a variety of programs from cartoons, lifestyle programs to random shows, I tried to skim through the latest interests of the Chinese.

Interestingly, many of the Chinese programs reflected around similar topics. Most of the dramas were centered on anti-Japanese war and historical content, while cartoons were full of contents dealing with ethics and collectivism. For show programs, many people who tried to appeal their ‘individuality’ came on, which is not a

common sight in Korea. This unique characteristic was also seen in a dating program called ‘Sangchin Program’, and I thought it was amazing to see how young Chinese appealed themselves through their own individual characters rather than appearance and wealth as its common in Korea.

Then one day, I ran into a Chinese TV program director on the street. He was the director of a Sangchin Program called ‘Jeon Seong Yeol Yeon’, and asked me to star in the show as they were in the middle of reorganizing the show. I declined the offer giving him several reasons, but he insisted that I appear on the show and said “I really want you on the show because you have the style that appeals to the women in the northeast.” Well, I thought this could also be a good opportunity to learn the culture in Changchun and northeast, and decided to go on the show.

I accepted the offer, but I couldn’t help but worry as I realized that my face will appear on Chinese TV that is watched by 6 million viewers. My face was the least of my worries though as I was so worried about my speaking skills. I couldn’t understand people when they spoke a little fast, let alone the northeastern dialect. I decided to use the last remaining week before the show as an intensive training week. To begin the training, I watched over 50 previous episodes and analyzed the interests of the contestants, type of questions and how the show was progressed. Then, I practiced the answers to possible questions

all night long with my Chinese friends. For my ‘talent’, I decided to sing ‘The Three Bears’ made famous by ‘Full House’ and ‘I Believe’ from ‘My Sassy Girl’, which I sang along all day with my earphone on. On the day of the shoot, I decided to play the character of an ‘affectionate Korean guy’ and carried on with the show. The strategy was to be different from the northeastern guys who were focused on being ‘bold and macho’. But, I also thought the freshness and warmth is the power of the Korean Wave and the way to open the hearts of the northeastern women.

My preparation from close pre-analysis proved to be on the money. The expected questions that I worked on with my Chinese friends accounted for almost 90% of the questions. I was able to answer the rest 10% of the questions without blowing my cover with my somewhat improved wits. That day I became the most popular guy on the set. There were 3 girls that were competing over me all the way up to the final decision, and I also became the big man who took up 30% of the air time in the final broadcast of the show. This regular Korean guy who entered the show on the spur of the moment had suddenly become a local celebrity.

Should we intervene in the Syrian issue? Did Japan modernize Korea?

I think the highlight of Campus Asia classes was probably the ‘Campus Asia Special Class’,

which was a debate with all the students from Korea, China and Japan. I actively participated in the class and personally experienced how China and Japan had different worldview and historical perspectives than Korea.

There were about 3 topics that were the most memorable. The first was ‘The Chinese view on the Syrian issue.’ The Chinese professor in charge of the class gave us the topic on whether the UN peacekeepers should intervene in the riots occurring in Syria which was being broadcast every day. I think I was for UN military intervention in order to ‘protect the innocent Syrian people from death.’ My thoughts stemmed from the general Western logic that saving lives and protecting human rights is the utmost importance. But, surprisingly, there were many Chinese students that went against my opinion. Most of them advocated the voice of the Chinese government that ‘It is not reasonable for outside military to intervene in the affairs of another country’. As I was never keen on the position of China and Russia, the response from the students were quite surprising to me. At first, their claim to just sit by and watch the turmoil seemed to lack common sense. But, when I contemplated the possible negative view of the public if superpowers like the U.S. had forcibly intervened in the democratization of our country, I was able to accept their opinion to a certain degree. Also, the analysis that such opinions are being formed because China and Russia are keeping watch on

the expansion of the U.S. and European influence over the world also made sense.

The part I had the most differences in opinion with the Chinese students was on 'the history of old Joseon and Goguryeo period'. When I first came across the topic, I strongly denounced and criticized the inappropriateness of China's 'Northeast Project'. But, as I listened to the variety of cases and their balanced historical view based on the principle of territoriality, I began to think that I was rather closed minded than the Chinese students as I blatantly blamed the Chinese and carried on a one-sided debate.

However, the argument with the Chinese students wasn't really the problem. The larger issue was the difference in perspective between Chinese - Japanese and Korean - Japanese students. Especially, the discussion on the 'Japanese colonial rule' in the capital Changchun of 'Manchukuo' built by the Japanese Empire reminded me of an actual war. In fact, I was enraged by the words of the Japanese professor that led the class that day. The content of the Japanese professor's lecture was "The past is past and we must live in the present and future. Although there are some wrong done by Japan, the fact that it resulted in the modernization of Korea would make long talks of the era unnecessary." As I felt the responsibility as a representative of Korea, I raised my hand and directly confronted the content of the lecture. I

remember speaking slowly but clearly as I said, "Maybe the attacker can forget, but the victim can never forget the accident. You mentioned the gratitude of modernization of Korea, but I can't agree with you on that. If a guy next door offers to come into my house without permission to kill my father, rape my mother and to fix up the house, should I be thankful? It would be impossible. To a victim an attacker will always remain as the perpetrator, and the relationship will never be reconciled unless the attacker apologizes and pay for the crimes. Japan must sincerely apologize for the brutality that was committed against Korea and China." The Japanese students in the class seemed to be very surprised by our firm response. And the Japanese students asked the professor why the Japanese government has not given its apology. The professor answered, "Apologizing isn't a problem, but with the apology Korea is going to demand more things." However, the Japanese students didn't look as if they fully agreed to the answer given by the professor. As I took in the view in front of me, I began to have hopes that this kind of communication will change the future of the two countries.

Unforgettable events, travels

The experience of living in China was not a common opportunity for me who has been brought up only in Korea for 26 years. Making acquaintances and studying was important to me, but I was always thirsty for more real experience.

So, I preferred checking out places in China rather than staying in.

First, I went to as many places as I could in Changchun with a Chinese partner and friend. I was able to experience the life of the northeastern people as I visited the rural areas with three-wheelers, Manchu Imperial Palace with still anti-Japanese sentiments and homes of Chinese friends. Taxis with basic charge of 5 Yuan, buses at 1 Yuan and light rails at 2 Yuan were a great partner that let me visit faraway places whenever I wanted.

Meanwhile, I seldom went on a long-distance travel with my Campus Asia family. The nearby City Dailan that filled my nose with the ocean scent and Baekdu Mountain that every Korean dreams of going not only left images in my camera, but also deep in my heart.

We traveled to various places as well as participate in a variety of events. We enjoyed the 'Chunyo' at the Namho Park and also participated in sports events that had people from all over the world. We watched a Chinese competition called 'Hanwichiao' and we were able to experience the wind of globalization in the middle of Manchurian plains.

What I got from Changchun and Campus Asia

In short, I want to say my days as a Campus

Asia exchange student was the 'star moment' of my life. It was so special and so important that I could confidently say now that it was the best decision I had made.

In a way, I think I am one of the first generations of Campus Asia students to become employed. I met so many applicants with experiences in China at job interviews. Almost all international business and airline applicants had one year of experience living in China. But, interestingly, there were not many applicants that had confident answers when interviewers asked them questions like "What is China like?" or "What are Chinese people like?" Even though they studied in China, I think most of them studied only the language or immersed themselves in receptive learning.

Even with only 6 months of studying in China, I was able to compete with applicants with over 3 years of experience regarding China, and received a series of offers from the leading firms in the country. I believe it was because I met a lot of people in China and considered the diverse humanistic aspects. There are many young people that have lived in China for 10 years yet they immerse themselves in the club scene without top level HSK to show for. On the other hand, there are some who only have lived in the country for 6 months but have the passion to represent the image of their home country on TV shows.

My life in Changchun was a great opportunity that gave me a clear vision of China. Before I went to Changchun, I was only a kid who simply admired the 'vast Chinese market'. However, in Changchun, the focus of ever-changing Changchun-Jilin-Tumen development and northeast development, I was struck with the excitement of vast possibility that I had never felt before. Unfortunately, I had to give up this semester of graduate school due to financial reasons. But, I made a promise to myself. In exactly 10 years when I am able to reach China as one of the leaders of my firm, I

will not look back and boldly enroll in a graduate school in China.

When I returned from the classes that dealt with 'Humanistic Consideration' of issues in East Asia which came as such a difficult topic at first, it now became a natural part of me that I embrace. On the day I said goodbyes to my teacher and friends and shed my first tears at the end of the last class, I realized I had grown a heart big enough to love the people of China and Asia.



Essay Book of 2012 Kor·Chn·Jpn
CAMPUS Asia project

Excellence

Collective Action for Mobility Program
of University Students in Asia

Experience Campus Asia Program in South Korea



Cui Yangyang International relationship/public affairs, Fudan University
(Korea University–Fudan University–Kobe University)

For money limited, I didn't have an opportunity to go abroad as an exchange student in my undergraduate period. The initial motivation why I apply for Campus Asia Program is that it provides abundant scholarship than other programs. Without further understanding about this program, I came to Korea University as an exchange student for one semester in August 20th, 2012. And through one semester study, I learn not only academic knowledge but also how essential and grand this program could be. Collective action of mobility program of university students is achieving step by step. At the same time, it is my honor to be one member of Campus Asia Program and contribute to regional communication and cooperation. To be clear, I use three parts – experiences, achievements and suggestions—to tell my story in South Korea.

Experiences

I still clearly remember when I had an

interview to this program, one interviewer asked a question: what do you think you will learn in Korea University? My answer is that I am not sure what kind of knowledge I will learn, but I am sure I want to experience different culture and broaden my horizon. Definitely, it is the precise description that I feel in last four months. The Korea style shocks me from study, daily life and travel to aspiration.

• Study at Korea University

As one of ten program elected by three countries' central government, our program focus on public risk management in East Asia. Therefore, different from ordinary exchange student, selecting courses is restricted to particular courses related to risk management. I have taken three courses including Korea language. My friends who study for dual degree have much more heavy schoolwork than me. Compared with China, the teaching style in Korea University Graduate School of International Studies (KU GSIS for short) is more diverse and westernized. There are group presentation,

midterm exam, seminar, watching movies and so on. In those forms, the most impression for me is seminar with one professor and six students. The thinking is expanded through lectures, questions and discussions. Simultaneously, language class give me so many enjoyments as it's name 'fun fun korean'. Its intention is teaching useful daily life Korean instead of examination. And we practice each dialogue in order to remember and utilize it in real life.

• Live in Seoul

When first time went to supermarket, we couldn't get used to the high price of many consumer goods. Seoul is just a modern, prosperous and largely urbanized city as Shanghai does, with at least two higher price level, especially fruits and commodity. Live in Seoul as a Chinese who get used to cheaper goods is not so easy. Maybe this is the gap between developed and developing countries. Seoul people have content incomes and good educations, for instance, a lot of people can speak at least two foreign languages and fluent in English communication. The most impressive experience is that Korean is apt to choose products of domestic brands like Samsung and Hyundai. One Korean friend tells me it because they have pleased quality and much cheaper than overseas brands.

• Travel around South Korea

KU GSIS arrange two program-related field trip special for Campus Asia students, DMZ and

Gangjeong Village.

In Nov. 22th, 2012, the first trip to DMZ was organized. Before this trip, I have no idea about DMZ. I used to think North Korea and South Korea had a normal borderline—the famous three-eight line. When professor explained Korea Demilitarized Zone, it made me realize that DMZ isn't just a line superficially. DMZ symbolized the Cold War opposition between the US and the Soviet Union in the second half of the twentieth century. The DMZ is a reminder to the world that the two Koreas are still technically at war. Recent years, the two Korea's relationship retrogressed and North Korea became more unpredictable, the Korean Peninsula regional security is still main problem, leave alone cooperating. The Six Party Talks was suspended with a great pity. But I always believe in ultimate unify of the Korean Peninsula.

The trip to Gangjeong Village in Jeju Island just finished in Dec. 16th, 2012. We met village head and took profound communication about the struggle against Jeju naval base. South Korean government and the navy began blowing up Gurumbi rocks to build a naval base at Gangjeong from Mar 6, 2012. But the construction of naval base has not followed the due process of getting the consent of the village residents. Meanwhile the naval base is highly suspected as constructed for the use of US warships and air-crafts in the Northeastern Asia, which will increase a tension among neighbor countries: China, Japan, Russia, and the US. From communication, we know

that the naval base continue to build forcibly. And this issue is not only ecology protection, in actually, but also an international conflict disguised as domestic protest. It exactly corresponds to the topic of risk management in East Asia and needs further endeavors to work out.

Achievements

Join this program makes me emerge new aspiration that before never had. I aspire to learn Korean languages, rebuild better understanding of the two countries and devote to regional cooperation in East Asia. Constructing harmonious community from economy to culture should be our mutual dream. This program benefits me too much to express in one time. From my opinion, the top 3 achievements I made are familiarity of Korean culture, favorable impression of South Korea and comprehension between three countries.

• Familiarity of Korean culture

When I was young, my mother and I were both fond of Korean dramas, result from good manner and respecting the elderly. They keep some traditional customs until nowadays. There are a number of regional festivals, celebrated according to the lunar calendar.

• Favorable impression of South Korea

Before come to Seoul, there are some long-standing prejudices influencing my judgment, so toward South Korea, it's hard to affirm like

or dislike. After four months here, South Korea really gives me favorable impression. And I would like to tell my feeling to my family and friends in China to gain same recognition.

• Comprehension between three countries

The salience of this program is to assembling Korean, Japanese and Chinese students all together. We have more opportunities to cultivate friendships with Korean and Japanese and exchange ideas about one issue from different aspects. The most important thing is to comprehend Korea and Japan, maybe some perspectives can't be accepted temporarily, it takes time to mutual compromise.

Suggestions

As we know, Campus Asia Program imitates European Erasmus Program, funded by the European Commission, which offers scholarships to European students of exceptional quality to study at two or more other European universities. Erasmus is the perfect example of a European success story: close to 3 million students have participated since it started in 1987, as well as over 300 000 higher education teachers and other staff since 1997. Erasmus became part of the EU's Lifelong Learning Programme in 2007. According to the successful experience of Erasmus Program and what I experienced, heard and thought in last semester, I come up with a little personal suggestion from two aspects: the whole program and the specific program in KU GSIS.

• For whole programs

1. The financial assurance and independence

For long-term development of Campus Asia Program, the financial is better to be assured and independent. Although it's just the beginning of this program, Erasmus Program illustrates it could be a great program aimed at deep communication and harmonious coexist between three countries. If the financial assurance and independence achieves, this program could be long-term operation and ignore the unexpected tension breaking out between any two countries.

2. Expanding the scale in each program

To ensure high quality, there are only ten pilot projects adopted by three countries' governments. In the primary stage, it isn't appropriate to expand the scale of whole program, however, it's worth thinking about expanding the scale in each program. Due to orientation, this program should practice in three levels—undergraduate, master and doctor, in actually, many programs only contrapose one special level.

3. Diversity of forms: summer school or short-term learning

To attract more students participate, it's necessary to expand diversity of forms. Some students reject this program for it takes too long time, so take this into account, summer school or short-term learning is helpful to expand the quantity of participation.

• For specific program in KU GSIS

1. More communication with Korean students

In term of myself, KU GSIS has done such a great job in taking care of Campus Asia Program. There is a little point to ameliorate. KU GSIS consists of foreign students as majority and Korean students as the rest, hence it's not so convenient to contact Korean students. Creating some volunteers' group or one to one assistance will benefit mutual comprehension between three countries' students.

2. More contact with Korean family

Experience normal Korean family life is one of my supererogatory hopes. Living in traditional hanok daily seems impossible, but it appears to be most interesting and unique. As a Chinese student, I really not only care about Korean students, but also interest in ordinary Korean family that mainly constitutes Korean society.

3. More language courses before and after semester

Because our passport weren't available before autumn semester starts, we missed the Korean language course in summer vocation unfortunately. Without any Korean basis, we suffered tough days at the outset. It's necessary to organize Korean language learning before semester, as in daily life Korean is the unique popular language. After semester, KU GSIS also arrange special three weeks' Korean language for Campus Asia Program. With enthusiastic intensity in learning Korean, the more courses, the better.

From Campus Asia to harmonious Asia



Xu Luping International relationship/public affairs, Fudan University
(Korea University–Fudan University–Kobe University)

The year 2012 marks the 20th anniversary of the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and South Korea. It is also a special year for me. Thanks to the Campus Asia program, I am lucky enough to get the opportunity to experience such a wonderful semester in Korea University with students from all over the world.

When I was planning to go to Korea University, most of my friends asked me the same question that is "why don't you go to Europe or US instead of Korea?" since many students prefer Europe and US to be exchange students if they can afford it. My reply is not strong enough since I have not been to South Korea before. Thanks to Campus Asia program, after several months staying in Korea, I am confident to give a good reason for my decision. I have learned and changed so much through this program.

The first semester is always hard but meaningful. At beginning, I could not follow the

professors' lectures successfully since I haven't been used to English class. After several weeks' practice, I could catch the points and understand the lecture. Although my oral English was not that frequent, I was not afraid of talking and communicating since I think the start of communication itself already make sense. The courses I have taken in Korea University are totally different from what I had in Fudan University. The lectures here, such as International conflict and risk management and Human rights, are more focus on the international issues rather than one nation or certain region which really opened my mind.

The most wonderful thing I have learnt in Korea is do not be shy to talk since the communication is the way in which you made who you are and know what other people are thinking. The communications with Korean students, Japanese friends and other students from all over the world are opportunities for them to

understand China and Chinese people. In the first Human right class, one of the French classmates asked for Chinese students' opinion regarding the human rights condition in China. Although we are not sure whether our answer satisfied him or not, but I think it really gave him and other classmates the information about a real China. Thanks to Campus Asia program, students from diverse cultural background are able to come together and share their opinions, which will have larger influence after they become upstanding members of society. I had the chance to exchange opinions about culture and politics with two Japanese friends came from Kobe University. Although the intense remain increasing regarding Diaoyu island dispute between China and Japan, we live together, support each other and achieved the pure friendships.



The Campus Asia program is well supported by the Korean government and Korea University. During the whole semester, we also took two meaningful field trips to know the real Korea. We went to DMZ in the first trip, which remind us the

Korean War and the efforts to achieve peace and unification. The two Koreas now are separated as binary opposites which construct the "we" and "they" in both two counties. Although we cannot deny that the construction of "we" and "they" improved economic development of South Korea, it never bring peace and hope to the people.

The large gap of economic and social development between two Koreas is not good news in terms of unification. No matter how large the gap is, the first step of unification is to communicate and achieve mutual understanding. Not only North Korea, but also South Korea should change and make efforts. In my opinion, the South Korean policy towards North Korea should be softer to win the North Korean People's hearts. On the other hand, North Korea should reform the political and economic system. What we can learn from the history is that close-door policy can't last long and always causes risks. After several generations of domination, the Kim family's legitimacy foundation in North Korea is challenged. It's difficult and dangerous to keep North Korea as a closed country without making any reform.

The second trip is related to the naval base construction in Jeju Island. After talking with Gangjeong villagers, we found that this issue is also related to the China–Korea relations. The villagers and environmentalists are doing their best to protect the Jeju Island in the name of

love and peace. I was really impressed by their courage and faith, and they also showed great enthusiasm for Chinese students. To be honest, I can easily understand their situations. Both in a small but beautiful village far from city, I won't support any military base construction in my hometown which may destroy the environment and natural beauty. Local people also want to keep Jeju the way it was. As a Chinese student, I think the construction of naval base in South Korea will be a threat to China and increase the intense in East Asia. The naval base construction strengthened security dilemma, which will never bring peace and hope.



However, politics is far more complicated and powerful so that it is really hard to make balance. Political issues should be solved by communication and mutual understanding, which can make great contribution but ask for time and opportunities.

For me, in order to achieve better China-Korea relations, the most important step is to

change people's mind. By creating more exchange students programs and cultural exchange projects, more people can have the opportunities to achieve mutual understanding. Secondly, more communication and cooperation should be pursued at the organizational and regional level. There are many great companies in Korea like Samsung that Chinese private companies can learn from, not only their institution, but also the management system. At last, the central governments of two countries should strengthen communication and cooperation by building up new relations and creating regional regimes.

I would not become so eager to talk, to listen and to learn without the Campus Asia program. I have not thought about getting a doctor degree since I thought it is really tough, but Campus Asia program experience completely changed my mind and now really want to do it especially in a foreign country. The life of studying abroad is not easy but meaningful, which is a good to find the world that need to be understood.

As the first year's student of Campus Asia program, I also have the responsibility to give some suggestions to make improvement. First of all, it will be better if the students of Campus Asia program from three countries can get together to exchange their experience and opinions. For example, we can organize a conference or seminar in China, Korea or Japan in order, which can bring all the students together. It also offers some

students opportunities to experience another country's culture. Take me as an example, after several months living together with students from Japan, now I am also interested in Japanese political system and culture, and really want to see a real Japan. Secondly, I think it will be better if more information can be offered before we came to Korea University. I did not know much about our courses and have to decide my adviser and thesis topic in a short period of time since I am a dual degree student. If we got the information of classes and credits before the semester starts, it will be much more convenient. Furthermore, I will appreciate it if we have the chance to communicate with government officials. We can

experience a real Korea in daily life but haven't experience the government system in Korea, and it is an important part of understanding a country. What's more, this program is well organized by the Korean government, I think we will learn more if we have the opportunities to talk and exchange opinions.

Proud of being a member of Campus Asia program, I already made up my mind to make efforts for a harmonious Asia. If Chinese, Korean and Japanese can work together and make efforts, I am confident that this day won't be too far away.



After Participating CAMPUS Asia Program



MOON, Young Ju School of Law, SungKyunKwan University,
(SKU-SNU-Renmin Univ-Tsinghua Univ-SJTU-Nagoya Univ)

Why am I here?

As a step for actualizing my lifelong dream, which is being a prosecutor and had never been changed, I became a law school student studying for the Korean bar exam. But I was wondering, if we can consent to defining one of an attribute of law is the integrated product of a set of values that the people in societies have been eager to realize for ages, then how can we sincerely understand a law sitting behind a desk all day, cutting ourselves off from society? I didn't want to have dead conversation with texts in the book any longer, which was completely cold, and I wanted to feel shivers again, that studying law used to give me, just like a musical instrument does when I touch the string while playing. It is not for just refreshing my memory as to law, though.

Since this Campus Asia Project is deeply connected with my major and is not just short term event, I expected this experience can be a

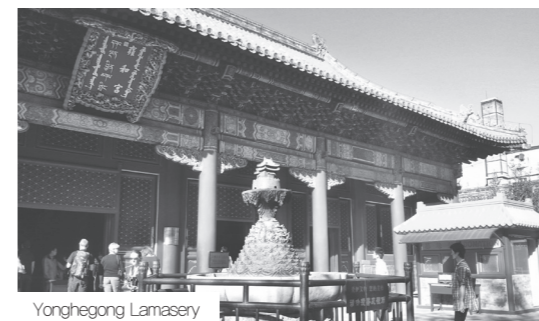


Lake Kunming, Summer Palace

driving force of me to continue and broaden my studying. Furthermore, the eyes of the world are on the East Asia with recent issues such as North Korea's nuclear test, starting of Kim JongUn's ruling and South Korea's North Korea policy, Fukushima 040nuclear disaster, the protest of China Wukan village, Korean wave or great and small international conferences held in East Asia. As a student who is studying law, which is inseparable from a society, I thought this would be a great opportunity to study an autonomous approach toward problems and issues that East

Asia is facing, and also seek for method to build a system which supports that a discourse on issues of East Asia can be continued to practicable and effective policies.

The last reason that I decided to apply this project, especially chose to study in Renmin University of China was that I heard there are many foreign students from Africa, Middle East Asia, Europe and so on. It is hard to meet students with those nationalities and share opinions about academic subject in class here in Korea. Because students in their twenties have their own young batteries which are not easily getting low and this could be the last moment in lifetime that one's likes and dislikes are clearly distinguished since when we were a four-year-old child, I want to meet them, discuss with them, and feel free to accept or criticize their opinion.



Yonghegong Lamasey

Waka Waka This time for 'Change'!

I actually had a lot of worries before deciding on going to China. I didn't want people to underestimate this opportunity as an escape from the reality that I 'failed'(which I don't want to admit) to bar exam. But at the same time, I also didn't want to stay in same place anymore, without any progress. Several times a day I asked myself whether it is right to go to China at this moment in my life, and this led to the endless questioning of what I want to do, what I can do well, how I lived for now, how I will live from now on, etc.

It would have been much better if I seriously thought about these when I just reached puberty. But I was confused now in the middle of my twenties, and decided to take time off from school. I'm still unwise to make a blueprint for my future life, but at least I could take time to look back footprints that I have left till now, and I could see it had tendency to avoid a field with stillness. Once I found one very 'obvious' point, but also sometimes 'reckless' preference, which is 'movement' or 'activeness', I had no choice but to just write the application form. I spent time reading journals and research papers related to China and organizing my thoughts, and luckily I got a notice of acceptance on April.

At that night, an unpredictable and uncontrollable daughter went all the way down to the place that the parents live, which is 440km

away from where I stay, and delivered the news that I would go China for a year. Fortunately, it seemed they didn't get shocked that much as when I called them right before I flew to Africa for backpacking. I had to report them about what kind of advantage that I can get from this experience, and when and where will I use this experience in my career, though.

The gab between reality and ideal

Once I got a notice of acceptance, I thought that everything would go very fast, but there were no official schedule or notice after the individual interview, in fact. Even though we finally had a first meeting, the answer from China continuously saying that 'Nothing has been decided yet. Please wait.', which compares to the quick response of Japan about the schedule or the contents of the semester, and details on the scholarship, made me feel uncomfortable. Also my parents, who have been supported my plan, started raising doubts concerning the credibility of the Campus Asia Program. Then we had the second official meeting and the persons concerned from three countries met altogether this time and discuss about the curriculum and living conditions. I could be relieved with the idea that 'At least there's no change of the plan for going to China this year', though I somehow disappointed about the range of the scholarship which was narrower than I expected.



Qiánmén Dajé



Starbucks

It's been a long time, China!

China, the country have been building its presence day by day in the global market and it was enough to attract me. So, I've participated several projects which were related to China and that made me feel nothing new when I arrived at the Beijing airport. Rather, I could only overwhelmed by the weight of one year's luggage. But, right after I came out from the airport, I felt an unexpected tingle of excitement with attractive Beijing which was different from 6 years ago. It was the first impression of handshake that Beijing in 2012 extended to me.



On board

This is so cool!

It was a quite surprise for me to meet a Chinese girl for airport pick-up from Renmin University, since I could tell she is magnanimous, or broad-minded with only few-word conversation. Though there's always a difference between individuals, Chinese people that I've met for 4months now seem to be a good model of the so-called 'cool' people. If someone made a mistake or asked them to do sth, Chinese kept saying '没事儿 没事儿', which means 'it's not a big deal', without any hesitation.

When I came to China for cultural exchange, I could feel even if they were interested in Korean Chstill had a psychological barrier against

foreigners and it takes time for Chinese to ease their alert toward foreigners and become friends. But it's not anymore. It's safe to assume that half of the students in People's University of China(中国人民大学) are Chinese and the rest half are foreign students. No wonder Chinese students can naturally get the idea of 'diversity' in daily lives. Everyone would agree that it's not easy to open their mind to a stranger from the beginning. However, I recently recognized that Chinese students would become friends earlier and closer than I expected, unless I bother myself to find a difference between me and them, and exaggerate the inconvenience that comes from the difference. So, I could feel free to join club activities and language exchange with Chinese students.

Thanks to my nationality, Because of my nationality.

There are lots of Korean students in Renmin Univ. and there is even a dormitory (Goryeo building, so-called 'Korean' building)whose nationality of students living there is almost Korean. It seems not many Korean students are



Chinese traditional culture club



The Legal English Club!



Korea's favorite-Samgyupsal



National Holiday at the Tiananmen

studying here only for one or two semesters as exchange students, rather, almost all of Korean students have lived in China for long time and entered the college through just same procedure of Chinese students have to go through. With high population of Koreans, you can find Korean snacks anytime in the school canteen and Korean dishes in restaurants in a campus. Furthermore, except for the Wangjing, which is called Korean town in Beijing, there are bunch of Korean restaurants or bars and stores for Korean groceries, clothes, and hair shops, etc in Wudaokou, near where Renmin Univ. is located. Some of them offer delivery service just like in Korea, and there is a sort of admiring for 'made in Korea', it's convenient for me, as a Korean, to live in China. However, Koreans are naturally strongly bound each other so that foreigners, including Chinese students tend to think 'Koreans want to hang out only with Koreans.', which is a boundary for them to be a friend with Koreans. Sometimes, the attitude that some of Korean students showed to Chinese has attributed to generalize it as every Koreans' characteristic and to build the prejudice toward

Koreans. Also this 'devaluation' toward Koreans over 'Korean incentives(like preference for Korean wave)' attributed to lessen the opportunity to interact with Chinese students, which is already limited because of the separation of the courses.

Tug of war between 'Beijing life' and 'cost of living'

Since I decided to be financially independent after I entered the university, before I came to China, I had to go through endless cycle of earning money and paying for the rent. I somehow expected the end of the cycle of 'home-school-work-home-school-work' here in Beijing, because at least, I don't have to pay for the dormitory and I get paid monthly for the scholarship. However, right after the money is deposited to my bank account, I had to pay for the internet, laundry, cell phone, etc. The money left is also fated to be disappear into my stomach as food expenses. So, sometimes I cannot help comparing myself with friends whose mother tongue is English so that they are comparatively easy to make money

by internships or tutoring. Pushing and pulling between an exotic life that I dreamed about and the cost of living abroad occasionally makes me give up trying to find the way to relieve mental and physical exhaustion which comes from life in Beijing. But it said, if the one has will to do it, he would do it anyway. I have time limit of one year to experience China, and I didn't want to my precious 20s to be wasted with endless hours of sitting idle, doing nothing. So, I'm trying to control my budgets and spend smart by writing down income and outcome everyday. Also, according to the universal spirit of partying, 'enjoy together', and the universal common sense of 'students are always out of money', you can get the greatest satisfaction at the lowest cost every day in Beijing, that is full of international students majoring



Thanksgiving Party

socializing, full of festivals in every nationality, once you do the research timely or get along with the friend who has many connections.

This doesn't suit my taste!

There are several lectures that I have to take each semester, which are made for the Campus Asia program. There were four 'Common Course' this semester, which includes Comparative Law Study in East Asia, Introduction to Chinese Law and the History of Chinese Legal Thought, Chinese Politics, Chinese Social Science.

Because this was the first year of the Campus Asia and inevitably, it seems having lot of early difficulties that the program has to overcome. For example, technical problem of the facility frequently interrupted the class and one lecture had contents different from what we were noticed. Furthermore, it was confusing because of the change of member of students or faculty in the middle of the semester.

It's small wonder for us to take course about



Coloring the dormitory room



Snow in Beijing, early November

Chinese political science and Chinese law, who chose to study in China, considering the ultimate goal of the Campus Asia program is academical exchange to form the basis of Jus Commune in East Asia. Even though we know very well that it was also our decision to take a risk and be responsible about that decision making, sometimes students become skeptical because what they have to study now is too different from what they've studied in each majors. Also, the simple curiosity toward the new field is not enough

to cover all the amount or the scope of studying that is required for students by filling in the blank themselves to chase up the class. Personally, I felt uncomfortable sometimes, even though I don't have any problem taking English courses, when I found myself busy 'interpreting' reading materials written in English and understanding objective 'facts', rather than comprehending contents deeply and studying, since I know well how hard it is to get an academical achievement in this kind of profession, considering my experience that I still have a lot of path to go through even with the full 4 years of law studying.

Compare to normal exchange program, since Campus Asia program has its own purpose and students who believe themselves are concerned with that purpose are participating in Campus Asia, it is reasonable to have several mandatory common courses. But, at the same time, it would be better if there are possibilities substantively



T'ai chi ch'uan at the 75th Anniversary of Renmin University, China

and practically guaranteed for taking other normal lectures opened to every student whose major is related to law, politics, or social science so that we could get a chance to share academical idea with Chinese students and other international students. Furthermore, I hope there be active effort to make official and reliable passage that we can expect practical improvement after communicating about the problems that we experienced here.

Except these kinds of things, I'm pretty satisfying with anything else, with the idea of 'I will get as much as I put an effort on'. It might be because of the recognition that I'm already in the last year of a college, even though the assignment was a sort of what I didn't need to bother myself to dig in, I tried to research more, make comparison with Korea and figure out why that kind of similarity or difference exists. Except for the objective achievement visible, I could feel this studying experience is helpful to myself, at least.

'Chinese people' and 'Chinese language'

There are lots of characteristics that I'd love to use for defining 'Chinese people' but one of the most impressive thing for me as a student was the eagerness of Chinese students for taking part in the class activity. It's hard to generalize but I could easily meet classmates who are not afraid of speaking up in English, since there are lots of

Chinese students who are preparing for studying abroad. Not only in daily conversation, but also in academical debate, some of them were very good at arguing logically without using their mother tongue.

Every course in Campus Asia program is taught in English and every single activities related to the class such as assignments and exams is also in English. So that it's easy to forget necessity for studying Chinese language during the semester. However, as I'm staying in China and learning about their culture and society, I thought studying their language is the minimum courtesy or respect to Chinese culture. Even though it was not my main purpose to improve the language skill, I believe better understanding of writing system of Chinese characters that Korea and China are sharing could provide ideas what should it be the basic spirit for the development of system to realize future coexistence and prosperity in East Asia. I will spend more time on studying Chinese language next semester, since I've been captured by Chinese Characters especially in the aspects of they tried imagining



Delicious Kaoyú!

concepts regardless of whether it is visible or invisible, and also the fact that those contain Chinese thought and philosophy.

Where do I have to put this piece?

I used to be an youngest member in every project that I've participated in, but now I'm the oldest one among 4 students in Campus Asia program from my university in Korea. That sometimes became a main factor in giving burdens to my life in Beijing, to make matters worse, not only Chinese but also foreign students are found to have already been building their career from comparatively in young age and to have clear outline of directions that they want to go in the future. Watching them, I couldn't always live ordinary day just ordinarily, with the big question mark in my head added to echoing voice of 'what have I done until now?'. If there's someone considering Campus Asia program in my age, I'd want to say it's a burden itself that I have to put an effort steadily, and consciously, unlike other students, not to forget aim that I



came here and things that I must do now in my age, even at the moment I'm smiling just like other students. However, unless this is not a random and senseless attempt of betting on life as collateral, once you have a passion to achieve, you have to try it now, no matter what others speak about you. In fact, going through events, great and small, I had thought about giving up everything and just leaving this country. However, I noticed that I have nothing deserved to be 'given up', since I was whining with only several times of attempts. Though it might be hard to stand right now, it doesn't mean I have to doubt about value and authenticity of every single effort to come here, every single experience that I had in Beijing and the tremor of excitement that I felt at the moment that I applied this program. Someone said it would be foolhardy to go to China considering my age, anyway 'I' applied because 'I' was the one who really wanted to do so, and as long as I got the chance now, I need to learn and progress day by day. At least with my experience, I found a very few people get the chance when they were already fully prepared. Rather, many people grab the unexpected chance and then they start improving their abilities, and that abilities act as a foundation for getting another chance. Perfectionism, with the idea of getting chances after perfectly preparing, will drive one to only 'prepare' forever.

Now I can not tell where and how this one piece of 'experience in China as an exchange



student' act on the whole picture of my life. However, even if it flows to 'that' way, rather than 'this' way as I intended at first, I won't regret, because I'm in my twenties, which even can turn a failure into an experience and a challenge itself into growth hormone shots. Don't hesitate to challenge, but prewise getting accustomed to the failure by easily facing the failure in consequence of not having done enough. This is the one last thing that I have to remember for being worthy of the title of 'Campus Asia Student'.

Now, are you regretting having sent me to China?

As I wrote down in my application form for Campus Asia program, I would see myself through



China, and see China through me, also see East Asia in the world context and see the world with the East Asia perspective, until I extract 'Extra virgin brain oil' by actively discussing and communicating with various human resources from various places. Since I don't need anymore time for adaptation to live in China, I remind the very first will that I had in my mind in the flight from Korea to China, and next semester I will make my own stories in Beijing a little more actively, a little more like me.



Teacher Assistant's Report on Campus Asia



Yuyang Deng UANGDONG UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES
(Dongseo Univ, Guangdong Univ of foreign studies, Ritsumeikan Univ)

The plan of Campus Asia

“Campus Asia” is a joint venture project driven by three nations just like China, Korea and Japan and is aimed at improving the relations among three economics. Especially, it is focused on the student exchange. Ministry of Education, Science and Korean Council for University Education did form the coalition with Ministry of Education of the People’s Republic of China and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan in order to build up “Campus Asia” where three countries are working on the Student Exchange and Enactment for mutual cooperation.

In China, 10 universities were selected according to the goal and the plan of “Campus Asia”. In that, it is my honor that my university, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies(GUFS) was chosen to be one of the designated universities in this project. So, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, China(GUFS) did organize

“Campus Asia Pilot Program” with Dongseo University, Korea(DSU) and Ritsumeikan University, Japan(RU). GUFS chose five graduate students(Master) as Campus Asia assistant teachers by using the budget from Campus Asia Agency on 2012. I am honored to be one of the assistant teachers and to be granted the chance to learn Korean culture, as a representative of my university.

Living life in Korea

It was my first time to come to Korea and my Korean skill was not good at that time, even though I studied Korean in my home for 2 months. At that time, I was a little worried, because I was not sure even if there was anyone who would look after me, when arriving in Korea. But, my thinking was disrupted. As I remembered, when arriving at the airport with my colleagues, two staff from DSU who had a big smile on them did give us the big welcome, as special guests. And

then, we came to DSU campus safely by bus DSU provided for us. In my first impression on Korea, I was touched by Korean style of kind attention through DSU.

Provided the scholarship like monthly allowance from DSU, we had no problem with living in Korea. The monthly allowance was fully enough to live and study at DSU. For your reference, the living cost in Korea is standing between China and Japan.

The first thing to attract my attention here was Korean fashion style. Hanryu(Korean Wave) is now spread out throughout East Asia. There are diversified styles of clothes in Korea. The price is really reasonable in that. An also, I became aware of the fact that most of clothes in Korea are made by China. Therefore, two nations, China and Korea are forming the big and strong relationship in the manufacturing industry.

The living condition is really good here. In more details, the environment surrounding the campus is really clam and modest. The bed sheets and blankets are offered in free. The free hot and mineral water are running out on, when needed. Each room in the dormitory is equipped with an air conditioner, heating system and free access to Internet. This dormitory only for international students offers us the chance to make friends from other countries.

There is the place located at the basement 1 in this dormitory, where we can cook the meals by ourselves. I think it will be hard to get these kinds of good experiences to cook the meals by myself,

after going back to my home. It is because it is always out of my reach in my home. Anyhow, it is left to me, as one of my good memories here.

But, there are so many cafeterias around DSU campus, where you can taste Korean unique foods with very lovely price. In my case, everyday, I enjoyed each meal in the cafeteria located in front of the DSU’s main entrance. So, this made me get closer to the owner of the cafeteria. As time goes, my way of eating out did improve my people skill and help to extend my social network.

Have you heard about Kimchi? You can see it in every table of each cafeteria. Kimchi is one kind of salted vegetables with hot pepper sauce. China has the similar food, as well but it already disappeared from the eating table in the big cities of China. But, when I was a child, I used to eat the similar side dish as Kimch in my hometown. As I know, Kimchi is totally different from Chinese salted vegetables. In Korea, it is one of the most favorite foods to urban or rural people. And now it is regarded as the symbol of Korean culture to the world.

Whenever going out, the transportation system is well organized in the city of Busan. Especially, there are subway station and bus terminal near to DSU campus. In addition, it takes just 30 minutes to get to the airport from DSU campus by car. The transportation fare as like subway, bus and taxi is fairly reasonable in this city, which is considered as one of the attractive cities to foreign people in Korea.

There are lots of mountains with the beautiful

scenery in Korea. And also, the mountains seem to largely occupy the land of Korea. In result, so many skyscrapers are likely built on the hillside. That is creating the beautiful view, as well. DSU campus is resting on the middle of the mountain.

To my experiences, Korean people are really kind especially to international students. Whenever I wanted to approach them and stay close and friendly to them, they were always willing to accept me as one member in their community. For example, the elder people, just like uncle or aunt, are likely to have the traditional mind-set. They are so kind and opened-mind that they enjoy welcoming foreign people with the big smile. This attitude seems to make me feel more comfortable in living in Korea. But, I have a little different feeling from Japan, compared with Korea. In case of Japanese society is likely to be emphasized the idea of courtesy. So, on every event in Japan, there were the very strict manuals for me to follow. It looks like I felt a little uncomfortable for each event at that time.

My duties in Korea

In Korea, three duties were put on my shoulder.

First, I keep encouraging myself to study my own major and learn Korean knowledge and culture. Here is my unchangeable notion that my first priority as a student is to focus on studying hard without turning to other things like playing or working. Even I am a student at the university.

The meaning of the word "University" in Chinese is to learn wider and deeper. The university offers us the chance to dig out my major deeply and the workloads to study are getting more and more. Anyone who concentrates on his or her study does go forward for the final goal without any hesitation. This way is followed with the good making-decision on the future, I believe.

If anyone loses himself or herself, even though he or she has a good fortune, he or she cannot see any window of the success in his or her life.

When I was studying in Korea, one of my professors in my home university, Dr. Jin Dawoo came to Korea in order to attend the given forum. At that time, we was going out for the dinner and had the chance to eat some raw small octopus that was actively dancing on the plate. I was so scared that I could not have them in my stomach. However, my professor, Dr. Jin advised me " You guys, here is the place where you will work in the near future. This means you will be continuously faced with the same things as like this in Korea. So, do your best to learn Korean food culture and fit yourself to it. That is the rule of survival." It occurred to me from my professor's words that "The most favorite old words to remember is to pack the foods up to the neck at every chance, regardless of the taste. Being full of your stomach generates the adequate energy that can allow the warrior to keep fighting in the war.

Hence, I realized that it is really important to be adapted to any given environment that

I will be put in by the way to cultivate myself hard. I became to know that I have to embrace " Adaptability to an environment", for my future dream.

For example, I did throw out several questions at myself and try to do them just like; Can I dear not to follow the Rome's law in Rome? Can I speak the different language in the different place? Can I see another country's courtesy in a country's law? Can I be familiar to the way to get along with the people with the diversified personalities? Can I stand up with any huge failure or the painful attack from outside?

Through this way, I did realize how much my adaptability to the new environment is. I believe a pair of chopsticks is thicker than the rubber band but is more easily broken than the band. That is the rule of survival.

So, I happily lived my way like Korean and tried to eat hot pepper, lettuce, raw fish, Korean roasted meat and ice water like Korean. In addition, I am my colleagues gathered at the Korean pub to drink beer and Soju(Korean traditional alcohol) together. And then, we went for Sauna to the public bath where I did get into the hot water and the cold water alternatively. For your reference, the above things are really reluctant for me to act in my home country.

Now, I felt I was re-born as more perfect, more adaptable and more confident human being, through the above experiences and trials.

One day, the respected professor, Dr. Lee Wonbeom taught us one lesson, "You guys are

saying all the Korean people are kind but I was wondering if you guys have had any bad experiences on Korean people. As I see, you all are satisfied with jobs and people but in order to understand one nation thoroughly, you make sure to have lost of experiences on pros and cons of it."

After that, I was able to understand what Dr. Lee means in his words at a good slow pace. While staying in Korea, only good impression about Korea is left to me and I was really satisfied with the environment surrounding me. Having lots of experiences on pros and cons of Korea, I have the confidence to say that Korea has much more advantages. And what I feel like that is differentiated from other people' thinking due to my experiences on two sides of Korea.

In the class of DSU professor, Dr. Kim Yongmin, he puts " In the ancient age, Chinese Knowledge was transferred to strong nations and it was kept passing to Korea continuously. After that, it arrived at Japan via Korea. But, right now, China has been going around in the circle of the past glory, while Japan that became one of nations with super knowledge has been playing in the main role to share their knowledge with China and Korea in these days.

China is missing the ancient age when they played in the main role instead of Japan. Hence, you have to study hard to accumulate the useful knowledge and then come back to the right place in the world for the country. Please focus on the study at every chance and keep you in check.

However, I would like to recommend you to enjoy yourself out of the university. I think it is also important to spend your time on the amusement and pleasure in your youth. Do not forget that you should keep yourself alert and try to find out something to learn and remember, while playing. Being playing is being studying.”

While staying in Korea, I tried to learn much more and to have a fun time outside, as much as I can, according to Dr. Lee's advice. Until the last day in Korea, I tried to do my best to keep it in mind.

During my half-a-year stay in Korea, I was absorbed in reading the research materials related to my major. At that time, I caught up the idea on how I will make my thesis and asked my colleagues (assistant teachers) to help me find out the research materials from Japan for my thesis. Definitely, I did refer to all kinds of internal and external materials about my thesis. In result, the completion of my thesis became far ahead of my classmate in my home university. I almost get my thesis done even though I have just one more year away to my graduation, the one year will be rushed and poured into the way to look for my real future.

On studying in Korea, I had the chance to see the Korean president election held. Finally, Park Geunhye won more than 50% votes and all the media chattered Korea is entering the era of the first female president. According to newspapers, the tremendous words associated with “first” are followed with President Park just like the

first female president in Korea, the first female president in East-North Asia, the first father/daughter president, the first single president and the first president with the doctor degree of Engineering. I think these things will have a big impact on the society and politic of Asian nations.

I was lucky to feel this atmosphere around Korea on staying there. This special experience seemed to made me feel closer to Korea than before. Looking backward to her life, I became to know her life has been full of ups and downs so far. She was born in the super high class family but unfortunately, her mother and father was assassinated back to back. She has been suffering an unidentified disease for the whole life. But, getting out of 10 years reclusiveness, she finally overcame the greatest psychologic pains to lose the family members, to be betrayed by her lovely relatives. She came back to the politics successfully. Now, I would like to let her legacy stand shoulder to shoulder with the greatest Empress of China. Later, the history will tell us about her.

Suddenly it strikes to me about the current Korean President, Mr. Lee Myungbak who almost ends up to his term. He had ups and downs in his life, as well. He made ends meet by picking up trash on the road. He was sent to the jail. But, he finally became Korean President. His life seems to remind me of one of Chinese greatest Kings, named 주원장.

According to the lessons of the past, the hardship in the life brings out two results like to

give up the life or to cultivate the way into the strong faith. The above two Korean presidents belong to the latter. I am only 25 years old but when looking backward to my life, I feel my life is described as one painting showing so many waves with ups and downs. It is difference from my friends' one. Honestly speaking, I do not like anything difficult because the difficulty is likely to do harm on the efficiency. But I have not been stressed by this kind of difficulty. Even though the life full of ups and downs is likely to result in the bad personality, it enhance the willpower dramatically, I think. What I believe is the willpower is always far ahead of any given difficulty. I have changed my mind that the positive mindset is more valuable than the money since I saw several celebrities kill themselves. What made them do that? Money? No. Why did they fall down so quickly? The reason is they kept confusion in their mind that made them go blind to their future. What they are deprived of is the mental training for positive mind-set, not money. But, in these days, I did achieve the enlightenment that I should keep myself in check in order to stay the level field between Mind and Money. This way may bring the bright and prosperous future to me, I believe.

Lots of experiences in studying at DSU were helpful for me to look backward about myself and to think about my future. And also, DSU classes gave me the chance to meet several international students from Japan, Poland and Korea. In addition, there were lots of international students

throughout the world at DSU where we all did naturally get along with each other in the very friendly fashion. In one of DSU classes, I did learn the way to express unconventionally what I feel and I was taught about the knowledge related to international relations. Moreover, DSU classes contributed to the way to keep me away from becoming a big fish in a little pond. While studying with my classmates at DSU, I always tried to reflect on myself and to improve myself, as much as I could. At DSU, I attended two seminars related to Japan & Korea Research where I saw the ambition and enthusiasm in many Japanese scholars.

At that time, I think their new disruptive research processes totally enriched my knowledge.

I have had so many unique and special experiences for half a year in Korea. Among them, the most important one is not to receive the scholarship, not to buy the Korean style of clothes, not to eat delicious foods and not to look around the most famous attractions. That is just to achieve enlightenment and to accumulate the knowledge through professors, classes, classmates and so on at DSU. The knowledge I got during my stay at DSU is much more and valuable than one I got in China for two years. In DSU, I learned the social skills to communicate with people through a wealth of experiences and a depth of insight, while staying at DSU for half a year. These kinds of intangible assets will lead us to the right direction till the death.

Second, one of my three duties is to teach the

students in Campus Asia about Chinese and China culture. As one of Teacher Assistants in Campus Asia, I instructed and help them to study their own major and Chinese. While teaching them, I was able to understand what their concerns are. What they are worried is the possibility to fall off Asia Campus, to be isolated in the campus because they do not have seniors and juniors in Campus Asia. So, I advised them like “ You guys do not need to care about whether you fall off Campus Asia, or not. Before that, we are already friends to each other regardless of this. This is unchangeable truth. Even though you all have a small human network here, you will work hard your way here into playing in the main role in the global economics in the future. “

Third, a representative in all 5 teacher assistants under master course from Guangdong University of Foreign Studies , I was in charge of managing contact points to all of them. As I remembered, I was under a little pressure resulting from my invisible duty and stress. But, I was delighted to work for them and this made me improve my social skill, as well. I think it as another intangible asset to me. Sometimes despite the fact that we were a very close friends to each other, I was faced with some troubles with my colleagues several times, while living with my them for a little long time. Whenever the troubles happened to us, my social skill at work made them solved and brought the friendship back to us.

To this day, I worked on the job to deliver

the news between China and Korea. In the process of it, I tried to my best to compromise all of them and to hold them in the harmony. Now, I am confident to say that I almost get my duties done successfully.

International Relation

In Korea, I developed and extend my human network more widely and deeply. I did map my human network with a wide of diversity of personalities including Korean teachers, my friends who are studying at DSU, my classmates from Japan, Korea and Europe, my TA(Teacher Assistant) colleagues from Japan, DSU undergraduate students in Campus Asia, some undergraduate students under 3 nations' remote education system, several international students whom I met in the international sports event and several Korean friends whom I met out of the University. I feel I am so lucky to know all of them. I believe my human network like that will contribute to my future success.

Conclusion

While study at DSU, I was so impressed and enlightened too much. So, I am pleased to break down and list up what I feel about my 6-month life at DSU, as below.

1. When in Rome, do as the Romans do. Enhance “ Adaptability to an environment”.

For example, please try to your best to fit

yourself into Korean culture and life style in no time.

2. Keep in touch with your home university while studying abroad.

For example, please make sure to report to your professor about your situation by email every month

3. Put your efforts into developing your human network. At every change, you try to make the friends in and out of the university. This way, you can figure out Korean culture quickly.

4. Keep yourself alert to studying, even on your trip. It is also important to have a fun time but you stay in the moderation between the desire to play and the one to study.

5. Hold yourself away from emotional trouble between you and your friends. If you have any troubles with your friends emotionally, it will

be likely to have a bad impaction on your study, your works, your life and your mind. So, keep calm and cold and you can find out what causes the trouble.

6. Please make sure to study Korean, before going to Korea. As I remember, by the time I came to Korea, my Korean skill was not fluent. But, my inadequate Korean skill was really helpful for me, when living and traveling in Korea. Hence, you are strongly recommended to study Korean even with the entry level before entering to Korea. It gives you the big help to live in Korea even though it is at an entry level. One thing to regret while stay in Korea is to miss the Korean language classes. So, I am still stay in the entry level. Please attend Korean language classes to the best of your ability.

The Miracle in My Life - My Exchange Life in PNU



Mengting Niu Mechanical Engineering master course, Shanghai Jiao Tong university
(Pusan National University-Shanghai Jiao Tong University-Kyushu university)

I watched a movie called "Small Exchange Students" when I was a young girl which was a story about the student exchange life of a teenage boy and girl. They had their own dreams, enjoyed their lives, and experienced different living styles and culture in Canada. At that time, I admired their experiences as exchange students so much that I wished one day I could be an exchange student studying and living in a foreign country. I kept working hard, and had a chance to participate in "CAMPUS Asia" as an exchange student in Pusan National University. The past four months in PNU has been unforgettable and remarkable. It has broadened my horizon and made my life meaningful.

Study and Research in PNU

I am a graduate student majoring in energy engineering. I continued my course study and research in PNU thanks to the great teaching situation and experimental facilities. Since I

didn't know any Korean before I arrived at PNU, I chose two specialized courses in English. The two specialized courses are related to my research field and the teachers' spoken English is very good. Through these courses I not only got a lot of specialized knowledge, but also improved my English.

Apart from specialized courses, PNU also offered CAMPUS Asia exchange students enrollment in a "Language Program" that includes Korean and English language courses. The Korean language class is taught from the very beginning and it is very interesting. Sometimes it likes a magic class as the teacher brings so many props to class and we learn new words and sentences through these props. Though we made funny mistakes sometimes, we have made great progress through correcting these mistakes. The English writing class is more relaxing and the teacher is a handsome American guy. In class we learned useful writing skills, discussed hot issues with each other, and practiced a lot of writing.



In PNU, my supervisor is professor Gyung-Min Choi and I am in the Micro Spray Application & Clean Energy Laboratory. I am also in the IGCC (Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle) research team. Using the great experimental facilities and software which PNU offered us, I cooperated with other doctorate and master's students in the field of gasification of IGCC. I have already worked out a model for gasification and got good simulation results which are in agreement with the experimental results. I also continued my own research in China which is in the field of oil shale. During this period in PNU, I have written an English paper named "Yield and characteristics of shale oil from the retorting of oil shale and fine oil-shale ash mixtures" and have submitted it to the SCI periodical "Fuel". Several days ago, I won the prize of "Chinese National Excellent Graduate Students Scholarship", which is the highest honor for Chinese students.

I really have had a great time studying and doing research in PNU!



Colorful Life in PNU

Apart from studying and doing research, I have had a colorful time at weekends and on holidays. While on exchange, I had the chance to thoroughly experience the food, the places of interest, and the culture of Korea. Of all the Korean food, I love Bibimbap and barbecue the most. Sometimes I went hiking with my friends at weekends. The scenery is so beautiful, especially in autumn. I love Haeundae Beach very much and really enjoy the time playing on the beach and basking in the sunshine. There are many student activities for foreign students in PNU such as parties, festivals for foreign students, free visits to Pusan and so on. I took an active part in these activities and through them I not only experienced the culture of Korea but also made new friends. During the holidays, I went to Seoul once to visit some famous places of interest such as Gyeongbokgung, Bukchon Hanok Village, Seoul Tower and so on. I was impressed by these places of interest and the history and the culture of Korea.



Good Points of CAMPUS Asia

As a “CAMPUS Asia” exchange student, I benefited a lot from a multitude of unique life experiences which I might not have had in my native country. Exchange is eternally awesome, which is a worthwhile life experience.

First of all, I have experienced a new culture as an exchange student. While on exchange, I had the chance to thoroughly experience the culture of Korea. At first, I felt a little culture shock about the cuisine, architecture, and even the ways in which people show respect to elder people! I tried my best to understand and accept the culture of Korea through talking with native Koreans, reading books about Korean culture, and various other means. After having spent a period of time in Korea, I found that I have become accustomed to the culture of Korea and even become familiar with the ways of life of people around the world through meeting other foreign students in PNU.

It also leaves me with a better understanding for people of all sorts, and makes me feel as though I have become a “citizen of the world.” This is amusing, and very interesting!

Secondly, I have had a really good opportunity to learn Korean language as an exchange student. I have been bombarded in all directions by the Korean language after my arrival here. I learned Korean language not only in class but also through the communications with my Korean classmates, lab members, and even salesmen when I buy things. The language environment is so good for me to learn Korean that I made great progress in Korean language. What’s more, as I learned Korean from native speakers, it is easier for me to become familiar with the language in the manner of a native speaker. I’m happy and proud that after more than 3 months’ learning I can have a short and easy talk with Korean people now. I’m pretty sure that learning a new language will aid me in the future and will likely also help widen my range of future career options.

Thirdly, by being an exchange student I have met new friends from all around the world. There are lots of opportunities to meet foreign friends and get to know each other as we foreign students all live in the same dormitory and have dinner in the same cafeteria. In my lab or my class, I can also make friends with Korean students and foreign students from a variety of countries, such as Japan, Vietnam, Singapore, and so on. It is so much fun when we chat with each other and go on trips together. Now I have a close relationship with these new friends from all over the world and I’ll miss them when I go back to China. Maybe I will visit them in their homeland and also they may meet me in my hometown. The friendships between us will be very long-lasting and filled with great memories!

Last but not least, I have experienced great personal development during these months at PNU. At first, I was confronted with many challenges in everyday life that I have never experienced before. Everything is new for me and I had to adjust to the life in Korea with a completely different language and culture as fast as I could. Although this seemed utterly frightening, the difficulties associated with everyday life during this period truly taught me countless life lessons. I was an emotional person that I felt so beautiful and amazing for the good moments. In contrast, I truly felt like the end of the world for the sad times. As a result of homesickness, feelings of alienation, or various other factors, I occasionally went through times

of depression. However, I overcame these periods by taking the initiative to overcome them and enjoy my amazing new exchange life! Having enjoyed the good and survived the bad times of this period, I am much stronger, more confident, independent and self-understanding now. It is truly the magic of foreign exchange.

My Suggestion for CAMPUS Asia

As I mentioned above, being a “CAMPUS Asia” exchange student is a worthwhile experience that I benefited a lot from. I had a multitude of unique life experiences which I might not have had in my native country. Since this program is so successful and has many advantages, my first suggestion is to increase the number of students participating in CAMPUS Asia and extend the range of this program. As far as I’m concerned, there are about 10 programs of “CAMPUS Asia” between different universities and dozens of Chinese and Japanese students come to Korea every year. Maybe we can increase the number of students of each university to let more students have a chance to be an exchange student abroad. Also, we can extend “CAMPUS Asia” program to more universities and even extend to high schools and middle schools. High school and middle school students are always interested in the whole world and they will benefit a lot if they have a chance to be a foreign exchange student for a short period of time. If possible, the Korean government or universities should offer a scholarship to support

exchange students' lives abroad.

Secondly, apart from the exchange program, CAMPUS Asia should hold some science and engineering competitions or activities between the three countries. Thus, students from different countries can have a chance to share their ideas which will inspire other students and improve themselves. What's more, students also have a chance to experience different cultures and make foreign friends.

Finally, the host universities should offer more English specialized courses for exchange students to choose, as we are not good enough to take a Korean specialized course. Also, the host universities should offer an opportunity for exchange students to visit the labs in their fields.

As a graduate student, I'm interested in the advanced experimental facilities and methods in PNU. Yet, I haven't had a chance to visit all the labs in my department under someone's introduction. I think visiting the labs and watching others doing experiments will give me more knowledge and ideas. Also, if the host universities give us some English speeches by famous professors, it will be very interesting and useful.

Being a "CAMPUS Asia" exchange student is really a fantastic, fun, and good experience! By being an exchange student, I have learned a new language, new culture, and also a lot about myself. It is the miracle in my life!

Turning point of my life: CAMPUS Asia



Kyun Heo School of Public Policy and Management, KDI.
(KDI School – Tsinghua Univ. – GRIPS)

Motivation, Preparation

• CAMPUS Asia: Better than the best workplace!

While I was attending the KDI School (KDIS) as a part-time student in December 2011, I learned that the KDIS was chosen as one of the ten CAMPUS Asia consortiums. Immediately, even before the KDIS made an official announcement, I contacted the school office and began my preparations. What I had in my mind was to resign my job. Despite being considered as one of the better workplace with a relatively high salary yet demanding a low workload, I had thought of it as a temporary workplace. In my view, joining the CAMPUS Asia Program would be more advantageous for my long-term goals. Therefore, I had no hesitation at all. I believed that the CAMPUS Asia was a good opportunity to study Korea's, Japan's, and China's public policies more deeply, and that it will help me to advance further along my long-term career path.

Why was this program so attractive for me? You can find the answers from the common unique specialty of the KDIS, Tsinghua University School of Public Policy and Management (Tsinghua SPPM) and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS). These three schools are probably not well known to those outside the field of public policy, but nonetheless are very well recognized in the field of public and development policy. In addition, for all three schools, more than half of the students are government officials from developing countries, providing a good opportunity to learn about other countries' policies and not just those from Korea, Japan, and China. Since my long-term goal is pursuing a career in the field of Official Development Assistance (ODA), these two factors were the perfect combination for me. Moreover, the experience of living in three countries will help me with my research of "Examining Overseas Construction-Related Government Policies: China, Japan and Korea".

• The first candidate knocks on the door of the CAMPUS Asia

February 14th, 2012 marked the beginning of the first-ever semester of the CAMPUS Asia program. I started confidently, knowing that I was the one and only CAMPUS Asia program candidate. I traveled to Beijing, China, and attended Tsinghua SPPM, majoring in Master of International Development of Public Administration (MID) for one semester. Then, on 1 October 2012, I arrived in Tokyo, Japan to study at the GRIPS for one year. With this schedule, by August 2013 I will have completed courses in three countries and earned two Master's degrees (KDIS and GRIPS). If I always keep in mind that my goal is to become a professional in the ODA field, I believe I will have the drive to tackle any challenges and become closer to the future that I have in mind.

Stories during the period

• Standing in the middle of history

On May 13th 2013, there was a joint official launching ceremony of the CAMPUS Asia program by the three participating countries at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. In attendance were the three Heads of States from Korea, Japan, and China. As the first and only CAMPUS Asia program candidate, I received the honor of meeting with those leaders. I was impressed and humbled when my president, Lee Myung-bak, personally encouraged me: "Since you are the first candidate of this program, you must study harder to become a leader who can lead the cooperation among three countries by this experience." I was very proud of Korea since we are the leading country for our three countries' education cooperation. President Lee reminded me that I must try hard



With Summits from Kor, Chn, Jpn, CAMPUS Asia Launching Ceremony

not only to achieve my personal goals, but also to be a good representative of Korea in the CAMPUS Asia program. Wherever I visited in China and Japan, I received the opportunity to take pictures with leaders and high-ranking officials, and I always keep in mind that I am not just a 'student' or a 'program candidate', but I am also a 'personal diplomat' for my country, Korea.

• Taking classes with public officials from 62 countries

The three schools of the CAMPUS Asia consortium that I have attended all have a large international student body, mostly government officials from developing countries around the world. When I was attending the KDIS in Korea, more than half of the students were promising and outstanding government officials from developing countries. At that time, I was still working as an overseas construction market researcher for International Contractors Association of Korea (ICAK) under Ministry of Land, Transportation and Maritime Affairs (MLTM), so I found the interaction with my international friends engaging and beneficial. If I were to compare the three schools, the KDIS has the most diverse international student body; Tsinghua SPPM has mostly African officials; and the GRIPS' students are mostly from Southeast Asia. When I experienced this diverse student bodies firsthand, it was very interesting because up until that point I had only read about the differences in foreign policy among three countries.

To me, the main difference of the three schools is how they approach "Economic development policy". We, Korea, are mixing Western-oriented general economic development and our own economic development experience. China is mainly advocating their socialism-oriented Chinese system and promoting their economic development policy. Japan is supporting other developed countries' mainstream economics (mostly similar to Western approaches), and also introducing the history of how they provided assistance to developing countries so far.

It was not difficult to study the difference between these three countries as CAMPUS Asia allows me to live in those places, experience many activities, and learn diverse point of views by the local and international students. In this sense, CAMPUS Asia program gives me the opportunity to study three countries comprehensively. To me, this is CAMPUS Asia's strong point and is what sets it apart from other exchange programs.

• China, the place where the whole world is gathering

The one semester in Tsinghua University in Beijing was short but it was also a very memorable experience for me. One of the most impressive facts is that since Tsinghua is ranked first in China, many smart students from all over the world are gathered there. Perhaps they felt the same way as me, that China is such a growing and promising country, and also the issues related China will receive the focus of



Classmates in Tsinghua University

other countries. When I was talking about my CAMPUS Asia program with European students who I met in Tsinghua, they mentioned that they are from the “Erasmus Student Network”, the European Union’s equivalent of CAMPUS Asia. It got me thinking that, through this CAMPUS Asia program, someday we, Korea, China and Japan, could become more like Europe, interact and understand more so we can cooperate not only economically but also actively share history, policy, science, art, and in other areas so that we can grow further to become the center of the world together.

• 60 hour round-trip train experience

Korea experiences severe traffic jams on the way to visit our hometowns on national holidays like Chuseok (추석) or Seolnal (설날). In China, however, you may have heard about how much time could be spent to travel during the national holidays; sometimes it takes up to 15 hours to 45 hours by normal bus or train. During

Labor festival (劳动节), I went to Chengdu (成都) with schoolmates. Since we wanted to save transportation costs, we took the normal, slow train instead of taking an airplane. Even though I read a whole book, watched several movies, listened to many songs, the train was still running so it was a little difficult. To be frank, I suffered quite a lot, since I did not know how to speak the Chinese language when I was staying in China. Especially during this trip, I was worried about taking the train alone. Luckily, seated next to me was an old lady who was very kind and helped me a lot. So, fortunately, I finished my 30-hour train journey without trouble.

(As I will describe in detail below, if you are concerned about applying for the CAMPUS Asia program, I strongly recommend you to learn at least conversational Chinese and Japanese so that you can enjoy better standard of life in China and Japan)

• Make local friends, not shallow relationship but deep and meaningful ones

One of the weak points of the CAMPUS Asia program is that there is limited interaction with local students in partner schools. All three schools run classes in English, but the local students’ participation are very low. Except for the KDIS, almost every local student attends the domestic program, not the international one. As a result, we need to put effort in interacting with local students, including participating in additional

activities, not only the initial classes offered by the school.

In my case, when I was in China, I was involved in the Chinese-International Club in Tsinghua University. In Japan, I was the program representative for the one-year Master’s Program in Public Policy (MP1), which provided me a chance to interact with local Japanese students. Being involved in extra-curricular activities is important and gives an opportunity to make local friends. One of the most important points that must not be forgotten is that the relationship should not endure only for the period you are in that country. The friendship that we make, both with local and international students, should be maintained and sustained. On this issue, I want to point out the situation in China. As you probably know, it’s hard to be connected through social network services like Facebook or Twitter. Some people may think that as a result, it would be difficult to maintain the friendship once you leave China. But if we use their local SNS such as Renren or QQ, we can easily maintain the relationship without any problems. It is up to us to try to make the friendship and relationship last.

In addition, we should maximize the advantage from geographical elements of the three schools. All are located in capital cities (Beijing, Tokyo, and Seoul). All are internationally famous metropolitan areas, each with its own unique

characteristics, highlights, and beautiful sights. I suggest wholeheartedly that you shouldn’t just stay in school, but go out to explore the city (or even the country, like I did) and enjoy the experience of being there. Don’t only just learn, but live and laugh, too.

• Study local languages in advance

As I stated in previous paragraphs, I started this program knowing only Korean and English. Fortunately, both Chinese and Japanese are not hard languages to learn for Koreans. In my case, while I was in China, all my courses were in English. Nonetheless, I was able to learn conversational Mandarin through daily situations and interactions with locals; now I can understand about 70% of conversations and engage in conversations. The same is happening for me with the Japanese language. It got me thinking if I had gone to Japan and China with some basic knowledge (as I do now) I could perhaps have learned more, not only about language but also the local people and their lifestyles. Looking back, I should have learned the local languages in advance. The first few sentences in local languages are very effective to break the ice through conversation in my experience.

• Travel as much as you can

Before I joined the CAMPUS Asia program, my job also allowed me to travel. While I could visit many places, however, it was only for a short period of time. On a business trip, you tend to

visit tourist attractions more than a resident. Therefore, when I got the opportunity to reside in China, I tried hard to visit local tourist attractions and museums almost every weekend and visited many places as well. There were two big holiday periods in China, so I went to Chengdu and Xian, famous for Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (秦始皇陵). For me, I believe learning in the classroom has its limits. It is when we travel, see the sights, interact with people, studying customs and learning new ideas that we truly can appreciate the experience of being in another country.

Pros

• My network covers entire world

It wasn't easy to start new life after resigning my work, especially as I already experienced life as an exchange student in the United States, so I thought long and hard about whether I should apply for the CAMPUS Asia program or not. However, the CAMPUS Asia program is significantly different from other common exchange student programs, because there is a clear goal to study in three countries. Also, there are very strong support from three governments and schools such as support for administrative costs, living expenses, and airfare. Overall, the CAMPUS Asia is a comprehensive program,

I would mention the best thing is the strong connectivity. The CAMPUS Asia program is

not merely a bilateral exchange, but you get to study in three countries for two master degrees. Therefore, the connectivity among the CAMPUS Asia program students is very strong. I have experienced an exchange student program in the USA when I was an undergraduate student, so I have viewed life as an exchange student from both sides. I think the CAMPUS Asia is different because it is not just about studying together, but about experiencing three different countries.

In particular, the KDIS-Tsinghua SPPM-GRIPS are special schools for government officials from many countries. In this connection, I discovered that an Ethiopian friend who works for his government in the KDIS knows my Ethiopian friend in Tsinghua SPPM; it's quite impressive to learn that these three schools have managed to connect not only Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese, but also others from around the world. The CAMPUS Asia provides me an opportunity for networking and meeting friends, and the three schools also have students who know each other. Viewed this way, the KDIS-Tsinghua SPPM-GRIPS triangle is a network of friends from around the world.

Suggestions to the program

• Be a long lived program

Even though we are all in the same program, the supporting conditions are quite different in each country. I hope that can be solved in

near future. One issue is airfare; so far, only Japanese students are receiving support from their government. Another issue is tuition fee. Japanese and Chinese students have to pay for additional semesters abroad for the CAMPUS Asia program. On the other hand, Korean students are only paying for one year at KDIS; our education abroad comes in the form of scholarship. I personally believe that Japanese and Chinese student hesitate to apply for CAMPUS Asia program due to this kind of restriction. Last, but not least, is the issue of credit guidelines. The three schools have similar curricula so the contents of classes are sometimes duplicated, however there is no clear guideline for waiving credits. Thus, we have to fulfill each school's requirement, which, in my experience, has led to quite a number of unnecessary and duplicated courses. There will be concerns and in the future, the CAMPUS Asia guidelines will be revised. Finding those facts are not bad at all, since it will make the CAMPUS Asia a better and improved program through these revision procedures.

Recommendation for future candidates

• The one step to become a global leader

My future goal is to become a specialist in the ODA field; in particular, I would like to work for the Asia Development Bank (ADB). I think I am on the right track towards my goal. Even though there were many discouraging factors at the beginning of the CAMPUS Asia program, such as concerns that it would be difficult to find a job in the future, or even about starting a family. However, I don't have any regrets and have had a great experience so far. When I see my friends who have stable jobs and already have started a family, I ask myself again if I am all right with living differently. But still, I believe that I am young enough to pursue my dreams, so I would invest my life more to studying. Even though I may sometimes have rough days, I imagine myself standing confidently in my field later. Also, there are many friends that I have met, whom I can rely on, study together, and pursue the same dreams in my schools. I am able to move forward to a brighter future step by step. In this life's journey, the CAMPUS Asia program is walking with me as a strong supporter.

An Unforgettable Experience - Life in Korea



Qian WEN Mechanical Engineering master course, Shanghai Jiao Tong University
(Pusan National University-Shanghai Jiao Tong University-Kyushu University)

Six months ago, I could hardly imagine that I would study in Korea. Thanks to the "CAMPUS Asia" program, I got this valuable opportunity to study at Pusan National University. During the past four months, I experienced Korean culture, made a lot of friends and made great progress on my research work. These experiences will be the most unforgettable experience in my life.

Colorful Life in Korea

When I was a high school student, I began to like Korean culture. At that time, the TV show "Dae Jang Geum" was very popular in China. I knew about Korean Cuisine and began to be curious about Korean culture after watching "Dae Jang Geum". Since then, I have watched a number of Korean TV shows because of my curiosity about Korean culture. I always wished that I could visit Korea and experience real Korean culture. This year, as the first "CAMPUS Asia" program began in our school, I applied for this program without

hesitation. Fortunately, I was chosen as an exchange student to Pusan National University and my colorful life in Korea began.

• Travel & Culture Experience

It is well-known that Korea is a very beautiful country and has a long history with a splendid culture of a thousand years. It is worthwhile to visit different places in Korea to see different beautiful scenery.

Busan, the second biggest city, owns the most beautiful beach in Korea. The moment I set foot on this land, I fell in love with this city. Haeundae Beach, Gwanghan Bridge, Taejongdae, Beomeosa Temple and Centum City, these places gave me a deep impression. I like the feeling of walking along



Haeundae Beach



Choi Ji-woo Photo Exhibition at Taejongdae

Haeundae beach bare feet, enjoying the warm breeze. I like to look into the distance to see the calm sea and the lighthouse in Taejongdae Park. I also enjoy the Fireworks Festival at Gwanghan Bridge. I love this city - Dynamic Busan.

Seoul is a city with perfect combination of classical and modernity. I visited the capital city last week. I was deeply attracted by the

ancient architecture. In Gyeongbokgung, I saw great palaces which I always imagined when I watched Korean TV dramas. People in Seoul gave me a deep impression, they are enthusiastic and their English is very good. In Gyeongbokgung, I met a young volunteer who is only 13 years old. She introduced every building in Gyeongbokgung patiently with fluent English. Thanks to her kind help, I got a deep understanding of Korean history. Besides Gyeongbokgung, I have also been to Changdeokgung, Bukchon Hanok Village and Seoul Folk Costume Museum. In these places, I was fascinated by ancient Korean culture. However, modern Seoul is also full of charm. I like the famous shopping center, Myeongdong, and enjoy catching a glimpse of the city's landscape from the Seoul Tower. In conclusion, Seoul is a city that you want to visit again.

At the beginning of December, I went to Gangwon-doto ski with my laboratory members.



Gyeongbokgung



Bukchon Hanok Village



Teddy Bear Museum



Ski Resort

It was a membership travel to strengthen the friendship of the lab members. I had never been to a skiresort before, so I felt nervous when I got the snow board from my Korean friend. However, the moment I entered the ski resort, I began to enjoy this exciting sport. It was an unforgettable travel experience. We drank together and talked about everything and we slept on the floor. I believe my lab members and I will be friends of life.

Friendship

Strengthening the friendship between Asian countries is one of the important aims of the “CAMPUS Asia” program. In history, China, Korea and Japan have had a close relations with each other. In the eyes of westerners, we look alike. Therefore, we should stick together to make contributions to the stability and prosperity of East Asia.

During the past four months, I developed deep friendships with my lab members. They are very enthusiastic and clever. Many of them gave me a lot of help. Especially Prof. Kyung Chun Kim and Dr. Hyun Dong Kim gave me a lot of guidance on Time-Resolved PIV measurement and the Laser Induced Fluorescence method. I'm very grateful for their selfless help. In the Multi-Scale Multi-Physics Measurements Laboratory, the friendships between lab members left me



Group Photo in Ballpark

very impressed. Our laboratory is like a big family. It is largely because Prof. Kim attaches great importance to the members' friendship. He organizes group activities regularly, such as watching baseball games, parties and trips. I still clearly remember the scene when we cheered for Lotte Giants. I'm sure that I will miss my Korean friends and I will recall this wonderful memory.

In Pusan National University, three Chinese students and three Japanese students participated in the first “CAMPUS Asia” program. We established deep friendships with the Japanese students. We talked about everything, attended the same classes and promised to keep in touch when we go back home. The recent Sino-Japanese relations tension didn't affect our friendship because we all believe that politics shouldn't affect the non-governmental exchange.

Research Work and Study

To promote academic exchange and improve the teaching quality of Asian universities is an important purpose of “CAMPUS Asia” program. It is vital to strengthen mutual cooperation so as to make the Asian universities more competitive. As far as I'm concerned, Prof. Kim's laboratory has much experience in PIV measurement and PIV techniques which is also a main topic of my laboratory in China. Therefore, my supervisor recommended me to work in Prof. Kim's lab to do the Time-Resolved PIV about jet flow. Thanks to Prof. Kim and Dr. Hyun Dong Kim's

help, my experiments were successfully. What's more, during the experimental process, Dr. Hyun Dong Kim taught me many things about PIV measurement and Laser Induced Fluorescence methods. I benefited a lot and appreciate his kind help. During my stay in PNU, Prof. Kim also gave me a valuable opportunity to attend the KSV conference (Korean Society of Visualization) and to give a presentation at the conference which expanded my vision. In conclusion, I learned a lot in Pusan National University which will be a great help to my further research.



KSV Conference



Korean Language Class

The teachers who are in charge of “CAMPUS Asia” in PNU are very nice. They arranged Korean language classes and English classes for us. We learned a lot in these two language classes. In addition, I also chose a specialized course named Experimental Methods of Fluid Mechanics. This course is very useful for me. I learned the basic knowledge of signal processing and different measurement techniques in fluid mechanics. So the course learning in PNU was rewarding for me.

Good Points of CAMPUS Asia

From my point of view, “CAMPUS Asia” has many good points. Students attending this program will benefit a lot.

First of all, it provides a good platform for exchange. Since I came to Korea, I had a good opportunity to communicate with the Korean students. We not only discussed academic problems, but also exchanged our views on various topics. Through these exchanges, we got a deep understanding of our respective cultures. Likewise, through the communication with the Japanese students, I deeply feel that the friendship between Chinese people and Japanese people shouldn't be affected by political issues. So, I hope that the relationship between China, Korea and Japan will be closer in the future through this program.

Secondly, this program provides a new way for academic exchange and student training. Different universities have their own advantages

and disadvantages. Through “CAMPUS Asia” program, we send students to different laboratories, it is a good way to learn from each other. As far as I'm concerned, I learned a lot about experimental fluid mechanics in the Multi-Scale Multi-Physics Measurements Laboratory which will be useful for my future research. Therefore, “CAMPUS Asia” is a good way to learn from each other.

Last but not least, the program is conducive to the development of students. Students attending “CAMPUS Asia” can improve their English which is critical to their future development. As for me, I also learned some Korean language which may be useful in the future. What's more, this program expanded my vision, I learned many things from my Korean counterparts. Also, we can make a lot of friends through this program and it is an intangible asset. So in my opinion, there is no doubt that students can benefit a lot from the program.

Suggestion

As the first students of “CAMPUS Asia” program, I would like to share my ideas about “CAMPUS Asia”. I hope my suggestions will be helpful for this program.

My first suggestion is that when we send our students to another university, it is necessary to make sure that there is a corresponding laboratory in that school that can let the students continue their own research work. I gained a lot in my

research work at PNU, it is due to the common research direction between the two laboratories. However, I know some students couldn't find a suitable laboratory that would let them continue their previous research work. In that situation, it may affect the students' graduation.

If universities can provide more courses taught in English then exchange students can have more choices. This is my second suggestion. Since we come from different majors, more choices are needful to guarantee every student can choose a suitable course.

My third suggestion is that it is better for the exchange students from different countries to live in the same dormitory. In Pusan National University, exchange students come from China and Japan. Chinese students live together.

Likewise, Japanese students live with their schoolmates. If Chinese students and Japanese students live together, they may have more opportunities to communicate with each other and to practice their spoken English.

Acknowledge

Finally, I really appreciate the “CAMPUS Asia” program. Through this program, I had an unforgettable memory. Here, in Pusan National University, I met a lot of friends from different countries, got a deep understanding of Korean culture, learned a lot from my lab members and improved my English and Korean. I sincerely wish every success in your future endeavours.

After Participating CAMPUS Asia Program



Hyunkyung Lee Graduate School of Int'l Studies, Korea University
(Korea Univ - Fudan Univ - Kobe Univ)

Reason Why I Applied for CAMPUS Asia and Process of Preparation

I applied for Korea University Graduate School of International Studies in order to study 'the role of civil society'. Before the first semester started, I got to know about CAMPUS Asia program as I began TA Job of this program. The reason why this program, which tries to apply the European Erasmus system to Asia, seemed attractive to me was that it provides the chance of on-site study about 'Japanese civil society' that I have been interested in for a long time. Japanese civil society became vigorous after the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake happened in 1995 in which Kobe University is located.

Kobe University, which is one of partner universities of Korea University, is one of top universities in Japan that specializes in the Risk Management especially in terms of natural disaster. I definitely wanted to be part of this program and I decided to apply for it. This provides

the chances not only to learn the Japanese disaster prevention system that has become more solid by experiencing big and small earthquakes but also to look at on-site Japanese civil society that has expanded its scope of activities.

After I was elected as a student of CAMPUS Asia program, I tried to read as various materials about Japanese civil society and disaster prevention system as I can and make a rough plan for my internship by searching for the information of the organizations I was interested in such as ADRC. Also, I followed the instruction for submission of all the documents that have to be prepared in order to go through the process of being accepted as an international student in Japan. Thanks to all the kind and detailed instruction done by both Korea University and Kobe University, this procedure was not hard at all.

Arrival at Kobe, and Before the Semester Starts

There were Kobe GSICS student and CAMPUS Asia teacher in order to guide us in Sannomiya(三宮) where I arrived two weeks before a fall semester starts. Thanks to CAMPUS Asia staffs who have offered and still offer the relaxing circumstances by guiding us to home where we stay for a year, and helping us buy household items, I have been feeling very relieved since arriving in Kobe even though I am abroad.

After all the Chinese CAMPUS Asia students arrived in Kobe, we went through the procedure of registration for health insurance and residence card. Also, basic Japanese language course that is really essential for daily life had been conducted for about a week. During this time, I tried to be ready for being a new student of the school by contacting thesis advisor and by obtaining much information about Kobe GSICS from designated tutor.

As a CAMPUS Asia Student of KOBE GSICS

• Strength of GSICS

What I thought about GSICS as strength of it through my five-month life in GSICS were roughly three points. First of all, every international student can use 'Tutor System'. CAMPUS Asia students, who are just like new students of new school, are usually not very familiar with the system and atmosphere of new school. This 'Tutor System' helped me a lot when I tried to adopt myself to Kobe GSICS at the beginning of the semester as I could ask about

various events of school, opinion on lectures in comfortable atmosphere since tutor is my friend. Also, the tutors helped us when we need help in Japanese since CAMPUS Asia students often find it more familiar to communicate in English rather than Japanese. Personally, I hope this system can be established in the other schools thus it will help future CAMPUS Asia students well adopt themselves to the new school.

Second, students can take the courses both in English and Japanese in GSICS. I found it very unique to take the lectures in two different languages since Korea University GSIS only offers lectures in English. For CAMPUS Asia students, it is certainly important to take lectures in English in order to improve their capability for international society but it is also crucial to learn and use the language of the country they study in to know its culture in depth.

In this sense, I think two-language lecture system of GSICS provides enough chances and I also took the lecture named 'Global Politics(グローバル政治論) as an observer.

Third, seminar class, which is mandatory course for every student, gives a chance for active discussion among students. In my personal opinion, this seminar class is the best point I would like to emphasize through my five-month life in GSICS. The process of seminar class includes presentations from each student about their own thesis topics and discussion on them. It is so much helpful because not only we can obtain the ideas about our thesis through the

discussion but also we can ask for advice about the worrying parts of thesis from both our senior students and friends in the seminar class. I think CAMPUS Asia students, especially the dual degree students, really need this class since they have to submit thesis in one year that is relatively short time. I took the main seminar and sub seminar at the same time and I was helped a lot by the discussion among almost twenty senior students and friends.

• Chances for CAMPUS Asia students

First of all, CAMPUS Asia students to Kobe GSICS, which is very specialized in risk management in terms of natural disaster, can fully use related lectures and resources. Especially natural disaster-related classes such as Risk Management, Disaster Risk Reduction for Mega Earthquake were very informative because these classes mainly focused on technical and strategic parts of risk management. Disaster Risk Reduction for Mega Earthquake class not only for the students of GSICS but also for students from JICA who are experts and specialists classed up the quality of risk management-related lectures. Also, a special library in Kobe University only for the resources relevant to earthquakes is one of the most useful places for the students like me who studies natural disaster since it has precious documents about the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake and the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Second, CAMPUS Asia students are provided

with the chance to understand dissimilar culture as we live with another CAMPUS Asia student from different country. I live with Chinese CAMPUS Asia student in two-room apartment and it is absolutely interesting to learn Chinese culture, system, and language that I did not really know of. Being a Korean, studying in Japan, and living with Chinese... This is literally "CAMPUS Asia".

Know-how of Daily Life in Japan and Cultural Experience

The cost of public transportation was an anxiety since the price in Japan is famous for expensive. To commute to school, it was necessary to use train and bus which cost about 760 Yen (equivalent to 10,000 Won) for a day. Indeed, after get issued the student ID card from Kobe University, I was able to save some money with commuting ticket with a student discount. Exchange students, however, need to find an alternative way such as purchasing bicycles since the student discount is applicable for the students who get issued official student ID card from schools in Japan.

I believe it is also important to get along with local people to start a life as a foreign student. In that sense, Japanese culture gave us an opportunity to meet local Japanese outside of Kobe University. It was impressive that CAMPUS Asia staffs prepared gifts for our neighbours in advance and we dropped by the neighbours' places

with saying hi and introduce ourselves. Thanks for the culture, we were able to greet a senior woman and her family. This experience made us feel 'neighbour' in Japan.

Moreover, there were many benefits for foreign students such as 'Happy Card', the free pass of tourist spots or museums.

Things for Improvement for Program

I personally felt that the CAMPUS Asia program is especially designed for dual degree students. As I have mentioned, exchange students could not obtain the commuting ticket with student discount as well as official student ID. I believe that it is circumstances of not only CAMPUS Asia student but also the all of exchange student in Japan. However, it is necessary to set another alternative proceeds to avoid these situation. Especially CAMPUS Asia students receive an equal amount of scholarship whether the students are exchange or dual degree student.

Consequently, exchange students have to spend extra money to purchase a bicycle or commute without discount and they spend more money than dual degree students. I hope CAMPUS Asia can show an alternative way to avoid this situation.

For Future CAMPUS Asia Students

There is no other attractive course than CAMPUS Asia program to experience East Asia. The 'Risk Analysis and Management Program' of Korea-Kobe-Fudan Universities provides opportunities to learn how to analyze and develop counterstrategies of various risks that East Asia is facing now. Furthermore, it is the best chance to obtain the detached country's culture and language. I hope many junior applicants do not lose this good opportunity and use it efficiently not only for personal career but also be the bridge to connect the three countries, Korea-Japan-China.

ESSAY for CAMPUS Asia 2012



Liu Bin Peking University, School of International Studies (SNU-PKU-UT)

From September to December I stayed in South Korea for nearly four months which is the very first time for me to stay abroad. If there is only one word to describe this experience, it should be “wonderful”.

The motivation for me to take part in the program is simple: to see somewhere different from China. This program provided such a good chance for me since Korea and Japan are both my interesting countries and I appreciate the “Asia Value” which the three countries share with each other. It is also subsidized and supported by three nation’s education department. So I highly expected this program which did not disappoint me at last.

The whole exchange life is wonderful. I would like to talk about my academic life first. I took two courses in Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) and the Korean language class. The two courses were: Global Business Strategy

(GBS) and Understanding International Political Economy (IPE); the former was taught by our Dean Professor Hwy Chang Moon; the latter one was by Professor Lee Geun. In GBS class, beside basic business models, professor provided us dynamic views on global business which are significant in this globalization world. In IPE class, I learnt the relationship between politics and economy through the history of capitalism from Great Britain to United States, Newly Industrialized Countries and China. It made me think about the future of China from the IPE’s point of view which inspired me quite a lot. For the Korea language class, I do like the teacher and our classmates who were from all over the world while I am a little regret because the evening class was not very intensive and I should spend more time on it. So for future participants, if they want to learn more Korea, I recommend the afternoon language class.

The second part is Campus Asia Program’s

activities and students. Our program provided us many interesting activities in which I like most is the field trip. It is the first time CAP students got together and started our friendship since then. Besides the Samsung Delight and Suwon Hwaseong, the whole night singing and talking in the hotel made us know each other more. And then the CAP Presentation was the chance for us to work together which turned out to be work very well and our group won the award happily with the topic of aging society in East Asia. For the students I met, although most time we could only talk by English but sometimes when we got together four languages were used and it was really fun which made me realize how I lived in an international Asian world. I am happy to meet many smart students from CAP. But at the same time I think the really good friends are not easy to make. We met each other by random, we did not know each other’s character and it turned out to be so different from each other. So it is impossible for every one of us to become good friends which



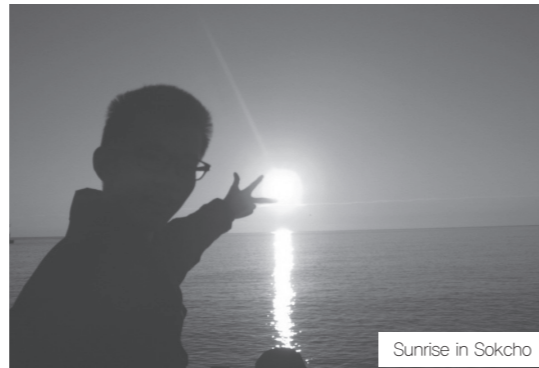
Our group won the Campus Asia Program Presentation

means there is a risk for our program that although we knew each other by many activities but we may not like each other or we cannot like everyone. Knowing more sometimes does not mean understanding more. However, I think what I gain and understand is more than what I cannot understand.

The third part is my travel in Korea. I traveled three times in this semester. The first one is Seoraksan and Sokcho in October with Campus Asia students from Peking University. Seoraksan is quite beautiful and from the top of the Ulsanbawi we could see the beauty of East Sea. Sokcho is a small city but it is very convenient for tourists since the travel information is complete and the people are kind. The second one is Busan where had the most beautiful seascape I have ever saw. The Busan people are different from the Seoul people from their clothes and behaviors. I like the atmosphere of harbor city, the seafood and the International Film Festival. The third travel is Andong traditional culture trip. Frankly speaking, many Korean traditional culture origins from China and I once looked down up it. However, this trip gave me different impression. At first, Korean traditional culture has its own features and second, some cultures from China are kept better than those in China. I think Chinese people should learn more from Korean in protecting culture. From these trips and my life in Seoul and SNU, I saw the beauties and the developed tourist industry in Korea.



Sunset in Seoraksan



Sunrise in Sokcho

The next part is my campus life in SNU and Seoul. SNU is a very beautiful university: in autumn, foliage of ginkgo and maple leaf dressed the campus with pretty colors; in winter, snow made it pure and clean. It is also a convenient campus, living in it I did not need to worry whether I had places to eat, whether I had bus to take, or whether I had somewhere to study and play~. It provided me an environment good enough to live and study, to feel the Korean life style. For Seoul, it is such an international city that there is no need for me to worry about the language problem. I like the fashion in Seoul, the diversity in Seoul, the spirit in Seoul. To sum up, from my life in Seoul and Korea, I think Korea is more developed than China in many aspects: it is cleaner and does better in public health; the travel information is easier to get and travels are very convenient; people are more polite and civilized; the whole economy is very prosperous, and so on. At the same time, I also knew about some problems in Korea society, such as: young generation's employment; house price in Seoul; education problem; gap between the rich and the

poor, etc. I hope the three countries will work together to solve these problems in the future and to build a more prosperous East Asia.

At last, I have some little suggestions for our program, I like CAP very much on the whole but I think we can improve it in these ways: first, are there more chances for the participants to work together? Travel, eat and drink together will help to know each other, but work together is more important since if our participants will work for the government in the future, it would be better for them to know how the other countries' friends work. So, if there is an internship for them to work together for a longer time such as two weeks or more, it will be better for them to know each other more. Second, it is necessary to encourage the participants to learn some basic language skills in other two countries before they go abroad. One semester is quite short; if they know some languages they can adopt into the local life soon and better. These are my two little suggestions for our program. Hope it will help! For future participants, I think they should know

more knowledge about East Asia: languages; history; current issues. If they can do it well before they go abroad, they will get more in their exchange life.



Our Group Picture in Samsung Delight



I have learned Japan in Korea



Yuki Fukushima Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo
(SNU-PKU-UT)

I spent one semester at the Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University, as a Campus Asia student. My experience at this graduate school is quite valuable for me because I was able to learn about my home country, Japan, a great deal.

I had two objectives in my mind when I decided to apply for the Campus Asia program. My first goal was to examine my own country from different and critical perspectives. In order to analyze and better understand your home country, you must look at it from different and critical perspectives. This is because, only through the critical analysis, you can truly understand the strengths and weaknesses of the country. I expected that studying in Korea and China would be a valuable experience for me. My second goal was to learn about Asia. Although Japan has learned from Western countries for a long time, now it is time for Japan to look at Asia as a whole and learn from Asia; because without

amicable relations with the Asian countries, my country cannot further grow in the 21st century. Especially, Japan should maintain and improve its relationship with Korea and China. Since China has already emerged as a major power, the country is crucial for its neighboring countries as well as the international community. In addition, the Korean economy is quite successful these days. Korean companies are quite active all over the world, and the government significantly supported these companies by creating and implementing trade policies. Japan can learn from the Korean economy.

I took four courses at the Graduate School of International Studies, and I mainly studied Korea-Japan relations and the trade policy of the Korean government.

With regard to Korea-Japan relations, the year 2012 is one of the hardest years for the two countries because of recent disputes. Several friends asked me whether Korea was safe for

Japanese people; however, due to the difficulties and challenges in the relationship between the two countries, I thought about Korea-Japan relations quite seriously. I had opportunities to talk with Korean students about sensitive issues regarding Korea-Japan relations. This was a valuable experience for me because I was able to talk about these issues with Korean students in a respectful manner.

Also, I was able to hear numerous critical opinions on the Japanese society from Korean professors and students. I had heard these criticisms in Japan; however, critical remarks made by foreigners seemed more serious, and they provided me with a new perspective to examine my country. One of the professors at the graduate school is quite knowledgeable about the Japanese society, and he gave me valuable advice for the future of Japan. In one of the classes, I summarized one article about the Japanese

political system. According to the article, Japanese ruling party politicians have distributed money to local people in order to be reelected in the next election, and they are still continuing to do so although the system has not worked and does not work. After my presentation, the professor told me that Japanese people excessively dwell on the glorious days of the past, and that Japanese people must forget those days in order to rebuild the Japanese society. I was extremely convinced by his opinion, and I was allowed to understand what young Japanese people should do for the future of Japan.

By learning about Korea-Japan relations, not only was I able to understand how people in the neighboring countries think about Japan, but also I was provided with the chance to look at Japan from different and critical perspectives.

Furthermore, I studied the trade policy of the Korean government. At GSIS, I was able to



Workshop of "Kim Dae-Jung and Korea-Japan relations," on November 1, 2012



Distinguished Lecture at GSIS by Korean Trade Minister, on November 12, 2012

take a course conducted by the professor who is a specialist in trade policies. The Korean trade policy is characterized by its FTA policy. The Korean government has concluded several FTAs with major countries, such as the Korea-US FTA and the Korea-EU FTA, while the Japanese government has difficulty concluding free trade agreements with major countries.

I heard that the FTA issues are also controversial in Korea. Numerous people, especially farmers and NGOs, are opposed to the FTAs. But, at the same time, I learned the importance of export for the Korean economy. The economy depends on trade itself, which is around 95% of the GDP (2011). This importance of the trade has encouraged the government to conclude such FTAs.

Japan was an export-oriented country, but it has lost its competitiveness, which used to be the strongest in the world. As a result, a number of multinational companies related themselves abroad and closed domestic factories, which used to hire large numbers of employees. In order to keep the employment rate, the Japanese government has to raise its competitiveness by improving the business environment of the country. Through the research project that I have worked on at GSIS, I have come to realize that Japan has to learn from Korea.

By leaning about Korea-Japan relations and the Korean trade policy, I was able to explore the past, the present, and the future of Japan. I would

like to make full use of the experience at GSIS in order to contribute not only to the development of the Japanese society but also to the improvement in Japan's relationship with East Asian countries.

I highly appreciate the Campus Asia program because I was provided with the opportunity to learn and grow through experience. However, there are also areas for improvement, and they are as follows. Firstly, both Korean and Japanese students need the opportunity to talk about political or historical issues with Chinese students in the Campus Asia program. I had numerous opportunities to talk about such issues with Korean students, but I had much less opportunities to talk about them with Chinese students. If there were a course in which students can study and discuss the East Asia relations, the Campus Asia program would offer a more comprehensive exchange program.

To the students of Seoul National University, Peking University, or University of Tokyo, I highly recommend joining this program, and I would like to offer two pieces of advice to them. Firstly, students should make sure they know what they would like to learn from the Campus Asia program. If you join this program as an exchange student, you can freely choose your courses. Then, you should choose your courses in accordance with what you want to acquire through the Campus Asia program. Secondly, before going to the partner university, you should

have your own idea of the relationship between your country and the other country. You can share your ideas with other students. Discussions may be tough and challenging, but you can significantly improve your understanding of the foreign country by engaging in the discussions.

All in all, I spent valuable time in Korea. I appreciate all the professors, students, and staff members who are related to this program. I learned about Korea and Japan a great deal. I would like to contribute to building a good

relationship between Korea and Japan in the future.



Farewell Party of the Campus Asia Program

After Participating CAMPUS Asia Program



Young-Hye Cha Dongseo University
(Dongseo Univ, Guangdong Univ of foreign studies, Ritsumeikan Univ)

When I learned about Campus Asia program at first, I felt that this was the first chance that came to me after I graduated from High School and I had to grab it. One of the reasons why I was so desperate for participating in this program was family circumstances. I was always interested in the Humanities and wanted to go abroad to learn another language such as Chinese and broaden my experience. And, I wanted to get a job where I can use my abilities and experiences. But, it was nearly impossible for me to do such things under my family circumstances. It sounded like a dream to me to go to China and Japan to learn their languages and culture as a freshman. But then, Campus Asia program began and the opportunity came to me.

Campus Asia program is a joint program run by Dongseo University in Korea, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies in China and Ritsumeikan University in Japan under the objective of 'fostering leaders in Humanities to lead the East Asia.' Participating students will

learn about each other's culture and languages and take courses in each country by turns, and after they finish, they will get a chance to serve an internship at a company in one of the three countries. Especially when I heard that it was on government scholarship, I thought I couldn't miss this chance.

When I look back upon the last year participating the Campus Asia program, it feels like a dream. It was not easy to study two languages and culture for one year, but a lot of support that was given to us made it possible. First of all, we could have a close relationship with our professors like in your high school years. It allowed me not to hesitate to ask them for help about my difficulties in studying whenever and wherever I wanted. They also checked the details about my assignments and helped me a lot with my personal writings and study.

If I have to pick one class that I really liked, I will say it's 'Understanding East Asian Culture.' Throughout this course, I could learn

how important it is to work together as a team. I could also learn a lot about the topic while I was preparing for a presentation. Each group in the class had to choose one topic, research on it for two weeks and prepare a report and a presentation. After each presentation, the other students made comments, asked some questions, and sometimes gave criticism about it. Even though it was a team-based evaluation, my first attitude was that it would be enough just to finish my own part. But, the comments my team had most was that our work looked like one of individuals rather than one of a team. After having comments regarding our lack of teamwork a few times, I could realize my problem and tried to communicate with other friends in my group. Also, we didn't know what kind of questions we would be asked, we had to study more and check details. The topic was mostly about Japanese and Chinese culture. The most interesting topic for me was about traditional costumes. You can see

some of the photos as below.

In the second semester, some Chinese and Japanese exchanged students became TAs and helped us with additional study. In groups, we tried to explain Korean culture to them in Chinese and Japanese, and they told us about their culture in their own languages. Below are the photos when we watched a Beijing Opera with our Chinese TAs.

Besides, courses about Korean culture were also provided. We could take special lectures about the history and the process of development of Busan in a regular basis. (Busan, Guangdong, and Kyoto are connected through the Campus Asia program.) Particularly, I was most impressed with the lecture about Amida-Do and its current condition. I could never have known about the wounds of war that Busan still has and the sufferings of Amida-Do residents, if I hadn't taken the class. That is, I could learn about the culture of Korea, China and Japan in Campus



We wore Qipao, Chinese traditional clothing, and Kimono, Japanese traditional clothing, for the presentation. It was fun because it was the first time for students to do a presentation while dressing up for the topic.



I learned how difficult the gestures are in a Beijing Opera, and how to react the performance as an audience in Chinese.



Asia program,

During the summer vacation in August, Short Stay was offered. It consisted of three parts; lectures—field works—stay. There were many interesting lectures, but the class that I most enjoyed was the one about territorial issue. This was because students from the three countries could discuss the issue rationally as representatives of their own country. Given that the objective of this program is to foster leaders in Humanities to 'solve the problem in East Asia and lead its development,' I think that the purpose of this program was well reflected in this lecture.

After taking lectures, we visited the historic places in each country for group fieldwork activities. I could see from the cultural heritage that our cultures were not developed separately, but connected and influenced each other. It was a good opportunity to experience what I had known from books. It also made me think more deeply about why we were pursuing cooperative

development. Additionally, in the process of preparing the filed work with other group members and exchanging ideas, I could show my initiative and develop a sense of responsibility.

After we finished the field work, we stayed together in the same room as a group. I thought that this strengthened the bond between all participants from Korea, China and Japan. This is because we stayed up late and got to know better about each other by talking and sharing ideas. I not only learn about their personalities, but also understood their ways of thinking as a Chinese or Japanese.

Throughout these various activities, the biggest change that I experienced was the change in my way of thinking. Before, I was nationalistic to a certain extent. I was narrow-minded and looked at issues only from my own angle as a Korean. But, I changed. I can take different points of view of a Chinese and Japanese, and consider 'how we can develop and live together.' I

broadened my perspective to think about 'how our three countries can develop well and go together in the future.'

Campus Asia Program provides a lot of opportunities on government scholarship like this. I was happy about everything about this program, but if I have to point out a few things I would like it to improve is the topic of special lectures. Although it was good to learn about the history of Busan in the lecture, but considering that the objective of this program is to 'foster leaders in Humanities,' it will be interesting to have a lecture such as 'What is the leader in Humanities.' Secondly, since classes with TAs were so helpful, it will be great to begin them earlier. Lastly, what

Korean students had to do was only writing a short essay about Short Stay, while Chinese and Japanese students wrote detailed reports for all activities they had during the program. It must have been easy for our students, but I think there should be more strict requirements so that our students can be more responsible and motivated.

Although the Campus Asia program is still in its initiatory phase, I hope this can help solve problems between Korea, China and Japan and lead us to the direction of development. Lastly, I wish my best luck to the students who are going to take part in this program in the future. Thank you.

A small step for the formation of the 'Common law' and 'the epistemic community' for co-existence and co-prosperity in the East Asia



KIM Baek-kyoung School of Law-Doctorate course, Seoul National University (SKU-SNU-Renmin Univ-Tsinghua Univ-SJTU-Nagoya Univ)

Now is the Era for Asia

What image do you come up with for East Asia? Although the boundary of it matters, it generally means Korea, China, Japan—the far eastern three Asian countries which have Chinese character and Confucianism as historical and cultural heritage in common. These three countries have been closely related in many ways such as geopolitical and historical relations. It grows bigger that political and economic importance of this region in the Era of Asia.

Let's think about history. It is said that the Roman Empire dominated the world in three aspects. First is political and military aspect. Second is religious and philosophical one(Christianity). And third is legal system(the Roman law). I should especially emphasize the Roman law, the Roman law is normal reality which had materially affected the ancient Europe and the Mediterranean Sea. It is also a gigantic reality related on the Middle and Modern Western

legal system. Including Korea, almost every modern law-governed country is bound by its institutional and ideological influence. It is an undeniable fact that the Roman law is a spiritual heritage of the whole world.

Now is the Era of Asia. The three Far eastern countries based on Chinese character and Confucianism are becoming the leading power of the contemporary world. There is a need for a leading role of these countries on the contemporary world, which had accepted the Western modern legal system in the late 19th century. Thus we should take special note of the 'Common law' of the East Asia through the history of civilization. Furthermore, it is essential for discovering new talents in this region for the formation of the 'Common law' of the East Asia and 'the epistemic community' for co-existence and co-prosperity. Because men create and operate all legal system,

In this historical background, the 'Campus Asia Program 2012' has launched. I think it is a great honor that I am being able to participate in

this historical project.

The motive for participation and the preparation procedures

• The motive for participation

I am in doctoral course of Seoul National University of School of Law majoring the Korean legal history. I especially have been studying the Japanese imperial legal system in relation to formation of modern Korean legal system. Naturally, I have been keeping an eye on Japan, so I luckily came to Nagoya University in the 'Campus Asia Program 2012' Since 1990, Nagoya University has launched various programs to support the establishment of appropriate legal infrastructures in many Asian developing countries.¹⁾

I hope that I get many ideas for my research through the various lectures and seminars presented by Nagoya University in the 'Campus Asia Program 2012' Moreover, I wish to have the continuous academic networks for the formation of the 'Common law' in the East Asia.

• The preparation procedures

I was very happy to know the notice of my selection in the 'Campus Asia Program 2012' so

1) For this purpose, CALE(Center for Asian Legal Exchange) of Nagoya University has been working closely with law universities, graduate schools and legal affairs offices in many Asian countries. In the future, CALE will further develop its capacity to provide necessary services in coordinating multi-party legal assistance activities involving national and international institutions and become a reliable Japanese national center in promoting research in the field of legal assistance.

I started preparations for the program. Let me introduce the major procedures to you: At first, apply for a passport as soon as you receive an offer of admission from Nagoya University. Second, all schools of Nagoya University will send you an application form for a 'Certificate of Eligibility' Please fill in the form and send it back to your school with two photographs and any other required documents. Third, Nagoya University will send your 'Certificate of Eligibility' to you, as issued by Nagoya Immigration Bureau(By the way, most of the University in Japan start the fall semester from the October).

Acquiring the Japanese language is very important. Not for sightseeing but for studying abroad, basic Japanese skill is the key point for successful academic life in most lectures of Japan's universities. You need to contact the Nagoya University admission staff through the Internet and ask advices from people with experience in studying in Japan.

Experiences in Nagoya

I arrived at Chubu Centrair International Airport on September 24, 2012. Some people of Nagoya university staffs came out to meet me at the airport to the dormitory. Nagoya University has five dormitories for foreign students. I was allocated to Foreign Student House. It takes about 45 minutes by subway (30 minutes by bicycle) to get to the Higashiyama Campus.

At the beginning, I had a lot to do such



with my tutor Sakamoto Azusa (the right side is the writer)



owned by Nagoya University 「Shinritsukorei」

as residential registration, health insurance application, bank works. During these paper works, the school recruited tutors for the foreign students. Each students have one tutor for their living; they helped us to settle here in Japan. Thus, I did not have any trouble. The next picture is a picture with my tutor, Sakamoto Azusa, and me.

In addition, my tutor is a freshman who is studying law in Nagoya University. We have met each other every week, and she helped me study Japanese and live here. I do appreciate it.

The semester starts in October, and I attended two classes: 「Legal Philosophy General Study」 and 「Japanese Legal History Study」 which were taught by Professor Morigiwa and Professor Jinbo. I had chances to consult both professors. They were so generous, and they understood well about foreign students. Indeed, professor Jinbo's seminar only had two students, and he had planned to study about Edo era. He selected brush writing materials; because of me, he changed the materials into printed letters such as 〈Shinritsu korei〉 〈Karikeiretsu〉 〈Kaiteiritsrei〉. Moreover, I could get some opportunities to read some priceless documents about Japanese legal history which I had never been able to see in country. The next picture is about 〈Shinritsukorei〉 which was mentioned above, and the school owns it.

In addition, the law library has a prohibited zone, and it was packed with important documents. It seemed that they were saying hello to me. I could realize some inheritances of its Imperial University era by some valuable documents. I should go there to collect some documents for my thesis.

The last thing is about 「Seminar of Campus Asia Project for Highschool Students」 on November 10th. We who are participating the projects as Korean and Chinese students invited highschool students to introduce the project and



with the highschool attendants of the seminar (the left is the writer)

our home countries such as cultures, education systems, life in college. We divided students into several groups, and I was in charge of one. During this time, I felt that we, three countries, are so similar to each other. I could see the probabilities that we can reach the goal: the formation of the 'Common law' and 'the epistemic community' for co-existence and co-prosperity in the East Asia. The next picture is a picture with the attendants of the seminar.

Know-how to live in abroad

Even though I have stayed here for a while, I want to give some tips for living abroad.

The dormitories in Japan do not have a heating system on the floors. Other buildings in Japan are as well. Therefore, it is better to have personal electronic matt. I got it from Korea.

Compared to Korea, living price in Japan is

so expensive. Indeed, the public transportation is incredibly expensive. The place I am living in is Nagoya University International Residence which is close to Sakurayama station. From here to the campus takes 20 minutes by bicycle and 30 minutes by subway. Thus, I am riding my bicycle to the campus. I bought it from a second-hand shop. it was 7000yen and it had a transmission. Most places here in Japan are flat and have well ordered streets for bikes. Therefore, it is really convenient to ride a bicycle.

The university has diverse programs for foreign students except regular classes. For example, supplementary Japanese classes and cultural experience programs by Japanese volunteers. Through these programs, foreign students can associate with domestic people, and they can learn Japanese language and Japanese customs which students cannot learn in the class.

Suggestions for the Improvement

As a doctoral student, I was treated pretty well compared to my personal expenses. I am so grateful who organized this program for me; I want to give some suggestions for the next coming students.

At first, there are some limitation when students apply their classes. Of course, there must be some complex administrative steps for admitting the credits, but with its goals, it should give various curriculums for foreign students.

Moreover, it does not have enough academic

activities like an internship program. It is true that all students have all different capabilities, but the administrators can organize with multiple methods to plan other academic activities.

The Students Who are Coming in the Future

It is a big challenge to study abroad for a year. However, I want to say 'be outgoing' If you want to fulfill your own aims, you must be outgoing because there are hidden information which you have to find by yourselves. We have a proverb 'Feed a baby if he cries' Therefore, I

think it is natural who is outgoing will get more chances to achieve whose personal goals.

The thing I felt another is there are so many activities for foreign students. Japanese are so enthusiastic to communicate with foreigners. They want to let foreigners know Japanese cultures and learn foreign cultures as well. Therefore, you should not be introvert and conservative; be aggressive and outgoing to communicate with Japanese. 'Personal Diplomacy' is not a big thing; I am for sure that this kind of behavior is a part of 'Personal Diplomacy.'

After Participating CAMPUS Asia Program



Gaye Kim Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University (SNU-PKU-UT)

Being sent abroad as one of the first pioneers of CAMPUS Asia Program, I was thrilled to hear the news that I got accepted into the Program and will be going to Peking University as an exchange student for one semester. My inherent interest in Northeast Asian region was the main reason for applying to this program. Yet, many uncertainties dawned upon me as I counted the final days to my departure. I started questioning whether I was willing to risk the trade-off for Campus Asia Program over my homeschool, Seoul National University Graduate School of International Studies (SNU GSIS). Was I ready to start a new life in another country when I just finished one semester at GSIS? Was I prepared to face new challenges? Was I fully aware of the academia criteria in other schools? Would the education from other schools complement with the major of my home school? Stipend was another concern because in Korea, I still managed to earn a little money through tutoring to sustain my living. I was informed that there was still

ongoing negotiation between the three schools, and that the concessions have not been finalized between SNU and PKU.

Nonetheless, I stuck to the plan, and now looking back, I have no regrets but gratitude for better opportunities that came along with the risk. At PKU, I was enrolled into the Masters of International Relations (MIR) Program, with 19 other international students from different parts of the world, some including the US, Kazakhstan, England, Iceland, Norway, Italy, Japan, Australia and Hong Kong. I became very fond of my new classmates, and we organized a family dinner every Thursday, each time trying out new types of Chinese cuisine. Occasionally, we would organize house parties and bring our cultural food and introduce cultural games to each other. Once, I taught how to dance Gangnam Style, which became an instant hit amongst friends. I was also happy to meet my two other Japanese counterparts, Yoshi and Tomo, who came from

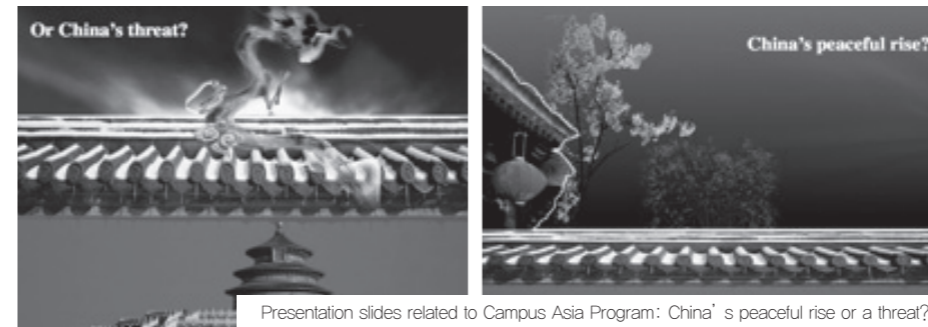
University of Tokyo, also through the Campus Asia Program. Still, I find myself very lucky to have attended this program with my other Campus Asia partner Haemin, who is also from SNU.



This semester, I have selected four courses: Media and International Relations taught by Prof. Fan Shiming (who is also our Guiding Professor), Chinese Foreign Policy Analysis taught by Prof. Zhang Qingmin, Chinese Politics and Public Policy taught by Prof. Zhang Jian and International Trade and Political Economy taught by Prof. Wang Yong (undergraduate course taught in Chinese). I was surprised to see that the Chinese Professors spoke English with such eloquence, despite not having attained Western scholarship. Readings are done prior to lectures, and for each lecture, students engaged in class discussions. I've had fruitful discussions in class with my fellow students and teachers; it was interesting to hear

students' distinctive arguments on various issues based on different conceptual understanding of theories.

To relate my studies with the Campus Asia Program, I have chosen topics related to Northeast Asian integration. For example, I presented on "A Comparative Analysis between KCJ of National Media Coverage on Island Disputes" for my Media and IR class, which is about how Korean, Chinese and Japanese national media coverage on foreign policy affected national policy. I did a research comparison of the media reports from Chosun Ilbo, People's daily and Yomiuri Shimbun on the recent Senkaku/Diaoyudao and Dokdo/Takeshima islands disputes. For Chinese Foreign Policy Analysis class, I've looked into the topic "China and East Asia Integration", and debated whether Asia is "ripe for rivalry" or "ripe for cooperation", or if China's rise was a "threat" or merely a "peaceful" rise. Overall, these courses were academically challenging. I have learnt a lot about China's domestic and international affairs, and how that affects regionally and internationally. It is interesting to note that despite having taken courses at PKU that shared overlapping topics to that of SNU, for example at SNU I have taken International Political Economy and International Negotiation Simulation whereby I took International Trade and Political Economy at PKU, courses were structured differently which allowed me to gain a broader and in-depth analysis for such related field of studies.



Aside from school, I did not do much travelling because I already visited most of the main attractions in China before. Still, I was able to fly down to Sichuan during the "Golden Week", also called the "October Festival", for 5 days to attend a Chinese high school Model United Nations Conference as the Director of Security Council. Meanwhile, I managed to find a part-time internship at the UNESCO Beijing Office for three months, and I have met many wonderful colleagues and interns from China and abroad. I was the only Korean intern there, so my work consisted of producing reports on the funding of North Korea ICT pilot project, to assist in basic computer work and participating in company-funded women and children project meetings. Amongst the extra-curricular activities, experiencing the important phase of political transition in Northeast Asia was most memorable to me. During my stay in China, I have witnessed the atmosphere changed during the 19th party congress and I have closely followed up with the Chinese leadership transition from Hu Jintao to Xi Jinping. It was also a historical moment for Koreans, in particular overseas Koreans,

because the first South Korea Overseas Presidential election was held this year. Through the PKU Korean Students Association, I have signed up and participated in the Presidential voting at the Beijing embassy. I have never felt so proud being Korean outside of our country.

All in all, CAMPUS Asia Program at Peking University was an unforgettable experience, and it is probably the best thing that has happened to me in 2012. For the past four months, I've learnt a lot about China, met great new friends, had an internship opportunity and had an eye-opening experience. With the ongoing Northeast Asian integration, the endorsement of FTAs and growing exchanges, I believe Campus Asia Program is greatly contributing to the promotion of institutional building in the region. Because this was the first time for Campus Asia to initiate its program, there have been a few shortcomings. Problems and misunderstandings related to course selection, financial support and supplementary language course have emerged in the interim. I was quite disappointed with the limited selection of courses for this semester at Peking University, and we were informed very late that there would be fewer classes to choose from than the initial course offerings. Therefore I had difficulties trying to choose courses related

to my home major's course requirements, and had to ask for other available courses. I think it will be better if Peking University can offer exchange students classes outside of the MIR program for wider selection. On the other hand, although the financial problems have been solved at a later date, Peking University did not provide supplementary language course for free to Campus Asia students. In the future, I hope Peking University can provide language course to Campus Asia students. Moreover, there weren't many opportunities to meet Chinese students as we were categorized into the international students division. I find this a little unfortunate, as our chance to interact with Chinese students was quite limited.

In the long run, I believe Campus Asia Program will not only enhance mutual understanding but also establish itself as a cornerstone for regional academic studies in the field of international relations. Hence, with the increasing collaboration

between Chinese, Korean and Japanese academia, it is hoped that more opportunities are provided for Campus Asia students to participate in workshops, conferences, internships and research programs through the program. Moreover, I also wish for Campus Asia Program to become more inclusive and somehow include foreigners who are currently enrolled as normal students in Korean universities. There are a large number of foreign students studying at SNU GSIS, and they feel excluded in many school opportunities. Opening up such programs to foreign students can attribute to increasing Korean university's international rankings and reputation, and gain more attraction. I have much conviction that the Campus Asia Program will continue to flourish in the coming years, and once again, I thank the Professors and Teachers at SNU and PKU, and the Korean Council for University Education for this invaluable opportunity.



With my Security Council delegates at the Xinan Model UN Conference for High School Students



At the Korean embassy for the Presidential Election

My Gains in KU and A Few Pieces of Advices for future



He Yu International relationship/public affairs, Fudan University
(Korea University-Fudan University-Kobe University)

It is so delighted that I can get the chance to exchange here. Anyway, first I really appreciate that Miss Lee gives us a great hand during the term of studying in Korea. Actually we also appreciate all of people who have helped us so much. We can often get information and answers to questions about life and studies. And this is hard to express my appreciation in a sentence.

This will be an unforgettable experience when I recall my life of Korea. I will not forget the time when we just arrived at Incheon Airport and shared the excited emotion with my friends, the time when we get off the airport bus with drizzle, and the time when we dined with our professors together. Still will a smile emerge out on my face when I recall the happy time spent on Korean classes.

On November 22nd with professor Byun, we visit DMZ, which is as part of our class. On the way to DMZ, green grass stretched along the road from the hills to the plains. But virtually uninhabited places exist everywhere. With the

distance closer, it is clearer and distinguished situation that come out in front of your eyes. The Korean soldiers getting on bus to check and monitor security make you aware of the tension state in this district. When we get off the bus at Freedom Bridge, though autumn wind whistled through both banks of Imjing River, looking ahead, we can feel full of bleak and perilous situation in the Demilitarized Zone across the river. Leaves swayed in the wind but with silent and quiet gestures. Only the visitors like us talked about the bridge, the train, and the zones in relatively loud sound. On the way to the tunnels, there are countless obstacles which stayed at roads' both sides and which seem ready to be moved in the way at any times. It is amazing that tunnels under the earth are ready for thousands of soldiers to go through. Such a huge project means a great many of labors and material wealth pouring into it. Outside locate some small villages, which when you pass by them, you also feel their silence and lacking of actions. They

have to face the possible appearances of refugees or spies from the north part. And I believe that the tensions existing at both side of DMZ affect their nerves every day. If we say the people of both Korea burden the agony, then, the villages are the direct sufferers. They are special but they are struggling towards a peaceful and wealthy life in a tough situation and a special way. In that case, how many rights which can be exercised by other citizens and which they should exercise the same in a normal circumstance will be affected in such exceptional cases. Anyway, the situation actually shows both sides' ambitions to unify the peninsula but in different ways. As the Dorasan Station shows, united, happy and peaceful life is eager to get in the future despite heavy guard now.

Based on the issue of Naval Base in Jeju Island, the thoughts emerged out my mind first was the great progresses which South Korea has gotten during the several decades. And then we can see the long history of native culture and

the long history of interactions with mainland of China and Japan. As I put in former paper, the protest seems like a domestic decision-making problem. But behind it there exist the international conflicts logics. Despite the relatively reasonable statements and explanations made by government, but what the locals would like to get is compromising of government rather than explanations. The problems are the reasons that local provided are unconvincing. The international NGOs can't provide an absolutely convincing reason to persuade Korean government. Anyway the great people in Jeju Island hold a painstaking effort in struggling against great powers directly in history. But this time, great power stays behind and become the potential rivals. In Jeju, by the way, we also visit many museums about peace, history and traditional customs.

The pictures below are from the sea women museum. They show the basic tools of sea women which just exist in Japan and Korea. The sea women actually struggle in a tough circumstance. When I read the sentence "They have to dive

and collect food just after three days although they give birth to a child at that time", it is amazing and marvelous how hard life they have to burden and how strong they are. Although the tools are improved much more than before as the pictures



the representative of Peninsula's future

show, actually less women would like to take the career. At present most sea women are old ones. So there is reason to worry about the great phenomenon will stay in museums but disappear in reality in the future. This is a great threat to protecting this culture for government.



During the interval of courses I go to Gyeongju, the former capital of Silla. Bulguksa, Cheomseongdae and kings' Tomb all expand my knowledge about the history of Korea. All of those consist of the tough panorama of Korean history of ancient times and modern times. Still I lack of the realization of periods between those two times. But to my surprise, there are many differences existing between the north and the south of Korean Peninsula.

Besides the knowledge about separations of peninsula and Korean history, another gain I have gotten is Korean. Despite the short term of class and the basic knowledge I have gotten so far, it is excited that you can communicate with Korean people gradually. When I arrived here at the

beginning of semester, it is hard to find a place or buy something. Though you can speak in English, the waiters who are elders understand little except younger. In class the Korean teacher is so nice. She not only taught us the language but also explained the manners of Korea. With the help of this class, we will not only study Korean cultures more but realize our own cultures more. As East-Asia countries, we have close interactions and influenced in history. So we can find the commons and also differences in languages. Some words' pronunciations are similar and some manners are common. Especially the great influences from Japan in modern times, I think that Japanese students will feel more about it. And compared with the western students, we learn it more easily in both pronunciation and grammars. However, comparison will make us thinking about the commons and differences, hence bring us with a profound understanding the languages and cultures.

In addition to those above, we also benefit from the program in communication with Japanese students. The differences of the program mainly come from the process and the members. You will not only share your worry, ideas, emotions and cultures with Korean companions but can share them with Japanese ones. This is a platform not only for Korean and Chinese youth but also for those three countries youths. I feel the differences between Chinese and Korean, the ones between Chinese and Japanese and the ones between Korean and Japanese, which have made us to

deepen mutual understanding and more tolerant when behavior might conflict in the future. When I recall them, I always remember the dual aspects of Korean youths, the quiet and polite manners in daily life but active and energetic manners in activities. And also are Japanese polite and kind manners impressive for me. Sometimes you will be skeptical of how conflict can happen in politics.

Anyway, I must appreciate that professors, TA and other Korean students help us so much during the term of studying in KU.

Here I have an idea about the program. If it is possible, I really advise all of the exchange dual degree students who are from three countries and stay in China, Korea and Japan can have a chance to stay together and share their experiences or understandings about China, Korea and Japan during their one year's term. They can talk about the current issues happen in East-Asia or other important and helpful enough for the identity of East-Asia.

Then, I have some ideas hoping that they can help the students come here later and help this program become more and more successful. First, it is difficult to choose a course at first. So if it is possible, I suggest that fresh men choose courses as many as possible at the first week or just go to the class which you think it might be interesting for you first. You can get the enough information about the courses by yourself and feel whether they are suitable with you. Often the first class of a semester will contain the introductions of the subject. You will

have a relative long time to feel the classes, and I think it is very good arrangement in KU. So you can make decision whether taking it based on the sufficient information. Second, there is a little pity not to have a sufficient interaction with Korean students. I mean we can communicate with some Korean students, but often based on the short time during class. Also can we take participation into some activities of GSIS, but we seem short of chance to exchange ideas in daily life. We don't live in the same dormitory and if the number of a course is great enough, it is hard to communicate with some about the issues we care about in East Asia. And so communications happen more often among Chinese students and Japanese students than Korean students with Asia Campus Program's students. How to make the students from three countries communicate with each other can be done better if more Korean students can attend. Third, finding a mentor who you want to follow is not easy. On one hand, students come from China and Japan might not research international issues or theory before. It takes time for them to realize a mentor who is common with them in research. Sometimes we can find the information of professors on internet, but there is still some information which is not available on it. For example, some professors might be too busy with guiding so many students, or some professors might have busy with academic activities or conferences, or some professors have go to other university as a visiting scholar, hence they might not available

for us. So if we can get the information as early as possible, it will be more convenient and efficient.

In a word, I wish East-Asia can be more peaceful and friendly area. I dream one day the

all of youths from three countries and even wider area can take hand in hand together to get a beautiful future. We will strive to get it despite the weak power in individuals.



After Participating CAMPUS Asia Program ~Peking University, School of International Studies~



HaeMin CHOI Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University (SNU-PKU-UT)



Before I begin writing, I would like to inform you that I will write this in story-telling/casual base, not thesis-writing/academic-writing. I believe this will help me to tell

you lively stories of events happened to me.

Hello, everyone. Firstly, let me briefly tell you about me. My name is HaeMin, Choi from Seoul National University (SNU), Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS). Before I entered SNU for Master's degree, I spent 7 years in the United States of America. Ironically, living in the states did not lead me to be addicted with the western culture, but rather made me to be more proud to be Asian. I brought Korean history textbook to the United States, studied more about my own country. At the same time, I was interested in studying Chinese and Japanese

that I taught myself these languages. Later, I became interested in the culture, history, society and even politics of China and Japan (Frankly speaking, I should have studied in Asia, not in the U.S). I realized it was inevitable for me to choose the major of international relations. However, the problem was there. In my college, there were not sufficient courses focusing on current/past relations or politics of East Asia, the region I was most interested. Accordingly, I returned back to the center of East Asia and my home country, the Republic of Korea, to fulfill the satisfaction of the study on East Asia Region.

Although, I was extremely satisfied with the classes offered by SNU, GSIS, I slightly felt empty on one small part of my heart. Then, in March 2012, I saw something on the GSIS bulletin board; "Participate in Korea-China-Japan CAMPUS Asia Program." I, of course, clicked it and ran to the International Cooperation Office where responsible for the program without one second of hesitation. This was the CHANCE to

me; study in both China and Japan. I know you will laugh when I say this, but, it was just like a dream! The needed documents were GPAs from both undergraduate and graduate schools, recommendation, and foreign language ability certificate. Having both Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) score, and Chinese Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi (HSK) helped me to decide the delay of graduation and apply for the program. It is very difficult to tell you how I was selected as a CAMPUS Asia student because I had to compete with other applicants to be chosen. However, I believe I was chosen because I proved myself enough that I was the most suitable and passionate student to go abroad under the name of CAMPUS Asia.

Here, my real story begins. I cannot find a good word to describe my feeling on the first landing in China. I could say my heart was beating as quick and as hard as I saw my type of guy on the street (Maybe more than that). It was China; the home for panda, the home for 1/5 of world population, the country I was most curious.

I must tell you my first-day-in-China story. There was no one picking me up at the airport that I had to go alone to the assigned dorm by taxi. However, I was scared to take a Taxi alone because I heard a lot of negative stories on Beijing taxi, such as kidnapping and deceiving. What should I do? yes. Only answer was "take a taxi." I believed in my destiny and thought, "it will be difficult to kidnap big girl like me (I am 173cm tall), or this can be a chance to

show my Taekwondo skill.' I hopped in the taxi, oh god... the driver looked like a gangster (he was seen like such because I was afraid)! To be away from the fear, I started to talk to the driver using both mouth and hand, we talked about weather, about city I was from, about Korea, and then even about Chinese politics. As I talk one word, the fear moved a step behind. This gangster-looking driver started to be seen as just normal 아저씨(a neighbor?). By the time I got off from the Taxi, we became good friend (actually, he was my first Chinese politics teacher). Since then, I was not afraid of taking taxi alone (except at night) and I always talked with the driver to improve my Chinese speaking as well as be away from the fear.

Early September, the orientation for Master's in International Relations (MIR) in Peking University was held. The School put me to this group that I became friends with the people



Far left on the front row : KIM, Gaye, My dear roommate and another CAMPUS Asia Student from SNU. As she did her undergraduate in Peking University, he helped/taught me lots of things about China. Fourth from the left, Second row: Yes! It is me "v"ing.



Left: With North Korean waitresses, I was the only "South Korean" on this day in this restaurant.
Right: When will I be able to hold a hand with North Korean friend again? It is a happy but sad picture I have.

from different part of the world having the same interests as me.

Thanks to these friends on the picture, I made lots of unforgettable memories in China. Every Thursday evening, we had "family dinner" together, exploring good restaurants in Beijing. Begin with famous Beijing duck, we had Huoguo (Chinese style Shabu-Shabu), Sichuan food, Yunnan food, Shanxi food, Uighur food, Taiwanese food, Hongkong food and even North Korean Food. Our MIR Student invited other classmates such as exchange students from London School of Economics and Sciences Po.

We all had lots of fun on this day, there were only 25 of us watching the performance and cheering the dancers and singers. Normally the performance is for an hour, but the performance went on for more than two hours including encore. When the time got close to the closing time, about 7 men with Kim Il-sung's badge came in and said to the manager with strong North Korean accent, "get ready to go." It is widely known that these waitresses/performers are from the top art

school in North Korea with good origins (출신성분). Also, it is said that only places this ladies can go in China is the North Korean Embassy and this restaurant. My grandfather was born in Pyongyang and came down south during the Korean War leaving his sisters and brothers behind. So, when I was there at the restaurant, I was a little bit sad but happy to think that one of the waitresses might be my relative.

The MIR program in Peking university does not accept any chinese citizens, so there were no Chinese students (well.. there were a couple of students from Hongkong, but they did not speak good Mandarin and were raised in western societies). I thought the main purpose of CAMPUS Asia Program is "to communicate, to understand, to make friends, to break stereotype, and to share own thoughts on Korea-China-Japan." Then, where are the Chinese students?! Peking University completely divided its domestic students from international students not only the classes but also dormitories. To be honest, it was very difficult to make typical Peking University Chinese friend by myself, because there were no one/club helping to connect local and international students. Fortunately, my Korean roommate graduated from Peking University and have lots of Chinese friends to introduce me. Therefore, I could learn and hear about thoughts of Chinese university students which it might be difficult to ask professors. We talked about politics, culture, misunderstanding and even our lifestyles. I hope Peking University offers something like a field



Left: "the World president" UN Secretary General Ban, Ki-moon. He was prevented by other unavoidable events from attending this year's forum, so he sent a video message.



Right: The opening ceremony was held at "Diao yu tai State Guest House of China." So far, more than 800 presidents, prime ministers around the world had visited this place. I was truly honored to just stand there.

trip for both local and international students, which I believe students can learn, discuss, and understand each other better through such program.

Plus, I would like to ask anyone who is responsible to open more Chinese-learning courses at school. As I was in China, I truly wanted to continue studying Chinese. When, I registered a Chinese course for MIR students, the school asked me to pay 12000 RenMinBi/Yuan (almost 2,000,000 Korean Won) per semester! This was something different from what I have heard before, I though I was able to take it for free. Throughout the school never helped me to figure out the problem I was faced, I just went to the class and begged the teacher to let me audit. She happily said "OK," I thought she let me audit the class because I gave her a small gift from Korea, but later found out that she had a good image of Korean students and actually had lived in

Korea for two years before. For whatever reason, I really did not disappoint her; I never missed the class, got good score on quizzes, participated in the classes with passion. I was satisfied with her class learning not only Chinese but also Chinese society. My situation was just like, "Want it, then you will get it"; I really wanted to take the Chinese course and I begged for it, and I got it!

Every November, Peking University opens Beijing Forum sponsored by Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies (KFAS) and other associations. I was honored to participate such a big forum where UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, former prime minister Tony Blair of England, Dr. Noam Chomsky from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other famous scholars and politicians participate.

I presented "Korea-China relations with North Korean factor and International Relations" during the forum which I was writing for my

final paper in Peking University. I tried to first, introduce Korean newspapers (both conservative and liberal) and Chinese Huan Qiu Shi bao, the newspaper representing the Chinese government's opinion on international affair, then, introduce their reaction towards each other before and after Cheonan and YeonPyeong incidents, and last, explain the changed frames before and after the incidents. It was first forum to participate and I was just a student to discuss this big issues like Korea-China relations, I took this as a chance to share my idea with other students who study international relations, and accept new opinions on my thoughts. I was able to participate the Forum through KFAQS, but you can apply through Peking University, the School of International Studies in September. I highly recommend you to try/apply for this forum, it was a great chance to improve knowledge and meet famous people.

Lastly, I want to share the story of the day when I was most proud of myself; participating for presidential election. In 2007, I was just 19 and was eligible to vote for the president. However, I was in the States and there were no such thing as "Voting from Korean national abroad." This time was different, I was able to vote for my country's president in China! For me, it was my first time ever participating an election. I was nervous and prayed whoever I chose to be elected. I visited Korean Embassy in China for the election and exercised my right to vote. I would like to say, "you are not foreigner even though you are abroad. I recommend you to exercise



your right if you can in wherever you are." Only thing you need to do is right a form and send it to the Embassy with the copy of your passport two months before any election. Nothing can be easier.

It is very difficult to write down all the events happened to me, but I truly experienced many things which normally are uneasy to experience. Of course it was not always positive. I would suggest you not to be afraid of facing difficulties. From difficulties, you will be more mature and get familiar with the surroundings. If I can add more advices here, first, be active; actively go around, actively, participate, actively talk, actively drink with your foreign friends. These are the way to make memories of your daily life as an exchange student. Second, try to break the stereotypes. Many Korean students have negative stereotypes about China and Chinese. I am certain to tell you that you will miss many good experiences if you keep stereotype in your mind. It is your positive attitude which makes you to experience more. Last, make lots of foreign friends. Again, I lived

in the states for a while and there I saw Korean student groups hanging out with only Korean. Of course there were such group easily seen in Peking University, too. Why would you lose your chance to learn? Luckily(?), there were not too many Korean around me in Beijing. I took this as a chance to share thoughts with Chinese and

other foreigners. I was able to share my knowledge about Korea and learned what foreigners thing about Korea. If you remember my advices, I believe you will also have successful experiences in wherever you go for exchange. Thank you so much for reading this essay.



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