

The Argus

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For Whom the Division System Exists?

Reorganization of division
system is done without the
students' opinions and the
change is unacceptable



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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Cover Story

Hankuk
University of
Foreign Studies



For Whom the Division System Exists?

The division system in HUFSS is revised, but the change is not reasonable for the students. The school did not listen to what HUFSSans think on the change. As a result, the students under the division system may suffer a serious damage on their academic records without knowing the reason why. The story is on page six, Campus Section

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You are in the blacklist.
We don't need
disqualified
person's blood.



- ❶ In-depth on Nation – Because the inappropriate for the blood donation is written by the government without the patients' consents, they cannot be examined for the donation although they want to.
- ❷ Photo Essay – Thousands of Koreans sit in a candlelight rally at the plaza of the Cheonggye stream opposing the full opening of the local market to U.S. beef. It shows public anger has erupted on concerns over the President Lee Myung-bak's policies.

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Golden Saying | Editor-in-Chief

It's No Use Crying over Spilled Milk

Over the first weekend in May, more than 10,000 people have erupted in candlelight rallies against the government's decision to import beef from the U.S.. A number of university students have also participated in the protests. However, many people are skeptical that the action of young people in their twenties is too late. On the last presidential election, the voter turnout of the twenties was only 19 percent. Also during May Day rallies, the participation rate of the university students were low, and were hardly concerned about the issues. The twenties have to sustain their continuous participation in the rallies and protests. The young people's protests about the government's imprudent policy is very encouraging. But if they stop the action after just one try, they can never even begin to make social change. Raise your heads and make voices heard right now, young people. It is no use crying over spilled milk. The story about the candlelight rally is on page 14. 📖

Revival of the Humanities

What if your son or daughter said, “I’d like to major in philosophy.” Most Koreans are likely to oppose this decision because they regard philosophy as a non-practical and useless subject in the modern job market. In other words, the subject is not a money-making study. As people know, the Humanities, including philosophy, history, the classics, literature, performing arts, and religion are hovering on the brink of elimination at most universities in Korea. What do we make of this situation?

Because profit-seeking and the love of money wind themselves around all parts of society, especially education, most people do not recognize the significant role of the Humanities in our lives. In addition, there are few social demands for scholars and their students majoring in the Humanities. In this age, then, has the Humanities become so irrelevant and trivial that they should be ignored?

Absolutely not.

Currently, there is interesting news that inmates completed the certificate program for the humanities in prison. Some of them had been frustrated in their past lives as murderers, burglars, pickpockets, con men, and other assorted criminals. After attending the lectures offered by scholars of the Humanities, however, they said they became full of hope for better lives. Ignored in contemporary university life, the Humanities is being revived in prison. This news shows two meaningful facts.


One is that the Humanities can be an alternative way from the chaos and confusions of society. Many people, even those with steady jobs and some wealth, need to think critically about what confuses them. Also, politicians have to concern themselves about how society can help human beings, and must evaluate our pragmatic government policies, which are often inhumane. In addition, students who are confused by their historical and cultural identities should learn more history so they can see where they really fit in society, and thus can see who they really are. Through the Humanities, people can consider such fundamental questions about society and about themselves.

Without studying the Humanities, nobody can get an effective lens for understanding themselves and properly question our plight and destiny. Some problems degrade the importance of the Humanities. Students study the Humanities as marginal requirements and cram for the tests with little thought like what they are learning, and do not consider what the proper studies of the Humanities has for society. In light of this, we need to consider the news from the prisons.

It is the scholars’ efforts who teach the prisoners to reach them through the Humanities. The lecturers offer easy to understand explanations to the prisoners, so they can come to fully appreciate the influence of the Humanities. Contrary to this approach, in Humanities classes at universities, students only learn by rote a few of the philosophers’ ideas without any depth and understanding, they learn the order of historic accidents, the trends of literature, and names of art movements without going into depth and thus gaining an appreciation of the Humanities. The students cannot possibly cast the fundamental questions for themselves, much less think seriously about any Humanistic values.

Sure, there is no communication between the scholars and the students either. The Humanities on the campus is so difficult for the mass of students to understand that most of them have no interest in taking the time to study them. Also, the Humanities seems to suffer a severe adaptation in current society. They are isolated from the present, so it seems, and only committed to abstract theories and ancient ideas. Nobody wants to study these boring disciplines. Thus, scholars of the Humanities must try to explain the Humanities with examples applicable to real society. The lectures also must offer real substance, not just things to cram for the test.

All college students should study the Humanities in addition to their specific areas of studies. Through exposure to the Humanities, undergraduates will study the ethical, aesthetic, and intellectual dimensions of human experience, and be prepared to make thoughtful and imaginative contributions in their lives, to say nothing of living well, for without the Humanities, we cease to be human.

When we finally make the effort to reinvigorate the Humanities, maybe they will no longer be thought of as useless subjects. The Humanities will be promoted to their rightful place in the curriculum. For it is our story that the Humanities really tell, and not to know what happened before we were born is to forever live as a child. 

Editor-in-Chief
Mun Hyeon-gyeong

Who do you Think is Ideal Role Model of Womanhood?



What if ...

Recently, Sin Saimdang(1504-1551), a Korean artist and calligraphist and the ideal model of Korean wise mothers, has been chosen as the face of 50 million bill and there were numeral opinions about women's roles. What do you think of this condition? If you were to put a face on the bill, **which would it be?**

- 1... I think Myoung Seong Empress is suitable for a face on the bill.
- 2... Yu Gwan-sun, who protested for the independence of Korea against the Japanese occupation of Korea, should be on the face of the bill.
- 3... Sin Saimdang is not worth, there are other people who are more appropriate.
- 4... Kim Ju-ha, the TV announcer can suit to the bill.
- 5... Heonanseolhun, the Korean woman writer, should be on the bill.
- 6... I believe Nongae, who embraced Japanese general and cast herself into the river to kill him, is more appropriate than Sin saimdang.
- 7... Sin Saimdang is reasonable.
- 8... This should have done much earlier. The controversy is because of the belated appearance of a woman in a bill. I think this is not a matter of an argument.

By Baek Song-hyun / The Argus



Professors Look off their Books

What is the Duty of the Admirable Professor?

By Ha Kyung-hwan

Editorial Consultant

To celebrate the 14th birthday of the magazine, "Hankyoreh 21" held a series of lectures. The theme of the lectures is about the betrayal. The title of the first lecture by the lawyer, Kim Young-chul, was "Samsung's Betrayal and my Betrayal." The next lecture was Jin Jong-gun's "Public Betrayal and a Critic's Betrayal." Former government economic advisor, Jeong Tae-in's "The Betrayal of Lee Myong-bak's Economy," followed.

At the last session, Seoul National University professor, Cho-guk gave a lecture on the subject of "betrayal of Professors." In the following, The Argus analyzed the main ideas of his lecture:

Digest

According to the National Election Commission, 20 professors, 6.68 percent of the 299 lawmakers, were elected at the 18th election of National Assembly. However, few of them have

given up their academic jobs when they were elected. Instead, they unabashedly have taken a leave of absence. Moreover, they will be able to return to their campuses when their political privileges expire. They are getting severe criticism from our society, and rightfully so.

A professor is one of the most esteemed positions in our society. Under the authoritarian rule of former presidents Park Chung-hee and Chun Do-hwan from 1970s to 1980s, many professors participated in the movement for democracy and their sacrifice became one of the reasons the faculty came to be revered and honored nowadays. We have believed that the professors had to play the role as "a rabbit in a submarine" in the society we belong to. Many changes have occurred since the democratization. Occupational ethics of professors appeared to be vulnerable as soon as the authoritarian regimes collapsed. Their politically-oriented attitudes also became problems.

Though it is difficult to be a professor, until recently, school administrations have accepted their full

retirement ages. The statistics show that the achievement of the professors is considerably lower after they gain tenure. Nationwide, doctoral programs are open at all universities, but the management system of these doctoral programs has many drawbacks. The heart of the problem seems that strict requirement for papers and lessons is pushed further down on the list of priorities.

We have seen that a series of scandals on thesis plagiarism and embezzlements of university research funds misused for personal purpose. Recently a ring of counterfeit documents among a few prominent people who peddled fake degrees added fuel to widespread distrust of our society. The situation is getting so bad that relationships between professors and students have become more important than academic achievement. It is also unfair that graduate students have been discriminated against just because of his or her academic attitude which is not shared in a great majority of academic society. Max Weber (1864-1920), who was against socialism, emphasized the need of socialist professors in university societies. H.L.A Hart (1907-1992) of Oxford appointed Ronald Dworkin (1931-) who had stood strongly against his theory. In these days, we can hardly find this kind of tolerance.

Recently, we can find that some candidates from professors in the screening process of high-ranking officials in the new government, got financial support from Brain Korea 21 project budgets illegally. For its part, the Korean government and its people should see the outrageous adventures as a wake-up call against these egregious actions. The government should prevent people from indulging in this kind of unethical and anti-academic behavior. Until today, however, the political party and even some universities justify that kind of crime. The immediate concern for the professors, however, should put to rest the most pressing problem, namely, making personal relationships with prominent politicians with influence in research and scholarship.

We could find competent politicians who come from the university. There are professors who are beginning to vow to help out the ordinary citizens and breathe new life into the moribund economy by using their academic experience. Some professors took charge of administration posts related to their



Cho Guk, a professor of Law College at Seoul National University, lectures on intellectual's betrayal at Sookmyung University.

majors and serve all people effectively and admirably. After that, they can benefit their students through their public experiences. In this vein, there is no reason to criticize all professors who go into the government.

Focus

But, still, we do not understand some cases. For example, some professors, who should objectively examine and judge preliminary candidates, select themselves as a candidate and run the election. In addition, some professors, who have taken part in pivotal roles in citizens groups which requires thoroughly political neutrality, accepted running for election with no shame when the party nominated them. Some researchers are negligent of their educational obligations. Under the circumstances, some famous professors planned to run for election.

Meanwhile, during the election, professors who run for office give no lectures and thus damage their universities. Left unattended, the right of students is going to be endangered. One may see it more than reasonable that Professors who had political ambitions should take proper measures from the beginning in order not to interfere with students' studies. In that way, the researchers may find it less troubling to tinker with the life of the students.

Professors, intellectuals, and the members of a democratic society, should not be indifferent with political matters. The professors' expertise and insights that improve our society are good

things. However, professors who avoid their responsibilities to teach and do research at the university should not snoop around in politics. We should remind ourselves that when the Greek Philosopher, Diogenes, was asked by Alexander if there was anything the great Emperor could do for him, Diogenes replied that he could get out of his sunlight.

Genuine scholars From Korean history did not unconditionally reject service in the government, but only to accept the proposal when his own philosophy and principles are kept. They did not hesitate to give candid advice to their king, even at risk of their own lives. If their convictions had not accepted, they would go back to their hometown and spend the rest of their lives teaching their students.

Professors, the core members of the universities, have the duty to protect the freedom of academic honesty. Historically, the universities have created new knowledge, visions, and alternatives through criticism of their works. In the era of globalization and information, the fate of an individual and even a nation is dependent on competitive knowledge, of which the university should be the production base. Well-prepared knowledge will guarantee the long-term development of society when the universities do their missions well. Universities need to make more rigorous efforts in academic pursuits to help dispel jitters of the nation.

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Unreasonable Reorganization of Division System

Students not aware of the change in the division system of colleges within the university

By Baek Song-hyun

Associate editor of Campus Section

“A” is a sophomore, a Linguistics and Cognitive Science major, Humanities Division, at HUFS. However, when he saw the list of credits he thought he earned last year, he realized that some of his credits were missing. As he remembered, he earned 38 credits last year, but the list only showed 32 credits. Did he fail some of the lectures and lose six credits? It wasn't the case of failing, since he did not flunk any subjects. However, he found out that the six credits that should have been counted as elective subjects were missing and those credits were common faculty subjects. This is, sadly, not the only case. This applies to every student who entered the Humanities Division and also the Economics and Business Division in 2007. What, then, has caused such a situation?

An unreasonable credit system for students taking these classes

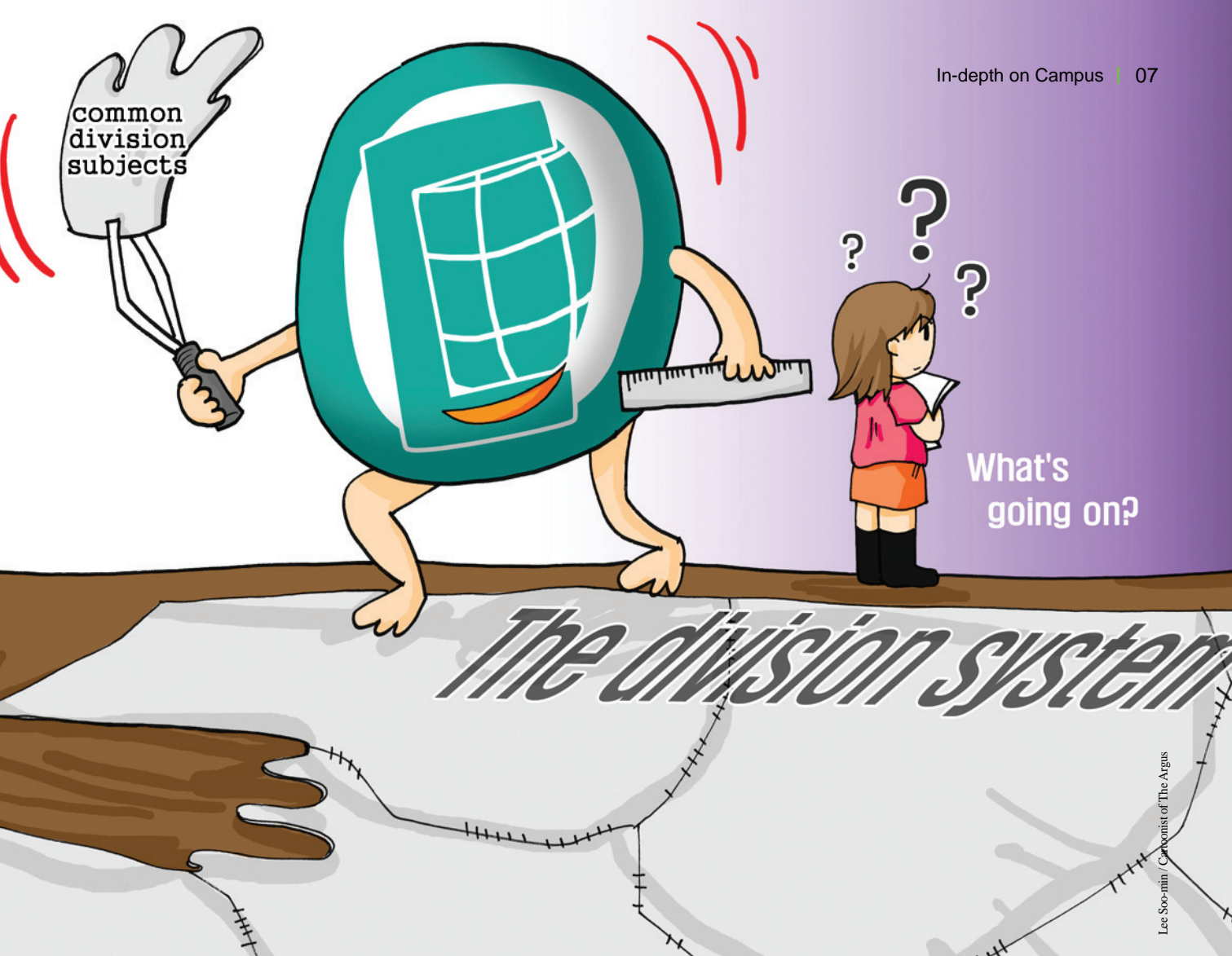
At the HUFS Yong In Campus, the university had reorganized the rules and the policies of the division system. Currently, the freshmen

in the Humanities Division can take common faculty subjects in a total of 18 credits during two semesters. Until 2007, the credits achieved in the first year were changed to elective subjects, but now only some of the credits are approved. This change was brought up last year due to the dual major and specialist programs. What, then, does this change mean for the reorganization of faculty system?

According to the Office of Admissions at HUFS, “The school introduced the mandatory dual major system or specialist program, and had to change the faculty system accordingly since students, who are now in their sophomore year, have their own majors and it is right to only have the credits which matters to their majors.” As students enter the school in only one of the faculties, their majors are determined in their second year.

If freshmen choose to enroll in the dual major system, then at least six and at most twelve credits cannot count toward their graduation. This causes the students to lose money, 1,290,000 won (at most 2,580,000 Won) or give up 174 hours to 348 hours a year.

The faculty system does not allow freshmen to take sophomore subjects since they are not in a specific major yet. In the Humanities Division, there are three majors: philosophy, history, and linguistics



Lee Soo-min / Cartoonist of The Argus

and cognitive science. Freshmen can take three subjects according to their majors and those are worth three credits each. The professors and the seniors recommend taking all related major courses no matter what major the students wish to choose for themselves. This is because “whether the students get their desired major or not, they will have a basic idea of each major so it won’t be all new to them when they are placed to different majors,” said one professor in the Humanities Division.

A student majoring in history had a hard time understanding the common faculty subjects in the system when he was a freshman. Since he wanted to proceed in the field of history, he thought of just taking history courses. However, the seniors and professors at an assembly at the beginning of the lectures said to take all of them. According to him, taking courses that aren’t relevant made him more stressed and he felt he didn’t have any choice in the matter.

In the Humanities Division, when the students are placed in their fields of study, the non-related common faculty subjects are useless. They are not even determined as elective subjects, but erased from the record. The school knows how the reorganization of the faculty system is irrational on credits, but states that, “The students can

achieve required graduation credits somehow and someday, so there’s no problem to worry about.” According to Heo Soo-jung, the student president of the Humanities Division, this means that, “This policy doesn’t allow a student to graduate in four years. Whether the student takes summer school classes or takes five years to earn enough credits to graduate, the university thinks it has solved the problem. We are not concerned about graduating in four years or not. What we are anxious about is the useless and worthless time and money we put in, when the results are not worth it at all.”

The credit scramble over the faculty system

The purpose of faculty system is to provide more opportunities to give students broad insights about different majors. The purpose is somewhat fading away, however, at HUFs. When freshmen determine their majors, only their total marks are the only consideration point for the school to place them. The students choose their majors and can list up to three options, but in the end, the determination is based upon grades. As the division’s purpose, the opportunities for students should be given to choosing a major, but for students the system is not working as it should be. Since there’s no



One student in division system of Hufs is shocked because of the lack of credits he owned during his first year. The results loss of at least 1,290,000 won and 174 hours total.

Lee Soo-min / Cartoonist of The Argus

100 percent guarantee about choosing a major, the only way to get into the desired major is to make good marks. In order to do so, students are taking classes that are beneficial for high grades. In one case, last year a student majoring in philosophy took advantage of her experience in a foreign country for eight years and centralized her timetable upon English courses. She said, "I achieved a reasonable grade and got into the major I wanted, but it was as if I made it back in as an examinee of the college entrance exam."

According to Heo Soo-jung, some students fail to get in their desired majors. They have to study a major that they aren't interested in. In some cases failure to get into the major they want is compounded by the reorganization of the faculty system. For example, a student wants to major in history major takes four history courses and two courses each from other majors. The student fails, though, to become a history major because of low grades and is assigned to Linguistics and Cognitive Science. This student, then, loses twelve history credits and six philosophy credits and is only left with six linguistics and cognitive science credits. "This is nonsense," said Heo. "A student has studied hard, but he loses his credits and his major. The faculty system should give more opportunities to the students, but instead it is blocking the students in every way."

Students never get the chance to be united

When a freshmen enters a faculty at Hufs, since it's a composition of diverse majors, there are a lot of students to control. Since it's not divided into majors yet, the school has to split students into "classes." A class is further divided randomly, regardless of students with different interests for majors. However, even though a student belongs to a certain class which he or she wanted, it doesn't mean they will "get in that major."

In the Humanities Division, one student wanted to be in a Linguistics and Cognitive Science class, but she was sent randomly to a history class. Regardless of her will, she had to participate in the history majors assembly and other activities. Heo said, "If students are sent to different a class from their interests, they are not able to obtain information easily about the major of their interest. As a result, the student can't fit into any of those classes and in the second year. Even though he or she got into the major they wanted, they still they can't associate with others in the same major. They eventually are parted away from the friends they made last year, since they no longer take the same courses, and the sophomores already had formed groups from last year."

According to the Korean Higher Education Research Institute


(KHEI), “A university is a place where students gain knowledge but it is also a starting point of real human relationships. Due to having classes in different areas, freshmen will wander around. When they are sophomores, they could seem to find their own places, but their lives are still complicated.”

How can the students know about the change without any information?

Unbelievably, only a few students know about the reorganization of the faculty system. For what reasons do the students not know about the change, while they are the ones who are directly implied? This is the reason that the school didn't report the modification. The student president of the Humanities Division said, “I didn't even know that our faculty system had been changed. I believe if there's a change in the Humanities Division, the student president should know about it and be responsible for it. However, in this case no one knew about the change at the beginning of the year. I came across this issue when one of the students in Linguistics and Cognitive Science told me that some of his credits are missing from his record and those of his friends. So members of our council started to dig up the reason and found out about it. If he hadn't have told us about the change, no one would know about this situation.”

The school changed the faculty system, but it is clear that this reorganization is not perfect. The professors in the Humanities Division were already having meetings on canceling the project. However, as the reorganization team didn't lend their ears to the students, this cancellation also is being done privately. The school has not even mentioned a single line of the change on the HUFS website or in the transcripts of the lectures. When even a propoganda pamphlet is not enough, the Office of Academic Affairs in the Humanities Division said, “Without the pamphlets, the students will eventually know about it, so there is no need to spread such things around.”

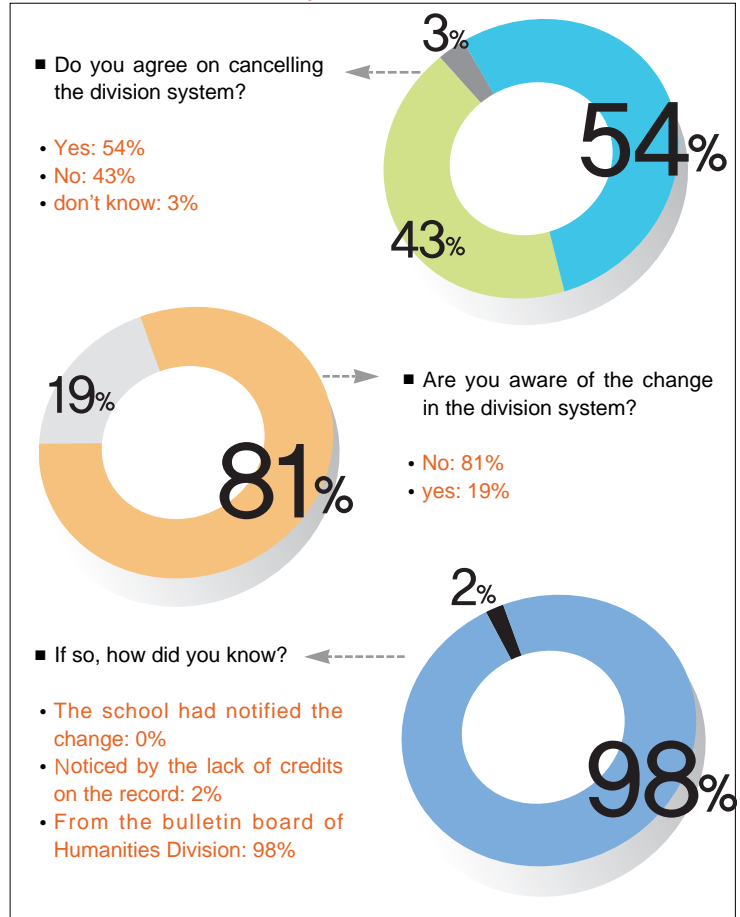
A Demand for Immediate Attention

The faculty system in general has been an issue for a long time. The system at HUFS, though, has a different problem. HUFSans have a disadvantage due to the reorganization. So the students are gathering and craving for school's cooperation on a counterplan, or cancellation of the plan in place. The school compromised and said it will listen to student opinions. Nevertheless, according to Heo, she has yet to hear about any progress. More than 300 students are drawn back because of this system and yet the school hasn't posted a single alternative plan. The clock is ticking and HUFS should come up with a solution as soon as possible. 

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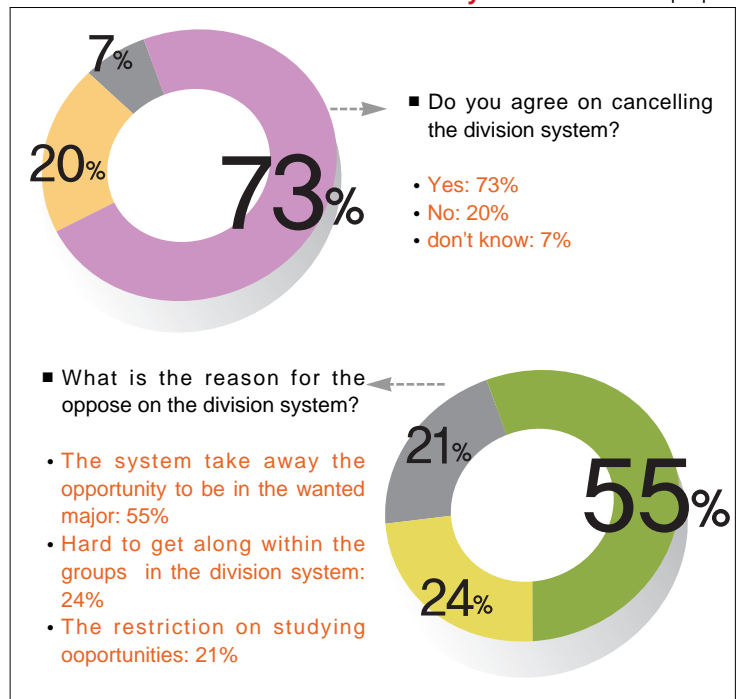
Humanities Division survey

※ total 197 people



Economics and Business Division survey

※ total 196 people





Needless Amendment, Violated Rights



“Do you want to donate blood? You are on the list, so you cannot give”

By **Kim Min-ji**

Associate Editor of National Section

Deciding to give blood, a person wants to test whether his physical condition is qualified or not for a blood donation. Then a manager asks his name. A few minutes later, after checking the list of infectious diseases, the manager refuses to accept him as a blood donor. One who has one of these diseases cannot donate his blood. What a strange thing is that he has never been informed from anyone about his disease, but how does the manager know about his clinical disorder? What happened to him?

The story mentioned above is one of the possible situations if

the revised law on blood management recently promulgated on March 28 takes effects nationwide. In the process of discussing the law, some press and human rights activists opposed to the amendment, saying that it is almost a blacklist for the people listed. Nevertheless, the law was passed in a rush. Then what is the problem on the amended law?

Revised law for administrative convenience

According to the revised law, patients who have infectious disease and take drugs are classified as inappropriate people to donate blood because they lack health standards. The law states that the government needs to write out and manage the list of their name and prevent them from donating blood.

Their personal information can be provided to the organizations

You are in the blacklist.
We don't need
disqualified
person's blood.



that control the donated blood for its practical use like a blood bank if the information is needed for the safe management of the blood. Before donating blood, the patients' data from the blood bank are looked up without their consents. It enables the organizations to determine whether they can donate blood without any problem and whether they have donated blood in the past or not. If a person's identity is not sure, he or she cannot donate blood.

According to the Ministry for Health, Welfare and Family Affairs (MIHWAF), the newly changed bill aims to reform the insufficient blood management system in operation. The ministry intends to prevent accidents of blood transfusion by means of stopping the inappropriate from donating blood. However, the reformed bill has many problems on the infringement of human rights.

Law ignoring patients' rights

Of the law's contents, regardless of personal intention to donate blood, the government is justified to write the list of inappropriate people for donating blood. If the personal information that has a history of a disease is leaked, the fallout of the disclosure might cause serious problems both on the privacy and on the society. "As the data is written without the person's consents, the law is unreasonable in itself," said Lee Sang-yoon, a member of a standing committee of Health Community. "It is likely to be disclosed outside any time, and the person is at a disadvantage in his or her social life."

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) positive people claim the information on each personal history of disease does not have to be provided in advance because the blood of infectious patients proves whether they are infectious or not through the present blood inspection system. They also complain of the revised law in that the government's measures would expose the privacy of the listed person excessively.

Inaccurate list

The data come from the two organizations, Health Insurance

Review & Assessment Service (HIRA) and Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (KCDCP). These organizations receive each patient's information from doctors. Each doctor has records of its patients and his or her reports to the organizations on patients who are affected with a certain disease like infectious diseases. The accuracy of the data is not complete.

The list of HIRA has a more serious problem. Receiving the materials from doctors, the organization does not inspect the patients directly, so the person who has no problem on his health might be included on the list. This is likely to infringe human rights. If the wrong list is disclosed, innocent people are apt to be hurt by this kind of action.

Moreover, the time when the list is written is not clear. Generally, HIRA arranges the list after five or six months the disease is found. The materials that the blood bank refers to might be the past information comparing with the time one person is diagnosed and treated. It does not have any effects and is also possible to violate the rights of the people.


Insufficiently revised law

Some media points out the necessity of amending the law. In the existing bill on blood management, patients who have infectious hepatitis or brucellosis are not permitted to donate blood. The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (RKNRC) inspects whether the blood donors have infectious diseases or takes drugs in advance under the present law. There are little problems in keeping the inappropriate from donating blood by the present law. The press says that the list is not necessary to discriminate the inadequate blood.

The organizations for the infectious patients blame the blood management system of RKNRC. The RKNRC's management of donated blood has the problem. The inspecting whether the blood is infectious or not is not practiced professionally. Although the problems are showed up, the proper measures are not accomplished.

Basic solution needed

The policy for safe blood management must play a role in examining the donated blood thoroughly and disposing the inappropriate blood properly. Rather, the government tends to administrate only for its comfort with the list instead of checking the blood completely. "A preliminary examination need to be performed with perfection and this is the most important thing at this point," said Lee. Also, the infectious patients say the blood management system needs to be improved fundamentally, and should aim to be more professional and systematic.

"I wonder how effective making the list of the inappropriate people for donating blood and selecting the proper people will be. The infringement on human rights in the name of a health policy ought not to be permitted and the government needs to study alternatives for the safe blood management without violating the patients' rights," Lee said. 

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Urge School Representatives to be More Prudent

Doubting the truth of Library Students Council's suspension

By Jo Min-jeong
Editorial Consultant

The students' expanded steering committee of HUFs shut down the Library Students Council (LSC)'s 2008 activities last April 7. Since the LSC has been suspended of its activities for the school library, the General Students Council (GSC) has newly established a regional head of the GSC to maintain library affairs and has taken the place of the LSC.

One of the controversial things about the LSC's closing was the LSC's expense figures for two particular meals, listed on its balance sheet as 110,000 won. It accounts for about 11 percent of its self-government fee for a semester.


Since now, including the LSC's president, the GSC, the president of College of Oriental Languages, the president of students' committee on HUFs development, Oebalchu have only offered their responses to the LSC's situation from among the representatives who have been asked for their official positions on this situation. Their opinions urging the LSC's suspension makes some valid points but it also makes useless arguments on some points.

Mainly, the opposite side criticized the LSC for not complying with activity regulations, arguing that the LSC violated Article 49 of the regulations which provides that a self-government fee cannot be used for other purposes except for its management activities. They pointed out that it is inappropriate to exert what they called a "self-government fee" for dining with the library staffs of other universities. However, they neglect to pay attention to the simple fact that meal costs for a students' committee are also by a self-government fee. Given this fact, all members of students' self-governing associations have

the right to decide to spend on meals without outside interference for its management.

Secondly, according to a source, when the LSC's president argued on the issue, saying that it was an inevitable cost for official business, opposite representatives were offended by the attitude of the the LSC president, who seemed to be arrogant not offering his apology and correction. Even though eight representatives voted for him, 12 who also had the same feeling were not on the LSC's side in the day's vote of 20 representatives.

How this considerable affair like an associations' ongoing existence can be done in such an emotional way? This fact reflects the breakdown of the process of deciding important issues of students' self-governing under the GSC's control through an open forum. Where can we find the whole students' opinions in this process? In addition to that, the representatives who attended the committee meeting that day did not publicize the results to the students right away, and some students did not know them until the LSC's president posted a notice on the bulletin board of Hufslife.com.

These arguments, however, are mostly one-sided, just as the opposition side's conviction is that the LSC president's attitude seemed to be arrogant. It would be wrong to exclude a qualified organization from working its role at HUFs if it was not done in a prudent way. What the students need now is not a dogmatic argument but definite answers of how and why the LSC was closed. This is the only way to avoid causing unnecessary misunderstanding among HUFsans. They want some answers. Some reasonable answers. 

trustme4ever@hufs.ac.kr



Silent Blaze of An



Candlelight vigil was held against the government's decision to fully open the market to U.S. beef, concerned it would threaten the health of citizens with mad cow disease. Even the citizens who supported the current government opposed to its policy like cross-country canal system as well as U.S. beef imports.

The voice of criticism blazed up with anger against the government, which sets irresponsible policy threatening the citizens, although the citizens' light seemed to be put out.

Lights of the people always are flaring up fiercely with keen eyes. *A*

gry People



◀ A number of citizens participated in the assembly from baby to the elderly. Children came with holding their parents' hands. This child's eyes look bright but he does not notice anything about his future yet. Where would his health go towards? The U.S. beef total imports for national benefit threaten next generations' health. Many people held the candle for their children and against the government.





▶ People who are looking at the news paper with a light in a hand look worried



Written by Kim Min-ji
All photos by The Argus



How does Religion Make Sense to us?



Yi Jin-nam

- Vice President of Writing Education Society

We marvel at the Scenes from Genesis and at the Pieta of Michelangelo, and we admire Dr. Schweitzer's sacrifice. We frown at power struggles in a temple or a church, and we worry about the wars in the Middle East. All of these are related to religion. The positive and negative effects of religion are due to its universality and exclusiveness.

What makes religion wear these opposite faces? The essence of religion lies in holiness or "numen" according to the German Lutheran scholar, Rudolf Otto (1869-1937). It is characterized with fear, overwhelmingness, mysticism, attractiveness, tremendousness, sacredness and majesty. Out of these characters, tremendum (what fears) and fascinans (what attracts) are two major elements of religion. The former is related to moral will and the justice of God, and the latter to His love and grace. This double-sidedness of religion itself might be compared to the relationship between religion and morality.

Socrates asks a question in the Platonic Dialogue, Euthyphro, whether an action is holy because it is loved by God or whether it is loved by God because it is holy. Mutatis mutandis, we can make this question a general form: whether is an action good because it is commanded by God or whether is it commanded by God because it is good? This is a famous Euthyphro question which may be used as a touchstone for distinguishing a religious person from a rational one. If a person follows the first option, then he might be classified as a pious. If a person takes the second one, then she might be categorized as a rational person who gives priority to rational ability and generality of truth.

We sometimes fall into a situation in which we have to choose one of two options: religious command, or that of our conscience. This was the same to Abraham, who often called on the father of faith. God commanded him to kill his own son, Isaac, and Abraham tried to follow that. The problem is that the very divine command to kill Isaac goes against moral precepts. Even the sixth precept of The Ten Commandments forbids killing an innocent person. Which should he follow, God's command, or the moral precept?

On the one hand, giving preference to divine command over reason corresponds to divine command theory which is akin to the Protestant Church. Here, God is the ultimate criteria for moral determination. Once God commands anything, it should be the good which we should unconditionally obey. On the other hand, conforming to human reason falls into natural law theory, which is the official moral theory of the Catholic Church. It says that, from the birth, every man has reason, the universal ability to determine good and bad, and that it is the moral principle with which we can determine what is right and what is wrong.

Not only divine command but conscience tells us that we should help our neighbor and

"We wish no tax"



that we should not covet other's property. There is no problem when these two work together. We are at a loss, though, when divine command has a different voice from that of our conscience. Abraham's case is typical of this seeming contradiction. He seems to wander between two choices, God's imperative, and his inner voice of conscience. That is why Kierkegaard analyzed four possible scenarios in his book, *Fear and Trembling*. He argued that faith transcends ethics. The Bible says that Abraham's choice was divine command and that he was revered as the father of faith. All of these, however, do not propose the futility of reason or of morality.

Do we have to choose only one out of two horns of the Euthyphro question? Not necessarily! Should we give up one and take only the other out of religion and morality? Never! Is not a religious life compatible with a moral one? Absolutely yes! How can we choose both faith and morality without any contradiction?

According to St. Thomas Aquinas, God is wisdom itself, and human conscience is implanted by God in the Creation. Divine command is unconditionally right because it is the voice of wise God. The decision from our conscience is ultimately the same with divine command, and there is no contradiction between them. Let me show this compatibility with an analogy: the quality of Romanee-Conti is classified as one of the best because wine connoisseurs agree that when they agree, the quality is actually the best. We can see John as an honor student because he gets all A's, and John gets all A's because he is an honor student. We can find no contradiction in these examples.

Religious fanaticism arises when one chooses faith and dumping reason. The members of a religious sect do anything their leader says because they give an extreme answer to the Euthyphro question. Faith without reason tries to justify morally unacceptable behaviors such as sexual exploitation or homicide.


Religion has positive effects on society insofar as it emphasizes one-to-one relationships between God and man on the individual level. Following God's command, believers help the poor and sacrifice themselves. They may come to be the slaves, however, of collective egoism at the group level. Religious people may be morally good, but they seek for collective interest of their own group instead of morality when there is a confrontation between religious bodies. This is why the Protestant theologian Reinhold Niebuhr (1892-1971) stated that religion is the humbleness before the absolute and self-assertion under his mask in his book, *Moral Man and Immoral Society*. Religious men are faithful and moral on an individual level, but they make cold decisions for the interest of their sect on a collective level. This is why Mother Theresa

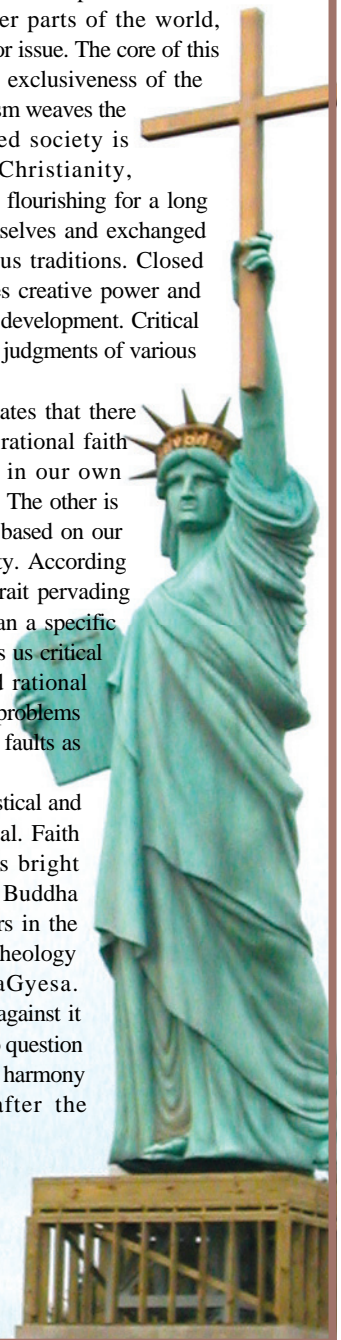
and the Crusade came from the same religion.

Recently imposition of income tax on religious priests has been a hot potato in this society. Corporate tax cannot be charged to religious institutions because they are non-profit organizations, but religious people should pay income taxes because they do not work for nothing and because they, as members of society, enjoy benefits from other members' income tax. This is a responsible attitude of a religion toward society by which it is protected.

In the Middle East and other parts of the world, religious conflict has been a major issue. The core of this problem lies in dogmatism and exclusiveness of the religious sects. Irrational fanaticism weaves the bigotry of a religion. A closed society is destined to wither away. Christianity, Buddhism, and Islam have been flourishing for a long time because they opened themselves and exchanged many things with other religious traditions. Closed struggles in a religion debilitates creative power and exhausts dynamic energy for its development. Critical thinking provides them impartial judgments of various religions other than themselves.

Erich Fromm (1900-1980) states that there are two kinds of faith. One is rational faith which is a conviction rooted in our own experience of thought or feeling. The other is irrational faith which is a belief based on our submission to irrational authority. According to Fromm, faith is a character trait pervading the whole personality, rather than a specific belief. The rational faith provides us critical thinking, creative attitude, and rational vision. It has an ability to solve problems because it can scrutinize its own faults as well as the plank in others' eyes.

Sound religion is not only mystical and individual but rational and social. Faith compatible with reason wears bright gowns of tolerance. Jesus and Buddha both are glorified in the banners in the Hanshin Graduate School of Theology and Buddhist Temple, HwaGyesa. Religions will go for peace not against it when its answer to the Euthyphro question keeps its balance. This is the lost harmony between reason and faith after the Reformation. 



HUFSans' Movement without GSC

Seoul Campus


Tuition Fee Protest in Office of President



Mun Hyeon-gyeong / The Argus

The members of the HNART enter a written protest to Director of Secretary to the President.

More than 300 HUFSans demonstrated in front of the office of the university president to protest higher tuition fees on Seoul Campus on April 14, 2008. This protest, against not only the higher tuition fees but also the graded fee raise between freshmen and upperclassmen, was the first trial of the students to contact the president, directly in contrast to the past street demonstrations.

With the protest, students lodged a written complaint to the director of Public Relations in front of the office of the president of HUFS, Park Chul, and shouted demands for freezing the tuition fees and the withdrawal of the graded raise. The General Students Council (GSC), meanwhile, did not participate in the demonstration, even though the participating students proposed that every student at the meeting meet with the president and stated the student demands for a face-to-face with meeting with President Park. For the response of the GSC's attitude, a student, Heo Hye-jin (Dept. of Malay-Indonesian-06), said, "It seems the GSC has no will to solve the skyrocketing tuition fee problem. As the representative of all HUFSans, the GSC should have made greater effort to settle the problem." Since the April protest, president Park has so far stayed silent about the student demands. The HUFSans' Network Against Raised Tuition Fee (HNART) vowed that they will continue to protest against the higher tuition fees, and that more student participation will be significant to achieve the student demands. The HNART is made up of student groups, including the College of Oriental Languages, the College of Occidental Languages, the College of Social Sciences, the College of Education, and Committee on HUFS Welfare. 

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong

YongIn Campus

Students' Voice Crushed by Representative




Baek Song-hyun / The Argus

The hearings on tuition fees are progressing without GSC and the school's delegate.

Every year the tuition fee increase is a big issue at HUFS. This year is no exception. At the Yong In campus, the Tuition Fee Counterplan Committee (TCC) is having trouble having their voices heard.

The committee arranged public hearings on three occasions. The hearings were a forum for HUFSans and the members of the committee to ask questions about tuition fees and consider reasonable explanations from the school. However, the hearing couldn't go as planned. The school didn't participate every time and evaded the requests to participate the hearings. What, then is the school's problem with participating? The main reason for school's absence is that the hearings are not organized by the General Students Council (GSC). Some students at the Yong In campus who participated in the hearings asked the TCC why the student president does not participate. One of the members said that, "The student president made his position clear that he will not fight against the tuition fees as past student presidents did."

Even so, the student president didn't participate the hearings at all. He attended the first hearing but the students were not satisfied with his statements. HUFSans expect that the student president will fight for their tuition fees, but the GSC is on the opposite side with the administration. The president said, "I can't open the tuition fee negotiation process to the public because it's the school's policy. The school holds the negotiation privately and since that's how it works I believe that we have to respect them and let it be a closed negotiation."

Because the student president is not fighting against the raise in tuition fees, the TCC doesn't have any power to speak on behalf of the students. They tried to contact the president of HUFS, Park Chul, but failed every time because they are not organized by the GSC. 

By Baek Song-hyun

Culture Expo Links Students all over the World



Kim Min-ji / The Argus

The students from 16 countries wears their traditional clothes at the culture Expo.

Foods, costumes, songs, and dance from all over the world introduced each country's heritage in "Culture

Expo" under the auspices of the Center for Korean Language and Culture on April 4, 2008. The center was established at HUFs in

1974 for the study of the Korean language and culture.

This expo aimed to improve the understanding of other cultures by letting students' enjoy themselves directly and enhance the cultural interchange among all students at HUFs. It is held once a year, this year being the eighth annual exposition. Students from the center prepared foods, wore their traditional clothes, and performed dances. Meanwhile, many HUFsians experienced and praised the expo for its distinctive attractions. The students from Mongolia performed Ssireum of Mongolia both in moderation and for amusement. Chinese folk dance also drew people's attention with its beauty.

The students who try to study Korean are from 16 countries, a few of which are a Spain, Jordan, and Poland. "I have studied Korean here for one year," Faruk, a student from turkey, said. "It is difficult for me to learn Korean, but I am really interested in the language, and I am always trying to study hard. I think the event is very good because many visited and enjoyed it." **A**

By **Kim Min-ji**

Films about *Saetumin* on Show



The member of the Great Beans Summit pose for thier picture.

Tiny but great gathering named "The Great Beans Summit" screened the film for the first time about *Saetumin* or university students as North Korean defectors to South Korea April 7 to call the students' in HUFs attention to the North Korean students in South Korea. "There are the largest



Park Sang-young, a head of three-four school for North Korean defectors, make a speech.

numbers of *Saetumin* in HUFs. We aims to help HUFsians cast away a prejudice against them by cultural approach," said Chae Sangwon (Dept. of Spainish-04), a head of the club. The preview will be held early March or April every year. **A**

By **Kim Min-ji**

Student Jo Goes Back to School

As Seoul Northern District Court accepted Jo Myeong-hun (Dept. of English Linguistics-99)'s request on March 26, 2008, HUFs decided to reinstate the student in school from this April. He has been suspended from attending school for an indefinite period for distributing some reading materials implying that a professor sexual harassed students in front of high school students and their parents for a HUFs entrance examination.

The judges ruled that there was some evidence to believe the materials were true and that Jo had no ill-intentions. "It is fortunate that the case was decided in favor of the student. The university was controlled by law because of its tending to obey money, not devoting itself to be a hall of learning." Hong Se-hwa, a journalist said given the school's decision. **A**

By **Jo Min-jeong**

Disappearing Identity



By Kim Jeong-eun
Editorial Consultant

Do you remember one football player who came into spotlight at the last East Asian Football Cup as a member of the national team of North Korea? His name is Jeong Dae-se. He is a Korean though he is a resident of Japan. Nevertheless, on the left chest of his uniform, there was a North Korean flag. This implies that Jeong applied to renounce his Japanese nationality to be a football player for North Korea. What is the issue?

In the background of his success as a football player, he is filled with deep grief as a Korean resident in Japan. Jeong, a third generation Korean resident of Japan, went to Uri-school all through elementary school to college. Uri-school is an educational institution founded by “Jochongnyeon,” the pro-North Korean Residents’ League in Japan.


Up to now, 150,000 people among 900,000 Korean residents in Japan are in the “Jochongnyeon” and they have formed and held up their independent communities in opposition to the discrimination and the alienation of Japanese society. It is said that Jeong used North Korean language skills and he came to recognize his nation as a North Korean in no time at all.

Why did he have no choice but to go to the Uri-school? The answer is simple. The number of schools which are supported by South Korea is significantly smaller than the schools supported by North Korea. Indeed, there is no South Korean school to go in Japan, even though ethnic Koreans might wish there were.

This is not the end. Currently, ethnic-Koreans in Japan have no suffrage rights because they are regarded as foreigners. Even though they are under the obligation to pay taxes and work in Japan, they are excluded from employment as public officials and do not receive any benefits of public welfare. They aren’t given these rights because of the extraordinary circumstances that they emigrated to Japan under the rule of Japanese imperialism.

They are discriminated against and neglected in both Japan and in Korea. The fourth generation of Korean residents in Japan is now being born, the number of people who have become naturalized as Japanese is increasing. It is doubtful whether these fourth generation of Korean residents in Japan have an understanding of their mother nation, Korea. The reality is that they are losing their Korean identities.

Still, they are still held in cold indifference by the South Korean government and their hopes of ever being Korean are dwindling down to nothing. The new government has to make efforts to keep in contact with the Japanese government and try to initiate serious discussions over this issue. First, both two countries’ governments should work to reach an agreement about the plight of Korean residents in Japan. Also, unjust discrimination in employment in Japan should be prohibited as soon as possible. Above all, our government has to support and be concerned about educational facilities for Korean residents in Japan. National education is an essential thing for them for national consciousness as ethnic Koreans.

As Jeong’s story spread widely, the media and many people showed their concerns for Korean residents. The group of Korean residents in Japan is a minority and this is a wound of late Korean history. South or North, we are all Koreans, and it is necessary to take time to look back for those people in the middle of nowhere. 

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Review of The Argus




I read the article in the April 1, 2008, issue of The Argus, “Irregular Professors, In Name Only,” with great interest, for I was a part-time instructor for some of my working life in Memphis, Tennessee, in the U. S.. In the Memphis area, there are three community colleges what used to be called junior colleges, two universities, and one art college, all of which relied on part-timers to help carry the teaching load. Over a twenty year period, I worked at all of these institutions. I can’t say that I was ever forced to work, and I never found the work a drudge, even though there were always some difficulties, but there are difficulties in every job. Mostly, I found the work enjoyable and the pay was decent. I always had other things going on, so being a part-time instructor was not my only means of income.

I wanted to have had a full-time job at a junior college or university but the competition is always fierce for the these jobs and I knew that from the start. I was young then and did not have much experience teaching and if it were not for the part-time teaching jobs in those years, I don’t know where I would have gotten the experience working with students.

A person with an education can do a lot of things valuable to society, things that will pay good money too. I know many former part-time instructors back in Memphis who went into industry or sales, to cite two examples, when they saw the opportunity to make good money. Those jobs might not be as glamorous as being a part-time professor, but we can’t always have everything we want. The world owes nobody a living.

It is never easy to get a job, but to have a master’s degree or a Ph.D. gives a person a big advantage over those who don’t. A real education teaches a person how to live by their wits and actively make things happen. Of course, it takes work and struggle to do this. Ask any small business owner, or corporation executive, or even a full-time college professor if their work is easy. All work should be fun. If not, why do it? But that doesn’t make it easy.

Yes, the university is a wonderful place to live and to work, but nobody has a right to be here. Even being a part-time instructor, though, has great advantages in prestige that a person can parlay into other opportunities. Indeed, almost all full-time professors got their start as part-time instructors. In this regard, it is akin to the minor leagues in baseball in that it is a good place to start. While I wish all of the part-time instructors well in the pursuits, I always found the circumstances of being a part-time instructor in the U.S. very much the same as it is in Korea. I know, because I worked one semester as a part-time instructor at HUFUS before I was awarded a full-time professorship in the Department of English Linguistics.

To have a job, any kind of job, that you like at all is a great privilege in the world. On every job where I was a part-time instructor, I always thought that I was lucky to get to teach, I never felt that I had to teach or that I was forced to. 



Lyman McLallen
College of English professor



Review of The Argus



I would like to give A on the last month's The Argus. The cover and articles were well written, but I wish there were more articles and quantity in general. The article on "Irregular Professors in Name Only" was most interesting. The reporter pointed out the serious problems and I agree on the improvements.

Also, it was interesting to see the survey results. I hope The Argus to more focus on the HUFs departments' news like events among students.

I'm very proud that there is an English Magazine that suits HUFs global in age. I hope to see more good articles.

*Kim Dae-hyun
Dept. of Journalism Mass
Communication-08*



If I'm to grade The Argus, I would like to give A+ for the last month. I can feel how wonderful the reporters of The Argus write these articles.

The article about the meetings on the Department of India, "Bring out India underneath your Skin" was most interesting for me. It was great to see the students' passion while most students in the university were only focusing on the marks.

I hope The Argus can deal more about jobs and interview tips for graduating students. I just want to say for The Argus to keep up the good work!

*Seo Jin-won
Dept. of English
& American Literature-07*



Lee Soo-min
Cartoonist
of The Argus



2008-1

Newly Appointed Faculty



Kyonne Jin-man
Full-time Instructor

- Department of Public Administration, College of Social Sciences
- Doctor of Sociology at Missouri State University



Kim Sol
Assistant Professor

- Business Administration Division, College of Business and Economics
- Doctor of Engineering at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology



Kim Ui-su
Full-time Instructor

- Department of Korean Education, College of Education
- Doctor of Literature at Korea University



Yoo Sung-sang
Full-time Instructor

- Professorship, College of Education
- Doctor of Philosophy at University of California at Los Angeles



Lee Tae-wook
Full-time Instructor

- Information Statistics Major, College of Natural Sciences
- Doctor of Science at Seoul National University

2007-2

Newly Appointed Faculty



Professor

Kye Kyoung-moon

Department of Law, College of Law



Full-time Instructor

Kim Nam-su

Division of International Sports and Leisure



Assistant Professor

Kim Seong-gyu

Department of Law, College of Law



Associate Professor

Kim Won-ho

European Union, Graduate School of International and Area Studies



Associate Professor

Kim Eun-kyung

Department of Law, College of Law



Associate Professor

Kim Chin-woo

Department of Law, College of Law



Full-time Instructor

Pak Hee-ho

Department of Law, College of Law



Assistant Professor

Seo Jeong-min

Middle East & Africa, Graduate School of International and Area Studies



Professor

Son Woo-tae

Department of Law, College of Law



Associate Professor

Ahn Soo-hyun

Department of Law, College of Law



Full-time Instructor

Oh Eun-young

Department of English Literature, College of English



Full-time Instructor

Lim Hyun-woo

English Education, Graduate School of Education



Associate Professor

Jeon Hak-seon

Department of Law, College of Law



Associate Professor

Chung So-min

Department of Law, College of Law



Assistant Professor

Jong Han-joong

Department of Law, College of Law



Professor

Jo Hee-moon

Department of Law, College of Law



Associate Professor

Choi Seung-pil

Department of Law, College of Law



Assistant Professor

Choi Chul

Department of Law, College of Law



Associate Professor

Hong Sung-hoon

Department of English Linguistics, College of English

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



The Argus

www.theargus.org