



The Argus

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You are invited to the wedding ceremony of Seoul and Global

Will You Come?



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

The Argus

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C O N T E N T S

Hankuk
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Departments

Campus Newsdesk 03

Cover Story

In-depth on Campus 12
• Happy Wedding?

Hermes 16
• Talk Talk Talk

National People 06

• Hoping to Make My Own Company Disappear,
Park Mi-hyun

Reportage 18
• Our Happy Times in the Humanities

In-Depth on National 24
• The Deaf Society

Theory & Critique T&C Tower 21
• Hidden or False History

Parallel Code 10
• Protection of the Environment Cannot Be Done Alone

Miscellany

Editorial 02
• The Role the University Plays in the
Lives of its Students



http://blog.naver.com/seongjullife

Reportage

The humanities are often referred to as mental food that refreshes one's mind. This month, The Argus visits The Salvation Army Self Support Housing Welfare Center which helps the homeless people seek an independent living through education of the humanities. Through the education, they can be seriously introspective of their own lives and have a positive self-esteem. Let us take a look at it and try to do away with your stereotype in your mind.

Parallel Code

Protection of the environment cannot be done by a few of environmentalists. It needs people's attention. To change mindset of the public, many environmentalists has initiated campaigns for the environment. For their efforts, hardwares and manuals to protect nature are nearly perfect now. Now, it is time to practice them.



Coverstory

The marriage is a sacred union between a man and a woman. Therefore, it has to go with an elaborate preparation for the better future of each other. Metaphorically speaking, the unification of the Seoul and Global campus is a marriage between two universities and their wedding ceremony is imminent. Will you celebrate their union even if they do not exactly know what their wedding means?

In Depth on Campus

The government has started pushing for branch universities to be abolished and merged into one university. HUFS is not an exception as it possesses the principal campus and the local branch at this moment. The unification of both campuses has been a hot issue among students and making a far-flung. The Argus covers this ongoing issue and gives you an in-depth report on unification of HUFS.

Hermes

In this column, the two main representatives from both campuses sit down together at our office to talk about the unification of HUFS. Take a closer look at what they are claiming about and build up your own opinion on this matter.


The Role the University Plays in the Lives of its Students

Young people make desperate efforts to enter and graduate from university. Many students have trouble paying the expensive tuition fees, so they struggle to earn money. This is because a university degree is an absolute requirement to get a good job in Korea. In our society, a person with only a high school diploma can get a job but not a very good one. Although graduating from university is significant, the employment rate of university graduates is very low right now, just 51 percent. Meanwhile, the new trend of employment is that many Korean companies have expanded recruitment of employees who have only finished high school.

An example of this is that Daewoo Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering announced that they would hire 100 high school graduates as new employees, and after the announcement, over 3,000 people applied for these jobs. This move by Daewoo is expected to have good effects on society in that it will be an important step in eliminating discrimination between educational backgrounds of those with university degrees and high school graduates. However, it raises the question about what kind of the role universities in Korea play.

It is important for university students to think about why they are at the university. If you are a university student, you have probably heard the phrase, 'the privileges of a university student.' These privileges are not just about welfare, and it is not just the advantage of being able to get a better job. Studying what you want, making friendships that will last a lifetime, and having many joyous experiences in your college days are also great privileges. Those experiences and friendships, along with your studies, would help you find great meaning in life beyond just getting a job.

However, some university students are now pessimistic about university after knowing about this new trend of recruitment. They might come to think that going to university is to waste their time and money when they compare it to what they can achieve at the university. Is the role of a university education, though, just a cornerstone of employment? Do students enter university only to obtain a good job? The fundamental problem is that the original role of university in Korea was already reduced to getting a good job. The whole society should worry about this and try to seek better roles for the universities.

A university education should not be only the foundation for employment. Instead, it must have meaningful experiences so the students can grow to become effective citizens giving value to the nation and to the world. In light of this, it is indeed a matter for consideration that students have a skeptical view on entering the university. 

Editor-in-Cheif
Cha Eon-jo

The Green Roof Garden Is Successfully Open



▲ A rest area of the garden



▲ The three symbolical sculptures are at the entrance of the garden

Kang Young-joon / The Argus

A roof garden is now open for HUFSSans on the 4th floor of Main Building. The project was started on Aug. 11, 2011. The purpose of the project is to enhance the welfare of HUFSSans, and at the same time, save heating bills for the campus.


The area of the garden is almost 1099m². It has 55 trees with 14 different species. HUFSSans can rest, read, and listen to music in the garden while sitting on the benches within the roof

garden. Three sculptures are at entrance of the garden.

It is open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. during the summer and from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the winter. HUFSSans can visit it through separate stairs on the 4th floor of Main Building.

It was planned to be finished on Sept. 23. However, the construction has not yet been completed because several of the benches have not fit the plans. Upon setting up the several benches more, the

roof garden will be ready to open in the late October.

Jin Ho-il, deputy section chief of the Construction Planning Team, said, "As it is a campus facility, we thought it should be for HUFSSans and also save campus bills. Thus, we have made the roof garden and it will save energy. At the same time, it will provide a pleasant place for HUFSSans to relax and enjoy life on the campus." 


By Kang Young-joon

Green Life Make Possible Green Development

The third symposium on the establishment of green partnership and green politics was held under auspices of the Korea-Latin America Green Convergence Center (GCC-KOLAC) on Oct. 14 at the College of Law, Seoul Campus. At this symposium, green cooperative action with Latin America related to the process of climate change was focus of discussion. The conference preceded

in two parts. At the first part observers criticized about ecology. Also they tried to make a new approach of environment problem by matching ecology with novels of Latin America. And at the second, plans for making inroads into Central and South America market especially Korean industry of forests and green-house gases were debated.

A variety of views of the humanities, social science and environmental

science about ecology and environment problems were presented. The primary objective was having an opportunity to develop a greater understanding of each other's perspective and to ultimately consider the environment problem in all its bearings. Moreover the conference has a great significance in that it would be helpful to set up the policy for real environmental cooperation in future. 

By Yang Eun-young

A Special Ceremony Is Held for a Pioneer of HUFS



▲ HUFS alumni and the president Park Chul participate in the unveiling ceremony for the statue of Park Sul-eum on Oct. 17.


The unveiling ceremony for the statue of Park Sul-eum was held at the Seoul campus on Oct. 17. The ceremony included the unveiling of the statue as well as the dedication of a collection of Park Sul-eum's cherished works. About 200 guests, including President Park Chul, the President of the HUFS Alumni Association Kwon Soon-han, and the Chairman of Directors Lee Nam-ju, participated in the ceremony.

Park was regarded as being one of the

people who has contributed the most to the development of HUFS. He is known for his leading role in suggesting that a specialized foreign language college be created. This college eventually became HUFS. In addition, Park worked at HUFS for a total of 23 years of which he spent 17 years as a dean when the university was a college and then became the first dean of the Graduate School. He died in 1983 when he was 81 years old.



▲ The statue of Park Sul-eum

To respect Park's memory, 100 of his former students established a committee to commemorate him, and raised funds from 200 alumni. They raised 150 million won with which they commissioned a bronze statue to this great pioneer. The statue was placed near the Foreign Language Training and Testing Center. In addition to the statue, a collection of their works were also published. 

By Cha Eon-jo


Yi Mun-yol Makes His Name in the U.S. Magazine

On Sept. 12, HUFS university professor Yi Mun-yol's short story, 'Island of Anonymity,' was published in The New Yorker weekly magazine in the U.S.. It is the first Korean story in which the entire context is translated. The news magazine introduces only one author to readers once a year. Accordingly, 'Island of Anonymity' publication in this

magazine means that literary value of the professor Yi is evaluated worldwide and anticipated to receive more attention in England and America.

Professor Yi's 'Island of Anonymity' was published to World Literature in the spring edition of 1982. In this story, he exposes individual isolation and function of anonymity in modern society to public through the character Kkaechel in

this novel. This story is from Yi's early literary output.

'The New Yorker' is an authoritative weekly magazine that is in of extremely large circulation. Also, 'Island of Anonymity' is introduced by Heinze Insu Fenkl, a professor in State University of New York and specialist in Korean literature. 

By Kim Su-young

HUFSANS SAY, "HO! HO! HALLOWEEN!"



Woo Hae-chung / The Argus



On Oct. 5, 2011, many locations around the HUFS campus at Seoul were festooned with Jack-o'-Lanterns for a three-day Halloween party that was organized by the General Student Council. Although the day of Halloween was still a few weeks away, the entire student body seemed ready and eager to get into the Halloween spirit.

During the day, booths were set up all over campus that were operated by the Student Council and various student clubs and organizations where students could participate in fun activities. The organizers prepared a lot of interesting events to entertain the students such as roulette games, Tarot fortunetelling, exercising on rowing machines, and eating delicious food.

One of the booths of the College of Social Sciences sold apples for 'trick-or-treating' instead of candies. Those apples were the produce from dealing directly with farmers from the country as part of an effort to promote fair trade. Everyone agreed that the apples were fresh and great tasting and they sold out quickly.

At night, many students gathered in the open-air theater to enjoy the performances by invited singers Park Myung-soo and Whee Sung. The singing contest, 'Super Stark K5,' was also held on the last day amidst thunderous applause.

"In the last three years of my school days, this was the most wonderful time as I could make precious memories partying with my friends," said Kwak Hyun-seung from the Department



of English Literature. However, the party came to an end with huge losses as a set of microphones was stolen along with some expensive pumpkin lanterns. 🎃

By Woo Hae-chung



Kim Su-young / The Argus

Hoping to Make My Own Company Disappear, Park Mi-hyun

By Kim Su-young

Associate Editor of National Section

On Oct. 26, the Seoul mayoral by-election was held and political banners for the candidates were covered the whole city. The question many have is this: What becomes all of these banners after the election? In fact, after the election, all of these banners are discarded as waste and that become a huge amount of waste. Environmental organizations and resource recycling social organizations reported that incinerated or discarded banners amounted to over 100 tons in weight during the 2006 local election, and if all of this trash is put into a landfill, it would cover about 450m², and the cost of this much landfill will be 30 million won. Like this, all of these banners become trash immediately after the election and thus become environmental pollution.

However, Touch4Good takes banners and recycles them, and in this way, is supporting public activities for society. Touch4Good, a social enterprise, collects old banners after the election and makes eco-bags. They are also making pencil cases, purses, shopping baskets, and notebook bags from these old political banners and posters. Now, because of higher interest about this activity, they have established shops and because of their success, the shops are being enlarged. Also, some



▲ Up-cycling mark of Touch4Good.

of the profits from the sales of the products are being used to help lower income children with a topic conditions caused by

environmental pollution. This month, The Argus met with Park Mi-hyun, representative of Touch4Good, to learn more. Their hope is that the social concern about recycling old banners will cause people to recycle other things, and this might put Touch4Good out of business, which would not be a bad thing if it helps people become environmentally aware and effective.

Argus: How did you start this social venture enterprise?

Park Mi-hyun(Park): I became determined to start this when some friends and I were university students preparing for jobs. Everyone agonizes about getting a job and my hope was to work for a company that would listen to my ideas. So in starting Touch4Good, I try to listen carefully to the group-members and get directions from them. I also try to share the work for each member that would suit his or her characteristics.

Meanwhile, Touch4Good sets the same values at both social and economic levels aiming at high ideals for a social enterprise. However, we have never intended only on us doing good work for others. So we always make an effort to improve our capability to do good deeds. This is because we feel we should invest in ourselves to learn business skills but also maintain the flexible thinking of youth. I feel this keeps me from building a wall around our enterprise and becoming too corporate. I think the reason for Touch4Good's success is that there is no artist who makes banners as products. What we try to do is to get nonprofessional young people thinking of various ways to find solutions. We always feel that we are happy that we can do our job.

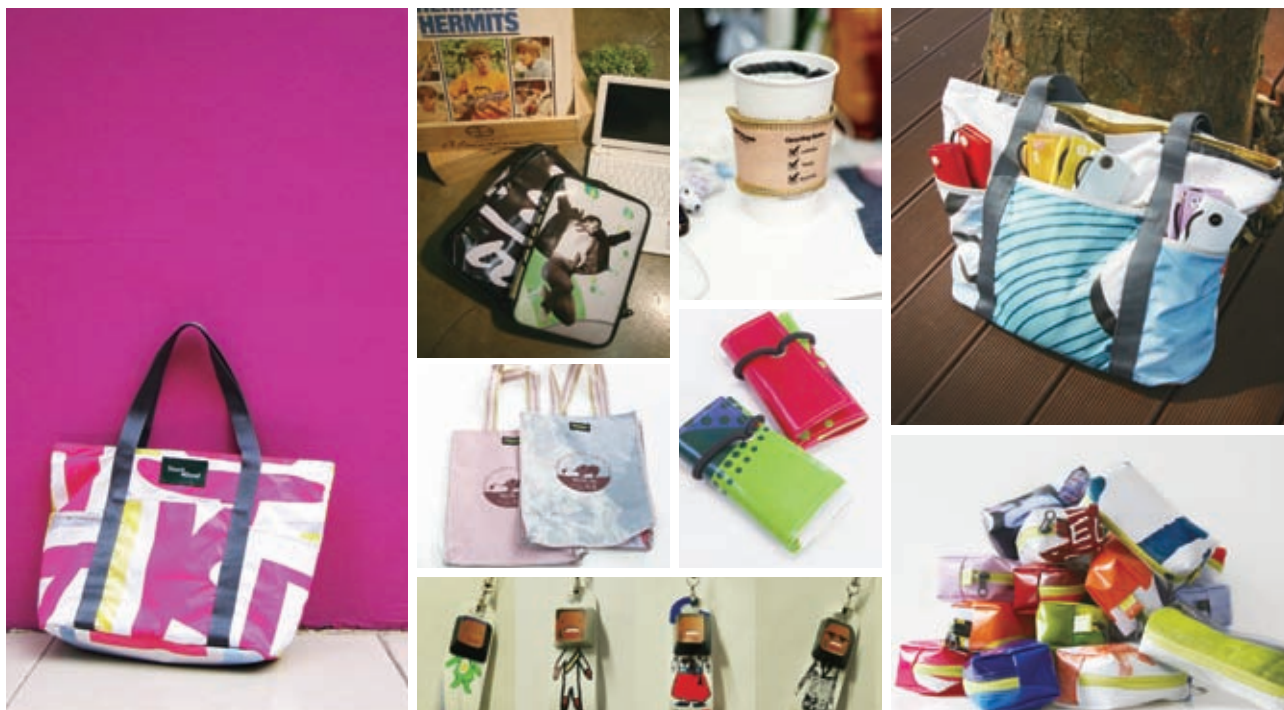


© Touch4Good

▲ Process of making eco-product

Argus: How did you think of using banners to make eco-bags?

Park: People ask me this question the most. Seriously, there is no special story to this. In early 2008, I met with some friends at a seminar about social enterprise and we were motivated and inspired to come up with a topic, and this is how we began this enterprise. We wanted to solve social problems, and we thought about what we could do better that would be sustainable, socially good and also maybe profitable. We worried over the question that, "There are so many banners that are all simply discarded. Why does this



▲ Various eco-product such as eco-bags, notebook bags, purses and so on.

situation continue?” From thinking about this, we began our work.

Argus: “Wanting the Company to Disappear” sounds impressive. What does it mean?

Park: Touch4Good’s purpose is not to recycle banners, but to make needless banners disappear. In other words, the final goal of this company is that the material of the old banners is gone, and once it is gone, the reason for our company being in business is gone too. In fact, acquiring banners of good quality is a difficult thing, but I hope the banners disappear someday. Of course, some of those who study business administration would have a hard time understanding our goal. However, we are always checking various materials that can be recycled and we are planning various projects such as developing environmental education projects and social contribution projects and

other things too.

Argus: What is the meaning of the term, ‘Up-cycling?’

Park: Up-cycling is a brand name of Touch4Good. Our company works for not delaying disuse of the banners but finding new life for them. The eco-bags we make from the old banners put this material back into good use instead of putting it into a landfill. So the purpose of our brand is to show others this idea. Formerly, when we bought a pretty bag, we only saw the bag’s price and its brand name. On our eco-bags, we can advertise the concert of a singer. Besides, we can also advertise that this product is made by a self-supporting community of workers and that some of the profits go to help the children’s center treating diseases caused by pollution.

Argus: Looking at the eco-bags made from old banners, it’s amazing how this new trend of up-cycling is catching on. Do you have any special techniques in making the eco-bags?

Park: I don’t think it is difficult to make an eco-bag from old banners.

At first, most people told us that it was impossible to use old banners to make something like eco-bags because of their properties. We do not think of the old banners as eco-bags but as material we need to understand so we can up-cycle it more efficiently. After much discussion, we made a graph regarding the banners’ strengths and weaknesses. From studying this graph, we can design products that put the old banners to their best uses.

Argus: Touch4Good has been going strong for almost three years. What are some of the difficult things you still deal with?

Park: I feel one of the most difficult things what I face is always find that I question myself whether this way is right or not because of our situation without professional expertise and social experience. Early on, I was very frustrated in founding the company because I could not get a job and find a purpose for entering a larger more established company. On those occasions, I am lucky that I have people working with me who believe in what we are doing and are willing to carry on.

Argus: *Do you have a memory that stands out from the last three years?*

Park: I think Touch4Good is the greatest gift in my life and it makes me the person I am today. Estimating everyday by my standard and thinking about what we can do that people have not done before always interests me. The most memorable thing is what I feel when some people tell me that making eco-bags has nothing to do with decreasing the waste of the banners. The same

people might tell that I seem too concerned about the banners. Then they ask me if there is something else I can do, as if what I am doing is not significant. I try to think of ways to send non-aggressive messages to them so that maybe I can get them to change their thinking.

Argus: *These days, we often see major companies trying to start environmentally friendly cultures. When you see this, what do you think about it?*

Park: One of the misconceptions is that eco-friendly behavior is very inconvenient, that when a company does become eco-friendly it should give up a lot of things. This misunderstanding causes people to feel guilty and eventually turn their backs on eco-friendly products. If small thing do not change, big things never will. In other words, if individuals do not change, environmental problems are never going to change. However, recently, major companies seem to think that challenging big things should stop

because of not being effective. I think that is wrong. It is important that we start with small things. This way, we can find effective short-term solutions from which we can develop eco-friendly solutions in the long term, and this will lead us to sustainability.

Argus: *What are your goals this year with Touch4Good?*

Park: This year, we are planning to develop various up-cycling methods and creative ideas for new products. For example, now we are discussing the idea about reusable paper. Paper has become too costly just to throw into the trash. We will explore various ideas such as the eco-office, eco-fashion, and the eco-campus. Also an eco-creative special class that we hope will achieve recognition from the Ministry of the Environment is opening in many schools and we are eager to enter the global market.

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▼ Touch4Good opens a branch that sells various eco-product.





Protection of the Environment Cannot Be Done Alone

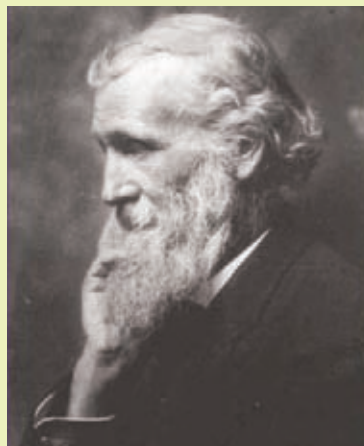
By Kang Young-joon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Although our economic development is partially complete and the government has implemented many environmental protection laws, people's interest in the environment is barely rising. Recently, the Ministry of Environment cracked down on 125 polluting companies of which the local governments have had a poor history of regulating. The result of the crack down was the finding that 68 companies (54.4 percent) were violating environmental laws. As individuals, we cannot protect the environment alone, but together, we may be able to change the minds of others. Out of the people involved in the movement, let us compare one environmentalist from the past and one from the present.

Who is the Past Environmentalist?

John Muir is one of the best known American preservationists. The Sierra Club, which he founded, is now one of the most important conservation organizations in the United States. Muir has been called 'the patron saint of the American wilderness.' He not only led



▲ John Muir is a popular preservationist in the U.S.

the efforts to protect forest areas and have some designated as national parks, but his writings also gave readers a conception of the relationship between human culture and wild nature as one of humility and respect for all life.

What He Accomplished

In the 1800s, Americans developed without considering the environment. For this reason, parts of the beautiful nature in America were destroyed. That is why Muir started his efforts to protect the environment and preserve the beauty of American nature.

John Muir saw the greatest threat in the Yosemite area. In 1889, Muir wrote an article on the subject of excluding livestock from Yosemite. He also asked Congress to introduce a bill to make the Yosemite area into a national park, modeled after Yellowstone National Park. His activism helped to save the

Yosemite Valley, Sequoia National Park and other wilderness areas. Muir passionately opposed the damming of Hetch Hetchy Valley because he found the Hetch Hetchy as stunning as Yosemite Valley. Muir and the Sierra Club fought against inundating the valley with water. Muir wrote to President Roosevelt pleading for him to scuttle the project. He helped laws protecting endangered wildlife and banning river pollution to be enacted and a law related to clean air to be revised.

California celebrates John Muir Day on April 21st each year. Today, he is referred to as the 'Father of the National Parks,' and the National Park Service produced a short documentary on his life. The John Muir Trail, one of the most well-known hiking trails in the U.S., was named in his honor.

Who is the Present One?

Lee Ki-young is a professor of the Department of Food and Biotechnology at Hoseo University. He champions the protection of the environment. For example, he has suggested '10 ways to love nature' and sang songs related to food and the environment.



▲ Lee Ki-young is enlightening people who are ignorant about the environment

What He has Done

Lee loves nature because he has been living in it since his birth. He was

inspired by a German song, sung by a German child, whose lyrics are related to communal life during his study in Germany. In addition, he received an environment award from the Catholic Church. As a result, he began working to preserve the environment.

He has a firm mind that desires 'to live having the Korean traditional natural philosophy that follows the laws of nature, respect for nature and not being against it.'

Lee has developed new technology which transforms food waste into animal feed. For this technology, he received another environment award. He wrote both the words and the music of songs related to food and environment. Several of his songs were even added to a textbook. The representative song was the 'Han River is Running.' He even blocked Geosan elementary school from being closed down and has changed it into an ecological prestige school.

Parallel of the Two Men


Both men have enthusiastically protected the environment. To accomplish this, both felt their efforts in protection could not be done by themselves. Thus, both wrote columns, books and articles covering the environment to induce people to better protect nature.

However, they lived in different times. In the past, the majority of people agreed that the destruction of the environment was necessary for development. From this destruction, John Muir tried to preserve the beauty of nature. This process included drafting legislation, designating national parks, and writing articles, books and columns. In the present, thanks to past efforts, many environmental laws have already been well enacted. Like the affair written in the introduction, however, many people do not feel the need to protect the environment. However perfect laws

might be, if people do not keep them, they will be useless.

Message to Us

Protecting and preserving the environment cannot be done alone. Even if the pioneers of environmental preservation like John Muir helped enact laws to protect the environment and designate national parks, our environment might still be destroyed. Therefore, we have to maintain the laws and protect the environment. In other words, the efforts have been very worthy because John Muir created a system that included the hardware and software and Professor Lee has made a very easy manual to follow. Professor Lee said, "We are indulged in Western dualism, which will ruin the earth and refuses to follow the laws of nature." He also highlighted, "As we have eaten only meat, more carbon dioxide has been released and it has accelerated global warming." He suggested, "All environmental threats can be solved by people possessing Korea's traditional natural philosophy...to have it, start loving nature in 10 ways." Finally, he gave a warning, "If people do not follow the Korean traditional natural philosophy, food riots will arise within two or three decades."

Many environmental laws have already been enacted. However, when violations happen throughout the country, cracking down on them is very difficult. If we all become environmentalists, these environmental problems will disappear. This process may include diagnosing the state of our environment, reinforcing the punishment of illegal deeds and the strengthening of people's environmental mindset lest incidents like those mentioned continue to arise. 

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In-Depth on Campus

Happy Wedding?

The wedding ceremony of the Seoul and Global Campuses is supposed to be held within a few months. However, there are still questions about the marriage. Do they sincerely love each other? Are their parents letting them marry? Will it be a happy wedding without enough preparation?

By Woo Hae-chung
Reporter of Campus Section

In 1980, HUFs established the Global campus in Yongin city as a new bill on the creation of branch universities had been passed to help decrease overpopulation in Seoul. Since that time, HUFs has been dualistically administering the principal and branch campus. By organizing a branch school under the brand name of HUFs, it was expected to earn both campuses many advantages in various aspects. However, the bill was changed and the government has started pushing for branch universities to be abolished and merged into one university. What are these mergers and abolitions about and what are the problems involved?

A seemingly fantastic couple, but...

In general, there are two types of private universities in Korea: universities with branch schools and those having no branch schools. In this context, HUFS falls under the category of the former in which its principal campus is not only in a metropolitan area, but also possesses a local branch school. HUFS' branch school is rooted to, but separated from, its principal campus. Therefore, both schools have



been legally recognized as totally different universities through the permission given during establishment. These two HUFS schools look almost alike, but have been independently respected as different individuals. Will they really make a good couple?

What is a 'Merger and Abolition?'

The initial problem began when the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology introduced a regulatory amendment regarding branch schools. It aims at merging private schools, especially the branch schools, in order to let them carry out restructuring to form a unified school because policy-makers see 'too many universities' in Korea. Some schools respond to this amendment in a very active way and HUFS is not an exception. Up to this point, HUFS has been supporting administrative systems for two different schools under the same institution at twice the necessary cost. If the two schools are merged, a unified administration would improve the university's competitiveness by reducing the expenses

needed to have, for instance, two labor unions. Therefore, the administration officials are trying to fulfill the necessary conditions for receiving approval by the government to merge. Other universities like Choong-ang and Kyung-hee, which have branch schools, have already earned the approval of merging and abolishing the branch school.

Is It really Important?

Merging two different schools into one university seems infeasible and unacceptable for some students, especially for students in the principal campus. In Korean society, academic sectarianism, called Hakbul, has enormous influence on a person's life. Therefore, students sacrifice their youth to simply enter a prestigious university. The scores of the university entrance exam (CSAT : College Schoolostic Ability Test, Suneung) decide the name of university and, consequently, decide the student's future. The thesis has been widely seized upon by the public until recently. For this reason, the gap of CSAT scores between the principal and the branch campuses

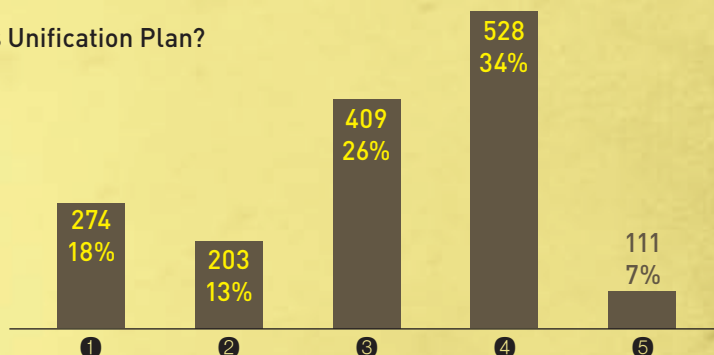


▲ "No matter how excellent HUFs are, numerical inferiority is difficult to overcome," said Jun Hak-sun, Dean of Student Affairs, at a conference on campus unification.

Woo Hae-chung / The Argus

» How much are you aware of the HUFS Campus Unification Plan?

- ① Do not know at all _274 18%
- ② Have not heard _203 13%
- ③ Know a little bit _409 26%
- ④ Have heard _528 34%
- ⑤ Exactly know _111 7%



A survey conducted by the General Student Council of Seoul Campus.



▲ Policy-makers come together to discuss the need for the restructuring of private universities.

brought out the sectionalism and aggravated the discrimination against the branch campus due to its relatively lower cut-off scores. Therefore, merging the two different universities should be carefully analyzed as it is a sensitive issue among the students. However, administrative officials insist that it is inevitable and very important for the development of HUFS and a better future. Then, why are they claiming that the merger is important?

► Ratings of university evaluation downgraded

Every year, the rankings of universities are identified by the university evaluation ratings determined by the press. HUFS explains that if the two campuses do not merge into one, both of them will be downgraded in the evaluation. Even though the two branches have been under the same institutional umbrella, separate assessments will be applied because of their different legal statuses. In this case, the Seoul campus, which does not have an engineering department, will receive lower scores due to the lack of an SCI paper. For the branch campus, the grades regarding globalization will decrease as it has a smaller number of foreign students. “To prevent the lower ratings, unification of the two schools must be completed,” said Shin Hyung-wook from the Planning and the Coordination Department. He also estimates that government grants and aid will be reduced due to lower grades resulting from the university evaluation.

► Small number of students, small possibility of success

Merging two separate schools into one unified university means that the number of students has doubled. Compared to other universities that have more than 10,000 students, there are merely 8,000 students studying at each campus of HUFS. “No matter how excellent the HUFSans are, numerical inferiority is difficult to overcome,” said Jun Hak-sun, a professor from the College of Law. For this reason, the numbers of students from bigger universities seem to outnumber HUFS students who

pass various examinations.

► Rivalry with KAIST and POSTECH

Shin Hyung-wook who is in charge of the merger and abolition has also insisted that the loss will be much bigger if the campuses are not unified. If the two campuses remain separate, both of them will be classified in the category of medium-sized universities where the competitive universities gathered specialize in areas such as engineering, like KAIST and POSTECH. In this pool, HUFS, which specializes in foreign languages, has no place to attract the spot light. Shin added that the more HUFS appears in the media, the higher the benefits it receives. However, competing with medium-sized universities will make HUFS lose such opportunities.

Worry and Problems over Unification

► Unilateral pushing forward without discussion

The administrative officials are pushing the unification forward based on the reasons mentioned above in support of merging the two schools. However, it is not that simple as they are judging based on the duplicated majors existing on both campuses. According to the regulations about mergers and abolitions, there must be one unified major for both campuses, which implies that one of them should be abolished or their names changed. There are six duplicate majors in total: English Interpretation and Translation (EIT), Economics, Russian, French, Hindi and Portuguese. In terms of those majors, the Planning and Coordination department announced that their names and curriculum will be changed a little bit to satisfy the conditions required for unification.

However, students, especially those majoring in EIT at the Seoul Campus, are implacably opposed to the change of their departmental name to ‘English Communication Interpretation and Translation.’ Lim Hyo-won, the chief in the EIT department’s Task Force Team opposing the name change said, “None of the school officials ever asked our opinion about changing the name. English Communication? What on earth is that? We are studying interpretation and translation, not communication.” She added that they would do anything to protect their identity.

► No concrete plans preparing for after the unification

Apart from the problems related to the process of unification, there still remain questions arising about what happens after the unification. If the two schools are merged, students from both campuses will be able to take courses anywhere

regardless of their originally affiliated campus. Therefore, students from the branch campus could study at the Seoul campus and vice versa. After that, there is a strong possibility of overpopulation at the Seoul campus due to its geographical convenience, while a large exodus is expected to happen at the Yongin campus.

Choong-ang University, which already succeeded in merging, declared that transferring students between the principal and branch campuses will be possible after the completion of expanded facilities on its Seoul campus. However, HUFS has not mapped out any specific plans regarding the issues and tends to regard the most urgent thing as simply getting approval for the merger as fast as it can.



► Deepening the split among students

As the unification is in progress without discussion, contrary attitudes among students regarding the merger and abolition issue are increasing. Kim Ki-jung, the president of the General Student Council (GSC) from the Global campus, said that all students have strongly agreed to the unification and it must be completed for students' equality and overall improvement. However, Park Won, the president of the GSC from the Seoul Campus, said whether the



▲ Task Force Team opposing the name change from the Department of EIT is organizing a signature campaign in front of the fountain.

unification should be done or not needs to be reconsidered as the administrative officials unilaterally decided and notified students, wholly ignoring the opinions of the students. According to a survey done by the Seoul campus GSC, 83 percent of all students opposed the merger. In this sense, the real meaning of unification between the two universities will not be achieved even if they are physically put together.

Sufficient Time Needed for the Real Unification of HUFS


To sum up, the administrative officials urge that the merger



▲ The meeting was held at the library of the College of English between the students from the Department of EIT and Shin Hyung-wook, who is in charge of the merger and abolition.

and abolition of HUFS is inevitable for the development of both campuses in the long term. However, it is evident that some students from a particular campus could be disadvantaged from this procedure. Students of the Seoul campus have especially become disaffected by the one-sided pushing by the HUFS administration without any attempt to listen to the opinions of students. Therefore, HUFS must take action to gather the voice of students and reflect on it to shape a specific plan that will be acceptable to the entire student body.

Students' efforts must be synchronized to determine ways of developing both campuses. As the merger and abolition is an important issue that can decide the future of HUFS, all HUFSSans must pay attention and try to look for reasonable solutions that can satisfy all members of HUFS. According to a survey done by Oedae Hakbo, there are still 42 percent of students who do not exactly understand the unification issues even though they have been hot issues for several months. In addition, only about 20 students participated in a meeting on the issue which was held in September. This shows the indifference of students over the pending issues within our university.

Park Won, the president of the Seoul campus GSC, is on a hunger strike to show his opposition and to promote the participation of students in the general meeting which will be held on October 26th. Combining the voices and active participation of students must come first before merely having complaints. 

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Hermes

Talk Talk Talk

By Woo Hae-chung
Reporter of Campus Section

At The Argus' office, we sat down together with the presidents of the General Student Councils of both the Seoul and Global campuses: Park Won, president of GSC from the Seoul campus, and Kim Ki-jung, the Global campus. This was the first joint public meeting of the two Student Council presidents of HUFS to talk about the campus unification and The Argus had exclusive coverage of this meeting.

Argus: Thank you both for being here. Could you please explain your position and later you can give your reasons.

Park Won (Park): We have not decided whether the unification of HUFS should be done or not. However, the officials of the university are pushing ahead with the unification anyhow. In doing this, they are clearly ignoring the students' opinions and rights. In spite of the problems surrounding the duplicated majors, the authorities are neglecting due procedures and that is why we insist the need for having a discussion on the

unification before the university does anything else.

Kim Ki-jung (Kim): We believe that the government initiated the unification of branch universities in order to abolish the discrimination existing in Korean society. It is merely a first step to achieve equality by eliminating academic sectarianism and biased views that have been attached to the branch campuses in the past. Because of this, merging the two campuses should be achieved as quickly as possible and it is enough to think out the specific plans afterward.

Argus: Could you please provide a counterargument to each other's claims.

Park: We have to be aware that the authorities have always been unilateral for every issue so far. In terms of the unification, if we do not blame them for ignoring the opinions of students, the current situation will happen again someday in some other form. We are not opposed to the unification itself, though it is still controversial among the students at the Seoul campus. However, it is evident that the authorities did not give us enough time to think about the



▲ Kim Ki-jung, the president of the Global campus' GSC

We would like you to know that the extent of the damage we have to suffer is tremendous if the unification fails.

issue and that is the problem.

Kim: I agree with the idea that the unilateral attitude of HUFS should be rectified.

However, we do not have enough time right now as our rival universities have already finished obtaining the approval of unification. If we miss the chance this year, the ratings of the university evaluation will be degraded beginning next year, and recovering the rating and the reputation we will lose will not be easy to regain. Therefore, it is time for taking swift action.

Argus: This is a question for Kim: Will you support the unification even though the dual major system would be abolished?

Kim: I think there are two problems around the dual major system. One is that of the university register and the other has to do with the quality of education. For the first, we believe that the unification of the university would naturally solve the problem arising out of the register as every student gets the same diploma from a unified HUFS. For the second, the newly built underground complex would fulfill the conditions for the larger facilities, and the high quality of education will be guaranteed throughout both campuses by increasing the number of professors.

Park: Does the unification solve the problem of the dual major system? The

answer is no. The dual major system has been a serious problem due to how the double majors are marked on the diploma. Think about the student from the Global campus who has majored in French for four years. She must get a diploma from the Department of French. However, if she has a dual major - business, let us say at the Seoul campus, then she gets a diploma from the Department of Business, even though she studied business only for one year, while French is then marked as a minor. This has nothing to do with the problem of the unification thus, we will keep trying to solve the problem independent of the unification.

Argus: A question for Park: Would you leave some room for supporting the unification if due procedure is guaranteed?

Park: I think every student of the Seoul campus would sympathize with the need to look for mutual prosperity. However, according to a survey, the students on the Seoul campus are opposing the unification due to its uncertainty. That is why a thorough analysis and reconsideration are necessary for the complete unification. It is important to maintain the reputation for promoting the development of HUFS in the long term. However, many wonder if unification is the only way for development. Setting aside the question of need, inappropriate procedures must be corrected.

Argus: What do you think of combining forces with each other to rectify the unilateral attitude of the authorities?

Even if we have to make a detour, an agreement of the entire student body is needed for building a more democratic structure of HUFS.



▲ Park Won, the president of the Seoul campus' GSC

Park: Before coming here, I thought that it would be worthless to talk with you, as our stances are so different.

However, I have come to realize that there exists the possibility of looking for mutual development. So, I want to suggest one thing to you. What do you think of solving the dual major system first? After that, we could work in cooperation over the unification issue.

Kim: I take a positive view of your suggestion. I do not have the right to decide it on my own but it sounds good based on the premise that the unification is done.

Argus: please sum up your opinions.

Park: We could not support the unification of HUFS at this moment. Even if we have to make a detour, an agreement of the entire student body is needed for building a more democratic structure of HUFS. As we recognize the importance of unification, the specific plans and ways should be thoroughly discussed for having enough time.

Kim: We also agree with the need for a thorough discussion. However, we would like you to know that the extent of the damage we have to suffer is tremendous if the unification fails. I hope that we can open communication more often than we have before. ☞

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Our Happy Times in the Humanities

By Yang Eun-young

Reporter of National Section

Recently, the Korean National Railroad (Korail) kicked the homeless out of Seoul Station based on civil complaints and to ensure the security of passengers. They announced that they would provide them with a shelter and support the rehabilitation of those homeless people. Maybe it is necessary to offer shelter to the homeless, but it is not simply a question of having a home. This assumption has been made based on the incorrect idea that the homeless bivouac at the station because they do not have homes and if a room at a shelter is provided, their problems are then solved. Many homeless continue to gather around Seoul Station despite Korail's crackdown. Perhaps what the homeless most urgently need is not financial or material support so that they can sleep in ease, but calming mental support. In other words, due to the lack of mental support, providing peace of mind should precede financial or material support. The humanities are often referred to as mental food that refreshes one's mind. This month, The Argus visits 'The Salvation Army Self Support Housing Welfare Center' which helps the homeless to seek an independent living through education of the humanities.



Conversation with a Prisoner

“Why are people poor, and why do they stay poor? Rich people learn the humanities and benefit from them to enjoy culture,” said a prisoner who was serving a sentence of 8 years for murder. Earl Shorris, who was inspired from that conversation with the prisoner, created an experimental program called the Clemente Courses that has taught the humanities to poor people since 1995, giving them the means to reflect and negotiate rather than react. Shorris has argued that this is due to poor people’s lack political power or their inability to participate fully in the public world. Knowing only the immediacy and oppression of force, the poor remain trapped and isolated. Through this course, the poor studied liberal arts subjects such as history, philosophy, and so on. The results were nothing short of astonishing as the majority of the students were motivated and reached their goals. They went on to universities, began working, and reunited with their families. Many Clemente Courses have sprung up across the country since the founding of the first one.

The Humanities of Hope

The education of the humanities to the homeless is now modeled after the Clemente Course. Through education, the poor can be seriously introspective of their own lives and have a positive self-esteem. The Salvation Army Self Support Housing Welfare Center, through teaching the humanities of hope,

can offer to teach their philosophies of living to homeless people. Not only are cultural studies such as philosophy, literature, history and art offered to the homeless to help their self-esteem, but also administration and financial management.

Everyone has a Sky to Open Their Umbrella

After dinner on Sept. 20, the class began. Many homeless people who live in the center work during the day and study at night. It must be difficult to study after hard work such as day labor, but their eyes were shining with enthusiasm. “Everyone has a sky to open their umbrella,” began Sin Hyeon-seol, a professor of the Humanities College of Kyung Hee University, quoting an expression from a poem entitled Choice of Life. ‘Choice of life and hope’ was the title of the lecture. He further communicated, “Hope is not a piece of good luck, but what you can choose. Likewise, your life can be changed through your design and effort.” The lecture was different from a common humanities class which is usually based on academic interest. However, the knowledge of his life and private experiences aroused the homeless people’s sympathy. “Actually, the main purpose of the lecture is not to widen their intellectual horizon, but to afford the people a chance to think about themselves to ultimately help their self-knowledge. As they lived from hand to mouth, they do not even have time for self-examination. By studying the humanities, they can ask themselves questions about their lives,” mentioned professor Sin.

Change Which Is Made by the Humanities

“When we first started this program, the Humanities of Hope, we were skeptical and worried about whether

the homeless people would have an interest or not. But now, as we see, it is successful and they actively participate with a will,” said Lee Jeung-hun, a manager of the center. This program has been offered for three years now. Through this program, twenty four people graduated in 2009 and twenty nine in 2010. This year, forty four students have registered for classes and are studying hard.

The satisfaction about the humanities class is high. By studying humanities, the homeless people not only improve their understanding of the world, but also develop a positive view. Moreover, they can take courage to face themselves and can recover their self-esteem. As a matter of fact, they cannot change immediately by simply studying the humanities. However, by developing self-understanding through the humanities, they can feel their inner potential. These inner changes can lead them to practical action.



Rene Descartes once argued that ‘I think, therefore I am.’ In this sense, thinking is essential to being a human being. We must support the homeless, not just from a material aspect, but also mentally in order to fulfill their spiritual nourishment. The study of humanities which seeks the truth about human beings can play this role. ■

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Hidden or False History

By Kang Young-joon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Gojoseon is well known as the Korean first kingdom, established in 2333 B.C.. The birth myth of Gojoseon was dealt with by many history books including 'Samgukyusa.' Many Koreans had known it as a myth. However, after researchers found several records about 'Dangun,' known as Korean first king establishing Gojoseon, and dolmen and bronze daggers were excavated, Gojoseon became a definite historic kingdom. By the way, Gojoseon might not our first history. According to, a history book, 'Hwandangogi,' two large kingdoms called 'Hwanguk' and 'Baedalguk' existed prior to Gojoseon. What are the truth of 'Hwandangogi' and the two kingdoms, Hwanguk and Baedalguk?

What Is the 'Hwandangogi'?

'Hwandangogi' was written by a independentist, Kye Yeon-soo in 1911. It consists of 4 parts 'samseongki,' covering Hwanguk and Baedalguk, 'dangunseki,' dealing with Gojoseon governed by 47 kings named dangun, 'Bukbyeogi' narrating the history of Northern Buyeo governed by six kings and as a former Goguryeo, and 'Taebaekilsa,' including contents composed of above histories and histories of Samhan, Goguryeo, Balhae and Goryeo. It was published in 1979 by Lee Yu-lib.





▲ Two areas of Gojoseon. A purple area is taught in history lesson. A orange area is dealt with in 'Hwandangogi'

Contents of 'Hwandangogi'

Hwanguk and Baedalguk existed for about five thousand years ahead of Gojoseon. Hwanguk lasted for 3301 years and was governed by seven kings called hwanin. Baedalguk lasted for 1565 years and was ruled by 18 kings named hwanwoong. Gojoseon lasted for 2095 years and reigned over by 47 kings called dangun. Hwanguk had an area of 20,000 km in length and 8,000 km in width beneath mountain Panaeryu. Hwanguk was divided into 12 states.

The character in the main picture is a symbol of a king named Chiwoo. Chiwoo was a 14th hwanwoong of Baedalguk. He was at war with Fu xi, the first of the Three Sovereigns of ancient China. Chiwoo continuously defeated Fu xi more than 70 times. After his dead, however, Baedalguk lost some of their area of China.

Different Views on 'Hwandangogi'

A forged book

Those times did not allow for the establishment of kingdoms:

Commonly, it is accepted that there cannot have been a kingdom in the times of the birth of Hwanguk in 7199 BC. In the East Asia, civilizations developed after that time. Even if a kingdom existed, their area cannot have expanded to such a large size.

General historians do not believe in nationalism:

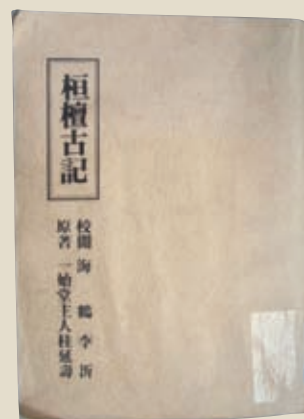
'Hwandangogi' covers many unbelievable things to the general people. That is because it has a nationalist color. According to Jung Chang-won, a professor at Cheju University, most of historians often study history based on scientific, positive methodology. Current academia does not pay attention to 'Hwandangogi' because it is almost impossible to verify. It might seem attractive in modern times which have a high level of nationalism. However, it has a low level of objectivity because enough corroborative facts are not fully discovered yet. A myth is just a myth not a history.

A true book

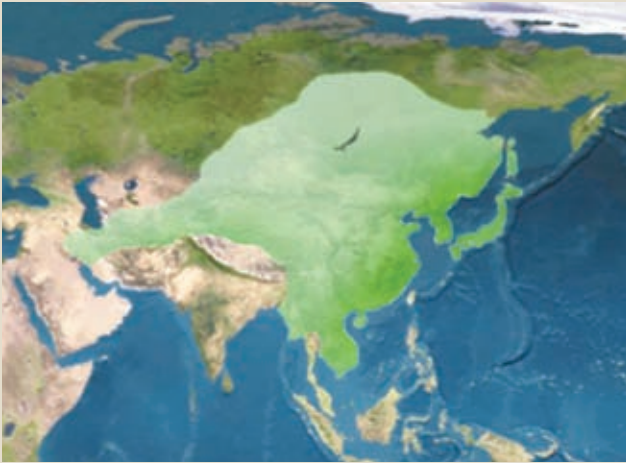
According to Bok Ki-dae, a professor of Department of study of Korean culture and heritage at University of Brain Education, said it has two parts. One of the parts is true history. Other part is philosophical part. Since it is mixed with truth and philosophy, it is unbelievable and controversial.

Those were evidences:

'Samguksagi' reads "a name of king Muryeong, 25th Baekje king, is Sama," and "he died on may 523 A.D.." In 1971, the grave of king Muryeong was unearthed. In the same time, several relics proved the record's honesty. Likewise, Historical facts written in 'Hwandangogi' came to light after the writing of 'Hwandangogi' in 1911. Firstly, 'Hwandangogi' includes the era designation of king Jangsu, 20th king of Goguryeo. It was discovered in 1915.



▲ A book is known as a original 'Hwandangogi'



▲ A supposed area of Hwanguk

Stone Age. Definitely not large kingdoms, small kingdoms could be established in the New Stone Age. During the New Stone Age, all of the kingdoms were in a unity of the church and state theocracy, shamanism. The area of Hwanguk must have been a scope of shamanism. 12 states could have ruled by a separate shaman.

Coincident astronomical phenomenon:

‘Hwandangogi’ reads “in 50th mujin, five stars were arranged in straight line and a yellow crane flew into a pine in the yard.” In this sentence, ‘in 50th mujin’ means ‘in 1773 B.C.,’ ‘five stars’ means ‘Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.’ After Park Chang-bum, a researcher of Korea Institute for Advanced Study, experimented on this record, he commented on outcome that “Although the real arranging showed in the evening of July 13th 1734 B.C., considering 3700 years passed, the record is coincident with the real phenomenon.”

Relics were unearthed:

The first capital of Baedalguk is Sinsi. However, it changed its capital into Cheonggu. Cheonggu existed in Liaoning. Many bronze relics including commemorative rite goods dated at about 5500 years ago were unearthed in Liaoning.

After Argument

First, if ‘Hwandangogi’ is proved false, nothing will happen. That is because it is just a country’s myth. If it is proved true, however, it will greatly impact the society. Out of the impacts, the most serious thing is related to diplomacy. Based on contents of ‘Hwandangogi,’ “Hwanguk had an area of 20,000 km in length and 8,000 km in width beneath mountain Panaeryu,” many countries would oppose these facts. That is because it would violate their nations’ independent history. According to record, all countries occupied by Hwanguk were under the influence of Hwanguk civilization. Thus, their civilizations originated from Hwanguk and their independency would disappear. For example, in case of China, Chinese believes they have an independent

Secondly, ‘Hwandangogi’ contains the name of Yeon Gae-somun’s grandfather, Yeon Ja-yu. It was discovered after finding the grave of Yeon Nam-saeng, Yeon Gae-somun’s son, in 1923. As ‘Hwandangogi’ had been written before discoveries, these discoveries should prove some of the facts in it

Those times were in the New Stone Age:

Polished stone tools were discovered in the South Korea. Those were known as being made in the New Stone Age. Moreover, several strains of rice were unearthed in the South Korea. Rice is known as a symbol of the New Stone Age. These discoveries have been dated separately at about 20000 B.C. and 15000 B.C.. Thus, those times were supposed to be the New



▲ A supposed area of Baedalguk

civilization. That is because they learn ‘Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors,’ who are believed to make world and improve people’s life. Chinese also thinks of themselves as the center of the world. That is why they assert Northeast Project which intend to steel Korean ancient histories. If ‘Hwandangogi’ is proved true, however, their pride would be hurt and they might exert diplomatic pressure on Korea. To Korean, ‘Hwandangogi’ can be good or bad. On the plus side, we may think ‘our past was really glorious civilization’ and have a high level of national pride. On the minus side, however, we may think ‘why has our nation been gradually reduced?’ and get frustrated.



▲ If you want more information about ‘Hwandangogi,’ you can find it, reading two books. One (L) is insisting that ‘Hwandangogi’ is false. The other (R) is arguing that ‘Hwandangogi’ is true.

Philosophical Value of ‘Hwandangogi’

According to Min Young-hyun, a professor at Pusan University, ‘Hwandangogi’ has a high level of philosophical value.

‘Hwandangogi’ generally has a different interest compared to other history books. Essentially, Korean ancient time was not dominated by Confucianism or Buddhism. ‘Samguksagi’ was written for strengthening and firming up royal authority based on Confucianism. ‘Samgukyusa’ was written based on the introduction and expansion of Buddhism. That is why they did not pay attention to ancient time. Compared to two history books, ‘Hwandangogi’ pays attention to ancient time because ‘Hwandangogi’ shares the same spirit with those ancient times.

Much information from ‘Hwandangogi’ originated from ‘Bongjangki,’ a writing from Balhae. Compared to different history books, ‘Hwandangogi’ has many war records. Thus, it can be seen as succeeding the spirit of Goguryeo. In fact, Korea has no Goguryeo-oriented history books. For this reason, interpretation of ‘Hwandangogi’ is important.

Korean philosophy has been thought not to have a model of creation of the world and the understanding of human. Based on other history books, the creation of the world is not original. Based on ‘Hwandangogi,’ however, Korean philosophy is excellent compared to other countries’ model of creation of the world and the understanding of human. That is because ‘Hwandangogi’ includes contents: the progenitors of the human race are Naban and Aman, the one and only God created every 3 items in the world (past-present-future, sky-earth-sea, etc.,) and made Hwanguk.

The most important thing of ‘Hwandangogi’ is that it has a consistent point of view, many stories, which underscore Koreans superiority in ancient time, were included. Without its historical records’ true or false, these would help Korean improve understanding of their country and human beings as well as increasing cultural pride. At the same time, these facilitate fundamental approach to Korean model of creation of the world, theory of metaphysical development, and numinous world. Lastly, it triggers off and expands Korean pride and possibility on present and future.

Our country suffered aggression by foreign powers more than 1,000 times. From many invasions, our history books were burned or lost. Definitely, in a front of the Japanese Government - General of Korea, around 200,000 history books were burned during the Japanese colonial period. History books able to clarify our history are deficient. Especially history books covering Gojoseon are markedly deficient. In this situation, academia must not unconditionally assume that ‘Hwandangogi’ is really false. Instead, through empirical investigation, they must establish truth of ‘Hwandangogi.’ Although it might harm Koreans, truth of ‘Hwandangogi’ must be verified. 📖

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The Deaf Society

By Yang Eun-young
Reporter of National Section

Many people felt their heart swelling with indignation after they watched *Dogani*, the movie based on a true story. In 2005 sex crimes which had been occurred in Inhwa School for the deaf, located in Gwangju, were revealed. Some school officials, including teachers and a principal, assaulted sexually their deaf students. They were only given a light penalty because of a defect in the legislation.



<http://www.daum.net>

◀ Dogani, the movie based on a true story, makes the public feel their heart swelling with indignation

Six years later, as the incident was widely known to the people by the movie and as it causes heated controversy the government announced sex crime protection measures to the disabled. However many people criticize that measures of government are too late. While government has been ignoring their voice, the incidence of rape to the disabled is rapidly increasing. There were four hundred and nine cases of sexual assaults to the disabled already occurred up to last Sept.

After this announcement by government, Inwha School is decided to close. Besides this, there are three plans in large to prevent sexual assault to the disabled.

Expansion of Punishment to the Sex Offender

▶ Tightness of restriction to the sexual offender's work

In the case of Inwha School, some teachers who had been charged with sexual assault came back to school when their probation had been over. So many parents groups have been arguing that teachers who have criminal record must be blocked to come back to school. At this plan, government declared that if the teachers who are punished with a fine he could not come back to school. As in the past only when

the teachers are sentenced to imprisonment, they no longer qualify to teach. Department for Education and Skills also said they started to request a criminal history check of the teachers since last Oct. 5.

▶ Reinforcement of punishment to the disabled

In the special law of sexual assault, Article 6 which is in force said that people who rape one by exploiting one's impossible condition to resist owing to one's physical or mental disability could get punished according to Article 297 (rape) and Article 298 (indecent assault) of Criminal Law. But as the court has not consistently applied the law regardless of disabled people's situation, this law has been caused to impose a light penalty to the sexual offenders. In fact one-fifth of sexual attackers to the disabled were found not guilty on the basis of this law, according to the statement of Park Ji-won, member of a legislative body. So at this announcement, this article is rescinded. Also the Offense Subject to Complaint is abolished. Maximum punishment to the sex offenders is expanded from three years to more than five years.

Expansion of Protection for the Disabled Victim

There is an article that, in the process of an investigation, the disabled victim can accompany someone who has a fiduciary relation. However, as we see in the movie Dogani, school officials are often included in this one but civic group officials or counselors who help the disabled are not, owing



<http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr>

▲ In 2005 sex crime occurred in deaf school, Inwha School located in Gwangju

to defect in the legislation. However, it is unfair considering the disabled has a problem to say the fact they are raped. Especially for the disabled who have an intellectual disability, it is difficult to consistently testify because of their disability without an aid of counselors.

In the United Kingdom and Australia, counselor who in one's way to the sex crime help the disabled. Like these countries, the government introduces counselor system for the disabled victim. And also government would newly create a department which full charges of sex crime and it would be made up of only policewoman. Two or three stronghold would cooperate for this.

In addition to this, the government announced that it would increase the number of sign-language interpreter. Then it supports the public defender for the disabled victim.

Open and Aboveboard Management of Social Welfare Organs

Like Inhwa School, social welfare organs which come into question are managed exclusively. Numerous social welfare organs are run on nepotistic systems. Thus if they carry matters with a high hand, it is hard to hold them back.

With prevention steps of government as a momentum, social welfare organizations are bound to designate public director to their board of directors. In other words, a high proportion of outsiders ought to participate in the administration of organizations. Also a social welfare corporate body which receives government aid is obligatory to hire auditor to improve their fiscal health. In sequence, they should make public their breakdowns of budget, account and donation.

Above this, the social organizations should make a monitoring system to prevent an infringement upon personal rights of the disabled. They should introduce a watchdog which is made up of the disabled, protector and professional to the disabled.

Limitations of the Protection Measures of Government

There is a criticism that the protection measures of government are full of scissors and paste. The government leaves the situation as it is, and for now, as the problem deals a heavy blow to the society, it tries to retrieve the situation. In fact an abolition of Offense Subject to Complaint and introduction of public director already pushed forward but failed. Also there is a view that some measures are invalid.

► Effectiveness of measures

Expansion of punishment to the sex offender; tightness of restriction to the sexual offender's work?

According to this step, if the teachers are punished with a fine, they could not come back to school. However, it is possible that teachers can do, depending on the decision of Appeal Commission for Teachers. According to the paper which reports the present condition of disciplinary actions to the teachers by the Korean Teachers & Educational Workers' Union (KTU) from 2007 to 2009 Sept. only two teachers left school among thirty three teachers charged with sexual assault.

Also the Education ministry announced that they started to request a criminal history check of the teachers since last Oct. 5. At this investigation, home-study teachers are missing. In relevant regulations, background check is possible for teachers who work at educational institution such as kindergarten, school and private tutors. As home-study teachers do not apply to private tutor, so the investigation does not apply to them.

Expansion of protection for the disabled victim?

Government said that it would create a sex crime department which is made up of only policewoman. Also two or three stronghold would cooperate for this; however, it is hard to realize. In the case of sex crime such as rape and sexual molestation, functional cooperation is most important to solve the problem. For example, work to confirm whether crime happens or not, securing of evidence like semen and protecting

the victim. However, counseling organization like sexual violence relief center, hospitals which are specialized for sex crime, and so on nonsexist not only in small towns, but even some provinces. If it is supplemented by cooperating two or three stronghold, it would be difficult to response promptly.

On a national scale, there are only three shelters for the disabled victims. These places can accommodate only about forty people. It is absurdly insufficient.

Three hundred and twenty sex crimes subject to the disabled were notified to the National Police Agency last year. Also 60 percentages of the disabled victims, fifty eight among ninety six, had no choice but to go to a general shelter. But expansion of shelter for the disabled is missed in this statement by government. Ministry of Gender Equality and Family made a recommendation to the government last Oct. 5, but it was refused on account of budgetary deficit.

Solution ; Superficial or Fundamental

Measures for the Disabled or Dogani?



No one can assure sex crime happens only in school

Some people are skeptical of sex crime protection measures which were stated by government. That is, government resorts to a temporary expedient to quiet down public sentiments.

“Measures of government only focused out the disabled who live in social welfare organ like Inhwa School. However, actually sex crime subject to the disabled has occurred and can occur not only in social welfare organs but also anywhere. Government should consider a countermeasure for whole of the disabled.” mentioned Yeom Hyeong-guk a lawyer of a public interest group, Gonggam. Also, Jo Heung-sik, a professor of Department of Social Welfare at Seoul National University, raises a question. “Tightness of restriction to the sexual offender’s work needs to be expanded not only teachers but also other related people like social workers, if the government wants to avoid criticism. No one can assure sex crime happens only in school like Dogani.”

Deinstitutionalization of the Disabled

Until now a lot of the disabled live in isolation at social welfare organizations. Furthermore social welfare organizations usually are located in place where far and away from a local community because of regional self-centeredness. So it is impossible for most of the disabled to communicate with others. Investigation of undeclared welfare organs by Ministry of Health and Welfare last year, some people stated that they had not gone out for ten years and even gone to a supermarket situated at immediately below from the organizations.

In 1970, the infringement upon personal rights of the disabled at Willowbrook, a social welfare organizations in New York, was revealed. Since then campaign for deinstitutionalization of the disabled was extended around the U.S. In most advanced countries including U.S., the U.K., and Germany, deinstitutionalization of the disabled was done beforehand and the disabled live their local communities as a member of the society.

► Clarification of principles of accommodation

To prevent unnecessary accommodation of the disabled, it is essential to clarify the principles of accommodation in Social Security law. That is to say, the disabled should not be accommodated by compulsion. Also the government and local community have a responsibility to protect the

right to live of the disabled, if they were discriminated owing to unfair accommodating.

<http://www.daum.net>

► Guarantee of independent living

Government should take a step to guarantee independent living of the disabled in local community. There is a provision about support of independent

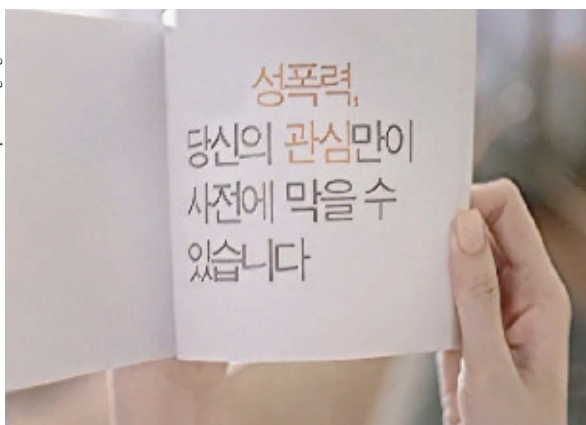
living such as dispatching assistant in Disabled Welfare Act. However, housing policy, medical care service, and rehabilitation service should be preceded for the disabled more than anything else. "In the case of Inhwa School, all students should live in a dormitory. Not only Inhwa School but also most of social welfare organs are like this. There



is no choice to the disabled. To be an equal community member and live together, living and activity service should be provided for the disabled." said the lawyer Yeom. "To solve the problems regarding human rights of the disabled, overall reappraisal to current policy which drives out them to the organs is necessary. From

the first, there is no option for the disabled due to the social prejudices. They mostly live exclusive place like social welfare organs far away from the society or local community. So there is no way they can ask help if their rights are violated like rape," argued Seo In-hwan, secretary general of the Korea Federation of Organization of the Disabled.

<http://www.google.com/>



The public should be concerned continuously

Government's measures are positive in that it reflects on the opinion of organizations and professionals for the disabled like abolition of Offense Subject to Complaint and expansion of maximum punishment to the sex offenders. However for now, they just measures literally which is not yet amended legally. To prove the fact the government does not come up with measures just to avoid the criticism of the public, actual change is needed like revision of Social Security law. Also the public should be concerned continuously. If we just stop as a surge interest in one time, there would be no change. The second and the third Dogani may happen. 🇰🇷

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★ Cha Eon-jo, Editor-in-Chief

Half of the fall semester has already gone. Since this semester, I have worked with five reporters, who always do their best and try to make their articles more impressive. I want to appreciate all the reporters and seniors of The Argus for helping me a lot. I have been impressed by their passion and affection that are not easily diminished. I hope all the readers can be moved by the reporters' efforts!

★ Kim Su- young, Associate Editor of National Section

Did you well on the mid-term examination? Good luck for your examination results. During taken many of exams, 'People,' my column of National Section, is now almost at the second semester. At all times, I make an effort to write great articles. However, I always feel I should try to write better articles as I imagine my readers who enjoy reading them. Anyway, it is turned cold, so be careful not to be catch a cold!

★ Kang Young-joon, Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Hello my readers of The Argus! This edition's cover is about a campus issue, merging two campuses into one campus. We can solve our campus problems if you pay attention to the current issues of HUFS. Please give your attention to HUFS and the articles covering this issue.

★ Yang Eun-young, Reporter of National Section

This is my third article. Until now my colleagues and I have tried hard to write better articles. I feel sorry for that only one time is left over. But as I do my best, I do not have any regret. I'd like to thank all my readers for your ongoing support. And please see The Argus through to the finish.

★ Woo Hae-chung, Reporter of Campus Section

The Argus's reporter Ms. Woo or Woo Gi-ja in Korean, many people have been calling me like this instead of my name since the beginning of this semester. Although my new name has given me a lot of pressure, it still makes my heart beat! I will try much harder not to dishonor the reputation of The Argus. Thank you :)





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