

The Argus

No. 492 MARCH 5, 2018

Since 1954

Road Casting

How Was Your Volunteer Work at the PyeongChang Winter Olympics?

Cover Story

-Why Is Hard News Hard to Read?
-Do You Read the News?

Youth Casting

Guk Beom-geun Bridges the Gap between Child and Adult

Culture Trip

Man in Dress, Woman in Suit



The Argus

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Editorial

Sense and Sensibility

HUFS President Kim In-chul takes office from this March. The Dongwon Foundation appointed him the 10th president to head the school last December. He will serve HUFS until 2022. The decision was met with a cold response from the students. The student council arranged a provocative protest against his re-election in front of the Main Building. They staged the scene of a memorial service with Kim's portrait and batches of white chrysanthemums. The reasons for their opposition include school management without two-sided communication and more predominately condoning the poor performance of a famous golf player in his class.

For the opponents, the reunion may not be the most pleasant news with which to start the year anew. For the apathetic neutrals, it will seem no different from one of many campus issues. Now, for both, it is time to do more than feel. The past few months have been about giving voice to our emotions. The students voiced their outrage at the decision-makers. However, the final decision has been made. The time has come for us to think about what we should do.

In reality, everyone has their perspective. The government has a macroscopic view, whereas the people have a microscopic view. The former deals with policy-making and implementation. The latter provides feedback regarding their efforts. Society demands all-rounded talents who find their place in the world and make a contribution. Individuals struggle to meet the social expectations that change as we age. Inevitably, differences arise in spite of the commonalities we share. The key is to have faith in the electors and in the elected leader. We should trust that they did and will do their job right. In the meantime, we should intend to do our jobs right. If our faith later proves to have been misplaced, then it is time for emotions to govern our thoughts. 

이세연

Lee Sei-yon
Editor-in-Chief



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>> Classical news media such as newspapers, radio, television and various forms of digital media are common to the youth. The reason 20-year-olds' interest in hard news is low might be because portals lead them to select limited information or they have lost faith in the reliability of journalism and society. By finding the obstacles that make the younger generation look away the hard news, The Argus revealed each reason and valid solutions.

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The Ironically Lonely Life of the Iron Lady

Prof. Kim In-chul Heads HUFS



▲ Newly elected HUFS President Kim In-chul delivers his New Year's address.

Kim In-chul, a professor of the Dept. of Public Administration, holds the post of HUFS president gaining 249 votes among 477 total votes -52 percent- in a professor election held on Nov. 24, 2017. The term is for four years beginning on March 1, 2018.

The HUFS election system has two steps: professors vote and the directorate choose between the two candidates who got the most votes. A second vote proceeded since no candidates got more than 50 percent in the first vote on Nov. 17, 2017. The first-ranked candidate was nominated by the school foundation, Dongwon Education Foundation, and Professor Kim was elected again.

In his 2018 New Year's address, he said, "I think HUFS should pay more attention to education. I will create a platform project team to support innovative teaching methods such as flipped learning (a form of integrated learning that maximizes interaction with students by utilizing information technology), big data connected education, modernized classrooms, etc. I am going to expand and improve the support organization for increasing foreign students and trainees."

From Nov. 7-9 and 13-14 the Emergency Planning Committee of Seoul Campus conducted a straw vote of students. 📄

By You Seo-yeon
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Three HUFSans Receive Grand Prizes



▲ People involved in the fair celebrate its opening.

Dept. of Industrial and Management Engineering students won the grand prize at the 13th Industrial Engineering Project Competition last November.

They received an award for their thesis 'The Development of Optimization Algorithms for Multi-city Trips and Multi-section Ticket Search Services.'

The Korean Institute of Industrial Engineers (KIIE) hosted the competition and the Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT) sponsored this.

Advisor Professor Lee Chung-mok said, "Unlike similar service systems where users have to specify the order of the cities they intend to visit and stay at, the system that my students created is different in that the ticket price system solves the problem of 'optimization' in order to minimize the total ticket price and visit duration. To do this, we used management science techniques learned from their major and implemented them so that they can be easily used as a web system." 📄

By Han Byeong-ji
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HUFS Holds 1st Sports Knowledge Concert

The Division of International Sports and Leisure of HUFS conducted the first sports knowledge concert at Minerva Complex Hall on Jan. 20.

The title of the event “Spaghetti” is an abbreviation of “the tea time with powerful guests in the sports industry” in Korean. The event consists of Part 1: Olympic and Sports Industry and Part 2: World Cup and Sports Industry. The professionals spoke about the golf industry, PyeongChang Olympics, e-sports, Korean soccer, sports media, and stadiums. 📷

By You Seo-yeon
ruiyan0412@hufs.ac.kr



©Division of International Sports and Leisure

▲ Prof. Park Seong-hee chairs at the event.

Korean-German Research Together

Dr. Lee Byung-jun, the director of the Legal Research Institute at HUFS and Dr. Christoph Busch from the European Legal Studies Institute in Osnabrück will conduct joint research on the digital economic environment. The research team will focus on three topics: the responsibility of online platforms; customer reviews and data protection thinking; and how to strike a balance between consumer protection, innovation and fair competition in the digital economy. The project is part of the recently established research cluster “Digital Society – Innovation – Regulation” at Osnabrück University. Over the course of the project several conferences will be held in Osnabrück and Seoul. 📷

By Jeon Nu-ri
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Korean Education Prof. Awarded

Heo Yong, a professor of the Dept. of Korean Education, won the Albert Nelson Marquis Lifetime Achievement Award 2018 for his significant achievements with in-depth research in Linguistics and Korean Education.

His dedication and hard work to broaden the perspective of Korean Studies have earned him a spot in Marquis Who's Who, one of the most referenced biographic publications of its kind. Having received a master's and a Ph.D. in Linguistics from SOAS University of London, Prof. Heo has served the dean of the HUFS Center for Korean Language and Culture and the chief of the International Association for Korean Language Education. 📷

By Moon Chae-un
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Dept. of English Linguistics Changes Its Name to ELLT

HUFS will reorganize the Dept. of ‘English Linguistics’ into the department known as ‘English Linguistics & Language Technology (ELLT)’ beginning in the first semester of 2018.

According to the HUFS 2017 major guide, ELLT will lead students to learn how to analyze linguistics and processing data based on practical language ability and an understanding of humanities and linguistics.

There are three specifics in ELLT, practical English, theory of language, and language technology. The theory of language consists of linguistics and its application. 📷

By Seo Eun-sol
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Foreign Students Cannot Graduate on Time




©Irina Tsou



©Moon Chae-un

▲ The whole course registration system is in Korean.

HUFS foreign students had nightmares during the course registration period in the second week of February, stemming from three different issues: difficulties registering for courses because of the language barrier, insufficient courses in English, and a shortage of staff who can accurately assist students when this kind of problem happens.


“I was unable to register for any business classes taught in English. I am now worried that I won’t be able to graduate on time. There are not enough English-taught business courses to satisfy the demand in our university,” said Curtis Life, who belongs to the Division of International Studies ’14. 

By Moon Chae-un
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A New Reading Program Begins

HUFS recruited for the first 2018 HUFS Life Academy.


This program, which is aimed at sophomores and juniors, consists of Today’s Reader, Tomorrow’s Leader and HUFS Life Academy advanced programs.

The first semester of 2018 is the start of this program, which aims to nurture and personalize the personality of participants through reading, discussion, and learning to understand neighbors and society. 

By Han Byeong-ji
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Symposium of Transcriptions Held

The 5th National Symposium Graduate Students in Transcriptions and Studies was held on Jan. 4 in the HUFS Graduate School BRICS International Forum Field.

Lecturers majoring in translation, students studying English attended the symposium. Active debates ensued on each theme among researchers of transliteration and students, proceeded by presentations on various themes. 

By Seo Eun-sol
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HUFSans Take Part in PyeongChang




©HUFSA NEWS

▲ People involved in the fair celebrate its opening.

At the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games held from February 9 to 28, numerous HUFSAans provided interpretation services to minimize the inconvenience caused by language barriers, helping the Olympics end in great success.

HUFS signed a business agreement with the organizing committee of the Winter Games in September of last year and dispatched volunteers in three fields: language services, national squad translation and protocol interpretation.

Language service volunteers were placed in the Doping Control Room or flash quotes interview locations to facilitate communication among key clients including players and reporters during the games.

Volunteers responsible for national teams interpreted and accompanied them closely until they left Korea. Translators who were in charge of protocols provided services to high-level officials, so-called Olympic family, regarding the schedule of games, events and important meetings. 

By Jeon Nu-ri
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News Briefing

By Lee Sei-yon
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Century-Old Campaign to Continue

©HUFFPOST



London will be home to the capital's first museum of women's history, celebrating the centenary of democratic equality.

February 6 marked the 100th year since British women won their right to vote. The Representation of the People Act granted suffrage to around 8 million women in 1918. The East End Women's Museum will open its doors by early 2020.

Koreas Reunite in PyeongChang

The long-awaited 2018 Winter Olympics garnered much international attention thanks to a batch of athletes dispatched from North Korea.


In January, Pyongyang agreed to join hands in women's ice hockey and a parade in unison under a unified Korean flag during the opening and closing ceremonies.

Outcry from Silenced Individuals

'I STAYED ANONYMOUS
BECAUSE I LIVE IN A VERY SMALL
COMMUNITY.
AND THEY JUST THINK USUALLY
THAT WE'RE LYING AND
COMPLAINERS.'

Thousands of women stepped forward with their own stories of sexual violence, proving they have broken the perpetual cycle of victim-blaming.

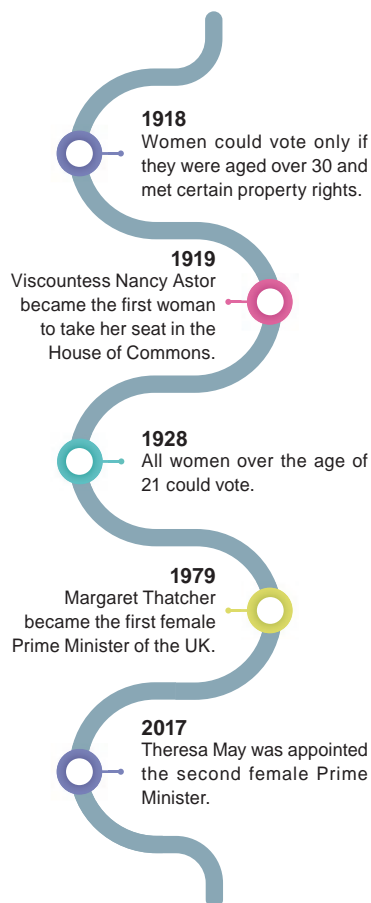
Sparked from social media, the global movement known as #MeToo empowers other victims to stand against the silence of society and claim their rights.

The movement spearheaded by women swept Korea as a female prosecutor recently confessed to having been penalized after standing up to such abuse. 



Timeline

(source: EveningStandard.)



Does Humanities-focused HUFS Need to Change?

By Seo Eun-sol
Reporter of Campus Section



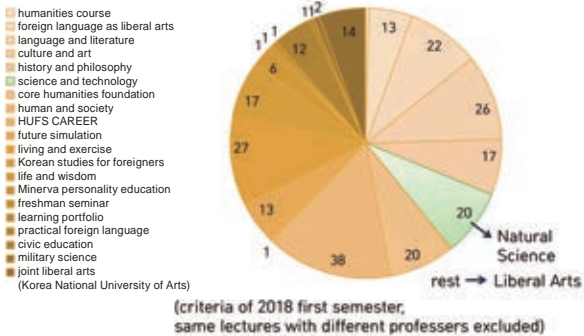
How long have you been distanced from mathematics and science as a HUFSan? Did not you want to learn mathematics and science that is different from exam-oriented study in high school? According to the course handbook for the 2018 first semester, HUFSans who enrolled in 2017 or later have to choose four courses among five core liberal arts courses not including core humanities foundation courses. If you count the ‘science and technology’ section out, you can graduate without taking courses on natural sciences during your four years. The Argus listened to professors and students to discover what they think about HUFS’ humanities focused lectures.

Background Knowledge

Beginning in 2016, the World Economic Forum (WEF) presented the “4th Industrial Revolution” as a topic the world will face in the future. The ‘4th Industrial Revolution’ is a next generation industrial revolution that advances information technology which is fused to the whole economy and society, making an innovative change. Although there is disagreement on the 4th industrial revolution’s start and whether it has progressed or not, it is certain that a new world is opening due to the existence of Machine Translation, Big Data, IoT, and autonomous driving unmanned vehicles, beginning with Deep Learning (an artificial intelligence technique) widely known through Alpha Go. The ‘Pokemon GO’ game in July 2016 and the VR cafe in the second half of 2017 are additional sure evidence showing that convergence and innovation are progressing quickly even in everyday life.

•core humanities foundation	during the entire school years	2 credits per lecture (2 hours)	2 or more lectures are required (graduation requirements) total of 4 credits
•language and literature •culture and art •history and philosophy •human and society •science and technology	during the entire school years	2 hours per lecture (2 credits)	at least 1 lecture per section among 4 sections are required (graduation requirements) total of 8 credits

Number of HUFS liberal arts lectures per section



Do HUFS' humanities focused lectures need to be changed?

Yoon Seok-man, Prof. of Division of French Studies
(CORE business manager, Future Committee chairperson)

Students in the departments related to humanities and linguistics can raise scientific thinking through complex humanities.

Misunderstanding about literary knowledge

If HUFS just follows the flow of time in education, it will turn into something more like half an education. We should get away from a narrow and dichotomous thought which makes a distinction between liberal arts and natural sciences.

For example, we can encourage students of liberal arts majors to learn programming to increase integrative thinking. However, this ability can also be cultivated through humanities lectures on logic, analytical philosophy, and linguistic engineering. There is a need to extinguish the misconception that we cannot cultivate natural scientific abilities from studying literary arts.

CORE business

HUFS basically has to maintain foreign language focused education and then build a composite above that. Now, HUFS is a humanities and linguistics focused university composed of 50 humanities and linguistics related departments or divisions out of 83. CORE business under the 'humanities based composite' is promoted to overcome the limitation of pure language and literature focused education. This attempt to increase the applicability of scholarship by strengthening humanistic competence has helped HUFS to walk along the road of change. To increase the humanities applicability, HUFS has to focus on complex humanities and change the course manual for students to learn in various academic fields.

Kim Se-in, Dept. of Spanish '17

Humanities focused academic fundamentals are more important than change.

I think there are both advantages and disadvantages of HUFS' humanities focused curriculum. There are some cases in which departments related to the humanities are dismissed by universities, overlooking humanity's long-term and basic academic value. So, it is an advantage that HUFS recognizes humanities value and continues developing this. According to the advent of the 4th industrial revolution and the changed period having importance in terms of the fusion of liberal arts and natural sciences, concerns about natural science classes are increasing among students, and I think the school needs to satisfy students' demand. Also, I agree that HUFS needs to supplement natural scientific curriculum with a humanities based curriculum as a way to raise HUFS' competitiveness compared to other universities. But personally, I think the development of a professional and systematic curriculum for each department in existence is more necessary. If there are valuable natural scientific liberal arts courses to the extent that the curriculum development in existing departments is not neglected, I want to take those courses.

Kim Sung-bok, Prof. of Division of Computer and Electronic System Engineering
(Dean of the College of Engineering)

There is a need for students classified as liberal arts majors to learn natural sciences.

Natural scientific ability and engineering


As we classify basics of liberal arts into philosophy and logic, there are mathematics and natural sciences such as physics, chemistry, biology, and environment in natural sciences. Based on the natural sciences' results, engineering focused on product development for human's convenience has developed in various ways.

Need for natural scientific liberal arts courses

Lately, there is a need for 'SW(SoftWare) liberal arts education' irrespective of student's propensities or majors. The purpose of it is to increase 'computational thinking,' which can develop problem solving skills using computers. Also, it is to acquire 'computer languages.' As people from different cultures and ethnicities have different languages and ways of thinking, computer languages are essential for the connection between humans and computers. In the case of Harvard University, there is a hands-on introductory computer science course called 'CS(Computer Science) 50' as a liberal arts course. And more than 50% of the student body takes that course. Considering that this is not a requirement for graduation, it is said to be a very high percentage. This can be regarded as a demonstration of the need for SW liberal arts education. As a result, both students with liberal arts majors and natural sciences majors should prepare for the natural scientific educational environment.

Kim Yun-won, Dept. of English Literature and Culture '17

Encouragement to study of natural sciences in liberal arts courses is needed.

I think HUFS' humanities focused curriculum should be changed as the world is changing. With the changing of the times, unified thinking about liberal arts and sciences has become more important and science technology is rapidly developing. It surely has raised the need for liberal arts students to have some knowledge of natural sciences. Although humanities should fundamentally be based on overall intellectual activities including academic fields, taking natural sciences classes as liberal arts courses is more timely. Basic scientific knowledge will be helpful. Thus, I think HUFS' humanities focused curriculum has to be changed to the extent that it is not just following an exterior situational shift. If there were various classes for acquiring scientific knowledge, I would want to take some. It is true that I have more interest in liberal arts courses because I'm in liberal arts major. However, I think taking some scientific classes would be a big help for me to live in the future. 

How Was Your Volunteer Work at the PyeongChang Winter Olympics?

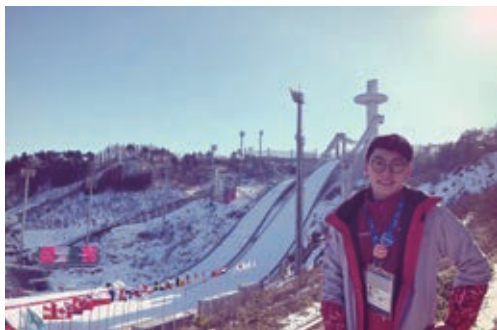


By Seo Eun-sol
Reporter of Campus Section

PyeongChang Winter Olympics was a memorable event in that people all over the world gathered together in one place. This 23rd Winter Olympics was held in PyeongChang, Gangwon Province for 17 days from Feb. 9 to 25, and some HUFsans went there for volunteer work. The Argus asked HUFsans with their training process, volunteering experience, and what they thought about the participation of North Korea in the PyeongChang Olympics.



Argustagram



Park Ji-yong, Dept. of Malay-Indonesian '16

I always wanted to break boundaries, leading myself to the bigger world. That is a major motivation that keeps me always looking for new opportunities. I thought PyeongChang Winter Olympics would give me a unique experience, so I volunteered.

My job was “English Interpreter” in cross country skiing and ski jumping. I interpreted interviews in “mixed zones,” where players have brief interview with the press.

Most of the training courses were about the code of behaviors, a list of things to do and not to do. There were also many rules to keep that were especially strict about uniforms and venues to work at. The most impressive course was real-time interpretation training. I found it a little bit

Argustagram



Lee Yi-re, Dept. of English Literature and Culture '17

I always had an interest in aptitude for interpretation and was working for the University Student Interpreter’s Association (USIA). I heard that PyeongChang Olympic was recruiting volunteers for interpretation. I thought that holding the Olympics in Korea was special, and I volunteered to get good experience.

I was an “English Interpreter” for cross country skiing. I interpreted athletes or reporters’ comments.

I had training during the summer and right before going to PyeongChang. I had some education such as venue-related education and first aid education such as CPR. In interpretation training, a team of two or three students did a role

Road Casting

challenging, however interesting.
I did not find anything wrong with North Koreans coming to the games. Both Koreas have been in trouble for the last decade; however, every state should be able to participate in the Olympics, since it has to be immune to politics.

play of an athlete and reporter with a prepared script.
Personally hoping for immediate unification of North and South, I regard the participation of North Korea as a positive phenomenon. I hope for North-South relations to be smoother and North Korea's stance to be amicable after this Olympics.

Argustagram 



Kim Jung-hoon, Dept. of International Economics and Law '16

Last year, when the “Hello PyeongChang Test Events” proceeded, I had a chance to volunteer as interpreter for the international convention. That was an interesting experience and I volunteered again as an interpreter for PyeongChang Olympics.

I was assigned to the “English Interpreter” of Language Service Team. I worked on interviews between reporters and athletes. Also, English interpreters assumed interpretation in press interviews when a simultaneous interpreter was absent.

Interpreters usually prepared advanced data about athletes and their careers during break-time. It helped a lot for more comfortable interpretations during interview times.

I regard that North Korea participated in this Olympic as positive. However, it is a pity that some hard-working South Korean hockey players could not participate in the games.

Argustagram 



Cho Su-ah, Dept. of German '17

I lived for 14 years in the Netherlands so I thought participating in the Olympic games was a great opportunity for me to use the Dutch language effectively in Korea.

I worked as a “National Olympic Committee (NOC) assistant,” who creates a positive and supportive game environment and supports athletes and team officials NOC assistants provided language support, helped delegations with arrivals and departures, and assisted with the check-in and checkout procedures.

I had to attend two lectures about what this work was like. Then in November there was a 2-day-long training program in PyeongChang for being familiar with the Olympic venues. The last training was called “The field training program.”

I personally think that the participation of North Korea in the Olympic games may be a good opportunity to improve the relationship between two Koreas.

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



Suggestion for a Language Exchange Program

By Byeon Hee-jin
Overseas Correspondent

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) is one of the universities that has the widest range of foreign studies majors in South Korea. Majoring in foreign studies, it is very crucial to learn to use the language but also to experience foreign culture. Spending a half year at Aichi Prefectural University (APU), located in Aichi prefecture, Japan, this Argus reporter experienced a language exchange program efficient for both international and non-international students.

Within international students who voluntarily join iContact, a language exchange program at APU, other Japanese students come by during their free time to learn foreign languages and culture from the native speaking students. Volunteering international students should decide when they will come, and other students can come by checking the confirmed schedules of the native speakers of the desired language. This attendance does not have to be on a regular basis, nor is it limited to the language you are majoring in. This Argus reporter, as a Korean, helped students not only from Japan but from all over the world (France, Taiwan, Mexico, etc.) with Korean from very easy expressions to deep discussion and debate about Korean culture.

The current official system of getting along with international students at HUFS, including joining the ISO, Buddy Program, and Foreign Language Peer Tutoring Program, is very helpful. Students can help each other with language and culture. However, the one and only possible shortcoming is that these are all official gatherings on a regular basis. Students sometimes feel this is overwhelming because there are a lot of other things to do at the same time and they cannot be sure whether they can attend every time.

For those who feel this way, The Argus thinks this kind of language exchange program is a great solution. Students can not only practice and learn a language without pressure, but also make international friends. Simultaneously, international students can make Korean friends and ask them for help in adjusting to Korean culture.

For HUFStans, making a new program like this would help better achieve the school goal of “Come to HUFS, Meet the World.” The world is not that far away; in fact, it already exists inside the campus. 🌐

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*By Seo Eun-sol
Reporter of Campus Section*

This is Gangneung Olympic Park where most of the sports games were proceeded during 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics. Sports Complex, Art Center, and Curling Center are located there. Moreover, Hockey Center, Ice Arena which is an indoor ice rink, and Gangneung Oval for speed skating were newly established for PyeongChang Winter Olympics. People all over the world gathered here to see passion connected PyeongChang Winter Olympics. 📷

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The Center of Winter Olympics 2018: Gangneung

ang 2018

Why Is Hard News Hard to Read?



By You Seo-yeon, Han Byeong-ji
*Associate Editor,
Reporter of National Section*

Older generations say that younger generations are not interested in society and do not watch the news. However, young people think they do read the news mainly through their smartphones. The reason for the gap between each generation is that there are two kinds of news: hard news and soft news, which deal respectively with political, economic, and social areas, and entertainment, sports, and cultural news. Even the voting rate has increased compared to the past, why is our interest in hard news getting lower and lower?

Problem 1 20-year-olds have difficulty reading hard news

These days, those in their 20s utilize information which is directly related to them. Therefore, they regard most hard news as irrelevant to them.

“I feel distant from current affairs and they do not seem to be influential to me,” said Lim Ye-ji, a sophomore in the Dept. of Arabic Interpretation and Translation.

The environment surrounding 20-year-olds makes them avoid complicated hard news. The media, originally newspaper, television, and radio, widened to Internet portal websites and social network services. Since portal like Naver or Daum is major news reading platform for those in their 20s, people can only choose soft news based on headlines. “People in the past could naturally access to the issues of hard news when they read the sports section of the newspaper or listened to the weather report on the television. Now, we can select news tabs from the display on electronic devices, so people can thoroughly avoid hard news. I think many people may fall into this vicious cycle,” said Ha Joon-seok, a junior of Sogang Business School.

Problem 2 News is angled toward old viewers

Previous generations have accumulated background knowledge on major issues. On the other hand, it is difficult for young people to fully understand social affairs unless they keep track of the events at the beginning. For example, the recent strike of public broadcasters from MBC and KBS was fundamentally started from the past government’s scheme to control TV networks in 2008, so people cannot entirely grasp the affair without knowing the former story.

Likewise, the current news has a series of connections with past events. Since Korea has undergone rapid social changes during the last 60 years, the coming generations need more and more background knowledge to understand the latest news.

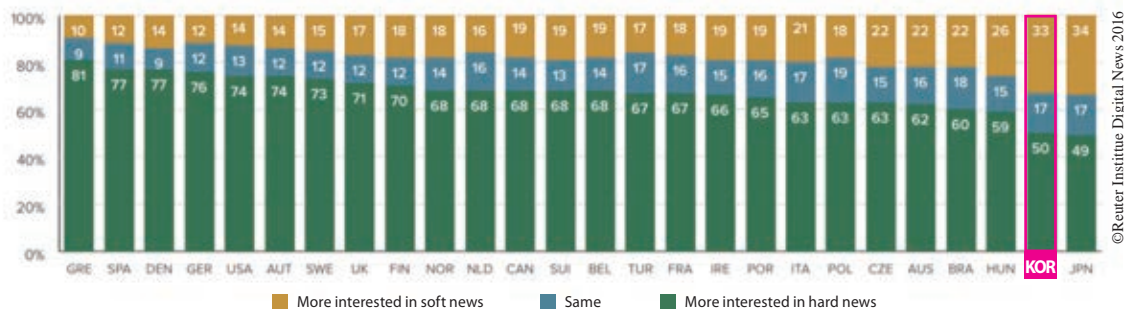
Jeon Song-hui, a sophomore of Konkuk University Glocal Campus, said, “Hard news is unfamiliar to me because I do not exactly know economic terms, political institutes, or the principles of bitcoins or stocks.”

In other words, the younger generations are in troubles as they lack context that older generations have.

Problem 3 Schools do not teach journalism

Recent news media environments have been broadened. Therefore, the need of journalism education has intensified as the reader should discern correct and meaningful information. However, the education curriculum for reading the news does not exist in elementary, middle, and high schools.

Compared to European nations, Korea is very poor in news literacy education, which encourages social participation and reading news by responding critically to news.



▲ Korea has the second fewest people who are interested in hard news.

Filtering useful information is becoming complex. It does not make sense that society forces pupils to read hard news in this reality. Students who are in the process of becoming one of the mature members in society need to learn how to read and understand the context of the news properly.

People who started their political career from a young age



▲ Fredrik Reinfeldt, the former Prime Minister of Sweden



▲ David Cameron, the former Prime Minister of UK



▲ Tony Blair, the former Prime Minister of UK

Reason 1 20-year-olds fail to become active agents in society

The decisive reason that a lot of 20-year-olds feel disconnected from hard news is because they cannot play a role as influential members of society. Even if the voting rate itself is rising, their social efficacy cannot be grown with just a few peer politicians who cannot represent the majority. The youth cannot realize their social efficacy not only in institutional politics but also non-institutional politics, real life.

European Union (EU) political parties have organized a system that ensures the younger can solve local problems and grow as active agents of their region. As a result of the lack of similar institutions locally, twenty-year-olds in Korea who have a shortage of political leverage feel that they have no power to make changes.

Reason 2 The press is confronting a new limit

The Internet is the main news media for those in their 20s, which tends to make fragmentary articles especially in hard news. However, segments are unable to reveal the entire incident.

Also, the press has focused on immediately delivering newly produced events, neglecting the fact that in the new flow of news the consumer needs a more specified explanation. While the media environment has experienced drastic changes, news coverage has failed to adjust.

Reason 3 Education is only focused on exams

Currently, secondary education is mainly utilizing a memorization method so as to garner higher scores on exams for university entrance. However, the closed education approaches fail to keep up with the changing reality. That is why education on journalism is not conducted enough.

Kwon Young-pu, an Economics teacher of Dongbuk High School, said, “The Economics textbook teaches the transition of money, but it does not contain practical knowledge about things such as bitcoins. The school that fosters children to become citizens should provide a substantive education.”

A teacher who teaches Korean, Kang Yong-chul of Kyunghee Woman’s Middle School also said, “I think university students do not look for hard news because they lack democratic citizen education through the participation in diverse fields when they were elementary and middle school students. They studied for university in school, but still there are few opportunities to discuss society or culture. After all, the cultural paradigm to watch the news led to decreased interest in hard news.”

Solution 1 ▶ **Society** guarantees the political participation of 20-year-olds

It is necessary to enhance the political efficacy of young people because raising their interest in social issues is essential.

Society needs to develop citizenship so that the younger generation can have a role as members of the world. First of all, communication between the youth and politicians should be settled by ensuring a ratio of young politicians, who are less than 40 years old. That is, twenty-year-olds need to be able to consider politics as relatable. Specifically, there is a way to allocate parliamentary seats to young people.

People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy adopted their task to allocate 30 percent of the proportional representation and 10 percent of the local election to the youth at a press conference held last August.

Furthermore, society should foster the mood of reading hard news by increasing news exposure and lead indifferent twenty-year-olds to active civil participation.

Solution 2 ▶ **The press** needs a new concept of journalism

An information provider should provide reliable information that explains the background and context, which enables many in their 20s to share and empathize. In Korea, JTBC is an example of a provider that is covering an affair for a long time and adding follow-up articles or anchor briefings with explanation. This in-depth reporting is more powerful than arraying simple situation.

Also, those in their 20s use their PC and smartphone to read news rather than traditional media such as newspapers, television and radio. Featuring new media's hypertext, immediacy, and interactivity between journalists and readers, the press promotes overall the understanding of the reader.


The World Association of Newspapers announced that newspapers will face a risky situation unless they gain young people's attention. Korean media should also consider people's awareness by improving the contents of traditional media news or adopting new format programs.

Solution 3 ▶ **Schools** conduct news literacy education

Education that does not match with reality is preposterous. The bridge connecting theory and reality is news. The purpose of new literacy education is to develop civic capacity based on critical acceptance of the news.

Therefore, schools should help students to discern what is high-quality news and to have desirable attitudes. Ultimately, they should aim for students to find a balance between hard news and soft news.

The Ministry of Education could make an independent curriculum for news literacy education, but it is a good idea to focus on adopting additional sections within the current curriculum.

It requires a lot of studying to fully understand the daily news, especially hard news. However, if you constantly care about society by accessing news about social affairs, you will be able to form your own values gradually. Keep a balance between hard and soft news, not just reading about preferable issues but also necessary ones. 

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▲ Students utilize newspapers as an auxiliary textbook when they study essays.

DO YOU READ THE NEWS?



By Moon Chae-un

Associate Editor of Campus Section

An interesting study in 2015 by the National Youth Policy Institute showed startling differences in the reading habits of younger and older people. It found that most people aged 18-34, so-called “millennials” consume news in quite a different manner from people aged 50-65; the former have a remarkably lower number of people who read news as opposed to the latter group. It turned out that the millennials do not really access news brands continually throughout the day, and even if they do read news, over 40 percent of them stated that they read ‘soft news,’ whereas the older age group prefers ‘hard news.’ It is undeniable that people are easily attracted to soft news which does not deal with serious topics or events; however, news that both provides a sense of reality that contributes to understanding society and news that gives a sense of humor to life are important. There seems to be no constancy in consuming news in Korean society. To understand this phenomenon better, The Argus met with two people in their 20s, who came from two different countries, to listen to how people consume news in their respective countries.



Surovyh Maria

Russia, Department of International
Economics and Law '15


Boboev Farrukh

Tajikistan,
Business Administration '17


Hard news and soft news are considered the two major types of news stories available. According to an article from The Balance, hard news is fast-paced news that usually appears on the front page of newspapers. Up-to-the-minute news and events that require immediate reporting are considered hard. This includes subject matter such as: politics, war, economics, and crime. Hard news usually takes on a factual approach that explains what happened,

who the main people involved were and where and when everything happened and why. Conversely, soft news highlights news that is considered background information or human-interest stories that have wider social appeal. Soft news stories can be presented in a variety of ways, but they usually try to entertain or advise the reader in some way. In general, soft news requires a different approach to lead writing and is often called delayed leads because they start telling a story before getting to the main facts, i.e., lead-ins tend to be narrative or anecdotal in nature, telling a story instead of stating important facts.


The Argus: What does it mean to read the news in your country?

 **Maria:** Russians are well-known for their love of reading. Just like the saying goes, “Information is power” is very true in my country. Most Russians think that reading the news is a good habit that


can provide a great sense of educational value and it is already part of their modern lifestyle. Here are some of the reasons people in my country are into news: first, the news provides information and general knowledge including a country's political and economic situation and people believe this will widen their outlook; second, reading the news makes people well-informed, and enables people to take part in every discussion pertaining to current world events; last but not least, through the news, people have a clear idea and understanding of what is happening in their country, which in turn helps people to establish their own ideas. These are the reasons many Russians habitually read daily newspapers both on or off-line.

 **Farrukh:** In Tajikistan, reading the news is important in order to keep up with everyday conversations. People in my country are always eager to talk about what happened in politics, economics and so on. Everyone wants to learn about the things that are constantly changing around them. It is important for us to know where we are heading to and stay up-to-date on this world.


The Argus: Do the young people read hard news?


 **Maria:** Yes, they do read the news quite a lot. People do not even consider soft news as news. Russians would rather call them 'gossip.' According to the survey done in 2017 by "Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VTsIOM)," about 1,280 of young people out of 1,600 said that they read the news online every day. Most of the news the young people in Russia consume are hard news and it is common for them to visit a news brand website to get more information when they see an interesting story on social media.

Young people are more likely than older people to exhibit their news habits on digital devices - allowing them to regularly snack on news - and they have developed different routes of accessing news brands. They access news to pass the time when moving from one place to another, and access news constantly, prompted by a general need and state of distraction.


 **Farrukh:** As more and more people are using social media, news are also changing their values and attitudes in order to provide a proper climate for social and economic progress. I believe the majority of younger generation read hard news through media, broadcasting, and internet.


The Argus: How much is it different for each generation conceive the idea about reading news?

 **Maria:** Both younger and older people favor professional journalism as their major news source, but the only difference between these two groups is that young people do not rely on the news as much as their parents do for a balanced and informed view. I think this is because young people reading news constantly feel pressure from the possible surveillance of government, and thereby, do not really count on everything the news reports as being factual. According to the same survey, 48 percent of young people replied that they do not believe news from the internet. Further, 47 percent said that they read different sorts of media to get the full point of view on the situation, and 37 percent think that Russian mass media such as newspapers, TV, and the internet does not cover important or decent information, while older people believe almost everything they see on TV.

 **Farrukh:** People watch daily news shows on TV, read from the internet and newspapers. Compared to the younger generation, the older generation mainly reads news by purchasing daily and weekly newspapers. I think the older generation is much more involved in news content than the younger generation.

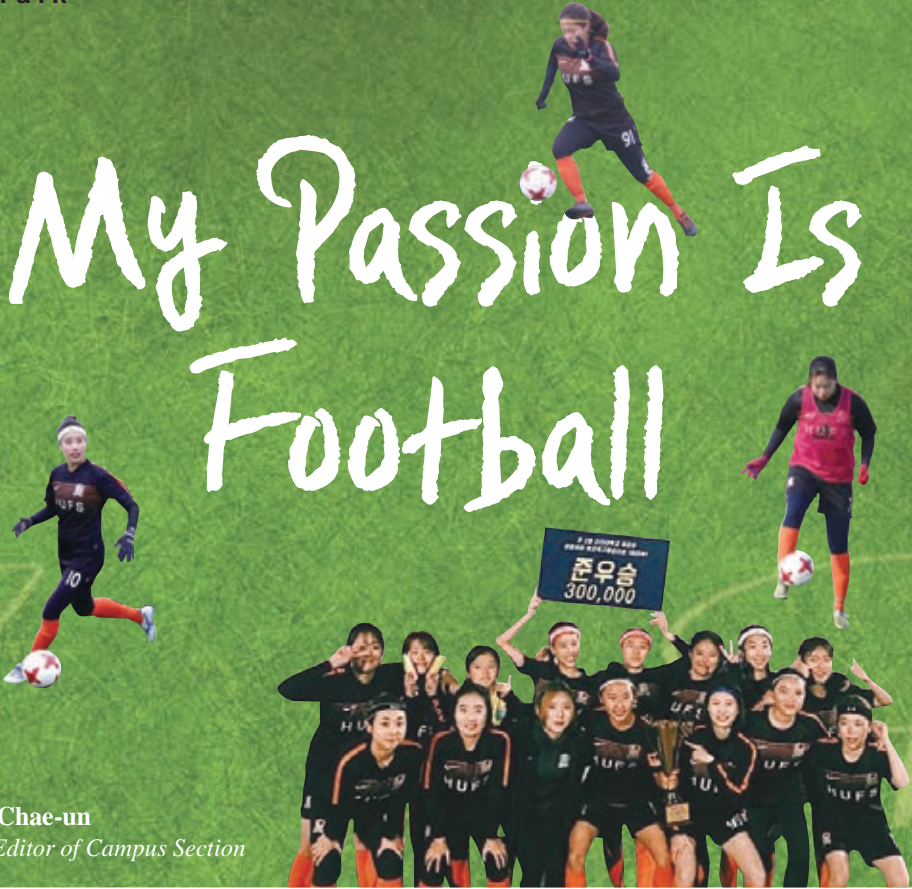
The Argus: Does the government in your country provides any program to encourage young people to read more news?

 **Maria:** As far as I remember, it seems like none has ever existed. However, there are newspapers - though it may not always be authentic - in reach and people find it easy to get them while taking a subway train, etc. Plus, anyone schooled in Russia will remember having to be involved in the society that they are in. I think it is a cultural thing, and I personally do not understand why the government should foster a need in young people to read more news.

 **Farrukh:** We do not have any programs that the government provides for a special or specific purpose, but all TV shows and news in my country have their own apps and platforms, and they are very active in social media like Facebook, Instagram, Odnoklassniki, and VK. 📱

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My Passion Is Football



By Moon Chae-un
Associate Editor of Campus Section

There are some female HUFSSans who have questioned the common epithet that “Sport is a man’s thing,” in order to be more complete as a person. The sports teams at HUFS have been traditionally male-dominated, with no women competing in the field. But some college girls, who had been managers on formerly all-male teams, are gaining attention for their recent achievements.

They won second place at an early-November soccer competition hosted by Incheon National University. Following this, the team went on to the quarterfinals at The 8th K League Cup College Women’s Club Soccer Competition from Nov. 25 to 26 held in Gapyeong, Gyeonggi Province. The Argus met FCHolics to explore the practice of women in athletics and their relationship with their teams, and themselves.



Interviewees

Kim Q-won

(Graduate School of Management Information System)

Jo Mi-hyeon

(Department of History ‘14)

Kim Eun-a

(Division of International Sports and Leisure ‘14)

Lee Da-hyun

(Division of International Sports and Leisure ‘14)

Min Hyun-a

(Division of International Sports and Leisure ‘14)

Choe Hyeon-hui

(Division of International Sports and Leisure ‘16)

Kim Yea-sum

(Department of English Literature and Culture ‘17)

The Argus: Please briefly introduce FCHolics?

Jo Mi-hyeon: Hi, I am the vice captain of FCHolics, a HUFS women’s football club that is comprised of 21 female HUFSSans and one coach. The name itself is a compound word of Football Club and Holic, which is a suffix indicating a person having an abnormal desire for something. We may come from different experiences and backgrounds, but we share one common goal: “To open up an opportunity for college girls from non-sports-majored-university to



©Moon Chae-un/The Argus

▲ Kim Yea-sum(L) and Jo Mi-hyeon(R) are smiling at the camera.

enjoy the essence of soccer and to let them learn how to interact with each other through football.”

The Argus: How is the training like in FCHolics?

Jo Mi-hyeon: We work out twice a week. The regular training is on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On Wednesdays, a former football player coaches our team from 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. at the Gwanmun Sports Park in the city of Gwacheon, Gyeonggi Province. On Saturdays, the practice focuses on learning the game strategy and developing agility skills without being injured. It is from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. or longer at the Centennial Complex, Global Campus. We sometimes are too immersed in playing football and lose track of time practicing!

The Argus: What was the motivation that make you jump into FCHolics?

Jo Mi-hyeon: My passion has lied in sports since I was very young, and I have loved football the most. What I had dreamed of was joining a soccer club where people are associated with the same interest in soccer. I was lucky enough to be spotted by a member of FCHolics, who had seen me kicking a soccer ball around by coincidence. That is how my relationship with FCHolics began.

Kim Yea-sum: As a high schooler, I was on my school's varsity soccer team in the States. I just wanted to continue to play soccer when I came back to Korea, and FCHolics was just what I was looking for.

Lee Da-hyun: I have preferred team sports to individual sports. Soccer was the most attractive sport in the sense that soccer requires one ball and a space to play. The space does not have to be large. What I

need is to have two decent and strong legs. I love that anyone that can kick a ball can play soccer.

Min Hyun-a: I have always wanted to learn how to play football, but there was no place or team that would let a girl on a soccer team. Fortunately, I found a women's soccer club here in HUFS full of people who love soccer so that I can reach out to help.

The Argus: How do people react when they found out you play soccer?

Kim Yea-sum: There are more people who take a dim view of a girl playing soccer than people who encourage me. That does not mean my parents are against it, but they often say something out of concern that I should spend less time and effort on playing soccer.

Some male college friends think me being into football club is problematic. They think that it might hinder me adjusting to school, things like the coursework and environment. I know they are good friends, but because they did not ever see any girls playing football besides me, they would make fun of me for playing football. “That’s why you don’t have boyfriend,” or “What do you think a woman is? You should put on some make-up” are some weird stuff that kind of bothered me.

Kim Q-won: My mother says that she is too shy to say that her grown-up daughter plays football, but her KakaoTalk profile picture is of me playing in the field.

Kim Eun-a: I am popular among my boyfriend's friend, who know me as “A girl who plays football.” They think that it is cool of a girl to play soccer.

The Argus: What did you learn from FCHolics?

Jo Mi-hyeon: Through trial and error, I learned so many things at FCHolics that motivate me to keep going even during the hectic school life.

First, team sports like football provide well-established social, physical and psychological benefits. Coaches and teammates push players to consistently develop an even better work ethic, and when players work hard and succeed they build confidence. Second, at first, players get frustrated when they fail. They eventually realize that through perseverance, however, that their ability as a player will improve. Players may have to overcome injuries, cold streaks, bad coaches, and more. All these things teach perseverance.



▲ FCHolics is lining up horizontally.

Kim Yea-sum: Playing soccer lead to becoming friends with teammates which can promote a sense of unity. Joining in FCHolics really helped me to build my social life by being friends with my teammates. We share a common bond that fosters friendships as there is no hierarchy here.

Choe Hyeon-hui: The way I see soccer has changed. Whenever I watch a soccer match, there are astonishing times when I can see the players' movements from a new perspective. I would never have known about these insights on how to play and work together if it had not been for playing soccer at FCHolics.

The Argus: What is something you feel special about FCHolics?

Jo Mi-hyeon: We are open to everyone who is basically interested in playing soccer. We do not want something like appearance, nationality, age, campus, or department major to get in their way to join FCHolics. We have nothing to do with hierarchy. We just call each other by name in the field and treat each team member as a peer, not as someone that we should pay unnecessary respect to in the name of age differences. There was a foreign student last semester, and we supported each other through thick and thin.

People often have a bias against girls who play sports, but whoever with short hair, those with long hair and who like to wear make-up and accessories are all welcome.

The Argus: What are your future plans for FCHolics?

Jo Mi-hyeon: FCHolics sounds capable enough, but we used to be the puniest, least-skilled bunch of twenty-year-olds in the league. We had not won a game. We had not even scored a goal, but we were not particularly upset about our losing streak. The more we bring about good results, the more we are expecting better results. Our goal is to take part in three to four competitions in 2018 and to keep the flow of FCHolics' power, becoming a stronger force than ever before.

Also, we want more girls to play football. There are so many ways for girls and women to join in FCHolics, no matter what their age or ability level. The thing is, they do not know how to join, or much about the concept of female athletes, as sports clubs are still dominated by men. We hope we can go further with avid participation from more HUFSAans.

"Soccer brings people together" perfectly suits FCHolics. Not only have they discovered passion for soccer, but they have also found a reason to be in this club with each other; this is part of the reason why they keep expecting more positive results in the future.

It is now the beginning of the semester. Why don't you use this time of year to re-discover yourself and your passions? Knowing what you want and where you are heading to are crucial aspects of your life. 🐼

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GUK BEOM-GEUN BRIDGES THE GAP BETWEEN CHILD AND ADULT

By Han Byeong-ji
Reporter of National Section

The new semester has begun. As a college student, are not you tired of the expectations? When we transition from being a high school student to a college student, the world demands a lot more from us. I also have a hard time fully understanding the news and making the hard decisions like a grown-up. But there is a person who helps those of us who struggle to grow up and become adults. The Argus met Guk Beom-geun who makes videos to help young adults to softly land on the destination called 'adult station.'

► Guk talks about North Korea.



The Argus: Please introduce yourself.

Guk Beom-geun (Guk): Hello. I am Guk Beom-geun and I run a YouTube channel called “G Pictures” that creates fun and informative content for readers in their late teens and early twenties. The name of the channel was named after G in my name. I am 22-year-old and finished my freshman year at Sungkonghoe University. Now I am taking time off.

The Argus: Could you explain what you do?

Guk: I mainly make two kinds of contents. One type provides the background for somewhat complicated current events that young people are interested in. The second type delivers knowledge that is essential in real life but nobody teaches at school. These two types of contents are shared via SNS platform such as Facebook or YouTube.

The Argus: Why did you start making videos of current issues?

Guk: I did not start making videos with a certain vision, but purely for my pleasure. Since I was a child, I enjoyed expressing myself by writing and drawing cartoons. It was also a rewarding experience to receive the positive feedback from others when my video was broadcasted to all students in high school. It was then I created channels and upload videos.

Soon after, I started to think about how I could make my videos’ contents better. I thought about what kind of things my friends would like, what I liked and what I could do well. The answer I found was the current issues.

The Argus: What does ‘current issues’ mean to you?

Guk: I thought teenagers hated news because it is not funny and but only difficult. I now think that it is a hasty conclusion to say that teenagers have no interest in what happen around us. I think there is a gap between

the ages. School does not teach students current affairs issues and does not help us to form our own perspective on them. We are forced to study for the entrance exam without knowing what is happening. When we graduate, society suddenly demands that we read the news and stay attuned to social matters as a good citizen.

Last year, I talked about the movie “A Taxi Driver (2017)” with my friends. One of them asked me what the Gwangju Democratic Uprising was. My friend had great difficulty understanding the movie because he did not know the historical background, though it was touching.

They now need to know about it. They do not need the facts but historical background explaining why the facts matter. I decided that I would bridge the gap.

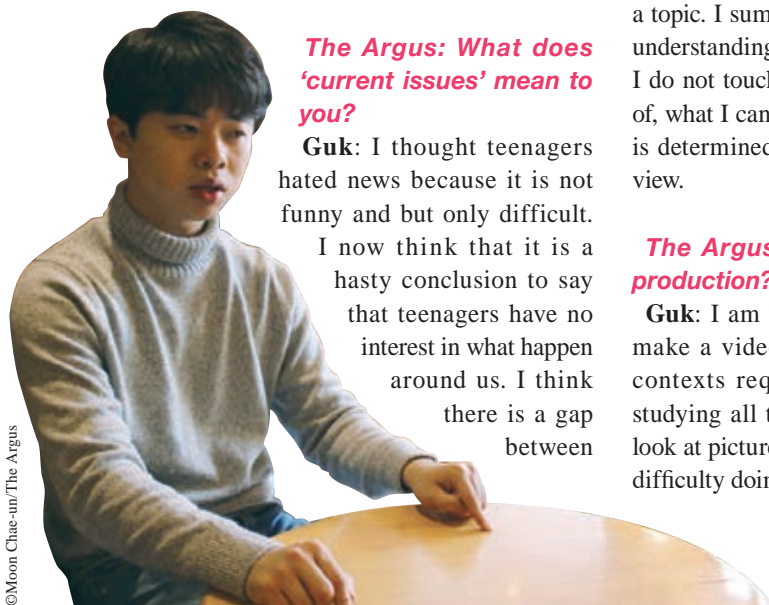
The Argus: What course do you select for each topic?

Guk: I always try to listen to readers in their late teens and early twenties. It is difficult to accurately read and reflect the common needs of these two close age groups, since people in their late teens and early twenties are just looser communities of the same generation, as their interests, education levels, ways of thinking, and economic levels can be a bit different. So, I am trying to focus on those who want to have their own view of the news rather than trying to satisfy everyone.

Therefore, the principle of creating contents is to help readers know about context and background knowledge. It is always the only criterion when I select a topic. I summarize issues that people generally lack understanding of in terms of background and context. I do not touch issues that everyone has an awareness of, what I can only talk about the problem. The theme is determined and planned according to my point of view.

The Argus: What are your efforts in video production?

Guk: I am not an expert, so I study a lot before I make a video. Issues with sharp or very complex contexts require a lot of research. I seem to be studying all the ways I can; I also read articles and look at pictures. If I need to study papers, I often have difficulty doing that.



©Moon Chae-un/The Argus

◀ Guk introduces himself.



▲ Guk works in his office.

©Han Byoung-jin/The Argus

As I study, I learn about society. I seem to be learning more about the process of creating contents itself as I progress with my ideas. I am always thinking about how to make more quality content to increase the density of this learning and how to approach the attitude or methodology when I do research more effectively.

The Argus: What was the most memorable thing while making videos?

Guk: I made a video about the MBC public broadcasting strikes. The context was so complicated that it was hard to make, but when people saw the video and told me it was easy to understand right away, I realized that many people were feeling or experiencing the same problems that I had had before creating the video; I was proud of the video.

The Argus: What are you going to do in the future?

Guk: I will proceed with what I am doing now. I am preparing to make contents to inform people about the basic knowledge of politics. This work is about telling background knowledge that we should know before reading the news such as the position of the ruling party and the response of the opposition party.

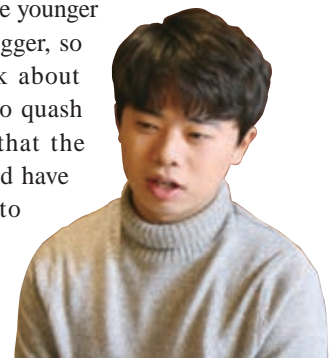
Also, I want to make videos about history, which I think history is the first thing that people should learn to grasp the context of what is happening in the present. The book I wrote about my contents will come out later this year.

Filling the gap between those in the periods of late-adolescence and young adults is both my channel's ultimate goal. I think that purpose is the most important thing. I feel good if my videos have a lot of view counts, but I think it makes me feel much better to look at what the view counts are for and based upon versus just the topic. I think I should consider how valuable and meaningful my work is, based on whether it has contributed to the lives of people who have seen the videos.

The Argus: Do you have any last words?

Guk: There are people who see and do not see the news, but more important than that, I think that it is coming more to the fore in people's consciousness about whether there is a compatible, comfortable, medium for them. It seems that they are still lacking so much. I do not think the news is kind in general. Because the readers that are in their late teens and early twenties are not major consumers of the established media, the media will have to make news faithful to the people who consume their news.

Further, the gap between the old mainstream press and the younger generation will grow bigger, so everyone should think about how to close the gap, to quash it. So, I occasion so that the established media would have a kinder inclination to the readers in their late teens and early twenties.



▲ Guk talks about his goal.

©Moon Chae-un/The Argus

We have learned much about a person Guk Beom-geun. At a glance, what he makes is just videos, but it is actually a bridge to connect the two sides that have been far apart. If the news is difficult, Guk's works may make it more palatable for you, as it is designed for your specific age group. We can take steps to become adults and look for answers within each other as well, guiding each other along the way. And do not worry. We can all make a safe landing to the other side of the bridge. 📖

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Man in Dress, Woman in Suit



©Kwon Jin-kyu Art Museum

Information

*Location:

National Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art, Deoksugung

*Exhibition period:

December 21, 2017 - April 1, 2018

*Admission fee:

3,000 won including a ticket for Deoksugung Palace (College students are free with identification)

*Opening hours:

Tue. Thur. Fri. Sun 10a.m.-7p.m. / Wed. Sat. 10a.m.-9p.m. / Closed on Mondays / Able to enter until 1 hour prior to the closing time

*Audio guide:

rental fee 3,000 won

*Docent tour:

every 1 hour from noon

*Free locker:

available

*Taking pictures inside the exhibition hall is not allowed.

By Jeon Nu-ri

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Women's movements aim to help realize true gender equality and are seen all over the world these days. To overcome the contradictory situation that forced the victims of sexual harassment and sexual assault to remain silent, a campaign or movement called #MeToo began recently in the United States. It encourages people to reveal accusations of sexual violence. A famous filmmaker, Harvey Weinstein, was exiled at the end of a recent campaign begun by actresses who had been sexually assaulted by him. However, despite these illustrations of abuse against women and their subsequent winning attempt to expose this abuse, women's social status in general is not yet fully strengthened. In January, Carry Gracie, former editor of BBC's China branch, resigned after discovering that men in her company receive at least 50 percent more in salary than women in the same position. Then, how have women's positions, rights and roles changed in Korea? The Argus researched and discovered the "new women" who continue to shout for women's emancipation and freedom, based on a movement that began more than 100 years ago.



Definition of New women

The word “New women” was first used in England. The term indicated females who called for women’s suffrage or who wore pants as New women. This term entered Korea through Japan and became a buzz word in the 1920s. The concept of New women differs from country to country. However, it basically includes the meaning of “women who try to change the political and social inequality women face.”



On the way to the exhibition

The reporter arrived at the ticket office located next to the main gate of Deoksugung Palace. While walking along the road, there came two stone



©Jeon Nu-ri / The Argus

buildings in sight with different atmosphere from the old traditional Korean buildings.

Under the guidance of the staff, people went upstairs. On every side of the staircase, numbers were written upside down from 2017, so it felt like traveling back in time. When people met the number 1920, the exhibition room appeared in front of them.

▲ Numbers are written upside down from 2017 on each side of steps. It feels like going back to the past.

PART 1 The image of New women

This room introduces the emergence of New women and the contradictory gaze of patriarchal society toward them. The concept of the New women is examined through the images mainly reproduced by male artists or mass media.



When they lived

As the publication of newspapers and magazines became active in the 1920s and 1930s, and visual mass culture such as movie performances and fairs were formed. Women were used to attract the desire for fascinating western culture and commodities.

With the introduction of this new concept, some women did activities that were not common for women at that time, such as reading and sports, in



©Moneytoday

▲ Covers of the magazine “New Women” are on display. People can guess at the image of New women in those days.

order to be reborn as “New women.” External factors such as westernized make-up and clothing were also indicators of New women.

“I think it is really necessary for women to get out of housework and become educated like the New women. It hurts to think that ordinary females at that time would not have enjoyed doing so,” said Jeong Dabin, a 33-year-old woman.



How they lived

The era in which the New women lived was an era marked by education, enlightenment, love and marriage, urbanization and westernization, consumption and popular culture. Under the colonial system, New women lived among the gap between modernity and pre-modernity.

New woman Na Hye-seok’s poem “Nora” expressed the sorrow of old females who could not live for themselves as a result of being bound by family. “I was a doll. As a father’s daughter doll. As a husband’s wife doll. (omitted) I am a human. Before becoming a husband’s wife. Before becoming a mother of children. Foremost, I am a human.”

“When I read Nora, I felt like I was hit hard in the head by something. It reminded me of my mother. Until today, I saw my mom as a woman who fed me, not as the same woman like me,” said a 20-year-old female visitor.

PART 2 Activities of New women who drew pictures

Visitors have explored the concept and image of New women based on social norms in the first period. This



▲ Like Lee Yoo-tae described the concept of New women in his paintings(L), New women showed a different look by drawing unique pictures(R) showing the strengths of women(M).



©MMCA

part illuminates the work of the New women who chose arts as a means of expressing themselves.

The reason they held brushes in their hands

Being an artist as a woman is both an awareness of her own abilities and the greatest social activity acceptable to women.

Education for women in the modern era emphasized their role as a decent citizen. Women were taught to be a “good wife” along with virtues like obedience, diligence and sincerity. This situation made it harder for them to find their real self. Fortunately, the female artists showed the ability and potential of women by choosing the arts as a means of expressing themselves.

Pictures born from the hands of New women

On the wall, there were artworks from various artists such as Lee Gap-hyang, Na Sang-yun and Lee Gap-gyeong. Among them, the Anatomical Wall Chart by Park Re-hyun attracted the most visitors. It is a picture of a human skeleton, and it feels quite different from the common mulberry coloring.

Park entered the Tokyo Women’s Art School and

started living as a painter. Unlike other Asian painters, she showed bold attempts to transcend genre and medium, such as plate painting and lithography. She also held art exhibitions with her husband 12 times.

A picture painted by Jeong Chan-young of a peacock, proud of his charm, was both noticeable and memorable. However, what was more impressive than the peacock itself was the description of the picture. After giving birth to two daughters, she finally had a son and expressed that pleasure with a peacock spreading its wings.

It is sad that the situation of those times made women happy just because they bore a boy. At the same time, it is incredible that she sublimated the ironic joy through artwork.

“I know what to do as a daughter or as a female student, but I do not know how to live as a person,” said one college student.

“I admire these women who left these paintings at a time when most women did not do any social activities are admirable. I looked back at myself as a male and asked myself whether there were unconscious stereotypes about the fixed activity area of women,” observed a man in his twenties.



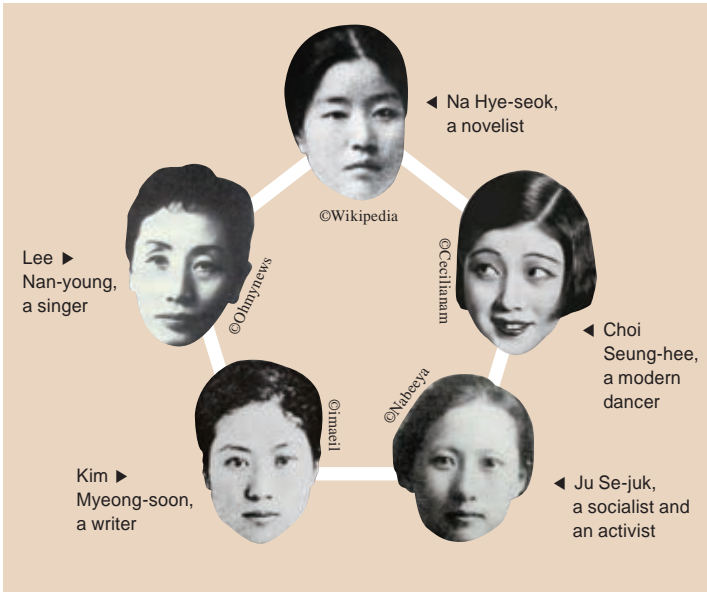
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▲ Many New women created remarkable artworks like “Still-Life (Flowers), Lee Jeung-soo(L)”and “Self-Portrait, Na Hye-seok.”



▲ A visitor is appreciating the embroidery works of New women.

©Pinkprincess



▲ The instruments and costumes used by Lee Nan-young during the performance are on display.



▲ Photos of Choi Seung-hee dancing are hung on the wall.

PART 3 Into the lives of New women

After examining the overall concept of new women and their activities, the third part of the exhibit goes into the personal lives of five representative Korean new women: Na Hye-seok, Kim Myeong-soon, Ju Se-juk, Choi Seung-hee, Lee Nan-young. They overcame the sexist limitations and challenges of their times. The strides these women made are true mirrors reflecting the image of Korean women in the modern era.



Five women who broke the social norms


Na Hye-seok was Korea's first female artist to hold a solo exhibition. She also made a name for herself as women's liberation activist and novelist whose thought-provoking writing challenged the nation's patriarchal structure and taboos.

In the 1920s, women were able to have the meaning only of "someone's what" within the kinship system, such as someone's wife and mother. However, Na married and set up this condition for her new partner: "Do not interfere with my drawing. I will live separately from my mother-in-law and your former wife's daughter."

After experiencing childbirth and child rearing, she said, "It is too painful to have a baby and to breastfeed. Society does not understand the pain of women but merely tells them to put up with it."

A young, middle-aged, upon reading these comments, stated, "Even though I'm a woman, I thought that the pain caused by childbirth or childcare was something women should endure. But now I realize that women should be able to claim legitimate rights."

Women's movements share similar values to the environment and peace. In everyday life, where the majority is comfortable and familiar, they try to find and solve problems of invisible discrimination, repression and violence. The voice supporting them is also getting louder. Thanks to them, our society has moved away from the myth that "Women are just for serving meals and nurturing kids."

There is no need to be afraid of the disadvantages that might return. People should not be silent when it comes to their rights. It is time for people to think seriously about the role they play as a woman or a man and strive for an equal society. 

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▲ There is a huge white wall informing visitors of the arrival of New women on the first floor, between exhibition rooms 2 and 3.



©Letterboxd

▲ Margaret Roberts stares at the crowd expressing their outrage from outside of the car.

The Ironically Lonely Life of the Iron Lady

By Lee Sei-yon
Editor-in-chief

It is not controversial to say that no one is perfect. In other words, everyone is imperfect. “Everyone” includes anyone regardless of age, gender, background and social status. This is a fact. Another fact is that the acceptability of imperfection changes according to the situation. It is less acceptable for a person to make mistakes because of her position in society. This common knowledge falls flat in the face of a person who works for the common good, ostensibly those in leadership positions at higher education institutions.

HUFS President Kim In-chul will head the university for another four years, starting this March. It is crucial that we think about how the future should be written instead of the dwelling on the past. At this point in time, The Argus reviewed a movie titled “The Iron Lady (2008)” to shed light on a different perspective on leadership.

Margaret Roberts (Meryl Streep) suffers from dementia. She has retired from a lifelong dedication to her nation. Her life spans some 40 years in politics and 11 years as the former prime minister in a western island of great history. The daily events in her present day in which the movie is set trigger vivid memories of her glorious past recorded in her book “The Downing Street Years.” While signing a stack of her memoirs, she makes the mistake of writing her maiden name ‘Roberts’ instead of ‘Thatcher.’

The white-haired lady talks about the price of eggs over breakfast with her dead husband Denis Thatcher (Harry Lloyd). She chats with his phantom though he died years ago. Margaret struggles to accept the loss of her one-and-only companion.

Alfred Roberts: “Never run with the crowd, Margaret. Go your own way.”



©The Telegraph

▲ Denis Thatcher proposes to twenty-four-year-old Miss Margaret Roberts at Town Hall on the day she lost her bid to win a seat in Parliament.

This grocer's daughter from Grantham first met her future husband in a social gathering. Inspired by her father's political beliefs, Margaret was determined to make a change in the world. She was also unafraid to speak up against the ignorant male politicians of her time. Her unyielding nature immediately attracted "a moderately successful businessman" who would buy her a ticket to the political world largely dominated by men.

Margaret Roberts: *I will never be one of those women Denis - who stays silent and pretty on the arm of her husband. One's life must matter, Denis. Beyond the cooking and the cleaning and the children. One's life must mean more than that? I cannot die washing up a tea cup.*

Her response to Denis' wedding proposal shows how much she loathed the stereotypes of women as housewives who stay home and chitchat over trivial matters. Margaret is desperate to make better use of her life, which explains her interest in politics. When Carol advised her not to go out on her own because of her poor health condition, she scolded her daughter in response.

Margaret: *"You must find something better to do with your time. It's most unattractive in a woman. When I was your age the last thing I wanted to do was fuss around my mother."*

She had doubts about herself as a leader in the first place. Contrary to her outspoken personality, she wanted to help men to make a change. Her political ambitions loomed larger as her colleagues lit the light.

Margaret: *"There will be no female Prime Minister here, not in my lifetime. No. And I told Airey, I don't expect to win the leadership, but I am going to run. Just to shake up the party."*

Neave: *"Respectfully, Margaret, I disagree. If you want to change this party, lead it. If you want to change the country, lead it. What we're talking about here today is surface. What's crucial is that you hold your course, and stay true to who you are. Never be anything other than yourself."*

The U.K. fell onto hard times during her tenure in the 1980s. The prime minister tried to pull it together through financial deregulation, mass privatization, decreased public-service spending and the hobbling of the trade unions. As a result, unemployment soared, the national industrial output collapsed, and the gap between Britain's new class of millionaires and the poor widened terribly. The turbulent scenes of poll tax riots, the miners' strike, the IRA bombings lives on in her thoughts near the end of the film. She remembers the people victimized by her decisions. She knew that she could not embrace everyone for the sake of revitalizing the nation's economy.



©The Ace Black Blog

▲ Margaret, then the Secretary of State for Education, makes her speech facing the opposition labour benches.

Margaret: *One must be brave if one is to take the wheel.*

The film provides a glimpse into the private life of someone of great historical prominence by showing the threads of emotions invisible to the eyes of the public. Margaret held office for an unprecedented three terms at a time when it was difficult enough to live a life as a lady. The illustrative flashbacks of her bygone days prove the personal cost of power.

In the name of a public figure, people throw all sorts of aggression toward that standing leader. That she is another imperfect human being does not matter anymore because she serves the public. Much of her, and her countrymen's, efforts to salvage the nation is undervalued. The public take much of their pain, too, granted.

Margaret: *"People don't 'think' any more. They 'feel'. Do you know, one of the great problems of our age is that we are governed by people who care more about feelings than thoughts and ideas. Now thoughts and ideas. That interests me."*

This private persona may seem different from the viewpoint of the country's actual female leader. Margaret did recklessly pursue economic revival and that she had enough faith in herself to challenge the majority to push forth her plans was admirable. And yet, she is the same person as we are. She feels

empathy for the deceased soldiers. She struggles to keep track of her husband and children. She is also vulnerable to aggressive criticism.

Margaret: *"Watch your thoughts, for they become words. Watch your words, for they become actions. Watch your actions, for they become habits. Watch your habits, for they become your character. And watch your character, for it becomes your destiny. What we think, we become. My father always said that."*

Any figure of great political influence, whether it be positive or negative, draws the most ambivalent response from the public. The film, "The Iron Lady", showed mixed views toward Thatcher - Britain's most beloved darling and most hated monster. She made tough decisions at the expense of losing less decisive colleagues, let alone how it affected her private life as a mother. Additionally, she also had to bear all the blame.

A great leader, too, may seem faulty in the eyes of many. An important fact to remember is that a leader, too, has feelings about what happened and what she did wrong. She knows enough to evaluate her performance; it is unnecessary for her opponents to try to make her feel more guilt than she already does. It is only necessary for the public to keep mindful of her actions so that she (or he) does not disappoint us again. 🇬🇧

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You Seo-yeon

$\int \text{zeal } dx = 100$



©Disney

Lee Sei-yon

Something that cannot be seen or heard, thus appreciated by no one but myself.

#Zeal:

great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective

(from 2018 Oxford University Press)

Moon Chae-un

I am, You are,
and We are.



Seo Eun-sol

Magic power emitted when smb loves smth. It is mostly derived by oneself and formed by all the things surround smn.



©Kim Su-young Museum

Han Byeong-ji

Let's have a cough.
Young poet,
let's have a cough.
Looking out
at the snow,
Let's have a spit:
All the phlegm
accumulated in your
lungs overnight.

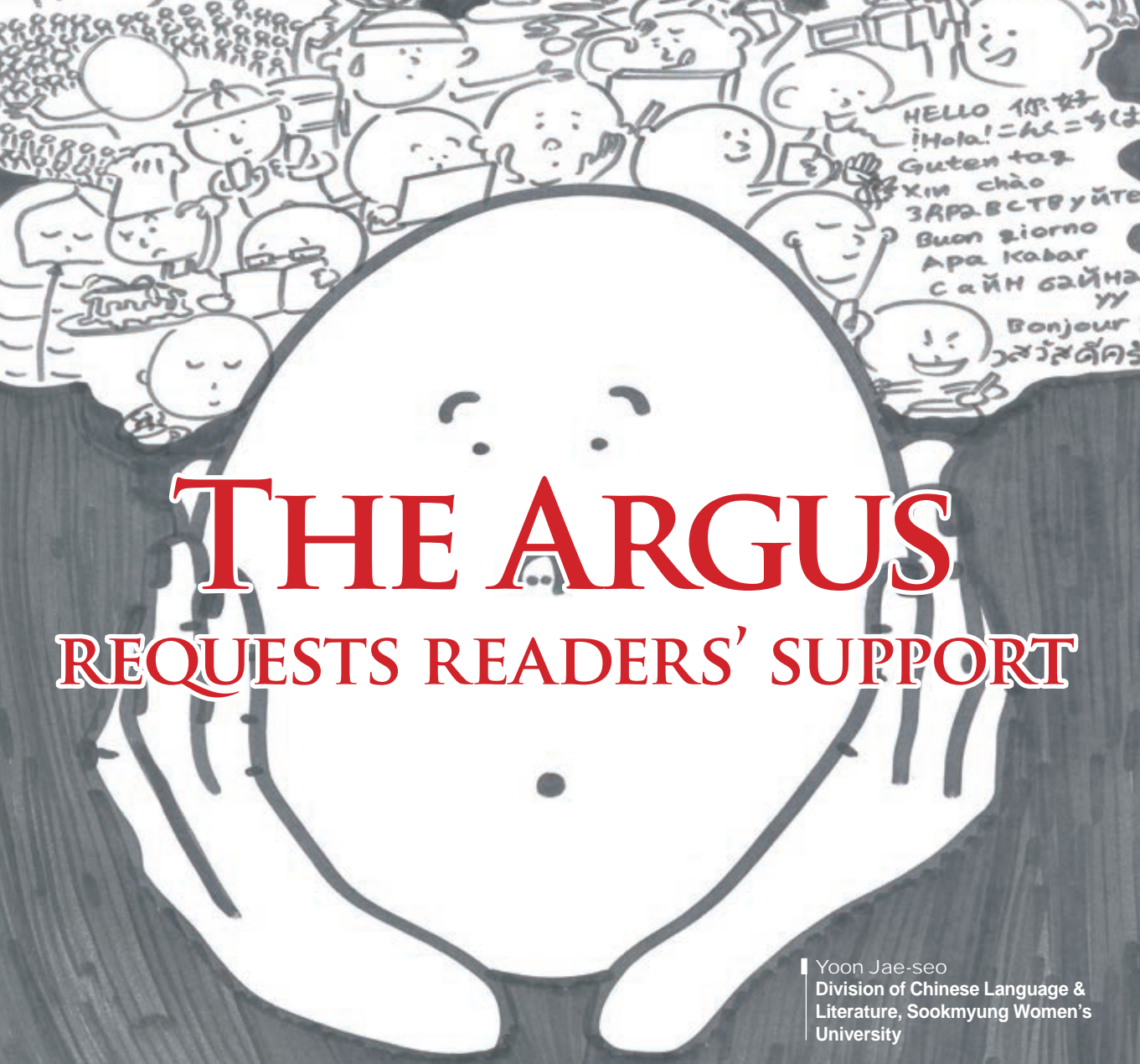
-Snow by Kim Su-young

Jeon Nu-ri

Powerful enemy of
my laziness

©Spiritualcleansing





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