



The Argus

No. 483 DECEMBER 8, 2016

Since 1954

Free Markets For free Connection

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- Markets as a Means to Meet and Mingle
- Befriend a Marche@ Friend, Lee Bo-eun

How About You

HUFS Career Design: How Was It?

Reportage

Candles Say, "You Did It, President Park"

Review

The Fall of Youth



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

The Argus

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Editorial

Fact, Like Fiction

There was once a queen who had a best friend with whom she shared every part of her life. For her friend's personal benefit, the queen abused her authority which should have been used for national affairs only. Not only this, part of political authority was "masterminded" by her friend behind the queen, which could be considered a serious issue that concerns national and diplomatic security.

Does this story sound like fiction? No, this is a real situation that is occurring in South Korea and involves the head of state and a nongovernmental confidante named Choi Soon-sil. With the truth unveiled by the major media firms of Korea, the nation has been filled with rage against the current President Park Geun-hye and has deplored this unbelievable situation. In order to express their anger and disappointment, people came out to the streets of Gwanghwamun and demanded the President's resignation. Rallies were held several times, starting on Oct. 29, and as time goes on, more and more people come out to demonstrate. HUFSans were not an exception, showing their declaration about the state of affairs in several different languages and participating in the rallies.

I was literally scared and shocked to see the news every morning on the unveiled scale of corruption that has become bigger every day I checked the news. At the same time, I was happy and touched to see that many people are concerned about the future of our nation and have stepped up to the plate to show their fury and demand for responsible action.

In this very last issue of 2016, The Argus goes to the first rally and captures the scenes of not only young people, but also of people from various age groups participating. I sincerely hope the readers will feel the atmosphere in a roundabout way through the Reportage column and understand the seriousness of this situation. 

Byeon

By Byeon Hee-jin
Editor-in-Chief

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Cover Story

>> Today, “shopping” sketches a scene of neatly lined-up piles and aisles of products, and customers select items according to their needs and wants. Combined with technological advancement, they are also provided with comprehensive information of products within a few clicks on a phone or computer screen. However, this transition to large, linear and even online shopping has detached the seller from the buyer, with no regards to the role of the producer. For this issue, The Argus illustrated examples of free markets that connect people with products as a medium of communication, and sought after their causes and limitations.

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▲ The students and professors read out the denunciation of President Park.

College of Business and Economics Withdraws Embezzled Money

On Oct. 27, the student council of the College of Business and Economics (CBE) held provisional general meeting at the Social Science Building. A decision to withdraw 6.4 million out of the 8.9 million Korean won that the former CBE student council president embezzled was made.

Park Ji-ho, the former president of CBE, embezzled 8.9 million won that was supposed to be used for the CBE students. Park was missing when the CBE student council found out that he had embezzled the money, which was on August of 2016, and when the CBE impeached him. However, he appeared at the provisional general meeting. The student council decided to withdraw the 6.4 million won because there were receipts that clearly signified the whereabouts of 2.5 million won out of the embezzled 8.9 million won.

Park formally apologized at the meeting, getting down on his knees saying that he was sorry for all the trouble that he had caused. He is currently taking a leave of absence, and when he comes back, he will no longer be officially approved as a CBE student and will be denied to access to all CBE events and the student welfare benefits that it provides to its students. Until now, the school has not taken any measures to discipline Park yet. 🇰🇷

HUFSans Denounce Influence of Choi Soon-sil

HUFS Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) of the Seoul Campus announced the 2016 Denunciation of the Influence of Choi Soon-sil scandal in ten different languages during a press interview in front of the Main Building, Seoul Campus on Oct. 28, followed by the HUFS professors' denunciation on Nov. 15.

Students declared that for Choi Soon-sil, who has no official position in the President's administration, to exercise considerable power is destructive to democracy.

"Park Geun-hye should be taking full responsibility for Choi's monopolization of government administration," they said.

The vice president of the EPC, Kim Hyung-hwan said, "I thought that putting the uniqueness of HUFS, which studies a variety of languages, to full use could widely inform foreign nations."

The students majoring in various languages voluntarily translated the denunciations of influence written in

Korean, into ten languages, including Portuguese, Swedish, Hindi etc. Over 200 students participated in the press conference, and approximately ten delivered free speeches despite the school hours. The denunciation signed by 263 professors was also declared in the latter announcement.

Meanwhile, starting with Sogang University and Ewha Womans University on Oct. 26, the number of universities to announce the denunciation reached over 100 in eight days. The professors, international students, civic organizations, middle and high school students are following suit, spreading the denunciation across the nation.


Choi Soon-sil is suspected to have intervened in the governmental affairs, privatized the Mir and K Sports Foundations and tampered with her daughter's academic records. 🇰🇷

Raon Performs Its 1st Musical

Raon, the musical club of HUFS, performed its first musical “All Shook Up” at the auditorium of the Humanities Building at 6:30 p.m. on Nov. 10 and 11.

The club was newly created this year and now have 23 members, including musical actors and staff members.

“All Shook Up” is a story about Chad, a wanderer who inspires love and passion for music into the people of the village.

The musical performance consisted of two parts, and each stage included various songs and choreography. 



©Raon Facebook page

▲ Actors of Raon pose after the performance.

HUFS Hosts 2016 Student Academic Conference of College of English

HUFS held the 2016 Student Academic Conference of the College of English in the Auditorium of the Cyber Building on Nov. 8.


A total of seven societies and three individual teams presented their theses on a variety of topics. The professors read their printed work and assessed the presentations as a panel of judges.

The award ceremony granted all participating teams awards and rewarded the contestants in the 7th HUFS English Essay Contest. Bloomsbury, an English fiction academic circle, took the first prize in the conference.

Afterwards, a special talk with alumni ensued. 

College of Oriental Languages Has Its New Name: College of Asian Language & Culture


On Nov. 3, it was announced that the College of Oriental Languages (COL) would now be called the College of Asian Language & Culture, at the closing ceremony of ASIA WEEK 2016.

The purpose of renaming is to effectively represent the many different types of language majors in the college. Also, the word “oriental” is no longer used in academia. Therefore the COL held a contest to find a new name, and the COL will be called by its newly selected name from now on. 

Seoul Campus Fails to Hold GSC Election while Global Campus Succeeds

The Seoul Campus failed to hold a General Election for the General Student Council (GSC) due to the absence of candidates, while the Global Campus succeeded.

The Emergency Planning Committee of the Seoul Campus said it would maintain its current system until the March re-election which will be held in the next year.

Meanwhile, the General Election was held at the Global Campus from Nov. 28 to 30. As a result, Kim Hyun-joon (Dept. of Ukrainian Studies ‘12) and Park Woo-sung (Dept. of Linguistics and Cognitive Science ‘12) were officially elected as a president and vice president, respectively. 

Dept. of Thai Holds Its 50th Anniversary Celebration



▲ Renowned scholars and professors gathered to celebrate the Dept.'s 50th anniversary.

The Dept. of Thai celebrated its 50th anniversary on Oct. 27 and 28 in five seminar rooms of Minerva Complex. The celebration consisted of various events such as seminars, traditional play and dance performances, National Thai Language Contest and a homecoming day event. The department discussed its future and awarded scholarships to students of excellent performance. 📖

HUFS Holds Its 3rd International Cup

The Division of International Sports and Leisure held third HUFS International Cup at Yongin Football Center on Nov. 19 and 20.

About 300 people with various nationalities participated in this event.

This year's champion, SACM from Saudi Arabia, won 700 thousand Korean won for the prize.

The tournament, which first started in 2013, is the only competition for foreign amateur football teams in Korea. The purpose of this event is to bring harmony and unity to players from different countries through sports. 📖

Sudanic Foreign Minister Gives a Special Lecture

The foreign minister of Sudan, Ibrahim Ghandour, gave a special lecture on Nov. 1 in the Minerva Complex of the Seoul Campus.

The minister explained the current status and diplomatic issues of the Middle East and Africa for students from the Department of Arabic and the Division of International Studies and others.

Sudan's foreign minister visited Korea from Oct. 31 to Nov. 3 to hold a conference with the Korean foreign minister and also attended various events in Korea, including the special lecture at HUFS. 📖

Suspected Explosives Found in Globeedorm Turns out to be Trash



▲ The police restrict students' access to Globeedorm.

A suitcase suspected of being filled with explosives was found in the Globeedorm on Oct. 28, so the building was evacuated, but it turned out to be full of garbage.

According to the Dongdaemun police station, a student reported that a suitcase with a sign that read "possibly explosives" was on the fourth floor of the Globeedorm around 10 a.m.

Thus, everyone in the Globeedorm evacuated. The explosive disposal unit arrived soon and the access to the building was restricted.

However, when they opened the suitcase, there was only garbage inside such as empty plastic bottles.

After watching CCTV footage, it turned out that a student living in the building left the luggage in front of a club room that she was a part of. The student had been under investigation.

She uploaded an apology on her Facebook account, saying that she has a habit of cleaning the room when she gets drunk, so she collected the garbage and wrote "possibly explosive" on the luggage to prevent anyone from throwing it away. 📖

The Public Rallies



©Kukmin Ilbo

Massive anti-government rallies have been taking place on Saturdays since Oct. 29. These demonstrations against President Park called for her resignation. The third demonstration, which took place on Nov. 12, was of an

unprecedented scale of about one million people, breaking the record of the June Democracy Movement in 1987.

Medical Expenses for Pregnant Women Decline

The Ministry of Health and Welfare decided to decrease the medical expenses for pregnant women, starting next year. According to the



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new plan, pregnant women's average share for medical bills is expected to decrease about 45 percent from 440,000 to 240,000 Korean won.

Trump Wins White House



©The Fiscal Times

Donald J. Trump was elected as the 45th U.S. President on Nov. 8. Trump beat Clinton by having 58 more Electoral

College votes. The new President of the U.S. will step into office on Jan. 20, 2017. Not only the nation, but the whole world paid attention to this election result.

BOK Tries on a Coinless Society




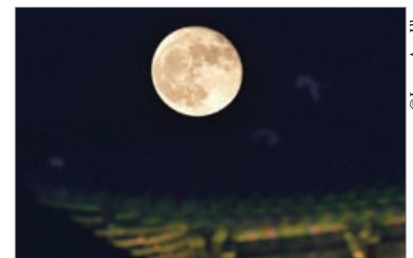
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The Bank of Korea (BOK) announced on Nov. 4 that they will put the coins on prepaid transportation cards instead of giving real coins from 2017, as a first step towards a coinless society. They are also examining the thorough transfer of all money to one's account as well.

Meanwhile, BOK is planning to accomplish their goal of a coinless society by 2020.

Super Moon Lights Up the Night

On Nov. 14, a super moon, which was the biggest moon in the last 68 years since 1948, appeared in the sky. Because of the gravitation of the moon, the sea level rose to its maximum level, and some coastal areas such as Mokpo or Yeosu had flooding. 



©JoongAngIlbo

Be Free of Your Worries



By Choi Ye-jin

Reporter of National Section

Young people live with concerns. They worry about their loves, grades, futures and feel the difficulties of human relationships. They really need and want some advice or to be taken into someones' confidence, but it is difficult for them to do these in this tough and heartless world. Also, at some point, people think that visiting counselors is a last resort and should be done only when they have serious problems or worries. However, there is someone who offers help and shows his sympathy by counseling based on similar experiences he has gone through. His name is Jang Jae-yeol from the non-profit organization called "The Big Sisters." The Argus heard why he founded this organization and his message for HUFSAans.

The Argus: Hello, please introduce yourself and "The Big Sisters."

Jang Jae-yeol (Jang): Hello, my name is Jang Jae-yeol. I am the CEO of The Big Sisters and also work as an essay writer. The Big Sisters is a three-year-old non-profit organization where nine sisters and brothers in their thirties, all possessing different characteristics and jobs, consult people in their twenties for free as a form of a talent donation platform.

The Argus: What made you found The Big Sisters?

Jang: I developed a depressive disorder while I was working in my twenties, so I quit my job and visited a mental hospital. The doctor advised me to create a blog where I could upload my worries and answer them from a different point of view with using a different ID. However, people who visited my blog did not know that the person with the worries and the person who answered them were both me and kept asking for advice about their worries. At first, I thought my depressive disorder was a big deal, but I later found that there were a lot of people who suffer from similar issues. However, while answering



questions, I found that, for some questions, one person who suffered from similar problems gave more helpful advice and sympathized better than I did. Then I recognized that counselors having similar experiences as those they help can be very effective, but I felt limited answering everyone by myself. Therefore, I decided to create a platform called The Big Sisters and hired people with various backgrounds and experiences.

The Argus: Is there any special reason you named the counseling community The Big Sisters?

Jang: I never revealed my personal information while I was running the blog. However, people who consulted thought of me as a big sister, like the Korean pop star Jessie, after I provided information that I smoke, study art and once worked as a designer. They all called me “sister.” So I made this character my persona and I added an “s” to sister as I gathered the people who are with me.

The Argus: How does the counseling happen?

Jang: Basically, when young people upload their worries, we leave their messages for a period of a week in order to give them a chance to arrange their thoughts once again and prevent them from becoming too dependent. We meet them not only online, but offline as well. We recruit offline counselors through an application process. Offline group counseling is held on the first Saturday of every month. We also have offline counseling sessions once during either the first half or the second half of the year in a traditional Korean house or temple. Besides

these services, when a welfare foundation or a government organization suggests a cooperative project for the youth, we conduct programs that can help young people. Moreover, we publish a webtoon about a representative counseling case serial on Naver, a Korean portal site, once a week.

The Argus: Who normally conducts the counseling?

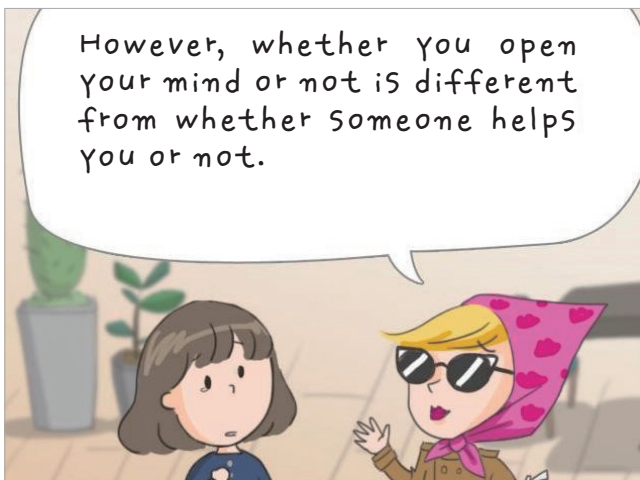
Jang: All sisters in our organization have received counseling from me while I was running my personal blog. They gathered together to pay it forward by helping others. All of them have different backgrounds, experiences and careers. Among them, there is only one sister who has earned an actual doctoral degree in counseling. Some people pose questions that have little to do with the profession of counseling. This happens because many people think psychological counseling and agony counseling are the same. In fact, they are clearly different. Unlike psychological counseling, which is for people who suffer from mental disorders, agony counseling pertains to daily worries. I believe that there is no expert in agony counseling. However, in order to avoid mistakes as non-professionals, we are trying to study basic knowledge about psychological counseling and earn associated private certificates.

The Argus: What worries do young people who visit the organization usually have?

Jang: In 2013, when I just started the blog, most people had worries concerning their employment or their lives at work. In 2014, when the online blog slowly became popular, people began to ask about their love lives. I guess it was because of the name “sister.” From 2015, when we conducted a cooperative project with the government, people with serious worries, such as problems with self-esteem, began to visit our organization. In addition to this, taking advantage of the anonymity of the website, people with worries that would attract the negative eyes of society, such as sexual minorities related issues, also started to visit us. As we talk with them, we feel pity that we are the only window through which they can express their worries.

The Argus: Do you feel any limitations of counseling when talking with your consultants?

Jang: Some reasons for the concerns that we hear are not problems of the youth, but rather the problems of society. These types of problems cannot be solved through counseling



▲ The Big Sisters publishes a webtoon serially which contains a summary of the counselling.



so we feel a definite limitation. That is why we not only run a counseling center, but also work as social activists. One of the projects that we have conducted is called “Let us introduce The Big Sisters’ friend.” It is a program that introduces a group that does similar activities as we do but can give more professional help to certain people who have certain worries. At this point, there are 12 groups, such as “Brave Cupcake” that helps single mothers. They are helping us overcome our limitations as counselors.

The Argus: Do you have any principles you follow when managing your organization?

Jang: First of all, we do not make decisions for the client because, from a long-term point of view, we want the client to be independent when deciding something. Next, we clearly distinguish the difference between agony counseling and psychological counseling so that we can induce people who need psychological counseling to visit a hospital. Personally, when running the counseling center, I manage it like a radical non-commercial organization. Also I try to ensure that our sisters do not feel too stressed or tired.

The Argus: Do you have any memorable counseling experiences?

Jang: There was a man who now works in Japan, and he once received counseling regarding his search for a job. In 2014, he got a job, but he came back to me and said he wanted to quit his job because it was not as he had imagined. As a person with a similar experience, I recommended him to reconsider this action more deeply. One year after the counseling, he came

back and said that he had submitted his resignation and was planning on going to Japan. He was full of confidence. He also consulted others who suffered from similar problems. Watching him help others repay the assistance that we gave him was very meaningful. Also, when he sometimes invites me to Japan, I feel as if I am his real sister.

The Argus: What do you do when you have worries?


Jang: When I have worries, I get them off my chest and talk to someone like our organization’s members. Unlike the popular belief that counseling is only effective when being conducted by older people, I frequently get helpful advice from younger people as well. I think there is no age limitations in agony counseling. I hope many Korean people can express their worries to others.

The Argus: What are your future plans?

Jang: As a representative of the organization, I plan to run it for at least ten more years. In ten years, I hope the organization for free agony counseling can grow. I will try my best to be a role model for similar work. Also I will monitor myself so as not to become negligent.

The Argus: Do you have anything to say to young people who suffer from various problems?

Jang: These days, young people feel anxious because they do not have something they want to do or they do not have something they are good at. However, I want to ask them whether we really have to have something we really want to do or something we are good at. I graduated from a college of fine arts, but I am not putting my major to work and I have not even imagined doing this type of job. However, I am still happy with my life. Please do not be impatient. Concentrate on finding who you are.

Jang Jae-yeol dreams of a society where anyone can tell their worries or can give advice. Yet many Koreans still think of counseling as a serious and heavy issue and are reluctant to share their worries. Jang wants the youth to be free from their concerning issues and find their egos while telling their worries to others. Like he said, let us be people who can freely talk about our worries as well as people who can be all ears to the worries of others. 

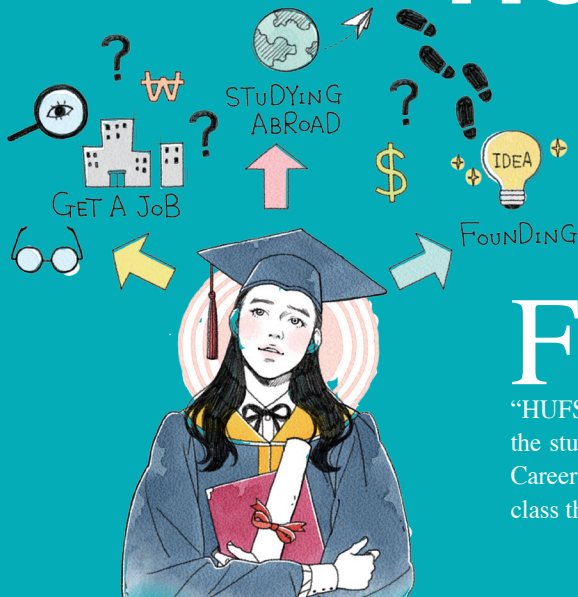
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▲ The Big Sisters is doing a cooperative project with Seoul Metropolitan Government.

HUFS Career Design: How Was It?



By Byun Hee-jin
Associate Editor of Campus Section

For several years, Korean college students' number one anxiety has been "preparation for employment." HUFSans are no exception. To be of help to HUFS students who have the same concern, HUFS Seoul Campus newly opened a class called "HUFS Career Design" this year. However, this brings up one question: Did it really help the students as it intended? In the December issue, The Argus looked back at how HUFS Career Design proceeded and heard various opinions on it from four students who took the class this year.



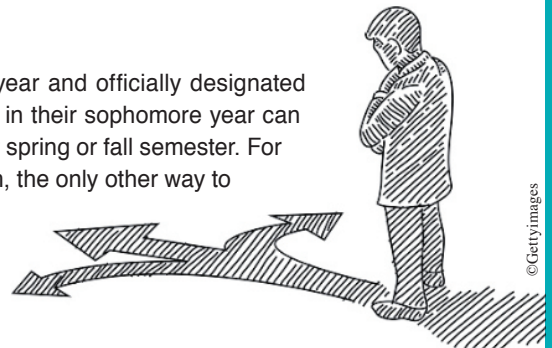
HUFS Career Design is...

What: "HUFS Career Design: Defining Career Path & Development" is a course that aims to help students map out their career path that fits their aptitude and prepare for employment more efficiently, based on their major and characteristics. It is a two-hour weekly class worth one credit and is a Pass or Fail course.

Why: Its purpose is to provide an opportunity for students to think about and design their career path earlier so that they may not rush to prepare for employment without having clear future career prospects when they become juniors or seniors. Moreover, HUFS opened this course to reflect the Ministry of Education's guideline to strengthen career counseling in colleges.

How: The class progresses by invited outside employment consultants. The curriculum of this course is mainly lectures on analyzing characteristics of individual enterprises and positions in, and self-analysis by Holland Aptitude Test and drawing a career map are given as assignments.

When: The course was opened in 2015 as an experiment for a year and officially designated as a mandatory subject for sophomores from 2016. Only students in their sophomore year can register for the course, and they must complete the course in either spring or fall semester. For those who cannot or did not take the course during the regular term, the only other way to take it is through a summer or winter session. Registration for summer and winter sessions is available for all students regardless of their year in school.



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How about you



Lee Jin-ju,
Division of International Studies '15

I think it is an essential course for college students who ceaselessly worry about their career paths. It provides a good opportunity to seriously consider future careers for students who are not sure about it as I am. The class would also be helpful to the students who have decided on their career because when they realize that they do not fit in, they would be able to think about other possibilities.

Moreover, I learned about various duties inside companies that I was unfamiliar with, so I could think about what position would best suit me. My hope was to become a schoolteacher but I entered a totally irrelevant major. However, through this class, I noticed that I have an aptitude for being a teacher and concluded that I should work in the personnel department of an educational organization. The dream that I could have abandoned became more specified, so it was very helpful.



Jang He-jin,
Department of Russian '15

I think the class is meaningful in the sense that students can explore their future career not vaguely but specifically. I could not find my exact career path through the class, but I could gain a lot of information such as what kind of duties are in enterprises and various websites where I can search for employment related data. Also I could know what my aptitudes were clearly through the test I have done in class.

In addition, the professor's advice on value systems, happiness, or how to live life wisely was very beneficial for me. It motivated me to live and think better. I usually do not have much time to think about my future since I am busy with studying and club activities, but HUFS Career Design was a good opportunity for me to think about my career path once a week.




Student L,
College of Occidental Languages '15

The course is focusing too much on joining enterprises. Currently, I am dreaming of becoming a journalist, and I took this class to gain confidence about my future hopes. However, it fell flat because the class was more about analyzing enterprises and duties than exploring my career path. The lecture may be helpful to those who are hoping to join normal companies, but I am doubtful if every sophomore student should take this course mandatorily.

Also the aptitude test we did during the class was no different from the career inventory I did in high school. The progress of self-analysis was very inadequate, so I think it should be reinforced systematically.



Shim Ja-won,
Advertising and Public Relations '15

The purpose of the course is good but I think it should focus more on career finding than being confined to joining enterprises. Simply explaining duties in companies does little to help students to choose their careers because it does not embrace various careers. There are a lot of students who are hoping to enter international organizations or have jobs through certain state examinations at HUFS. I think inviting different people who are working in various occupational fields and hearing their stories would be more effective and fun. Then, it would be of help to not only students who have not defined their career paths but also those who have decided. Consulting about career design in a small group would not be bad either. 

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How Was Your 2016?

It feels like 2016 started a couple days ago, but time flies and now we are preparing for another new year. The Argus wondered what would be the most impressive memory to HUFSSans this year and what they are going to do next year. Four HUFSSans shared their own stories with The Argus.



Heo Sang-do, China, Dept. of Korean Studies '15

My most memorable experience was when I became the first non-Korean president of my department. It was a great new challenge for me. I have made many friends and learned many things from this. This winter, I plan to complete a course in teaching to acquire a teaching certificate for Korean language. Actually, I have made a lot of effort toward this. I have learned a lot of Korean by doing part time jobs in Korea. In the future, I want to study more and become a good Korean language professor.



Park Shin-hyung, Korea, Dept. of Greek Studies and Bulgarian Studies '15

This summer I went backpacking around Europe with my friend. It was so awesome that it felt like a midsummer night's dream. While traveling, I have made a lot of special and unforgettable memories that will last a lifetime. Also, I will be doing an internship in the embassy at the end of this year. I am glad to take a first step to become a diplomat. After that, I am going to the United States for six months to study. I am already excited to go there. I think it will be a good experience for my future.




Lee Jee-won, Korea, Dept. of English for International Conferences and Communication '15

In the beginning of this year, I had a great opportunity to join an international non-profit organization, AIESEC Korea. Through various conferences in which I discussed social issues with foreign students, I could broaden my perspective as well as come up with practical and meaningful solutions on an individual level. The most recent meeting I attended was in regard to Energy Security out of Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations. AIESEC helped me draft specific solutions for social matters, not merely shifting the responsibilities to companies and governments.



Sara Ito, Japan, Exchange Student

The summer of 2016 was very special to me. A friend of mine recommended a Korea-Japan exchange program named "Future Leaders." Although I was nervous at first, students participating in the program kindly approached me. We soon became close friends and went around tourist attractions like Myeong-dong and Gwanghwamun. Communication did not matter at all because we had a common interest in K-Pop, K-dramas and other Hallyu culture, which we gladly chatted about. It was a worthwhile activity that I strongly recommend to other students. 

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

Markets as a Means to Meet and Mingle

By Lee Sei-yon
Reporter of Culture Section

Marche@, SoSo and Dottegi Market. Do these names ring a bell? These days, these free markets occur in everyday places and grab people's attention. They are now paving paths toward markets where people converge and create common cultures. Their purpose does not lie in the exchange of goods, but rather in an exchange of conversation between the seller and the buyer. The Argus uncovered the aforementioned examples of free markets, identified reasons for their popularity and their limitations.





▲ A citizen is seated on the chair placed in front of the artist in SoSo market.



▲ The seller at Marche@ explains her homemade ham to people in front.

A Market or a Free Market?

In the past, people shopped at local markets, but nowadays these markets have been replaced by big supermarkets that display a wide array of products at the cheapest prices. At these big-name stores, a separation of production and sales has disconnected the communication between producers and consumers. In contrast, free markets have emerged in the form of traditional markets where people mingle with others, referring to a larger definition than the term “flea market” that has a similar pronunciation. It is flexible in that it recruits sellers at the opening of every market. Above all, these free markets give off a free-spirited atmosphere where people can freely engage in dialogue with one another.

Sejong Arts Market: SoSo

Approximately a hundred young artists exhibit small creative artworks such as independent publications, illustrations, and photos. The passerbys do not pass by this market but sit on extra chairs placed in front of every booth and have a chat with the artist. In addition, SoSo selects sellers who appreciate communication over those whose artworks simply show profitability and artistry.

An official from SoSo said, “Within the application format, we ask sellers what they want to share with the people at SoSo market. From innumerable applications we receive every year, we take special notice of the stories they want to deliver with their crafts.”

Beside the art market, SoSo offers a variety of programs including artistic and musical performances that help convey the value of small-sized creations. In stark comparison with other art markets, there is a more active formation of network

and community at the SoSo market due to avid voluntary visits by the fans of the indie art culture.

Since April of 2013, the SoSo market has taken place on the first and third Saturdays of every month in the garden at the Sejong Center for the Performing Arts.

Farmer's Market: Marche@

Marche@ shows not only crops grown using environmentally sound farming practices, but also food, dinnerware, and handicrafts made by recycling discarded wood. It exemplifies the type of urban farmer's market where sellers and buyers harmonize while using healthy lifestyle as the medium. The objective of Marche@ does not lie in making a profit, but in creating a cultural complex where people interact with other people who all share the values of healthy living.

Furthermore, Marche@ provides people with an opportunity to talk with others through hands-on or lecture-type workshops. After the market wraps up for the day, sellers gather together, introduce newcomers, share their items and comment on how Marche@ went that day. This activity greatly contributes to fostering a communicative community.

Since 2012, Marche@ has been held on weekends twice a month. Celebrating its fourth anniversary this year, Marche@ is composed of in-city farmers, chefs, craft makers, and invited artists as well as citizen volunteers and youth supporters.

Flea Market: Dottegi Market

Founded by a start-up company named Union Pool, the fashion flea market Dottegi Market recreates the second significance of clothing by linking sellers with prospective



©Dottegi Market

▲ A seller in Dottegi Market explains to a buyer about her used accessories.

consumers who may find value in secondhand items. With the main customer base being people in their twenties, Dottegi Market allows for a convergence of youth sharing similar interests and culture. Therefore, Dottegi finds the experience of communicating the value of an item or the meaningful recognition of the work to be more significant than whether or not the seller succeeded in selling all of his items.

According to Union Pool, they are highly selective in recruiting sellers. “We do not prioritize people with more merchandise or with the newest trend. Instead, we look at why the sellers sell specific items and how people in their twenties respond to them because conversation takes place only when the item in question carries a special story,” said the Union Pool.

Dottegi provides additional pleasure to its people with cultural content such as DJs. Held on random spots and times, this market continues to show a marked eminence through the enthusiastic support from its young fans since its small emergence in 2012.

Professor Jae Mi-gyeong from the Dept. of Family Counseling, Welfare and Consumers at Inje University agreed that more and more people are taking an interest in culture since that is what enriches the quality of life more than society’s relatively growing economic prosperity. Reportedly, the visitors’ purpose to the market is not purely to purchase goods. She remarked, “Consumers come with some expectations of a cultural experience. As a result, markets have transformed into a reflection of consumers’ demand for cultural experience.”

Building a cultural community

Interestingly, these markets provide a venue for people who share a common interest in socializing, giving rise to a cultural community.

When a customer shows interest in some items, the seller starts a conversation beginning from what the item is to why it is of worth to purchase. Especially, when the seller is the producer of the item, the conversation takes on another level of depth as the seller reveals the story behind the item. The conversation can potentially grow further since people share similar values, tastes and ideologies.

Heo Eun-jeong, director of the Korean Society of Consumer Studies, stated that, “Face-to-face communication has contributed to a flourishing market culture.” She asserts that unlike industrial products processed through mass distribution, these markets open up endless possibilities as to the types of questions, discussions and even relationships.

Moreover, the subjects of new relationships are not limited to sellers and buyers. Sellers may build a bond in markets formulated based on common interests. As they look around at each other’s items, they expand their network of people with whom they may attempt collaboration.

An official of SoSo Market attested to this possibility, stating, “Sellers who participate in the market make friends with other sellers and work together on collaboration projects. Their own networking takes place.”

A regular seller in Marche@, Lee Yun-seo, shared her reasons for joining the market. She said, “What I like about Marche@ is that farmers, chefs, craftsmen and consumers are closely linked on the topic of healthy food culture. I have learned so much through communicating with these people, and the cultural exchange itself is highly rewarding and enjoyable.”

2. Consumers with active attitudes

Today’s consumers no longer consume passively. Rather, they are curious, active and adventurous. They are interested in what

What propelled these markets to prosper?

1. Market as a Cultural Complex

Change of people’s interests

People desire cultural experience. In response to that demand, markets work to satisfy them by establishing a relaxing atmosphere where people can easily start a discussion. Musical performances, events and other programs ease people’s tensions that come from unfamiliarity. The reason for paying attention to cultural elements is derived from a shift in interests of consumers these days.

they can do by themselves and how they can contribute to their lives, society and consumption. In line with their go-ahead spirit, markets suggest a wide range of possibilities through which they can take part or become motivated to take part.

First, a market is run by several different entities, and together they succeed in creating a market that is more than just a supermarket. For example, the sellers in markets are not fixed so anyone can potentially become a seller. Consumers are also welcomed to volunteer as supporters of markets, working behind the stage, or performing on stage as mood-makers.

A high school student named Jo Min-jae attested to this, saying, “I loved the heartwarming atmosphere and bright energy of Marche@, so I volunteered a couple of times on my own. And as soon as I saw their recruitment for supporters, I immediately applied, so here I am!”

Professor Jae explained that young people these days are especially eager to take part in marketplaces. She articulated that, “These people, intent on playing a role, can also get an idea of the activities they can do by meeting others who are selling something made by themselves. Hence, markets spark the inherent light of people wanting to participate.”



What casts shadows on these markets?

Need for a concrete yet refreshing identity for sustainability

As many markets achieved success, more of them made an appearance. A growing number of markets may be seen as a positive effect. However, should this trend be sustained and continue to attract people, markets ought to establish clear identities and to be slightly differentiated to a certain degree.

Without a specific identity, a market is subject to be a one-time event or money-making scheme, both of which will detract from the values that some successful markets are promoting.

Kang Min-kyeong of the Seoul Citizen’s Market Council expressed concerns for the large number of emerging markets that lack unique identities. She is worried that the markets will face difficulties in finding sustainability. Kang emphasized, “Finding the market identity is an extremely tough and yet crucial task.”

On the other hand, the market should always experience with slight twists. Kang gave an example of the HongDaeApArt MarketFree Market. Although it has been around for 15 years, the market has been wary of opinions that it stays the same every year. She concluded that, “Markets should attempt to

form a vibrant atmosphere through a new approach to the extent that it does not harm the character of the market.”

Need to raise awareness for market vitalization


The most important issue of a market is to ensure the continuity of space. Currently, the law permits stalls in parks and certain parts of the road. However, it is difficult to distinguish a road where it is possible from a road where it is not for holding a market. Consequently, the decision depends on the discretion of the government or ward that will authorize the use of a site, and issues can ensue if that government has a negative perception of markets.

An official from the Seoul City Small Business Policy Team said, “It is challenging to support markets because they cause a lot of complaints from neighboring citizens.”

Kang, from the Seoul Citizen’s Market Council, claimed that the biggest problem that markets often face is either the uncooperative actions of city officials or a sudden change of supporting methods. In regards to filed complaints, she agreed that there are some conflicts with the local residents regarding noise, garbage and other problems.

“This is because the markets normally take place in public places. The level of the public’s outrage has the power to bring demise upon markets,” voiced Kang. “Contrary to people’s view that the markets infringe on the local commercial supremacy, in fact, a market can increase overall sales within an area. Plus, normally, the items sold at a market do not coincide with what is sold in adjacent stores.”

Thus, as most markets pursue the value of communication, they should also value the practice of reaching a solution that satisfies all stakeholders.

It is not hard to find marketplaces. They are easy to spot on a weekend afternoon amid the busily bustling citizens’ footsteps. Many markets we encounter today are more than a market crowded with people either selling or buying. In fact, they turn the heartless avenues of strangers into heartfelt gatherings of friends-to-be. As easy as they are to spot, they are also easy to miss without conscious effort. On the brink of the winter season, The Argus hopes readers open their eyes and ears to not only the social, but also the cultural phenomena, like the markets mentioned. 

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Befriend a Marche@ Friend, Lee Bo-eun

By Lee Sei-yon
Reporter of Culture Section

Last Nov. 3, 'Marche@Hyehwa Station' was held at Maronnier Park. The name of this event is derived from the French word for market with the @ symbol accompanied by the specific location. Marche@ is a farmer's market which opens once or twice a month. Managed by numerous people besides city farmers, this market forges a bond that goes beyond the typical relationship between seller and buyer. Amidst the cold breeze of the coming winter, The Argus met with Lee Bo-eun who is a Marche@ Friend, the directing team of Marche@ who first founded Marche@ and heard heart-warming stories about people bridging bonds with old and new faces.



The Argus: Please introduce yourself and Marche@ to The Argus readers.

Lee Bo-eun (Lee): Hello. I am Lee Bo-eun. Together with my Marche@ Friends, I am currently in charge of running Marche@ where producers and consumers meet each other and engage in dialogue on the topic of healthy lifestyle. It is held once or twice every month except during the hottest and coldest months, August and January. The market consists of three teams of farmers, cooks and handicraft artists.

The Argus: How did you come up with Marche@?

Lee: Previously, I tried to create a rooftop garden amid the deteriorated and deserted iron factory complex in Mullae-dong. The young people from the area doubted the possibility for growing a crop there. To our surprise, we managed to reap not only edible but healthy crops. From this experience, I learned that these people need confidence if there should be a future in in-city farming. I envisioned a place where city farmers altogether gather, share their fruits and take pride in what they achieved. This abstract idea was developed with another Marche@ Friend, Sue-hyang who valued direct dialogue between the producer and consumer for a reliable food purchase. The combination of our dreams was actualized after a year in the name of Marche@.

The Argus: Why is it named Marche@?

Lee: I find the marketplaces of the modern world rather cold. In the passionate pursuit of capitalistic values, they overlook other essential values. If you go to a supermarket, for example, you single out the merchandise, pay the price and head out. However, a prototypical picture of a market would depict a delightful scene of dialogue among people. They would exchange not only goods but also real-life stories of how they raised the crop and how to best cook it. I hoped to restore the original form and function of a market, so the name Marche came to mind, which means market in French. There is no other



▲ The blackboard briefly describes the theme, exhibitions and workshops of Marche@Hye-hwa Station.

modifier in front; it is just Marche itself. Hence, it represents the rebirth of the market in its most original form.

The Argus: What makes Marche@ special?

Lee: Marche@ practices what is called “woosan-wooso (友産友消).” It means what a friend produces is consumed by a friend. The word originates from a movement in Japan called “jisan-jiso (地産地消)” which promotes the consumption of local food within the area of production. We placed additional emphasis on the relationship between producer and consumer. Therefore, in Marche@ the producers build friendships with their consumers, so each entity produces and consumes with responsibility and respect. For example, the consumer empathizes with the emotional progress of the product—an output of immense passion and perseverance—so they consume it with respect.

The Argus: How does dialogue take place in Marche@?

Lee: Three weeks before the day of the market, the sellers announce what they will bring to the market, and we deliver this information to people. Aware of what to expect and what to ask, they prepare for conversations with the producers and they interact with one another in Marche@. We believe it is important not only to communicate that the products are organic and chemical-free but also to thoroughly explain what they are. This method of communication helps the consumer make informed purchases. Also, the farmers and chefs change their cultivation or cooking methods based on consumer feedback. Afterwards, the sellers, Marche@ Friends and volunteers gather around to share comments about the day—what took place, how it went and how they felt. As for the farmers and chefs, they are each other’s customers, so the chef’s feedback about the ingredients they bought is communicated to the farmer. As a result, the farmers learn how the ingredients could be used and how they could be better cultivated.



▲ A new member of Marche@ introduces himself to other sellers and volunteers.



▲ Citizen volunteers wash the dishes lent for rental service.

The Argus: Is there anything you do to facilitate communication between people?

Lee: From the beginning, we thought to remove the elements that might impede communication. First of all, we decided to get rid of store signs. The big banners of stores seemed to highlight not only individual booths but also acted to deprive people of an opportunity to raise questions. Eliminating those factors made the crops and other exhibited goods stand out and thus directed people's attention to the products instead of names and brands. Also, we adopted a container rental service to eradicate an overflow of garbage that compromises a communicative environment. We lend people a container to hold their food with a deposit. When they bring it back to cooks of their meals, they return not just the container but feedback and a series of questions regarding what they ate. They may compliment them on the food and ask for the recipes. Therefore, the renting system encourages additional dialogue. This lays the foundation for forming an interactive relationship between the seller and the consumer.

The Argus: I can see that the consumers take an active part in Marche@. What do you think about that?

Lee: I appreciate how much the citizens voluntarily contribute to Marche@. When I worked for an environmental organization, I endeavored to inform people of the importance of protecting the environment. It was always the activists that had to convince people to change their actions. However, in Marche@, it is the people that take the lead and take action. For example, people bring their own plates in consideration of those who wash the lent dishes behind. When they hand out their own bottles, the cooks give more than asked for in appreciation. They together show how things are done in Marche@ through their actions without having to discuss what should be done.

The Argus: How has Marche@ been received by people?


Lee: A lot of people have welcomed Marche@ with a warm heart. In spite of lacking promotion, Marche@ is crowded to the extent that we now worry about overpopulation. A large number of people say they wish Marche@ were held more often or held near their homes. Yet, some regret that the price of the products is not very cheap despite the direct exchange. Nonetheless, I would like to challenge the social perception that natural products should be cheaper according to the layers of the distribution process. I believe price should not be determined by social agreement, but belong to the farmer. Farmers have the right to decide a reasonable price and also the responsibility to live up to expectations set by the price.

The Argus: What did you find difficult in organizing Marche@?

Lee: I have struggled to come up with a financially sustainable model of Marche@. In order to maintain our presence in the market, we need a decent revenue model. However, there is not much profit gained from the market itself. Currently, Marche@ is managed through donations from sellers and Marche@ Friends. After every Marche@, the sellers donate 10 percent of their sales income and Marche@ Friends contribute their profits earned from other activities. We are currently reviewing various cases in foreign countries in search of a sustainable structure.

The Argus: What plans do you have for the future?

Lee: Right now, Marche@ seeks a new space where people's participation can be maximized. Marche@ venues, mostly public parks, have faced limitations in performing a wide range of activities other than just selling and cooking. Ultimately, Marche@ aims to create a cultural space devoid of those limitations; a place where people can freely farm, hold markets and carry out other creative projects.

In actuality, the concept of cultural community is not something far away from our lives. As you can see from the interview above, Marche@ does not only offer a platform for small farmers to sell their organic harvest but brings people together into a small community. It is a cultural landmark. The Argus bids a silent hope that this interview instilled the warmth of people, relationships and community. 

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Candles Say, “You Did It, President Park”

By Choi Yun

Associate Editor of National Section

“**S**he did it!” This is what young kids commonly say when they did something bad by themselves or with their friend, to put the blame solely on their friend. Sadly, this common defensive mechanism, which is very useful in shifting responsibility away from ourselves, is less available to use as we age and go out into the world. That is because the world does not tolerate those who try to evade responsibility, unlike our mothers. Nonetheless, there is someone who is still using such childish tactics even at the age of 64 and while in a position that carries more responsibility than any other: South Korean President Park Geun-hye.

For the past two months, Korea has been in complete turmoil because of President Park. Park shared sovereign power with her confidante, Choi Soon-sil, and Choi abused that power. Evidence to corroborate these allegations continues to emerge in shocking detail and quantity. Since the biggest political scandal in Korea’s constitutional history, named “Park Geun-hye — Choi Soon-sil Gate” broke, people from all sorts of backgrounds have been flooding the streets.

On Oct. 29 — shortly after the scandal erupted — The Argus observed the “Resign, Park Geun-hye: March of Anger” rally hosted by the youth and the first “Gather And Show Our Anger to Make Park Geun-hye Step Down” candlelight protest with the HUFS Emergency Planning Committee (EPC).

Details of “Park Geun-hye — Choi Soon-sil Gate”

Who is “Choi?”

Choi Soon-sil is Park’s friend of 40 years who has held no official government position. Choi developed her friendship with Park in the mid-1970s when Choi’s father, the leader of a religious cult, approached Park with the claim that he could help her contact her dead mother.



Timeline of the scandal

- **July 26** Joseon Ilbo alleged that the Blue House, the executive office of the South Korean president, pressured conglomerates to give a total of 85 billion Korean won (approximately \$70 million) to two newly-established foundations: the Mir and K-Sports Foundations.
- **Sept. 20** Hankyoreh cited the testimony of a whistleblower from the Blue House who asserted that Choi actually appointed the chief directors of the two foundations.
- **Oct. 10** Hankyoreh alleged that Choi’s daughter received special treatment when she applied for Ewha Womans University, one of the most prestigious universities in South Korea.
- **Oct. 24** JTBC found an abandoned computer of Choi’s containing evidence that she intervened in state affairs, receiving secret documents ranging from key state affairs to Park’s wardrobe decisions.
- **Oct. 25** Park issued a public apology admitting that she had shared some state documents with Choi, saying, “I did so (shared the documents) with pure intentions so that I could have her carefully review them (the documents).”

“Resign, Park Geun-hye: March of Anger” Rally



▲ More than 30 HUFSSans gather for President Park’s impeachment.

4:10 p.m. Gather at Hyehwa Station Exit 2

When The Argus arrived at Hyehwa station exit 2, there were several students, flying a HUFS flag. The leader, Kim Ju-ran (Division of International Studies ‘13), who was wearing a long parka with “HUFS” on its back, was handing out blankets and prepared placards to students as they arrived.

At half past five, the appointed time of the march, there were more than 30 students from different departments from the Division of Language & Diplomacy to the Dept. of Hindi and

Arabic. Students from both the Seoul Campus and Global Campus were there.

After collecting the personal details of students just in case an accident occurs, Kim led them to Marroonnier Park.

4:40 p.m. Join “Resign, Park Geun-hye: March of Anger” Rally

At Marroonnier Park, there were over 200 college students from different universities including SungKyunKwan University, Hanyang University, and Kyung Hee University at the “Resign, Park Geun-hye: March of Anger” rally, hosted



▲ Over 200 college students attend the “Resign, Park Geun-hye: March of Anger” protest hosted by the youth.



▲ Park Hye-shin, a youth representative of Workers' Solidarity and a student studying Chinese at HUFs, gives a speech.



▲ A female is marching with her baby on her back.

by the “Youth All Out Rally Committee” made up of 13 youth groups including the Youth Union Korea, and the Youth Democratic Network.

“I never imagined this many students would gather,” said Byun Hee-jin from the Division of International Studies. “This huge number of students shows the youth’s anger towards the Park administration.”

Despite it being a serious occasion where presidential impeachment was discussed, it was filled with the wit of youth. Witty but cutting remarks satirizing the reality of the situation were written on placards, one of which compared Choi Soon-sil to Siri, a part of iOS’ Artificial Intelligence (AI) software which answers questions, makes recommendations, and performs actions for its user. The iPhone-featured placard read: “This is AI Soon-siri. What can I help you with?” Lots of people laughed when they saw it.

The rally consisted of speeches from group leaders, one of which was Park Hye-shin, a youth representative of the Workers’ Solidarity and a student studying Chinese at HUFs.

“Only two out of 100 young people support President Park,” she said. “Does a woman with approval ratings of only two percent have legitimacy to govern this country?”

According to Gallup Korea, Park’s approval rating plunged to a record low 14 percent within a week of the scandal breaking, and it turned out that only two percent of the youth supported her.

5:00 p.m. March to Cheonggye Plaza

As the speeches ended, the young people marched to Cheonggye Plaza where the “Gather And Show Our Anger to Make Park Geun-hye Step Down” candlelight demonstration was being held, chanting this slogan: “Oust, Park. Arrest, Choi.”

On the march from Hyehwa station to Jonggak station, a few passers-by who still support Park swore at those who were marching, while the majority gave support, cheered and applauded. Many of them even joined the march. A young

woman appeared in front of the HUFs with her 30-month-old baby on her back.

The Argus asked if she could not find someone to babysit for her, and she replied, “It does not matter if there is a babysitter or not. He has to participate in such a historical event as a citizen.”

The First “Gather And Show Our Anger to Make Park Geun-hye Step Down” Candlelight Protest

6:00 p.m. Arrive at Cheonggye Plaza

Cheonggye Plaza was literally a sea of people. Twenty thousand people were sitting, standing, and surrounding the plaza, with candles in their hands. The youth could not approach the plaza so they had to take a seat where the stage could not be seen and depend solely on hearing the loud voices coming from the speakers.

“People All Out Rally Struggle Committee,” the organizer of the demonstration, fiercely condemned Park, Choi, and politicians who refused to recognize their relationship. One of the few politicians who attended was Lee Jae-myung, the current liberal mayor of Seongnam city.

Lee came on stage and read the Constitution of the Republic of Korea (ROK): the ROK shall be a democratic republic, and the sovereignty of the ROK shall reside in the people and all state authority shall emanate from the people. And then he said, “A president of the ROK shall be a servant of the public, not a master; however, Park is controlling the state arbitrarily as if she is a queen who follows her king ‘Choi.’” As one of the popular politicians in Korea, he drew a huge and impassioned response from the public.

His speech was followed by the speeches of civic group leaders, and the event ended with a protest song titled “Like a Stone.” Its hopeful lyrics echoed through the air: “Despite a fierce rainstorm and despite any seduction, let us live like a stone without swaying. What is swayed by winds is a shallow-rooted reed. A deep-rooted stone is never swayed.”



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▲ The youth cannot approach Cheonggye Plaza due to the crowd.



©Choi Yun / The Argus

▲ Police officers form a human barrier.

7:00 p.m. March to the Blue House

After the demonstration, people rose up from their seats and started marching to the Blue House as the organizers guided them. The organizers led people to take to the streets, playing protest songs and leading a chant on loudspeaker trucks.

7:40 p.m. Near the Yi Sun-Sin Statue

When the demonstrators were about to reach Sejong-daero, an intersection close to the Blue House, the police tried to install a police line. But people pushed them back, and kept making their way to where President Park resides. The statue of Yi Sun-Sin — a naval commander who saved his country from the Japanese navy during the Imjin War in the Joseon Dynasty — seemed to guide them to a path to victory.

8:30 p.m. Near the Sejong the Great's Statue

Soon after that, the march stopped due to the preinstalled police line in front of the Embassy of the United States. The protesters declared their intention not to use any violence and asked the police to make way for them; however, they did not answer.

While the front was confronting police, in the back, a podium was used to speak from a loudspeaker truck. Among all the people there, teenager participation was the highest.

“Since the scandal that President Park has ruined this country broke, my future job ambitions have changed from being a teacher to a politician,” a female high school student in her school uniform said. “I will study hard, be a politician, and protect this country. Please protect this country by then.” Not only high school students, but also middle school students mounted the platform.

“Middle school students who have lived only 16 years know that the master of this country is not the president, but the public,” a student representative of CheongShim International Academy said. “President Park who is supposed to lead this country made a mistake that even a middle school student

would not make.”

Between speeches, they sang: “The light will prevail over the dark. The truth will prevail over the lie. The truth will never sink. We will never ever give up.” The song titled “The Truth Shall Not Sink” is a requiem for the Sewol Ferry disaster that resulted in 304 casualties, which has largely been blamed on the botched government response.


While Korean people of the 21st century shouted and sang themselves hoarse, the statue of Sejong the Great, well known for his love for his people, kept smiling as if he could not hear the people’s voices.

10:00 p.m. End of the Rally

The police line had not broken down even after one and a half hours of confrontation despite the numerical superiority. That was because the protesters had not used any violence.

At 10 p.m., the police announced via megaphone that the demonstration had ended. It was not allowed to protest from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. the next day to protect people’s right to sleep in Korea.

The protest came to an end after the police’s announcement rang several times. People seemed unable to leave their seats for a while as if something was missing. HUFS EPC took out huge plastic garbage bags and started to pick up garbage. People came and joined the garbage pickup.

When the scandal first broke and when Ms. Park’s two aides were fired to quell the rage, The Argus heard her voice: “She did it” and “They did it.” Now we hear anger from the people: “You did it.” 

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Unfair Trade Ruins Fair Competition

By Kang Young-joon

Editorial Consultant

Several companies are suspected to be forced by Choi Soon-sil and her people to unfairly provide work to some companies in which they are involved. When some companies are involved in unfair trade, the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) accuses them of the unfair action. This past September, the FTC levied a large fine of 7.17 billion won on CJ CGV, CJ Group's multiplex theater chain, for unfair transactions with an advertising agency which is a hundred percent owned by the younger brother of the head of CJ, Lee Jay-hyun.

Likewise, the FTC has been accusing companies which are suspected of unfair trading with their subsidiary companies over the amount regulations allow. The regulations were introduced in 2013 to combat unfair trade and transactions within large companies.


However, large companies have been evading the rules by lowering down the monetary amount of transactions within the companies to the amount that the regulations allow. The amount of taxes large companies paid because of insider transactions has been getting smaller since 2014 with taxes amounting to 80.1 billion won paid in 2013, 102.5 billion won in 2014, 50.1 billion won in 2015 and 49.9 billion won in 2016, respectively.

Plus, the total amount of insider trade by individual subsidiary company of large companies in 2016 which the taxes are incurred increased by 22 percent from 2015, totaling 49.7 million won in 2015 and 60.5 million won in 2016.

Incidentally, although the unfair trade inside large companies is a serious problem, some say that this issue within mid-sized companies is also serious. Last year, CEO Score looked into the stock trades of the top 100 companies in South Korea, and it turned out that the ratio of illegal insider trading of 51 mid-size companies was 14.8 percent, which is higher than that of large companies by 1.4 percent point.

The reason why mid-sized companies do not receive punishment from the FTC is because, in the past, the regulation was needed to be eased for mid-sized and small sized businesses because the intent of the regulation was to prevent large companies from unfair trade inside a company and to keep the presidents' families of large family firms from irregularly transferring their wealth.

As a result, the regulation was revised to ease some of the burden carried by mid-sized and small sized businesses, and their taxes were reduced as well.

There are so many companies with various size that are giving property to the president's family in irregular ways. One of the ways they do this is to found a subsidiary company and trade with it. To regulate this irregular way of increasing fortune and unfair trade, the FTC exists. However, present regulations only target large companies so such efforts are ineffective with regards to regulating midsize companies. To prevent all companies from evading these regulations, the range of the regulations needs to be expanded to include small and mid-sized companies. 


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Treacherous Screen Doors



By Jang Eun-ae
Editorial Consultant

The purpose of the installation of screen doors at subway stations is widely known. Many people have committed suicide by throwing themselves onto railroads. Now, screen doors are finally established at HUFs station after a long wait. Meanwhile, sad news that some people are killed because of screen doors is constantly coming from stations that already have set the doors. Screen doors that are supposed to protect passengers are threatening their lives. What a contradiction! 

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A man and a woman are shown in a dimly lit room. The man is in the foreground, looking down with a somber expression, his hand near his neck. The woman is behind him, looking away. The title 'Secret Love Affair' is written in a yellow, handwritten-style font over the right side of the image.

Secret Love Affair

The Fall of Youth

By Lee Jae-won

Editor of Culture Section

The ended Korean drama “Secret Love Affair” became popular again because of the worst 2016 South Korean political scandal in our constitutional history involving President Park Geun-hye and her longtime friend Choi Soon-sil. More specifically, in this drama, people found out the names of Choi’s daughter and father, who are also key figures around this massive scandal, and some scenes similar to her daughter’s entrance and school life at Ewha Womans University. Surely, this drama resembles the recent reality of Korea. In addition to this, in my view, “youth” is an important word in understanding this drama.

Meanwhile, this drama depicts an affair between a boy and a woman. Why did the author choose this kind of relationship? As I mentioned above, “Secret Love Affair” is not just a third-rate drama. This work’s quality has been widely recognized as to even gain an accolade from the leading actress of this drama, Kim Hee-ae, who said, “The drama script is like a literary work.” So, let us proceed like this. First, this month’s Review will follow the storyline of this drama from a view of “youth.” Second, we will look into what this love between two characters means. For hasty readers, let me give a hint on the answer to the second objective. It is implicit in Kim’s quote.



A boy and a woman



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▲ A boy steals a glance at the stage.

One day, a boy, hidden alone behind the stage, saw a piano and a beautiful woman.

The 20-year-old boy loved the piano from an early age and also had a talent for playing it. Due to his family circumstances, he did not go to college and now earns a living by doing part-time jobs. One day, he came for his delivery service to an art festival hosted by a famous art center, affiliated with a large company. After finishing delivery, he heard piano sounds from somewhere and headed in their direction. He reached backstage. On the stage, pianists were rehearsing for the festival and a woman was listening to piano sounds. The boy felt a stirring in his heart. As the rehearsal ended and they disappeared, he ran to the piano and played the same piece that the pianists had played a moment ago.

The 40-year-old woman whom the boy saw is a superintendent of the festival and also a director of planning at an art foundation, a subsidiary of the same company. Like the boy, she had a gift for the piano and majored in it at college but gave up her dream to be a professional pianist because of tendinitis. Her husband is a professor at an art college, also linked with the same company. These two people got married not for love but as a calculated maneuver of usury.

The news that a strange person played the piano on the stage was known by all staff at the festival and it instantly became a bedlam. All the staff members madly tried to find the boy. By chance, the woman's husband found the boy. He helped the boy get out of the festival and asked his wife to listen to the boy's performance, which he had thought great when he heard it. The next day, the boy came to the couple's home. That was the day when Sun-jae (the boy) and Hye-won (the woman) first met each other.



Drama of Hye-won and others



©JTBC

▲ Hye-won gets slapped by the company owner's daughter.

Sun-jae enters an art college as a scholarship student. Of course his excellent musical talents have a significant part in his admission. But more importantly, many people actually wanted him to become a student at the art college.

Sung-sook, the chief director of the big company-affiliated art foundation where Hye-won works, is the second wife of the company's CEO. She sets up a slush fund, permitting some students' special admission after secretly getting money from their parents. She and her people hope to bury suspicions about special admissions, widely publicizing Sun-jae's entrance news. Hye-won's husband Joon-hyeong thirsts for his promotion at the college. He wants to have his own protege and become renowned, using his student. Therefore, Joon-hyeong actively pushes ahead with Sun-jae's admission.

As seen above, Hye-won is surrounded by a world that is called "art," but is full of perverted lusts. In this world, she is like a middle manager. She is a director of planning and has a salary of 100 million won per year, a fancy car, and a large house. But her main business is to clean up problems caused by the company owner's family. She tactfully embeds herself among the owner's family members, responding, "Well..." to difficult questions.

As she meets and falls in love with Sun-jae, however, Hye-won becomes frank with herself. All of what she enjoys now is a price for cooperation in this world. She calls herself "an elegant slave" in front of Sun-jae. In the latter part of the drama, this couple goes on a secret trip together. On the trip, she tells her lover about her youth where she acted as part of the entourage of the CEO's daughter when she studied at a college in the United States.

Now, we get to know that Hye-won has not changed much from her past. From her youth, she has been a supporter of this distorted world for about 20 years. Hye-won's life, which has

been consistently continued from her youth, becomes seriously unstable after meeting Sun-jae.



Drama of Sun-jae

The art college, where Sun-jae spends most of his time, is not different from the world where Hye-won belongs. The dean of the department helps promote only those men he likes. One female professor orders her student to buy a violin at a second-hand store which her acquaintance owns. Then, she pockets the difference in the price of the violin, which is much higher than market price. A fortuneteller's daughter, who got into the college with Sung-sook's help, is so occupied with hanging out with her friends that her studies are pushed aside. Her mother deals with all the matters regarding her daughter, meeting school authorities.

Sun-jae, however, is not like Hye-won. He has yet to play as an assistant of this world. Nonetheless, we cannot say that he is an outsider of the world because he also feels "pain" while living in this world.



▲ Sun-jae cries, burying his face in the pillow.

First of all, let us see what Hye-won means to Sun-jae. He explains why he kissed Hye-won through the following. "When I had the hardest times, you (Hye-won) suggested that I play the piano again read my mind." Sun-jae did not fall in love with Hye-won owing to physical pleasure. In Sun-jae's love, gratitude for a person who realizes his pain is embedded.

Consequently, the scenes in which the owner's family walks over Hye-won are enough to make Sun-jae feel helpless. There is nothing he can do for her. Furthermore, he also cannot bear the fact that his school life has been possible thanks to the dark interest in him. This is not just a unique story of Sun-jae. The youths in Korean society already feel frustration, for they cannot do anything. That is why the newly-coined term "Hell Joseon" has been made. Also, the young cannot help feeling

indignation once they know that where they live actually exists for only a few people's benefits. That is why many youngsters including college students are staging protests about this political scandal.

In this situation, what kind of choice will Sun-jae make? Let us see what Sun-jae chooses and also Hye-won's choice, too.



Conflicts of Hye-won and Sun-jae

As he finds all about Hye-won, Sun-jae says to her, "Get out of your situation right away!" At that time, she is placed in a situation where she will be falsely accused of every crime by the CEO's family and examined by the prosecution. But Hye-won says, "Not yet." Hye-won still resists being away from where she belongs. Rather, she plans for more success. She tells Sun-jae as below.

"I do not want to lose what I have now, what I am going to have, and you. So hide yourself well, holding your breath until I finally win."

What makes Hye-won change is the "piano." Not much later, almost everybody in Hye-won's field including Joon-hyeong notices the relationship between Hye-won and Sun-jae. Joon-hyeong invites his acquaintances, Hye-won's colleagues, and even Sun-jae to his house. To still use Hye-won, he seemingly shows that he is friendly with his wife in front of spectators. Sun-jae is pained, watching that scene. Ignoring this, Joon-hyeong orders him to play the piano. Sun-jae plays magnificently, but Hye-won cries out. Then, she finds out how abusive her world is to Sun-jae.

Later, Sun-jae finally decides to drop out of college and hosts a small music concert with those feeling alienated in school life, including the one who bought an expensive violin, as mentioned before. Hye-won cries again, secretly observing Sun-jae's happy face while playing the piano at the concert. She is assured by how lighthearted he is after he decided to "escape"



▲ Sun-jae is applauded for his performance at the music concert.

from the college. Through Sun-jae's piano performance, Hye-won finally makes a critical choice.



Ethics of the fall

In the situation where she will put all the blame on herself, Hye-won finds a solution to turn all these charges on the chairman's family. However, she does not use this option. Hye-won admits her own illegal acts and is sent to prison. Sun-jae fully supports her decision. After quitting the school, he leaves his home for an overseas piano competition. Sun-jae and Hye-won promise each other that they will live together after her release. The final scene of this drama shows that Sun-jae leaves home and Hye-won, wearing a prison uniform, looks outside with a lighthearted face. Her face at this moment is what I like the most out of all scenes in the drama.


Now, it is time to answer the second point. Why did the writer depict an affair between Hye-won and Sun-jae? To answer this question, literary critic Shin Hyeong-chul's words below will be of a great help if you substitute Sun-jae and Hye-won for "they."

"I have always been fascinated by the fallen. They just did not lose everything. To keep one, which is everything for them, they gave up everything except the one. Therefore, their faces after their fall were noble. The fall is a failure but the choice to fall is not the failure. Thanks to them, the world will be in confusion for some time. At this moment, our lives shake, and

the coordinates of our values change. And we get to ask the question: What kind of life is true, right, and beautiful? This question originates from ethics. That is why every fall gives birth to a question one by one, and in addition to the question, new ethics are created. What is literature? It is ethics of the fall. When a whole world talks about success, literature puts up the fallen and demands that we change our lives and the world must be different."

Hye-won "chose" to admit her crime and Sun-jae "chose" to drop out of college. How could they make those decisions if they were just in a normal relationship, which would not shake their entire lives and their world? Thus, the scene in which the festival became a bedlam actually implies that Sun-jae's emergence will make this world confused.

Also, Hye-won's decision was not possible without Sun-jae and vice versa. Thanks to Sun-jae, Hye-won realized that she should "escape" from her world which has been sustained from her youth. Hye-won's life showed Sun-jae that his youth is now being exploited like hers.

After watching "Secret Love Affair," we learn that this world should change, as we currently sense in our reality. This drama is "literary." Even in jail, Hye-won looks noble. She lost everything, but she also kept everything. Now, we have a new question. For youth, what kind of life is true, right, and beautiful? 

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©JTBC

▲ Hye-won, wearing a prison uniform, smiles and looks outside.



The Argus Prize 2016 Essay Contest



• **Winners:**

- 1st place: Kwak Ji-won, Division of International Studies '12
- 2nd place: Kim So-young, Dept. of Spanish '12
- 3rd place: Yang Si-young, Dept. of English '15

• **Topics / Keywords**

- 1) Korea's stance in the global society
- 2) Internships of young people
- 3) Work and life balance
- 4) University press
- 5) Dating violence
- 6) College students' residence

• **Judgement standards:** creativity, logic, and fluency

The Argus held The Argus Prize, 2016 Essay Contest. In this contest, undergraduate students of HUFS wrote essays choosing from one of the six topics written above. As announced before, the first and second place essays are published in the following pages.



Is Korea hell?



Kwak Ji-won

Division of International Studies '12

Recently I became cognizant of the unsettling frequency with which the phrase "Hell Chosun" is used by fellow young Koreans, whether on the internet or in actual conversations. The reasons include low minimum wage, lack of workplace ethics, excessive competition, wealth gap, and rampant political corruption. Many openly express shame and contempt against their homeland, when these problems exist elsewhere as well. Such pessimism is gaining dominance and it exceeds decent self-acknowledgement. I have come to think that a lack of international perspective could partially be blamed for such self-bellittlement of a country that deserves due acknowledgement.


The willingness of the people to admit to problems in their own nation is without doubt essential for its progress and development. We should not ignore or gloss over thorny issues. Numerous cases in history warn us of the potential dangers of such negligence of civil responsibility. The German people of the Third Reich, for example, chose to look the other way when the government was engaging in gross violations of human rights. In this sense, remaining self-critical is a virtuous necessity as a citizen. However, the tendency in South Korea nowadays is leaning too much towards the opposite end. A weakness is pointed out, but a strength is not appreciated. A reasonable person knows that the pros and cons are always to be examined together. Nevertheless many young Koreans tends to overlook any positive achievements. Korea is constantly put in comparisons with other countries and negative sides are exaggerated. Also with economic hardships, from which no country is completely immune, many young Koreans have come to project all problems on to the government and even the country itself.

But no country is without problems. USA, Japan, Germany, Norway? One could list hundreds of social problems that these developed nations face. Ask any foreigner, if his or her country is perfect. However, it is not my intention to seek consolation and comfort from the hardships of others. In contrast, I want to emphasize that South Korea is not especially terrible, nor is it particularly "hellish" compared to other countries. We need to develop a more objective view, or we only end up fouling our own nest for its own sake.

Just to mention a few, the economic and technological advancements Korea has experienced throughout the decades is astonishing, even in international standards. We are a wealthy nation, with our economy ranking 11th in the world. We have forefathers who have fought for our freedom that make us proud. South Korea offers a diverse choice of food at cheap prices and has countless products and commodities available in good quality. We have one of the most intelligent and able workforce in the world. The safety deserves attention as well, which is apparent to those who have visited Europe or the USA. Foreigners are astonished when many Koreans dare to leave their belongings unattended at cafes. Koreans are also

one of the friendliest people. While greeting and saying hello to strangers is alien to the Korean culture, Koreans have a tendency to ignore boundaries when it comes to helping those in need.

Being self-critical and strict with one's home country is good, but the failure to recognize its beauty and strength is not. I believe it is partially due to our narrow-sightedness that we fail to see the good sides. Limiting our scope to this country alone would accentuate only the problems, as other sources of comfort and well-being fall in to the background. But looking at the whole world one finds that the existence of problems is rather a natural condition. It's how people deal with them that makes any difference.

So, is Korea hell? When we take a step back and place our homeland in a comprehensive global context, we would be able to give it a fairer evaluation. 



Dating Violence Dons Mask of Love



Kim So-young
Dept. of Spanish '12

We should no longer fool ourselves into thinking that dating violence is a private affair. Dating violence is not a clumsy display of love- it is a display of the social norms that govern the mindset with which people behave in their relationship. Dating violence is just as significant as domestic violence or rape in the way that it is symptomatic of a larger social failing to build mutual respect, accommodate the minority, and build mechanisms for problem resolution and discourse.

Dating violence is any form of aggression or violence committed by one or more people within a romantic relationship that excludes marriage. In other words it means that the term could be applied to both unilateral and mutual violence. However, man- on-woman dating abuse merits a closer inspection, as it composes the majority of abuse cases.

To effectively address this issue, the first thing to take note of is that abuse does not only come in the physical form. It


could be inflicted psychologically by humiliating a partner, threatening them, trying to unreasonably restrict their freedom, and fostering dependence. Any behavior that exploits the asymmetry of power within the relationship to project dominance or superiority for the purpose of forcibly retaining control over the partner is in fact, the essence of dating abuse.

Abuse in any form is wrong regardless of the cause. It should not happen when a man thinks his girlfriend is cheating on him. It should not happen when a man wants to know where his girlfriend is every single moment of the day. It should not happen when a man is angry at his girlfriend for leaving him. Resolving tension with violence shows that the man lacks the ability to address relationship problems or personal emotions in a way that is effective and equitable. It degrades his partner to an object for satisfaction.

Dating abuse is a social problem because it is derived from and sustained by society. This includes the norms that permit dating abuse to happen- the opinion of the public and how societal norms affect individual paradigm of thought. Contrary to what seems obvious that victims would always want to escape their aggressors and watch justice prevail, victims of dating abuse often do not come forward. It is a disease that festers in communitarianism- the idea that individuals should work to fit into the preexisting shape of society. One must not upset or cause ripples that would disunite common solidarity and weaken social bonds. Abuse and violence are forced into the private sphere because society refuses to address it. Problems are easier to be silenced than to be addressed.

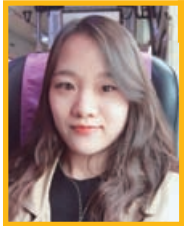
The powerful patriarchy that permeates this community is a major culprit. The idea that men are more respectable, more powerful, and more valuable for being men is consciously denied but subconsciously authoritative. This demands their counterpart to be submissive and devoted. The idea of women as objects to be owned and exchanged is ever present in our country's laws, advertisements, employment statistics and more. It follows that those women who are abused in the relationship may already have been abused. And those women looking askance depend on male chivalry. When women occupy a low caste facing scant economic and social opportunities, they tend to depend on male support and protection, which is why women may be the most vicious critics of women. Armed with their own self-righteousness and need for security, men and women alike blame and shame the victim. They stand by the accused in their reluctance to accept the gravity of the accusations and instead, look for ways to discredit the victims based on their socioeconomic status, past experiences, and personal failings. 'She should've kept it quiet and resolved it privately,' 'she should've broken up with him,' 'she should've reported it to the police,' 'she's maliciously trying to ruin his reputation as revenge.' 'She' becomes the common enemy. It becomes more comprehensible now, why 'she' didn't go to the police, or broken up with her partner.

This attack is then internalized by the women who are vulnerable from abuse and social pressure to believe a hoard of lies that make it even more difficult for them to report their problems. They may feel that the abuse is not serious enough to end the relationship, or that it happened as a result of their own wrongdoing and that it will stop if they changed. But they cannot stop something they did not cause and it should not be their cross to bear.

Dating violence is not a problem with an organic solution. There must be stricter laws against stalking and violence. Privacy should be strongly protected. Sex education should be comprehensive. Most importantly, dating abuse must gain the recognition of being a serious problem. 

The 2016 Argusian Editors' Postscripts

As hard as it may be, 2016 Argus reporters finally made it through the December issue. How were the issues for you? We hope we delivered various, interesting and biting articles. The reporters of this semester also have some notes of personal experiences they want to share with the readers.



Byeon Hee-jin | Editor-in-Chief

Being a reporter is tough, but being an Editor-in-Chief of the press is harder. The Argus reporters always debated for many hours once we sat down with the standards of news values, timeliness and much more. It was quite tiring sometimes. However, I had to push through this harsh process, being strong, encouraging my fellow Argusians as the head of this group. Be that as it may, it was the most splendid semester for me. I would like to send heartfelt words of gratitude to my fellow Argusians, professors, and the readers.



Kang Young-joon | Editorial Consultant

What I appreciate myself the most is being an Argusian. I spent almost six years on this team, and honestly there were hard times belonging to The Argus. But after a lot of experiences, now I am not proud of myself who thought of quitting this job. It is tough to be an Argusian but it is worth a try. Why don't you give it a shot?



Jang Eun-ae | Editorial Consultant

All of the reporters of The Argus have tried to make their articles logical by spending a lot of time discussing. They are constantly searching and analyzing the information to write impartial articles. As I am an editorial consultant of The Argus, it is really hard to fulfill that kind of implicit faith although I have worked at The Argus more than two years. But, still, The Argus is quite a truthful magazine for the readers, with its sincerity.



Lee Jae-won | Editor of Culture Section

I know I often said, “I will run away!” to fellow Argusians. Actually, I thought I would suddenly quit The Argus since it is a tough place. However, I now have found the truth. The Argus is so charming that I cannot give it up. And it is a great honor for me to be a small part of this magazine. Thanks to my great colleagues, and you who are now reading The Argus!



Choi Yun | Associate Editor of National Section

In the latter half of this year, Korea was in a state of constant political turmoil. The foundation for “comfort women” was established without victims’ consent; Baek Nam-gi died after a year in a coma; President Park Geun-hye’s scandal broke. As The Argus associate editor for the national section, I could observe these affairs more closely than anyone. Though I am no longer able to work as a reporter of The Argus, I hope many other students come and grab the great opportunities that I have had in The Argus for the past two years.



Byun Hee-jin | Associate Editor of Campus Section

It has been a year and a half since I joined The Argus with the aspiration of becoming a journalist. Since I was a cub reporter, I have a goal to achieve through The Argus: to find the answer to “What is ‘real’ journalism?” This semester I had chances to deeply ponder over the journalistic objectivity in specific terms, as I handled various controversial issues in campus. Every moment with The Argus was a crisis but precious, experiencing my dream firsthand. I will devote myself more to deliver readers fruitful news for the public benefit, seeking to be diligent Hermes of HUFS.



Lee Sei-yon | Staff Reporter of Culture Section


Never has time traveled that thick and tough as it did for the past few months. Thanks to The Argus, I have learned that time is not as fleeting as it seems, but it has always been myself that made it seem so. I am truly thankful for fellow Argusians who have helped me through the hard times. I am glad and proud of what I accomplished, and I am certain that all the turmoil will turn out as triumph.



Choi Ye-jin | Staff Reporter of National Section

As a reporter of the national section, I have faced various social issues and met many respectable people. These experiences helped me not only to broaden my mental vision but also to know myself more deeply. Working as a reporter was very tough and difficult, but I do not regret being an Argusian. Lastly, I would like to deeply express my appreciation for all of the support from senior Argusians.

Cub Reporters

Training as cub reporters was very unique and interesting, a special experience not easy to have as university students. We feel that the training process was useful in developing our writing skills. 

Unpreparedness for an Earthquake

This autumn, a series of powerful and destructive earthquakes struck my country's immediate neighbour, Italy, wreaking havoc on the region's infrastructure and terrifying the populace. As I was reading The Argus' November story on the topic of structural safety of HUFs buildings, warning systems and safety drills used in other countries, I realized how woefully unprepared a citizen in my country is for an eventuality of a strong and destructive earthquake.

During all of my years in the education system, I have never been informed of procedures that are to be followed in the case of an earthquake, let alone participated in a drill. But not just trusting this anecdotal evidence, I took to the internet and researched my country's and university's laws and guidelines regarding earthquake safety. The findings were quite appalling. There seem to be no laws prescribing the creation of earthquake survival manuals and drills, and people are not taught how to distinguish the siren's earthquake warning signal from others. That is extremely concerning, given that my country lies in an earthquake-prone region, with a history of very destructive occurrences in the past, including one significantly damaging the capital in 1895.

Arne Jakob Zakrajsek
Exchange Student

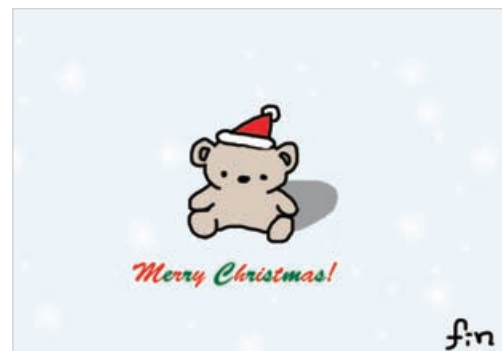
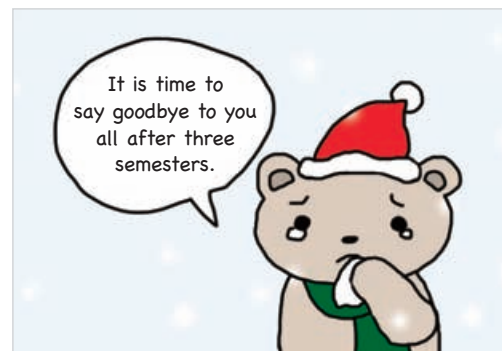
How to Prepare for an Earthquake

This year, "earthquake" has been a hot issue in Korea. Earthquakes in Gyeongju reminded us that Korea is no longer a safe place from earthquakes, so we need to be prepared for them. Most Koreans know that seismic designs are needed for the existing buildings, but it has not been put to practice yet. It was pretty shocking that the buildings in HUFs are not seismically reinforced, especially those that had been built in 1990s. But I do not think that school takes this problem seriously as well because people still have stereotype that Korea is safe even though we have experienced several big earthquakes. Then what can we do to solve these serious problems? As the article said, specific earthquake manuals need to be created. We cannot wait until the buildings are seismically reinforced. We should know how to get through an earthquake when it strikes in the future. And school needs to provide the earthquake response education regularly. We should break the fixed idea where we live is no longer safe from earthquakes.

Woo So-won
Business Administration Division '16

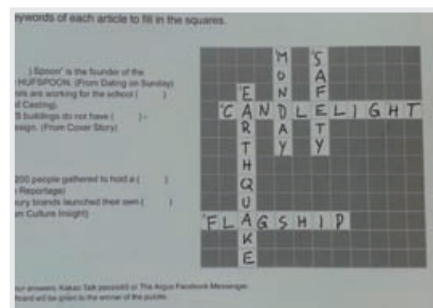
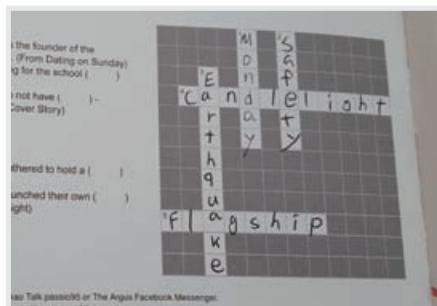
- Share your feedback on the issues to hufsargus@gmail.com.
- Feedback word count is 200 including the title.
- Remuneration will be given; please include your contact information in the e-mail.

Merry Christmas



By Park Ji-hyun
Dept. of English Linguistics '10

Thank you for joining the puzzle!



The winners of this month are
Kim Seung-ji (Dept. of English Interpretation and Translation '10),
Arne Jakob Zakrajsek (Exchange student).
 Congratulations!

How to participate

1. Read the latest issue of The Argus.
2. Solve the puzzle.
3. Send your answers through Kakao Talk or The Argus Facebook Messenger.
4. Win a Starbucks gift card and enjoy your drink!

응모하는 방법

1. 가장 최근 발행된 아거스를 읽는다.
2. 맨 뒷장에 있는 엽서 퍼즐을 푼다.
3. 인증샷을 찍어 카카오톡 / 아거스 페이스북 메시지로 보낸다.
4. 스타벅스 상품권을 받고 음료를 즐긴다!



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