

The Argus

No. 484 MARCH 8, 2017

Since 1954

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Cover Story

How Is the Racism in Your Country?

How About You

Freshman Talent Show: What Do You Think?

Feature

Danger: Part-time Job

Rendezvous

Traveling in Hanbok, and Finding 'Me'



The Argus

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Editorial

The Good Press

Let me begin by introducing a photo. The photo's title is "The Soiling of Old Glory." It captured a scene in which white protesters, opposing the use of a school bus service for black people, try to injure a black lawyer with an American flag. Through this scene of attack, the picture itself reveals a "truth" about how wrong racism is. It won the Pulitzer Prize in 1977.

The reason I am talking about this photo is that it reminds me of a rally in South Korea. It is the Taeguekgi (South Korean flag) Rally. Participants in this rally, holding the Taeguekgi, are attempting to nullify the impeachment trial that is currently underway in the Constitutional Court. These groups claim that all of President Park's criminal charges were invented by the press and opposition parties. A participant referred to the current candlelight demonstrations, which are asking for Park's impeachment, as a ceremony for exorcism.

The demonstrations are distorting the truth, as many members of the press and the independent counsel team have already found numerous pieces of incriminating evidence showing that the president trampled upon the constitution and distributed the profits among Choi Soon-sil's family. What they are also doing is misinterpreting the minds of most Koreans who are represented by the candlelight assemblies. Therefore, this abnormal assembly can be summarized using the words, "The Soiling of the Taeguekgi."

Some people believe what the Taeguekgi Rally is saying. I guess it is because several press teams treat both the candlelight demonstrations and this Taeguekgi Rally with equal esteem when they report about them. They just report on facts and information of both rallies. They do not say the Taeguekgi Rally is wrong. At a time like this, the role of good journalism is essential. Not being able to personally find the truth ourselves, we need good journalism to tell us the truth.

As I start this semester as the Editor-in-Chief of this magazine, I promise our readers that we will maintain the role of good journalists and put it into practice. For every issue The Argus publishes, I want you to keep checking whether we really are doing our jobs. To you, I sincerely hope The Argus will be remembered as "The Good Press." 📷

Lee Jae-won
Editor-in-Chief

Lee J.W

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>> U.S. President Donald Trump prohibited the entrance of Muslims to prevent terrorism. His scheme regards particular races as terrorists, which is definitely racist. Such discrimination has always existed within society. What sorts of racism are occurring in the world? The Argus explored racism in a variety of countries.

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▲ Korea Student Aid Foundation chief Ahn Yang-ok, Deputy Prime Minister of Education Lee Jun-sik, Seoul educational chief Cho Hee-yeon and Hufs president Kim In-chul (from left to right) hold the official document at the agreement signing ceremony on Feb. 1.

HUFS Launches Korean Mentoring for Multicultural and Foreign Students

The Ministry of Education (MOE) promoted mentoring programs for multicultural and foreign students with HUFS students in order to support their adaptation of school life in Korea.

On Feb. 1, HUFS, the MOE, the Seoul Metropolitan Office of Education, and the Korea Scholarship Foundation signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to support mentoring in mother tongues for foreign students.

The “mother tongue language mentoring” initiative is a project to solve the difficulties of the foreign and multicultural students who are not familiar with Korean language and the teachers who are in charge of their learning and life guidance. It is a program that connects foreign students with other HUFS students as mentors, so that they can receive Korean language and basic lessons in their mother tongue. It also helps their parents to be aware of their children’s school life by translating school newsletters or school

life information.

The Korean Scholarship Foundation is planning to test-operate the program this year for foreign students in the Seoul area, and then expand it into a university foreign language course.

Kim In-chul, the president of HUFS, said in a business agreement, “We will build a model for supporting the formation of a ‘mentor-mentee’ program by maximizing the HUFS human resources capable of communicating in 45 different languages.”

Lee Jun-sik, the Deputy Prime Minister of Education, said, “With this business agreement, I will take the lead in helping multicultural students and foreign students develop valuable talents in our society without giving up their dreams in an unfamiliar environment.”



By Byun Hee-jin

SUN Opens the Silk-road Zone at HUFS



▲ Participants at the opening ceremony stand in line to cut the ribbon.

HUFS, as the chair of the Silk-road Universities Network (SUN), held the Silk-road Zone opening ceremony in the Cyber Building of the Seoul Campus on Jan. 16.

The ceremony was hosted by the president of the United Students of SUN (USSUN), which is an affiliated organization under SUN. HUFS president Kim In-chul, SUN secretary general Hwang Sung-don, professors related with the Silk-road and about 50 officials attended.

During the ceremony, SUN and HUFS displayed the school and national flags that were donated from 27 universities and arranged a rest area and facilities for international students at HUFS, who are from the Silk-road area.

SUN is a joint organization with universities in various countries that are around the Silk-road. It was founded in Aug. 2015 in Gyeongju, in order to contribute to the development of human civilization and regain ‘the spirit of the Silk-road,’ which is the symbol of eastern and western civilization, through the exchange of academics, education, and culture about the Silk-road.

By Kim Da-in

HUFS Welcomes Freshmen

“Sae-teo,” which is the annual membership training for freshmen, was held from Feb. 12 to 14 on the Seoul Campus and Feb. 19 to 21 on the Global Campus, to welcome freshmen.

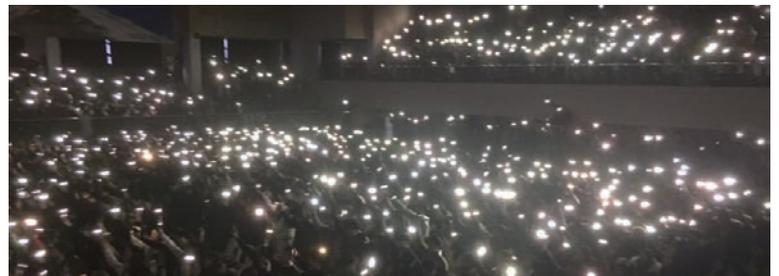
It took place at Sokcho Hanhwa Resort for the Seoul Campus and Seorak Del Pino Resort for the Global Campus. Freshmen from every department joined many events including the introduction of colleges, events each department prepared, and performances from the dongaris.

Meanwhile, the Global Campus General Student Council had to step out and hand over all the preparations to the Sae-teo Preparatory Committee due to a unilateral notice from the school. 📰

By Byeon Hee-jin



▲ Dongaris are preparing for the event.



▲ Freshmen are enjoying the performances at “Sae-teo.”

HUFS Holds Opening Ceremony of KOTRA Internship

On Feb. 10, HUFS held the 19th KOTRA internship launch ceremony on Seoul Campus, organized by the Career Development Center.

A total of 75 interns will be dispatched to 64 trade centers in 45 different countries and work for six months at KOTRA Foreign Trade Centers around the world. They will be responsible for researching economic data, making reports, translating and interpreting services, and supporting domestic business activities and investments.

Meanwhile, the number of HUFSans applying for KOTRA internships has increased due to the excellent performance and the high level of satisfaction of local trade centers. 📰

By Byun Hee-jin

HUFS Hosts Opening Ceremony for Winter Global Volunteer Corps

On Feb. 1, there was an opening ceremony for the winter global volunteer corps in the Main Building on the Seoul Campus. Hosted by HUFS and organized by the Asia-Pacific Association, the corps dispatches volunteers every semester.

School authorities including Kim Tae-sung, dean of Human Resource Development, Park Chang-ho, director of the Student Support Team, and 16 volunteers attended this event.

The corps left for Vietnam on Feb. 3 to perform various volunteer activities including educational volunteer activities, educational environment improvement activities and cultural exchange work. They returned to Korea on Feb.11. 📰

By Jeon Eu-min

HUFS Awaits a New School Facility by 2018

A new school facility, namely Global Hall, is underway in Seoul Campus, for the purpose of providing close and convenient facilities for HUFS students.

According to Construction Planning Team, the Global Hall will replace the building where Woori Bank is located. Composed of 18 floors, including two underground levels, first four floors will be used for HUFS students, serving as additional classrooms. Another eleven floors will account for a new dormitory, which will accommodate 360 students in 180 rooms.

Starting in April, the construction is scheduled for completion by fall of next year. 📰

By Lee Sei-yon

HUFS Bids Farewell to Winter Graduates



▲ Standing before the podium, president of HUFS Kim In-chul advises graduates to think and behave with prudence.

On Feb. 17, the first-half Conferment Ceremony of 2017 took place on both Seoul and Global Campus. HUFS congratulated in total of 2,811 students on their graduation at Obama Hall of Seoul Campus and at the Conference Hall of the Centennial Complex in Global Campus. This winter, 2,325 students earned their bachelor's degrees after successfully completing their undergraduate studies. 📄

By Lee Sei-yon

HUFS Stages the 2017 HUFS Open Campus

HUFS hosted the 2017 HUFS Open Campus for approximately 2,500 high school students, parents and teachers in the Obama Hall on Seoul Campus on Jan. 20.

The program consisted of an introduction to HUFS, guidance about college admissions, special lectures on career exploration and 29 different majors and their courses of study.

“I realized the importance of selecting my major through the major exploration program and gained information about the majors I was interested in,” said a student who participated in the event. 📄

By Kim Ye-eun

HUFS Develops SNS Emotion and Opinion Analysis Program

The Global Polymorphic Knowledge Research Center developed an emotion analysis program that automatically classifies the emotions and opinions of authors by investigating for articles they post on SNS.

This program is differentiated from other programs that use limited language resources and simply translate them into their native languages.

Based on this, it is expected that the emotion analysis engine that has machine learning will lead to more reliable results. 📄

By Jeon Eu-min

HUFS Boosts Career Education for School Teachers



▲ A career counseling teacher conference is being held on Seoul Campus

A career counseling teacher conference was held at the auditorium in the Cyber Building of the Seoul Campus on Jan 10. The meeting was for career counseling teachers, high school teachers, and school inspectors to suggest a direction for the improvement of career education.

During the conference, attendees discussed the evaluation of school records for the university admission process in high school classrooms and improvement in writing school records for building credibility in public education.

They also talked about successful cases of career guidance in the Seoul metropolitan area and cases of high school learning activities as well as educational guidance. Lastly, they had a question and answer session.

A HUFS admissions officer said, “The purpose of the meeting is to show cases of career counseling teacher’s activities, and share information between high schools and universities to help guide students in school.” 📄

By Kim Da-in

News Briefing

By Lee Jae-won
Editor-in-Chief
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“Impeach Park Geun-hye!”



©Yonhap News Agency

Despite the cold weather, candlelight demonstrations urging President Park Geun-hye’s impeachment continue. At the 15th demonstration on Feb. 11, 800,000 people from all over the country joined in this event according to its organizer. This was the largest demonstration conducted this year. The largest move came after a sense of crisis spread within citizens as President Park tried to buy time in her impeachment trial and a rumor was spread that Park’s impeachment would be overturned. Participants in this rally argued strongly for the President’s impeachment and the extended period allotted to the special prosecutor who is in charge of investigating the President’s criminal charges.

“Protect President Park!”

Also on Feb. 11, the 12th Taegeukgi Rally was held at Deoksugung Palace in



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Seoul. Its organizer claimed that the number of participants on this day totaled 2.1 million people, adding this number was the biggest number of all time. Protesters held the South Korean flag and screamed out, “Invalidate the impeachment trial!”

“You Are out!”



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On Jan. 27, U.S. President Donald Trump signed an executive order. It was an anti-Muslim ban imposed on refugees, immigrants and visitors from seven mostly impoverished and war-torn countries. With this order, the government started to ban visa issuing and entry to the U.S. for people from these seven countries for 90 days. This order began in a bid to protect American citizens from crimes. Numerous people, however, criticized this action as definitely discriminatory based on race and religion.

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The Constitutional Court of South Korea is hurrying to make progress in its impeachment trial of President Park. The court said on Feb. 17 that it would hold the final pleading on Feb. 24. Also, the Acting Chief Justice Lee Jung-mi asked both the delegates for the President and National Assembly to submit their documents for their positions by Feb. 23. If the trial progresses rapidly in this manner, the impeachment trial is likely to end before March 13 when the acting chief Lee retires.

The Misfortunate Prince

Kim Jong-nam—North Korean’s leader Kim Jong-un’s half brother—was assassinated. Kim was allegedly murdered at an airport in Malaysia on Feb. 13 after being attacked with poison by two women. Kim Jong-un is now suspected to have ordered the murder of his brother. ☞



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What Is a Leader?

Come to AIESEC If You Want to Be One

Some of the biggest problems that have arisen all over the world in recent years are closely linked to leaders. Last December, President Park was suspended from her duties because the motion for her impeachment was approved. Also, President Trump of the United States and President Duterte of the Philippines were elected, after which there have been many controversial changes in their respective countries.

Today, when leaders such as politicians appear in the media all the time, we can feel how much their decisions and actions affect our lives. The importance of leaders in this perplexing current situation seems far greater than ever.

This month, The Argus met with Chun Ji-young, the manager of AIESEC HUFS, an organization focused on solving social problems and nurturing good leaders. Let us hear about how they settle social problems and foster outstanding leaders.

By Jeon Eu-min
Reporter of Campus Section



▲ You can develop networking and public speaking skills in AIESEC.

The Argus: Hello, please introduce AIESEC HUFs.

Chun (Dept. of English Education '16): Hello, AIESEC is the world's largest student organization with 2,400 universities participating in 126 countries around the world. As a non-profit organization with the largest global network, AIESEC consists of students who are interested in global issues, leadership and management.

It runs a variety of programs, such as global community development, internship, and international exchange programs. Also, students have the chance to participate in an international forum and assume the position of a leader within their groups. Through these opportunities, AIESEC members are able to accumulate valuable social experiences that help them to become future leaders who can have a positive impact on society.

The Argus: What kinds of activities does AIESEC usually do?

Chun: The goal of AIESEC is always to further the realization of world peace and human potential, and we pursue the right people who have talents that can be positively developed and who can 'Learn by Doing,' which is our slogan. We are making plans for a program for students who come to Korea from overseas. We also conduct activities to match Korean students with foreign companies abroad through the

internship department of the country that matches their major and disposition. To this end, all departments and members cooperate to create programs for a year and work towards realizing how much people can contribute to achieving world peace and maximizing human potential.

At an international conference hosted by AIESEC every year, we create business plans and conduct leadership training through the practice of getting sponsors. We learn how to create business proposals and use them within a limited period of time to persuade companies to offer internships and sponsor our activities. Last summer, in conjunction with other universities, we held a conference on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), achieving healthy and quality lives and making clean energy available. Students who participated discussed policies on how they could achieve SDGs.

In addition to conferences, we are interested in social issues and creating contests or various forms of programs that encourage people to recognize social issues. Last year, we held an animal care campaign with foreign students and provided a kindergarten education service on the subject.

The Argus: AIESEC has many branches all over the world. What are the special characteristics of AIESEC HUFs?

Chun: The biggest attraction of AIESEC HUFs is that there are a lot of departments of minority languages at HUFs. In the OGX (OutGoing eXchange) project, where members of AIESEC's exchange programs travel abroad, companies particularly prefer people who have foreign language skills. As HUFs is specialized in foreign languages, there are various language departments at HUFs. So there are many applications for exchanges with foreign countries and many internship opportunities in those countries. I think it is not usually an easy opportunity to find this kind of merit. However, AIESEC HUFs shows the best aspects of AIESEC by offering



▲ AIESEC HUFs members are smiling with taking a photo at a ceremony that held a 'SDGs Concert' with Korea University.



▲ The Annual Winter National Leadership Development Conference helps members communicate with many of AIESEC's foreign students from various countries.

customized opportunities.

In addition, since the first branch in Korea was at HUFS, many of our AIESEC alumni have had a positive influence on society.

The Argus: What was your most memorable activity and why?

Chun: Personally, my most memorable activity was with 'CHANCE,' an animal protection project I worked on last summer. During my planning and operation of the program, I needed a lecturer who could tell students about the actual situation of animal protection. After searching and contacting several other different organizations, I invited a member of 'CARE' (Coexistence of Animal Rights on Earth), an animal care organization, to assist me.

When I first created the proposal and needed to make phone calls by myself, I wondered, "How am I going to do this?" These types of activities seemed like something adults did. However, I was so proud that I was conducting my own initiative, and it made me realize that I was able to successfully accomplish what I was frightened of simply by getting to know the areas of expertise that I had never encountered before.

Plus, there was a winter national event not long ago. I was taught about leadership by meeting all of the students from AIESEC nationwide. I was able to interact with many college students and learned about leadership in detail.

The Argus: Please tell us what you can receive when you enter AIESEC.

Chun: When you come to AIESEC, you will have the opportunity to serve as interns who can experience working in various businesses in different countries. In addition, there are many opportunities to participate in international conferences to develop global capabilities and to demonstrate member potential and leadership.

Furthermore, there are many international students who have the same interests as Korean members. We have the

opportunity to meet people with diverse backgrounds and values so we can interact with the cultures of other countries and reflect on ourselves at the same time.

The Argus: What is particularly difficult being the leader of AIESEC HUFS?

Chun: Contact action and priority management. As a representative of AIESEC HUFS, I have to contact many people to set up internships. The process of doing this is much harder than I originally thought. I am constantly worried about which place is appropriate and beneficial, so we continue to find information and contact firms. In addition, I am very busy with the branch manager position. Although I have a lot of things to do and want to learn, I have a hard time choosing a job because I understand the opportunity costs associated with this decision.

The Argus: What are the plans for future activities?

Chun: This term's biggest plan is to help as many HUFS students as possible to participate in overseas internships and service programs. We are planning to sign an agreement with the Department of Western Languages at the beginning of this semester. In western countries like Spain and Mexico in particular, there are lots of internship proposals that I would like to promote and encourage students to participate in.

For the second half of the year, I plan to create a partnership with EF (Education First, a world-wide language school), which has an agreement with HUFS. There are many cases in which the HUFS students who went abroad through OGX or Global Volunteer (GT) activities want to do such activities again. Looking at this, I want to improve the performance from the level it was at last year.

But in the end, AIESEC's biggest goal and plan is to achieve significant growth in the InComing eXchange (ICX) and OGX programs. The ICX program connects foreign students to domestic companies. In this regard, AIESEC HUFS is in the process of contracting with Busan Paradise Hotel. Personally, I want this contract to be wrapped up successfully.

Our generation can see problems not only in Korea, but also in other countries these days. Therefore, being responsive and willing to solve problems has great significance for a leader. Experiencing examples in which AIESEC can specifically practice allows our members to focus more attention on social problems and various ways to solve them. It motivates members to be leaders who can help build a more positive world. 🌍



©Chun Ji-young

▲ Through the Incoming Global Volunteer (IGV) program, AIESEC HUFS successfully fulfills a 'Protect Abandoned Dogs' project with foreign students.

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Back to Freshman Year

By **Byun Hee-jin**
Editor

As a new semester came along with another new year, HUFS welcomed the new freshmen entering in 2017. Likewise, all HUFSSans once went through their freshmen year, a hard time getting used to a brand new environment. In order to help the newbies adjust to the new campus life, The Argus met four HUFSSans, ranging from a sophomore to a senior, and asked for advice on what they would do if they could go back to their freshman year.



Ju Min-su, Dept. of Political Science and Diplomacy '13

If I could go back to being a freshman again, I would care about my grades and study even harder. But more than that, I would like to join and participate in activities such as clubs or organizations with a burning passion. If you share in various activities with people who have the same interests or hobbies as you, you will have fun memories. I was a member of an academic society at my department but I regret that I did not join bigger clubs that do not have to do with studying.



Lee Dong-woon, Dept. of International Business '13

I would want to hang out crazily with friends much more than I did. When I was a freshman, I was very busy since I had so many activities that I wanted to do after a long period of studying. I joined numerous dongaris, or university clubs, such as the photograph club and start-up club and experienced a lot. Unfortunately, I did not have spare time to hang out with my classmates. I think it is important for freshmen to spend time together with classmates and make some fun memories.



Kim Gun-joong, Division of Language & Trade '15

If I could go back to freshman year, I would actively participate in my division and club activities. Interpersonal relationships are quite important in university life, but I did not recognize it then. I only heard what I wanted to hear and met whom I wanted to meet. I was neglectful of meeting various people and listening to their values and opinions. However, as time passed by, I realized that it is very crucial to share ideas with people who come from diverse backgrounds in order to expand my worldview.



Shin Soo-hyun, Dept. of German '16

There are things that you can only do when you are a freshman. Just do what you want to do, as you become an adult! If you have a mind to do something, you should definitely go for it. Questioning yourself about "to do or not to do" prevents you from having experiences. I was wondering whether to go to the voluntary activities for rural areas or not because I had to leave home for more than a week. However, it was a good experience since I met many farmers and other students and could sympathize with them. 📷

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



©Pixabay

FRESHMAN TALENT SHOW:

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

By Kim Da-in

Reporter of Campus Section

Recently, there have been conflicting opinions about making new students do a talent show at the HUFs freshman camp on the HUFs Seoul Campus Bamboo Forest Facebook page. Report #21240 said, “Forcing untalented students to participate in a talent show is such a violating and shameful thing. Do you think the newly enrolled students can dare to say no to seniors?” In the March Issue, The Argus met students who have different views about the freshman talent show and heard their thoughts about how this program should be developed or changed for the sake of students’ comfortable school life.

How is the freshman talent show done?

Generally, most departments put freshmen into groups to perform at the talent show. Also, they make every individual student perform a brief song or vocal mimicry on the bus on the way to the HUFs camp, which is called ‘Bus-pan.’ However, Bus-pan was banned from this semester due to the risks of moving in a running car.



 **Jo Ju-hyun**, Dept. of English Linguistics '16

Nowadays there is a heated debate over the talent show, but I want this program to be continued. When I was a freshman and heard that I had to perform something, I worried that I would look ridiculous in front of new people. However, when I did it, no one looked at me with any scorn or contempt, so those worries soon disappeared. Also, I could talk with my classmates for the first time and share thoughts with them while practicing for the show. Later, I became close with my classmates so I could have a more comfortable school life and share those memories with them. Of course, forcefully coercing students who do not want to do it is not reasonable, but it can also promote friendship and make memories, so I oppose cancelling the program completely. However, in order to improve this program, it should have more variety to show individuals' diverse talents instead of limited fields such as singing or dancing. Also, it should have more flexibility in not forcing students who really do not want to participate.

 **Lee Woo-bin**, Division of International Studies '17

I hope the talent show program will be included in the HUFS freshman camp. Although I am not that talented, it will be a fresh and fun time to make mistakes with others and laugh it off. I do not like forcing others who really hate performing in front of others. However, I want other students to perform if they are wondering over participation. This is because it will be meaningful to work together with others and achieve something. Learning how to cooperate with others throughout the talent show can also be helpful for participating in a club activity or doing a team project. Thus, I think people who do not participate in the program might lose this valuable opportunity. Nevertheless, it should not force someone who definitely says no, and should welcome those who are a bit hesitant, so they can participate in the talent show in a more comfortable environment.

 **Student A**, Dept. of German

I am opposed to forcing the freshmen to do a talent show. Even if the seniors are not that coercive, the younger classmen will struggle to adjust to group life, so it can make them feel oppressed. To be honest, when I participated in the talent show at first, I felt really uncomfortable and concerned about how I looked to others. From my own experience, I felt that the talent show was for the entertainment of the seniors, and the juniors were too nervous about what they had to perform instead of enjoying the program. Also, some seniors point out an individual student and make them show off his or her special talent, and this is usually for the senior's own amusement. Instead of the talent show, which makes new students feel embarrassed, I want to have another program which is more recreational and memorable, and have more time to talk with others.

 **Student B**, Dept. of English for International Conferences & Communication

I am against having the talent show program because it is done under coercion. When I went to HUFS freshman camp, there were the stages in which every single freshman member had to perform. However, there certainly were some students who did not want to do it. Being on a stage and performing something special can be too great a burden for some students. HUFS Freshman Camp is a place for freshmen to ask seniors about campus life and make relationships with other students, instead of acting cute and becoming a laughingstock. During the last HUFS camp's Bus-pan, new students had to come up and sing or dance briefly without exception. If the student would not do it, everyone in the bus would sing aloud and urge him or her to start performing. I felt that making any mistake at that moment would be the end of my school life. As such, the short talent show can be miserable to some students. Some people say this is a special memory, but what is a memory or a nightmare is decided by the individual. Thus, instead of the talent show, I prefer to have other events such as group games or instruction about the school system. 



How Is the Racism in Your Country?

By **Kim Ye-eun**

Reporter of National Section

“They are bringing drugs. They are bringing crime. They are rapists. And some, I assume, are good people.” The United States President Donald J. Trump declared that rapists and criminals are flowing from Mexico to America and proposed the building of a wall on its border. He also pushed forward with prohibiting the entrance of Muslims into America in the name of preventing terrorism, putting Islamic people and terrorists in the same category. With this racism issue rising, what kind of racism are the multiracial nations facing and how are they striving to solve it? The Argus interviewed four foreign students interested in racism each from a different country.

INTERVIEWEES



Natasha Andrieska
Macedonia



Angela Meyer
United States of America



Juan Miguel Rodriguez Salomon
Mexico



Sim Kana
Japan

The Argus: Please briefly introduce yourself.

Natasha: I am Natasha Andrieska from Macedonia. I am an exchange student at HUFS now.

Angela: Hello, my name is Angela Meyer from the United States.

Juan: My name is Juan Miguel Rodriguez Salomon. I am from Mexico.

Kana: I am Sim Kana, a Korean-Japanese living in Osaka, Japan. I was an exchange student at HUFS before.

The Argus: How diverse is your nation?

Natasha: Most of the people living in Macedonia are Macedonians, but there are also Albanians, Turks, Greeks, Gypsies (a.k.a. Romans) and so on. Albanians were first a minority, but they increased in number and sought their own rights in our country by making the Albanian language a second language in our country.

Angela: Most people in the United States are mixed race. I would say about 50 percent are Caucasian, 20 percent African-American, 20 percent Hispanic and the last 10 other races such as Asian.

Juan: Mexico is a multicultural nation consisting of Spanish people and natives, and so on. You can also find Latin Americans, Europeans and Asians. The majority have light brown skin from the Spanish pedigree, and the minority have dark brown skin from the indigenous pedigree.

Kana: In Japan, the majority of people are Japanese with some natives and foreigners. What I mean by natives is the aboriginal people such as Ryukyuan people and Ainu people each living in Okinawa and Hokkaido, both annexed into the nation of Japan. Officially, the natives are Japanese, but they are still discriminated against. As for the foreigners, there are lots of long-term Korean residents called Zainichi whose origin lies in Koreans taken during Japanese colonial rule. Almost one million Zainichi live in Japan, yet they receive the harshest discrimination.

The Argus: What kind of racial discrimination is there in your nation?

Natasha: In our country, there is great racial discrimination towards Albanians in Macedonia. Macedonians and Albanians go to the same schools, so the teenagers from both countries often take sides by race and fight each other. Teenagers from both

sides scribble graffiti on the walls to express their hate. As for Romans, most of them are poor and homeless and give people the impression of being 'dirty people.' So, it is not like they receive a lot of hatred, but most people just look down on them and badmouth them.

Angela: People of all races experience racial discrimination in their everyday lives in different ways. In most cases, white people are regarded as a superior race and the other races are less valued. For instance, Caucasian police officers are more likely to shoot, arrest or pull over African-Americans.

Juan: After the Spanish invaded Mexico, Mexico no longer stayed a single race due to an influx of the Spanish. And the discrimination towards the native Mexicans by the Spanish began. The natives were treated the worst and were robbed of all natural resources. Now, in big Mexican cities, there are a variety of races with different skin colors, so racial discrimination is not that common. However, small cities have lots of light brown colored people with little diversity, so people there tend to be conservative in cultural thoughts and acts. They insult the darker-colored, indigenous people.

Kana: There is a lot of discrimination towards people from pre-poor village and Zainichi. There once were villages consisting of the lowest farmers in Japan. Now, the status system is long gone and the people there are no longer economically inferior, but they are still suffering from discrimination. Simply living in that area incurs racism.

As for the Zainichi, the government is taking the lead on racism itself. The Japanese government wants



▲ A wall in Wellsville is marked "Make America White Again" by a vandalist.



to erase the history of the Japanese colonial era and is discriminating against its victims, the Zainichi. The most representative example is the free education of high schools. When Japanese high schools began to provide free education, the Japanese government gave subsidies to all the foreign schools in Japan too, except for Korean schools where the Zainichi went. There was a four-year-long trial about this, but recently, the verdict stood on the government's side. Furthermore, there is a racist organization called 'Zaitokukai' (Association of Citizens against the Special Privileges of the Zainichi). This organization uses hate speech towards Zainichi in front of Korean schools and protests in front of the Korean embassy every Sunday.

The Argus: Is race an influential element in getting a job?

Natasha: Most Macedonian companies are either Albanian-dominant companies or Macedonian-dominant companies. People seek companies or employers with the same ethnicity when getting a job. Albanians find Albanian companies and Macedonians find Macedonian companies. The employers have a tendency to hire people of the same race. There are exceptions as well.

Angela: Historically, people that appear to have whiter looking skin had more success and money in America. That is because African-Americans were slaves forbidden from receiving education. Even if you knew nothing about people's background, if they were African-American, there was prejudice that they were not educated. This kind of perception created

stereotypes, one of them being that Caucasians are smarter and better educated than other races. This thought on race was passed down from generation to generation, corrupting people's minds. Many people deny racism in the job force, but it is difficult for African-Americans to get out of this stereotype. Caucasians are regarded as superior and smarter and have a better chance at being hired.

Juan: Skin color and blood can influence jobs. People with the dark skin and the native blood are considered inferior and usually get unpopular jobs.

Kana: People from the pre-poor villages and Zainichi are discriminated against in getting jobs, too. I heard there are companies that deny interviews with someone who submits a resume with an ethnic name, not a Japanese name.

The Argus: What measures does your nation take against racism?

Natasha: The government does not really do anything. All they do is to put other races, such as Albanians, in high-ranking posts. However, there is huge dissatisfaction and complaints from the Macedonians. Racism is not being solved at all. The police are not notified of these discriminatory issues either.

Angela: You cannot deny someone service at a restaurant based on their skin color. That is against the law. However, the servers can still be racist to customers and not receive a legal punishment as long as they are providing service. There is no real sort



▲ People protest against racism in the streets in South Africa.

of punishment if someone makes racist comments because we have the freedom of speech by law. There is a law against racist organizations, but committees such as the Ku Klux Klan still exist due to the freedom of speech. There are a few organizations against racism, but they are all minor and insignificant.

Kana: It is troublesome that the Japanese government is doing nothing about racism. The governmental administration is continually discriminative and brings up freedom of speech when making racist comments. The people suffering from discrimination have to fight for their rights by themselves. For instance, America set up a military base in Okinawa. The American soldiers conducted war practices and committed violent crimes, which often injured the Ryukyuan people there. The army base still exists and the accidents and the crimes continue, yet the Japanese government ignores that and even refuses to investigate. The Ryukyuan minority has long been discriminated against by the government who is, even now, not taking responsibility for the Ryukyuan. Therefore, the natives are alone in fighting against discrimination. Some Japanese citizens with high awareness are carrying out countrywide movements and creating organizations against racism. However, most citizens are not interested and the organizations are too small to be influential.

The Argus: Have you experienced racial discrimination in Korea?

Natasha: Generally, Koreans are friendly to foreigners. Though, there was this time when I went to a hip-hop club with my friends. They first said the entrance fee was free. Then they told us that it was not free for us because we were foreigners.

Angela: I feel more racism in Korea than America. The old ladies seem to give me these mean stares, so it feels weird. Also, from the way Korean guys treat me and look at me, they seem to think foreign girls are “easy.”

Kana: When I was here as an exchange student, a HUFSan teased me about my clumsy accent. The guy probably thought it was not a big deal. Still, I do not think it was nice to be teased.

In addition, the Korean government has never

really helped Zainichi regarding racism. The Korean government implemented policies that did not take responsibility for their compatriots taken to Japan. President Rhee Syngman, Park Chung-hee, Lee Myung-bak and Park Geun-hye did not inform Koreans that Zainichi were being discriminated against in Japan.

The Argus: How shall we solve racial discrimination?

Natasha: Discrimination will always exist; it is impossible to exterminate it. Still, we can attempt to reduce it through the education of youngsters. The education the youngsters receive is important. If parents or teachers do not teach them well and give them the wrong ideas, it will be difficult to change their opinions even if they attend campaigns later. However, if the kids learn to avoid racism from the start, racial discrimination will decrease in the future.

Angela: In order to solve racism, people should experience foreign culture. It would be nice to create open minds for everyone. Also, young children should be taught that everyone is equal. If a person treats another person differently because of their skin color, they should be punished or counseled.

Juan: In the Mexican Constitution, Articles 4 and 19 ensure the rights of the indigenous people, but it is all talk and no action. In order to eradicate racial discrimination, people should conduct campaigns against racism.

Kana: Racism is not being punished because people are rationalizing it. It is a problem that those interested in racism issues must solve by communicating the right viewpoints to oblivious people. 

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Make HUFS Greener Together!

- An Interview with Newly Elected Global Campus GSC

By Lee Jae-won
Editor-in-Chief

The Argus met the newly elected General Student Council (GSC) of the Global Campus. Why did they decide to participate in the student council? How are they going to work this year? Let us answer these questions through the interview below.

The Argus: Congratulations on being elected as the president and vice president of the student council! Could you say a few words on being elected?

GSC: Hello, The Argus readers! We are the 38th Global Campus GSC. We have worried about the turnout because the

participation from the student body has been low. However, many students voted for us. Therefore, we would like to thank every student at HUFS. As we promised, we will work hard to make our university better. Also, to the many people who helped us to prepare for this election, we want to say thank you again through this interview.

The Argus: What led you to run for student council?

GSC: We made up our mind to run for GSC to change the things at our school that we have complained about for the last



▲ GSC President Kim Hyun-joon(L) and Vice President Park Woo-sung(R)

three years. Since I (GSC president) became a junior and have lived in a house with the vice president, I felt that we shared the same values and ideas about the university. Therefore, we thought we would be able to work together for the students with enthusiasm.

The Argus: What does your slogan, “Green We Drew,” mean?

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▲ The slogan of GSC is “Green We Drew.”

GSC: We thought the word ‘green’ would provide a feeling of freshness to students. Through the word ‘green,’ we wanted to show our will as active youth. Also, through the expression ‘we drew,’ we tried to emphasize that we would draw this color by ourselves.

The Argus: Please introduce your pledges and plans that you plan to fulfill.

GSC: Among our many pledges, we want to work hard to change three things: the grading system, the inspection of the school, and student welfare.

For the grading system, we are now preparing documents regarding the effectiveness of the current B type system. Also, to adopt a better system based on the characteristics of HUFS, we are planning to talk with the Dean of Academic Affairs.

Regarding the inspection of the school, the GSC is planning to complement our own inspection system. This plan refers to the one for the Seoul Campus, which is already well established.

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For student welfare, our plan is to construct a basic welfare system such as free printing or renting an umbrella to lessen student inconvenience.

The Argus: What kind of school issues are you now thinking about?

GSC: Currently, the school inspection system is one of our greatest interests. Beginning with our term, we got to know many problems had occurred due to an inadequate inspection system. Compared to the system of the Seoul Campus, we feel that the one of the Global Campus is too vulnerable. We want to quickly establish an improved inspection system.

The Argus: What is your goal you want to achieve during your term?

GSC: We have three goals. First, we hope every HUFSan is going to feel that the school is getting better. The second goal is to become the GSC of integrity, which uses student tuition honestly. Lastly, our wish is to inspire HUFSans with love for HUFS.

The Argus: Please leave your last words to HUFSans and The Argus readers.

GSC: Well, we will work harder than anyone this year. We will improve our school by using our diverse perspectives. The GSC will show our vision, not by our words, but by our actions. Although it is late, happy New Year and we wish you good luck this year! 🍀

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By Byeon Hee-jin
Editorial Consultant

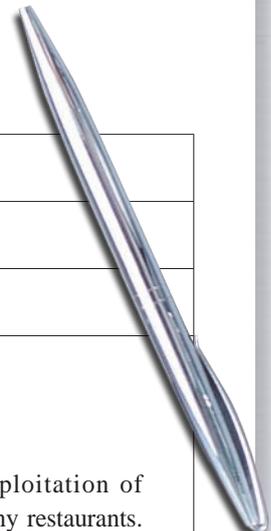
It seems like South Korea is trembling with fear regarding its tourism industry. There was a pessimistic prediction made last year that the sightseeing population from China would shrink due to the diplomatic controversy over the deployment of the Theater of High Altitude Area Defense missile (THAAD). In fact, individual tourists from China grew by 4.4 percent. However, people who travel through travel agency plans, the so-called “group tourists,” decreased. This winter, it was hard to see these groups at the most popular tourist location, Myeong-dong. Because group tourists have a considerable impact on the industry, South Korea is keeping an eye on this development. How will this situation turn out in 2017? 🇰🇷

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Korean Tourism Industry in Crisis?



DANGER :PART-TIME JOB



Personal Information

Name(Last)	(First)		
Address			

By Kim Ye-eun

Reporter of National Section

Last Dec. 21, E-Land Park CEO Park Hyeong-sik was dismissed for the exploitation of approximately 84 billion Korean won from part-time employees working in company restaurants. These constant delays and lack of payment are a few of the many troubles that come with part-time job market. These ill conditions are making many people in their twenties suffer at their part-time jobs. The Argus scoured through the part-time job market and captured its problems and their causes.



What is troubling the part-timers?

-Part-time employees' unpaid wages

Part-time employees are not given a variety of legal benefits and are being paid below the minimum wage. When part-time employees satisfy certain conditions, they are to receive benefits such as weekly benefits, night-work allowances, and severance pay according to the law. However, a large number of part-time employees are missing those benefits. For instance, weekly benefits are the amount an employee can receive if one is eligible for benefits for a week, and one's benefits should not be reduced for any reason according to the Labor Standards Act. If a part-time employee has worked over 15 hours in one day, he or she should get over a day of holiday pay. In reality, unpaid weekly benefits hit the highest mark in terms of unfulfilled labor conditions on a survey conducted by the part-time job portal site 'Albamon.'

Regarding the night-work allowance, 37 percent of employees responded that they did not grant full night-work allowances in the report of rival site 'Alba Heaven.'

Severance pay poses another issue of non-payment. According to the law of employment retirement benefit security, anyone who has worked over 15 hours a week over three months has a right to severance pay if they are part-time employees or not. At the Seoul Labor Center, 20 percent of their entire consultation services are related to severance pay, indicating that a lot of part-time employees get none or received delayed severance pay.

Not only are the benefits not being paid, but the part-time employees are not even provided with the minimum wage. In 2016, the Korea Labor and Society Institute estimated that about 40 percent of college students received pay below minimum wage. People in their twenties are taking the harshest blow in terms of non-payment.



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Kim Young-sun, a student from the Department of Law at Dankook University, vented about her actual experience. “I worked in a photo studio for three weeks before getting kicked out. I got 100,000 won, when I should have gotten 160,000 won at the minimum level.”

-Labor supervisors' insufficient handling of part-time employees' grievances

Part-time employees are being mentally and financially mistreated by the employers and customers. In a report about interactive employment by the recruitment business Job Korea, about 86 percent of part-time employees have experienced irrational rage and immoral disregard from employers and customers. Even if the part-time employees report these unfair acts, those reports are not being taken care of properly. Exactly who is taking care of the reports?

Labor supervisors oversee the labor relationships and deal with reports from part-time employees in the Labor Administration. According to a survey done by Alba Union, 99 out of 100 part-time employees who have reported grievances about their workplace to the Ministry of Employment and Labor had received unreasonable treatment by their labor supervisors. Labor supervisors regularly induce an 'agreement' for part-time employees to receive a payment below the deserved full wage from the employer.

An official in the JoongAng Labor Attorney's Office said, “Labor supervisors often persuade part-time employees to settle an agreement with employers. Such agreement is a faster process than a lawyering-up and reduces costs.”

The second instance of labor supervisors' performing poorly is what is referred to as a “forced three-party encounter with the employers” which took 17 percent.

Even though part-time employees had refused to meet their employers after reporting them, the labor supervisors insisted that the three-party encounter was customary. Urging part-time employees to withdraw the charge against employers also took five percent.

On top of that, the report process takes too long according to part-time employees. In 2016 the Korea Labor and Society Institute's 'Labor Supervisor Business Intensity State of Affairs,' the labor supervisors' average report stated that the process took 46.1 days, which is over a month. This is mainly because the labor supervisors can delay the investigation of a report up to 25 days, depending on their authority. Delay of an investigation occurred for 21.2 percent of respondents.

-Insufficient preparation in the case of part-time employees' injuries

The preparation for part-time employees' injuries is insufficient. Part-time employees often get hurt in the restaurant industry, clinical trials, the delivery industry, convenience store, the distribution industry, hotels and the wedding hall industry. In order to prevent these injuries, the current occupation safety and health acts require businesses to carry out safety education over eight hours in length. In spite of that, 70 percent of part-time employees did not receive safety education such as emergency management against conflagration or accidents. In relatively dangerous businesses such as cooking, delivery, and manual labor jobs, more than half of the employees turned out to be working without safety education.

Part-time employees who were given the full safety equipment for their delivery job turned out to be in the minority, too. In the survey, 'safety equipment partly provided (43.4%)' scored the highest. Next was 'safety equipment not provided during delivery (31.7%).' On the other hand, 'safety equipment fully provided' scored 17.4 percent, signaling that the majority of part-time employees are doing delivery jobs without all the necessary safety equipment.



What has caused this trouble?

-Ineffective Labor Standards Act

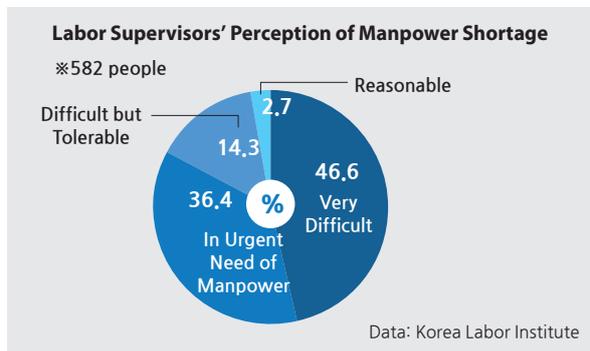
Employers are not paying the minimum wage and

providing the required benefits to part-time employees because they can avoid legal punishment. As stated by the Minimum Wages Act, an employer who has failed to pay the minimum wage can be held for up to three years of imprisonment or may face a penalty of 20,000,000 won. Similar laws apply to other benefits as well.

However, this only applies in cases in which the wages are ‘not paid.’ If the employer is reported for non-payment, the employer can just pay the wage right away and not be punished. Simply put, if the employer takes a corrective measure, the employer can avoid penalties. Therefore, the employers have nothing to lose in their attempt not to pay the full wages. In 2016, over 700 businesses violated the Minimum Wages Act, but those under penalty or doubly indicted turned out to be only 1.7 percent. The penalty rate for the Minimum Wages Act has not surpassed two percent over the last 10 years.

-Labor supervisors in an inadequate labor environment

The comprehensive cause behind the inducement of ‘agreement,’ unfair or delayed report processing and a lack of safety preparation is the labor supervisors’ work overload. Labor supervisors are in charge of excessive tasks, so they cannot precisely and quickly process a report one by one and investigate all the labor environments of workplaces. There are over 300,000 reports a year. A single labor supervisor has to process 45.4 reports every month, which is three to four reports every day. Over the last five years from 2010-2015, the number of reports skyrocketed over 10 percent, but the number of new supervisors added was as few as five people. Labor supervisors work an average of 13 hours overtime every week. It is common for them to work at nighttime and on weekends and holidays. Ironically, a lot



of labor supervisors fall ill due to their inadequate labor environment and some transfer to other jobs, away from chronic overwork.

Labor supervisors also have the duty to investigate the labor environments of workplaces and check the implementation of safety education and the supply of safety equipment. However, the number of labor supervisors falls short of what is required. Currently, there are 970 labor supervisors. A single supervisor manages over 10,000 businesses in Seoul. The workplaces supervised by the Ministry of Employment and Labor had never gone beyond 20,000 from 2013 to 2016. Thus, 80 percent of the labor supervisors need supplemental manpower according to the 2016 Korea Labor Institute report.

Foul incidents are occurring in the rightful exchange of labor and wages between part-time employers and employees. In order to lessen part-time employees’ burden, we must create a desirable part-time job culture for all. 🇰🇷

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Traveling in Hanbok, and Finding 'Me'

Preliminary Profile of Lee Yena

Aged 27 (born in 1991), she introduces herself under her nickname “Korean Hippy,” which was first inspired by her hippy friends she met in South America. Drawn by their freedom, a lifestyle that prioritizes pleasure in the present and a willingness to share everything with anyone around, she captured their values into ‘Hippy’ represented by the Chinese characters ‘喜披’ which signify ‘joy’ and ‘sharing’ respectively.

By Lee Sei-yon
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Winter vacation came to an end. And came a new year and a new semester. During the past few months, many HUFSSans must have paid a visit to various tourist venues with friends and family. These days, a growing number of people in their twenties travel to Korea’s traditional housing ‘han-ok’ in traditional costume ‘hanbok.’ This hanbok wave has swept beyond the han-ok walls as the youth stroll the roads wearing hanbok as if it were a mere fashion trend.

In recognition of this cultural trend, there is a person who broadened the scope of ‘traveling in hanbok’ from the national to the international level. In courageous pursuit of her love for hanbok, she traveled to eight countries in South America, wearing nothing but hanbok for 446 days. Since her arrival last year, she has been dedicated to sharing her extraordinary experience from her travels with people; she has given public speeches, lessons at schools, and recently opened up an exhibition displaying her photos in hanbok. The Argus met with Lee Yena and heard about her journey in hanbok and how it colored her dull life.



©Lee Yena

▲ Printed on canvases, photos lie on the ground awaiting the upcoming exhibition.



©Lee Yena

▲ Yena packs her bags, ready to embark on her first long-term journey to South America.



Part One.

Turning Point: Traveling South America in Hanbok

The Argus: Please briefly introduce yourself.

Lee Yena (Lee): In one word, I am a ‘traveler.’ Driven by my insatiable wanderlust, I love to wander around to different places. I have now completed two journeys, both in hanbok. Under the nickname Korean Hippy, I am opening up a photo exhibition, giving lectures to students and delivering public speeches to adults to share my travel experiences with people in various ways.

The Argus: What inspired you to travel wearing hanbok?

Lee: Personally, it has always been hanbok that best represented my inner spirit and identity that I wanted to express. Unfortunately, we [Koreans] do not often wear hanbok for two reasons. First, the ‘awareness culture’ in Korean society, constantly being conscious of other people, makes it difficult to wear hanbok against the widespread perception that traditional clothing is worn only on holidays. Second, hanbok is not comfortable to wear. As a result, I also could not dare wear hanbok.

One day, a foreign man asked why someone like me who loves hanbok and Korean culture does not wear hanbok. I could not come up with a proper answer. This incident stimulated me to challenge the two barriers to wearing what I want. To give out a message to others about self-expression and experiment with the discomfort of hanbok, I decided to go on a trip to South America wearing hanbok. It was the first time that I spread my spirit for no one but myself.

The Argus: Why did you decide on South America?

Lee: Beforehand, I had worked as an intern in the U.S. for

a while. There, my friends and I were sorry about one thing. When people go abroad, they start to uncover who they really are. They learn the joy of learning about one’s genuine yet unknown self, as they start from scratch in the unknown environment. However, they lose what they learned about themselves when they go back to Korea, as if everything had been a dream.

I was also worried about whether what I had found out there would last or I might succumb to the harsh realities in Korea. After hours of contemplation, I concluded that in order to safeguard what I had reaped here, I thought I needed a strong power—power to reject assimilation into reality. At that time, South America was entirely beyond my comfort zone. Hence, I challenged myself to push my limits, believing the unfamiliarity would help me grow stronger. That is why I traveled to South America.

The Argus: What did you do during your travels in South America?

Lee: My first plan was to survive two months, but I destroyed my own plans and stayed there for a year and a half. While I traveled, I became acquainted with some friends who were interested in Korean culture and hanbok, and I ended up teaching Korean to people and holding a special event to introduce hanbok.

Frankly speaking, I disagree with asking people questions like ‘Do you know about Kimchi?’ I believe it is more important to let people know about hanbok in the most natural way possible, for example, by having a casual conversation about hanbok. And if they see one, they will be naturally drawn in by its beauty. With this idea in mind, before traveling, I studied about my own culture and hanbok so that I would be able to answer questions and teach people correctly.



©Lee Yena

▲ Yena (front row, 3rd from right) sits down with her friends at Lima, Peru, for a group photo after talking about in Korean culture and hanbok.



©Lee Yena

▲ Yena stands in the middle of Cartagena, a historical city in Columbia.



Part Two.

After a Turning Point, in Korea

The Argus: Why did you resume traveling in hanbok right after you returned to Korea?

Lee: I came back to Korea with a specific purpose in mind. It was to let Koreans know about our hanbok. As a matter of fact, everyone nonchalantly says, “I wish more people would wear hanbok,” or “I want foreigners to know about hanbok.” However, nobody actually wears hanbok as a reflection of their own words. How can we ask foreigners to take an interest in and wear hanbok when we ourselves do not?

Koreans do not wear hanbok because it is uncomfortable and they are self-conscious. Now, the uncomfortable side of hanbok has been solved with the introduction of contemporary designs, optimized for mobility. And the number of people wearing hanbok during their travel overseas has increased considerably. Yet few people go around Korea wearing hanbok. Many have confessed to me, “I do not have the guts to wear it [hanbok] in Korea. I feel like everyone will stare at me.” So, I decided to take the next challenge: to wear hanbok and wander around in my own home country—the hardest and scariest place to wear hanbok. Having bolstered my inner strength in South America, I thought it was time that I demonstrate it, and so I did.

The Argus: How did Koreans react to you traveling around wearing hanbok?

Lee: Like most foreigners, most Koreans responded positively. However, there were some who responded negatively. When I traveled in South America, I made some changes to the traditional hanbok; I removed the front ribbon of hanbok, cut down on the skirts, wore sneakers underneath, and attached another piece of traditional Peruvian cloth to my hanbok. Some people criticized my alterations, saying hanbok should be

worn in a specific manner and with respect. Once, a renowned professor in the field of art scrapped the article on Facebook, which covered my traveling in hanbok. He accused me of partaking in the nationalistic notion that our nation is the best and trying to show off. After hearing this from my friend, I went to his Facebook page and left a comment, explaining why I was traveling around in hanbok, regarding the purpose and value of my travels. I also replied to everyone else who posted derogatory comments under the professor’s post. Strangely enough, a lot of those people have now become my Facebook followers; some apologized for the misunderstanding and the professor showed support for my project. It was as if I befriended the tiger in his cave.

The Argus: These days, more people in their twenties are wearing hanbok. While you traveled, did you feel any difference in perception towards hanbok compared to in the past?

Lee: It seems more and more people dress themselves in hanbok than before. If you wear hanbok and walk around in big cities, no one seems to care. Also, I have personally received a lot of questions on ‘traveling in hanbok’ from people who have an interest in hanbok via my Facebook page “I Travel in Hanbok X Korean Hippy.” I find it to be a positive thing in that hanbok are worn more often, but I hope it does not end here. More and more people should take an interest and ponder the various ways through which Hanbok culture can gradually be spread and developed into popular and permanent culture. Only then will we reach a step closer to a substantial cultural change.

The Argus: Do you feel an air of anxiety from walking a different path from your friends?

Lee: I was always anxious, never free from worries. I was afraid that I might go back to the ‘Me Before Traveling’ if I



©Lee Yena

▲ Yena jumps in delight facing the grand panorama of the Machu Picchu in Peru.



©Lee Yena

▲ Yena points at Dokdo Island behind her.

returned to Korea. I was also afraid that I might grow distant from my friends for not being able to relate to their bustling lives in Korea. Even now, I am uncertain if I am practicing what I had learned from my travels. However, I have recently realized that these types of worries have no ultimate answer to resolve them all at once. Rather, it is something I have to carry throughout my life. After acknowledging that, I was released from the continuous distress that lurked within me. Additionally, after my travel experiences, I have come to believe that I will eventually make the decisions to live the way I want.

The Argus: What are your plans for this year?

Lee: This year, I will stay in Korea with the main focus on ‘travel’ and ‘education.’ Although they are seemingly irrelevant, I want to develop a ‘process’ through which travel is a kind of education. Specifically, I would like to gather people every month on the similar theme of their troubles and go on a trip together and help them learn to overcome their hardships through traveling. In addition, I want to deliver what I learned from traveling to children in schools. Ultimately, I hope to change this closed society where we cannot be who we really are. I wish to establish a hippy community and a school where children can grow into individuals who can express their identities with confidence.

The Argus: Do you have anything to say to the readers also in their twenties?

Lee: I would like to tell them to “Leave.” If they ask me what they should look for, I would answer “Yourself.” Before my trip to South America, I was an ordinary 22-year-old girl who was stressed out about employment. I did not have a clue what I liked and what I should do in life. When an aptitude

exam suggested “journalist” as my career, I deemed it right and acquiesced. However, during my travels, I had to worry about what I really was without the conditions that defined my identity back in Korea, such as academic achievements or qualifications. Thanks to my journey, I finally found a direction for my life. Therefore, I would like to recommend readers to leave and throw themselves out there. Spend time with people you do not know and find out who you are. I am confident that this kind of [out-of-nowhere/reckless] experience will come across as your own turning point in life.

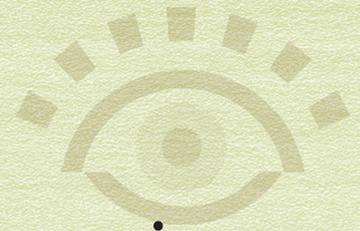
From this interview, we learned how Yena earned the title of “Hanbok Traveler.” Beforehand, she was no different from all of us—a youth struggling to find an answer and meaning in life. However, her unique experience of ‘traveling in hanbok’ transformed her life. As a result, she has managed to steer her life to a direction she now knows that she wants, and the voyage to her destination or her purpose is still underway.

* * *

In fact, ‘culture’ is prevalently perceived as a supplementary factor that complements quality of life but is not indispensable to life. Nevertheless, as can be seen from above, Yena devised her own method of partaking in cultural movements, and she came to the realization of how to lead her life. Nothing except for her very own cultural experience has empowered her as well as her own life experience.

With respect to the power invested in cultural experiences, The Argus hopes the article will inspire readers to embark on their own mission to define themselves and their lives by undertaking an active and conscious role as a budding member of society amidst the busily shifting cultural waves of their twenties. 📖

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PyeongChang Winter Olympics: Profit or Loss?

By **Byun Hee-jin**

Editor

The test events for the upcoming 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games are in progress, the first one to kick off on Feb.3. The PyeongChang Games, which most Koreans have long anticipated, remain less than a year away. South Korea won the “Grand Slam in Sports” by hosting both the summer and winter Olympics, the World Cup, the World Championships in Athletics, and Formula One. There are only five countries in the world to have achieved that. By holding the Olympics in Korea, there is speculation that the number of tourists will increase and Korea’s economy will grow. But is that true?

The argument that international events will attract tourists is false. In Busan, the number of tourists, which was 1,630,000 in 2000, jumped to 2 million in 2002 due to the World Cup and the Asian Games. However, it fell to 1.47 million in the following year and 1.41 million in 2006. There was no ‘Asian Game effect;’ rather, it went backwards. Tourism in Daegu, which also hosted the World Cup and the Universiade in 2003, decreased after the competition. There is no city where tourists have increased because of the Olympics or the World Cup. In short, tourism events do not attract tourists.

In addition, the economic effects are temporary. The huge investment put into the infrastructure such as stadium, streets and accommodation is packaged as a beneficial economic effect. It is a strategy that ignores the calculation of cost and benefit. In the end, the residents forget the fact that they may have to pay more taxes. In fact, Montreal, which had hosted the 1976 Olympics, paid off about \$1.5 billion in debt in 2006, which was 30 years after their Olympics. Nagano, which hosted the Olympics in 1998, poured in \$19 billion but suffered a severe depression after the closing ceremony. In the end, the Japanese government owed \$11 billion in debt. It is called “the curse of Nagano.”

Likewise, the problem starts after the closing ceremony. Gangneung, a city with five stadiums, has voiced related concern. There are too many facilities for a city with 210,000 citizens. Maintenance costs are made because there is a demand for facilities. However, the maintenance cost is estimated to be about 10 to 20 billion Korean won per year. Similarly, PyeongChang’s debt will be taken over by the state, and the debt will ultimately be shouldered by the citizens’ tax. That is why establishing plans for the use after the closing is important as well as preparation.

For the success of PyeongChang, it has to be reborn as a world-class winter sports attraction based on existing infrastructure, with its natural beauty and Olympic promotional effects. Unfortunately, this kind of dream does not happen overnight. Nagano and Vancouver also dreamed of Winter Olympics jackpots, but the results were terrible. As long as the Olympics are organized with long-term policies, the joy of attraction will lead to national profit. Let us open up a true “New Horizon.” 

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A Lesson from Lee Jae-yong's Arrestment

The special counsel arrested Lee Jae-yong, vice chairman of Samsung Electronics Co. on Feb. 27 on his bribery charges. Bribery charges are not a problem just for Samsung. The special counsel has not started investigating other enterprises like Lotte or SK because of their shortage of time. However, the detention of a leader has a lot of impact and lessons. The decision will not only bring crippling effects on Samsung's image as a global enterprise but also country's considerable economic loss. However, viewing from a long-term perspective, I hope this incident could be a turning point of bad practices in Korea. A word 'Jung-gyeong-yu-chak' literally means a close relationship between political and business circles. However, due to Korea's bad custom, it socially means a back-scratching alliance of government and businesses. In order for this word to be literally used, people should take away their habit of abusing their power and receiving preferential treatment. Political communities should stop overusing their power to ask for money from enterprises. I know that an immediate change is difficult but I really look forward to clean and honest Korea.

Choi Ye-jin
Media Communication Division '15

The Orientation for Freshmen

While I have about two weeks before my college admission, I have heard a lot about university life including an orientation for freshmen. Many teachers told me that I do not have to participate in the orientation. But as time goes by, my worry on this event becomes deeper.

The orientation has both merits and demerits. The merit would be gathering tips about the university I am going to enter. The demerits would be inconvenience about getting along with strangers and stressful events like a freshman talent show. When I talk about participation of the orientation with my friends, I have not seen friends who are willing to go to the orientation. Nonetheless, they end up participating in it. It is because they are afraid of not getting necessary information about school life and fearful that they would make no friends at their universities.

Nowadays, we are able to get information on campus life from Social Network Service and portal sites. Also, I think making friends is determined by personal capability and I can make friends through other school activities after enrollment except the orientation.

Lee Ye-won
Kookmin University, Dept. of Forest Environmental Systems '17

- 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.

People with No Progress



By Kim Yu-min
Dept. of Vietnamese '14

Would you like something to drink? Then complete the puzzle!

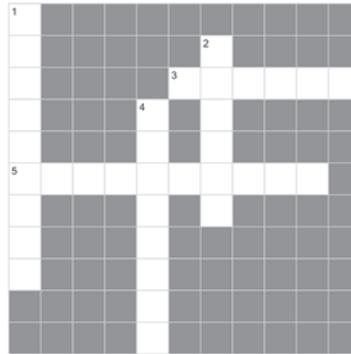
Complete the crossword below

Down

1. Labor supervisors also have the duty to investigate the labor environments of (). (From Feature)
2. () is the belief that people of some races are inferior to others. (From Cover Story)
4. () are tacitly obliged to perform at talent show. (From How About You)

Across

3. Lee Yena traveled over 70 cities across seven countries wearing nothing but (). (From Rendezvous)
5. AIESEC promotes management skills and () in students. (From Roundtalk)



*How to submit your answers: Kakao Talk gh10117 or The Argus Facebook Messenger.
*A coffee shop giftcard will be given to the winner of the puzzle.

We look forward to your answers for this March issue!

How to participate

1. Read the latest issue of The Argus.
(The Argus is usually published in the second week of every month.)
2. Solve the puzzle.
3. Send your answers through Kakao Talk or The Argus Facebook Messenger.
Please include your name and your contact information with the answers.
4. Win a Starbucks gift card and enjoy your drink!
5. Hurry up or you will miss your chance.

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3. 인증샷을 찍어 카카오톡 / 아거스 페이스북 메세지로 보낸다.
보낼 때, 본인 이름과 연락처를 적어주세요.
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The Argus

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