

[Attachment 1]

Monitoring Report on Discriminatory Expressions toward Migrants and Foreigners

1. Media Exposures of Racial/Cultural Stereotyping and Bias

- a. Compared a traditional dance of an African tribe to King Kong in order to force African culture to fit the stereotype of “The Primitive Barbarian and His Hunt”; directly referred to African tribe members as animalistic barbarians (SBS, “Star King” television show, May 18, 2013)
- b. Overly exaggerated the stereotype of the “naive and awkward Korean-Chinese” in the comedy skit “Yellow Sea” by portraying them as a collective group of voice phishing criminals (KBS2, “Gag Concert” television show, May 26, 2013 and June 2, 2013)
- c. Reported in the media the phrase “Our Anti-Smoking Campaign is below even that of Southeast Asia,” thereby directly marginalizing Southeast Asia by describing it as an underdeveloped global region and spreading the unwarranted premise that Southeast Asia is culturally inferior to the Republic of Korea (MBN, News 8, June 14, 2013)
- d. Commented “I didn’t think there was a person there” to a dark-skinned African exchange student sitting in a dimmed studio, thereby publicly exposing biased notions toward skin color (KBS2, “Hello” Talk Show, July 8, 2013)
- e. Released the caption “Human-Monkeys Picking Bananas” during a circus show from Country A using iron bars; directly depreciated and belittled the efforts of the performers to an inhumane level (SBS, “Star King” television show, July 13, 2013)
- f. Released the caption “From a Prince of Country A to a Foreign Laborer” during a show in which a foreign singer from a famous band was generating electricity by riding a stationary bike; reinforced the bias of cultural and social inferiority toward migrant workers (KBS2, “The Human Condition” television show, July 13, 2013)
- g. Stated in an interview that a certain migrant is “more Korean than actual Koreans” and that people from the aforementioned migrant’s country “looks funny”; publicly exposed biased stereotypes regarding skin color and external appearances (EBS, “Multicultural Love” television show, August 31, 2013)

2. Examples of Cultural Stereotypes & Unreasonable Enforcement of Korean Cultural Assimilation

- a. Released the phrase “while other multi-ethnic students are more introverted...,” thereby

exposing the unwarranted assumption that all students from multicultural or multi-ethnic families lack confidence and claiming the existence of a tangible connection between cultural origin and personality traits (KBS2, “Oasis” television show, February 13, 2013)

b. Asked the questions “When did you feel comfortable living in Korea? When did you feel sorry that you were a foreign wife/mother?” to a migrant; exposed the notion that as a migrant, women should feel like they belong to a minority group when it comes to their role as a wife/mother in Korea (MBC, “Glorious Day” television show, May 7, 2013)

c. Repeatedly emphasized the age difference between a marriage migrant wife and a Korean husband and when the wife claimed that she acts cute to reconcile with her husband after fights, responded with “You’re using your young age as an advantage”; emphasized the stereotype that age differences between cross-cultural couples could lead to domestic problems (MBC, “Glorious Day” television show, May 7, 2013)

d. Claimed the following during a special show dedicated to Korean-Germans, “Koreans consider it a virtue to serve in a lowly environment. If you don’t, you’re obviously a citizen of Country A,” “People from Country A are fat so how could they even ride this?”; degraded all individuals from a specific nation by claiming them to have certain physical characteristics and to hold certain personal beliefs (KBS1, “Love in Asia” television show, May 14, 2013)

e. Released the caption “‘Flower birds’ (youth living in poverty from North Korea) are sold to China for anywhere between \$10 and \$100. That’s why 85% of female North Korean defectors have sexually-transmitted diseases.”; publicly broadcasted unproven and unjustified statistical data and analyses; instilled a negative image toward defector/migrant women (JTBC, “News Concert”, May 6, 2013)

f. Repeatedly portrayed scenes in which a marriage migrant woman was cooking a traditional Korean kimchi stew and was eating raw octopus and fermented skate fish in order to “prove” that she was “truly Korean”; emphasized a setting in which foreign individuals must exaggerate their “Korean-ness” in order to fit in Korean society (KBS2, “Good Morning, Korea” television show, May 30, 2013)

g. Broadcasted the phrase “It is a well-known fact that the government of Country A is highly corrupted. What we didn’t know was the fact that the degree of corruption was this high”; misportrayed a certain country by stereotyping the entire nation based on a single account and not considering official, objective, and comprehensive data regarding the aforementioned country (Channel A, Comprehensive News, June 8, 2013)

h. Claimed in an interview with a Korean woman and her migrant husband that one must eat dog meat in order to become a “true Korean” and broadcasted the notion that preference toward certain foods that are labelled as “Korean” can determine one’s commitment and love toward Korea as a whole; overly emphasized the need to consume a specific Korean food in order to

truly assimilate into Korean society (EBS, “Multicultural Family” Human Documentary, July 26, 2013)

3. Exaggerated Generalizations toward Foreigners using Humor

a. Claimed the following during a news report regarding fake beggars in Country A, “In Country A, you can easily see beggars on the streets and inside the subway”; unreasonably generalized the entire nation from a small sample size of individuals in Country A (Chosun TV, News Show “Pan,” June 6, 2013)

b. Asked the question “When foreigners learn Korean, they learn profanity or swear words first. What swear words can you speak?” and when the foreigner responded with Korean swear words, the emcee encouraged laughter from the audience; despite the fact that the motive of the talk show was to raise awareness regarding some of the unacceptable racial and ethnicity-based biases and prejudice that exists in Korea, the show instead diminished and mitigated the topic of racial discrimination and made it seem as if racial biases were not a growing concern in contemporary Korean society (KBS2, “Hello” Talk Show, July 8, 2013)

c. Made a direct comparison between two relatively irrelevant criminal cases (i. the Yongin murder case in which a young girl died by rape and murder, and ii. the ‘Wu Wuan Chun’ case in which a young woman was kidnapped and murdered by a Chinese migrant living in Korea) during a report of the Yongin murder; re-elevated negative sentiments toward Chinese migrants and refugees currently residing in Korea (Channel A, Comprehensive News, July 10, 2013)

d. Reported the following phrase “Country A still fails to resolve their economic inequality issue and due to their incompetency, the social minority groups there continue to adopt drastic measures”; by overly generalizing the entire country using just a few subjective case studies, the anchor in speaking is obscuring the true social reality of Country A (Channel A, Comprehensive News, July 21, 2013)

4. Invasion of Privacy

a. Directly exposed online discussion board posts consisting of negative comments toward the parents of “Little Psy,” the young son of a cross-cultural, migrant couple; this act not only reported on a topic outside the boundaries of news reporting within this specific context but also invaded the personal privacy of the aforementioned migrant individuals (Channel A, Comprehensive News, May 6, 2013)

b. Exposed a scene in which an old lady from a Korean countryside intentionally touches a migrant woman’s body with the words “You’re pretty with your white skin. Your neck is thin too,” “Your body frame is nice and your legs have no fat,” to which the narrator explains “At first, the migrant woman was flustered but now she is grateful for the old lady’s ‘kind gestures’”; by labelling this clear example of privacy invasion and sexual harassment as a “kind gesture,” the

Korean media is increasingly ignoring the personal privacy of migrant/foreign women (EBS, "Multicultural Family" Human Documentary, May 24, 2013)

c. Reported a scene in which the cameraman asks the question "How much do you weigh?" to a female marriage migrant working in the fields, thereby portraying an example of an invasion of privacy (KBS1, "Love in Asia," June 4, 2013)

5. Usage of Discriminatory Language

a. Used phrases such as "black-haired foreigner" and "blue-eyed foreigner" to label certain ethnicities despite the negative consequences of racial stereotyping based on physical characteristics (Channel A, Comprehensive News, May 27, 2013) (MBC, "Glorious Day" television show, June 12, 2013) (Chosun TV, News Show "Pan," July 18, 2013 & August 20, 2013)

b. Used the adjective "Tojong," which is used to describe plants or animals from a certain native land, to describe human beings; degraded the human status of foreigners (KBS1, News 9, May 11, 2013) (Chosun TV, News Show "Pan," August 26, 2013)

c. Used the derogatory term "Wae-saek" to describe Japanese individuals when usually terms such as "Poong" and "Shik" with more positive linguistic connotations are used to describe individuals from other countries (SBS, SBS 8 News, May 17, 2013)

d. Used the historically discriminatory term "Mixed-blood" to describe children derived from two racially different individuals (JTBC, News 9, June 17, 2013)

e. Used the term "multicultural" to refer to children of migrant individuals when the social context of such term has yet to be developed, thereby reinforcing the fact that the aforementioned children are fundamentally different from other children (KBS2, "Oasis" television show, February 13, 2013)