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The Argus

Since 1954



The illustration depicts a person in a white space suit with grey joints, viewed from the chest up. They are looking out of a large circular window. Outside the window is a black space filled with small yellow stars. A large, reddish-orange planet with darker brown spots and thin brown orbital rings is centered in the window. The person's right hand is raised, with the index and middle fingers extended in a 'V' shape, pointing towards the planet. The person's legs, also in white suits with grey joints, are visible in the lower half of the frame. On the right leg, a portion of the South Korean flag is visible. In the bottom left corner, a small green circle and a black rectangular object with a yellow rectangle on it are partially visible.

**MARS
IN OUR
SIGHTS**

ESTABLISHED 1954

Published monthly except on school holidays by and for the students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, The Argus, the oldest campus English magazine in Korea, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism and academism.

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Editorial

The Beauty of White Noise

If someone asks me “What is the one thing you always carry with you?” Without a second thought, the answer will be in-ear headphones. I take them everywhere, no matter how big of a hurry I am in. From the moment I get up in the morning to the moment I fall back asleep, looking for my earphones has become a ritual. Since they are always plugged into my ears, it feels transgressive not to keep it closer to the place where it belongs: in my pocket.

I plug them in not only to listen to music, but also to isolate myself from an excess of noise. The feeling of someone whispering in my ears gives me the feeling of remoteness, blocking almost 100 percent of the sound I hear. The concept of “artificial deafness” was nearly about to be coined until I realized what was really crucial in my life. It was just another normal day until I found that I had not brought my earphones with me. I thought about stopping and heading back to my place to grab them several times, but my laziness prevailed. I just had to make my way to the subway, feeling uncomfortable and uneasy at the same time. Then a seemingly insurmountable, existential challenge struck me: a challenge to keep myself intact on the subway while doing nothing. I considered staring blankly to signal my displeasure.

Many minutes passed, or maybe more than minutes, and at some point, the people around me came into my vision. The people on the subway were, in fact, exactly the kind of people you would see in coffee shops, or on the streets, working through their own issues. They were no different from all the others that I had seen before. Something, however, was a little different this time. I noticed a cute couple sitting together, deep in conversation, and I eavesdropped on their conversation. “It really would better if the filmmaker was female,” and then they started to talk about the film they probably saw on that day. “Do you think the girl should have made a different choice?” One ranted, the other paused, and they ended up laughing. Their conversation was full of warmth, and nothing else could have felt this alive. I could imagine the city appeared in a movie that was all bright squalls of traffic and neon signs, and the loose crowds on every street corner, laughing and smoking.

Taking the earplugs off enabled me to hear the sound of life vividly. Not only the sound itself, I came to realize there is something compelling in people’s lives, and that we often miss a lot in our life by purposely avoiding this. Music truly makes an abundant and affluent life, but it sometimes hinders us from seeing life as it is. Why don’t you try keeping your head and looking at the things around us? This might give you a chance to reshape your approach to the most important aspects of your life. ☺

MOON
CHAE UN

By Moon Chae-un
Editor-in-Chief

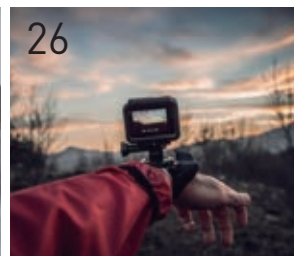
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Cover Story

>> The compulsion to test our limits, both within and beyond ourselves, is an innate part of who we humans are. Since our evolutionary ancestors first set foot on the vast plains of Africa, our aim was to explore and conquer the unknown. Earth and its atmospheric reach have become our domain, and the next step now is our planetary neighbor Mars. The Argus reveals how feasible going to Mars is and hopes to excite our readers with the possibility of human missions to Mars in our lifetime.

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Last Gasp of the Imun Gathers Scattered Community

By Kwak Hyun-jeong

Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

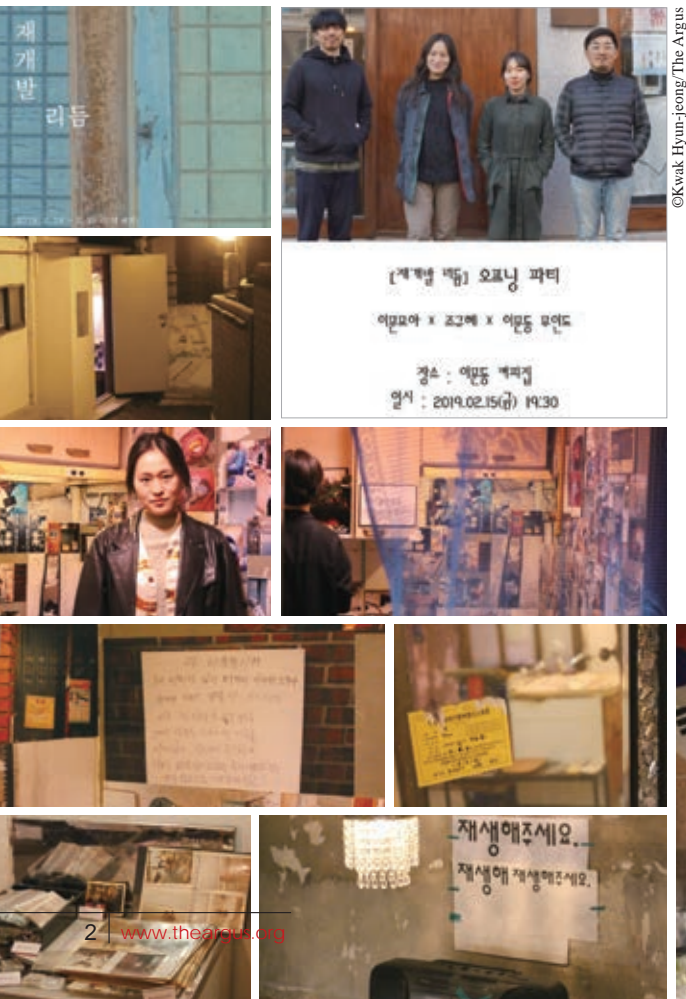
Imun-dong, the irreplaceable setting of our cultural landscape, teems with aching hearts. It has been suffering from speculative urbanization and forced resettlement. The last gasp of memories of local heritage was revived through the exhibit “Jaegaebal Rhythme,” driving HUFsans to think about the migrant nature of their Imun neighbors and reflect on how we easily turned a blind eye to them.

The artist Cho Kyu-hye (29), who is a graduate student in Korea National University of Arts, always had doubts that her school was practicing socially engaged art-making, going beyond the aesthetics of art. The exhibit took place in an alley behind the Central Library from Feb. 15 to March 15, in the basement of the Imun-dong Coffee House: Imun-dong's Deserted Land (無人島). Walking down the stairs, a recording that narrates the residents' lives could be heard. It is a dialogue of Cho and the people she met while collecting garbage from the redevelopment area.

Cho said, “Redevelopment in the Korean urban context is usually depicted to be inescapable from its political norms, dividing into debates of gentrifiers and those being displaced by them. However, it also contains numerous stories of tenants who lived through their twenties in gentrifying processes, and that may someday become your story.” Entering, there lay the records: pictures Cho took, along with used cosmetics, buttons, cards, toys, cassettes, letters, and albums once belonging to former inhabitants, salvaged from the garbage.

Kim Se-min (38), a commercial tenant who provided space for the display, remarked, “Change is inevitable, sort of like an evolutionary process, just as I renovated my coffee shop this winter. Regarding the security of the neighborhood and various hazards of older buildings, redevelopment may be a necessity. However, I am aware of the increasingly dominant distribution of apartment complexes in our district and hope this rapid development slows down enough for us to preserve our memories of this neighborhood.”

Cho believes that we should end the romanticism of redevelopment. She hopes this exhibit will inspire people to one day break from homogenized textures of living and form their own contexts, and thereby reconstruct the fabric of society. Visitor Kim Eun-ji (30) replied, “I was bewildered by this drama-set-like display, even though I am not a kind who ruminates over issues like urban renewal. It is quite bitter to find out that there is a lot going around us, but we are too busy to notice it.”



Urban history of common people



▲ This shows the Imun-Hwigyeong Redevelopment Promotion Area.

Imun-dong, with its dwellings in winding alleys, is a university neighborhood consisting of HUFS, Kyung Hee University, and Korea National University of Arts. It is distinguished from the other regions like Shinchon, which is already settled as one of the most prestigious cultural hubs. Since 2006, Imun-dong has been a Development Promotion Zone (DPZ) according to the Land Readjustment Program whose replotting-based approach exchanges and subdivides land without altering the existing property rights. Imun Renewal District One and Three are ongoing processes, in hands of the land owners and associations anticipating its development. The Argus looked through this redevelopment through the eyes of the Imun people.

Kim Yoon-sik, a representative of Hoegi-dong People:

“These days, when I look at the residential officetel brand Minjoktongil that line the streets and the continuous expansion of the Raemian apartment complexes, I think apartmentization. The transience of urban life violating residents’ rights through such expansion triggers in me skepticism. But I guess, to the generation born in concrete jungles, reflecting on the city’s past and elements might not be much of a priority.”

Lee Yu-jin, a professor and alumnus of HUFS:

“Are there any students who have actually observed the life beyond the other side of Line one? I reckon not,” claimed Lee, who spent 26 years with HUFS.

“Before HUFS participated in Demolishing Walls Campaign in 2003, there were wire entanglements along the big walls surrounding the Seoul campus. Despite this, HUFS today is far more hostile today, proving the halls of Academe to be ever more exclusive and homogenous. Many speak ill of Donald Trump and his American-Mexican border wall, but I wonder how many would vote against rebuilding the campus walls. After all, HUFS would become free of intruders. There would

be public favor for the student union, in the past, when they proposed to restrict visitor access to the school cafeteria, which was refused by the school administration. Minerva, the symbol of our university, is the goddess of Wisdom but was given birth to with forged weapons and armor. HUFSans, why not fight for the real knowledge that draws no distinction in between?

Imun 1 Renewal District: Shingo Bookstore, Kim Hae-gak (78)



▲ Kim Hae-gak has now been running Shingo Bookstore for 31 years.



▲ Shingo Bookstore the only used bookstore left.

“Imun-dong has long been underdeveloped compared to other districts of Seoul. It housed the Korean CIA headquarters, so regulations limited building height for security reasons. Real estate speculators gathered in numbers upon the removal of regulations, and the redevelopment projects were launched in highly undemocratic ways, evicting tenants with government issued dismantlement orders. Looking into the cases of Germany, Japan, and France, the agreement of at least 90 percent of the residents is needed and Real Estate Appraisal must consider the present value of the properties. This differs from Korea’s unchanged rules from the Yushin era, a period of developmental dictatorship. Can you even imagine a land area about one hundred seventy-five chuck square appraised at just 11,000,000 won (US\$9,694.19)? Being the head of the emergency planning committee of our district, I have put in petitions hoping to rectify these wrong policies at the District Offices, but it is futile. I am even considering asking the HUFS students’ union to protest together on the destruction of our neighborhood.”

Imun 3 Renewal District: Dokkomari, 134-6 Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul



▲ With the expansion of redevelopment, the garbage disposals of the people who were evicted have begun to fill up the Dokkomari community.



▲ On the wall is written, “Welcome to the Dokkomari Village!”

Dokkomari is a village community that tries to embrace solitudinous youths, provide spaces for the children to play about, trying to form a happy neighborhood and save it from force that might occur during the redevelopment processes. The community must be relocated, but because of redevelopment prospects, the surrounding real estate has doubled in price.

Called upon anonymity, one member of Dokkomari commented that, “It has been 10 years since redevelopment talks started. From then on, landlords would refuse to repair their houses. Only people of slender means live here, and the landlord usually live out of town. We joke that our lazy trash collection must be the doings of the Redevelopment Union members, urging us to move out.” Another member, Han Misuk (52) followed, “I heard that the union in charge of our district is grinning from ear to ear as the migration rate goes up to 97 percent, the highest anywhere. Though the New Town Project increased the amount of housing, the resettlement rate lies below 10 percent. This means that these new homes go to people who are already homeowners elsewhere and the original residents are forced to move to the outskirts of the Seoul metropolitan area like Paju or Incheon. I deliberately raised my kids in this neighborhood as I believe there is community here. It is such a shame to say that this old, but affectionate community, will be vanishing.”

Imun-dong redevelopment through HUFSans’ eyes

Lee Chae-hwa, Dept. of Economics ‘18:

“As a lover of many shops and restaurants here at Imun-dong, all of the demolition is just wrong, as they’re only money-seeking operations. I am already upset that spaces I have been fond of are all under construction, from the library, to the new Global Hall dormitory, and the closed roads at the back gate of school. I am repulsed that the constructions will continue even after I graduate. In addition, I sometimes feel my rights are violated whenever we lack space when locals intrude our cafeteria or library. I believe the purpose of a university lies in education, and the school should at least guarantee basic rights to a proper learning environment by flexibly regulating visitors access to the campus.”

Hyun Ye-won, Dept. of International Economics and Law ‘16:

“Finding a place to live in Seoul was no easy task, after graduating from a high school in the provinces. The deposit and the monthly rent were ridiculously high, so I chose a dormitory housing in Seoul run by my local administration. The biggest advantage of living there was the low monthly rent

of about 150,000 won (US\$132) and meals that are served. However, I could not handle the expenses of commuting to school and not being able to hang out freely with friends, with an allowance of only 300,000 won (US\$264). Currently, I reside near HUFS, but have a roommate in order to save on expenses. My friends are similar cases. One took out student loans and is in over 20,000,000 won (US\$17,645) of debt and another lives in a goshiwon, where there is not even space to unpack. We are not really laughing when we joke about our future—having to start our career with a mountain of debt. I guess, we, the students are now too exhausted to look around at what is happening around us, like this neighborhood’s redevelopment and have become indifferent to what seems to not directly affect us.”

History is often narrated around heroes. But the urban life is neither heroic nor dramatic; the urban people’s history consists of countless strangers passing each other by. According to Cho Joo-hyun, professor of Dept. of Real Estate Studies at Konkuk University, “The New Town Project was actually heralded as Seoul’s solution to the side-effects of being crowded with apartments. It tried to form a complex of convenience facilities and shopping arcades to repair shoddy areas. There exists a dilemma to satisfy all the consociates that oversee the site, of the intrusion of students’ space, and of the victimized tenants. However, progress is not up to just the inhabitants. To contribute to the local community, HUFSans can start by greeting neighbors and keeping the neighborhood clean.”

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Do K-pop Idols Have to Go to the Military, Too?



By Jang Soo-hyun

Staff Reporter of Global & National Section

Does the BTS have to go to the military too? All Korean males must serve two years in the Korean military service. BTS, a famous male pop group in Korea, has recently been playing a large role in advertising K-pop, so there has been a hot ongoing debate on whether or not BTS should be exempt from military service. However, there are disagreements about whether the law should be expanded to include Korean pop artists. The Argus gathers various opinions on whether the current special cases on military service are appropriate or better applicable if they should be expanded.

Interviewees

- Kim Jee-yun, Division of International Studies '18
- Han Seung-woo, Division of International Studies '18
- Simon Soltes, Dept. of International Economics and Law '15
- Lee Seung-wook, Dept. of German '15
- Yuliana Reyes, Division of International Studies '17



The Argus: What is your opinion?

• **Jee-yun:** I think that Korea idols should not go to the army for two reasons. First of all, exempting idols from their military service can promote national prestige and their impact on Korea's economy is huge. Also, they have an alternative service option where they can serve in their field of expertise.

• **Simon:** Another thing is there is already a system in place for the exemption from military duty that applies to athletes and musicians with major accomplishments. Quoting the government, "the purpose of the exemption is to raise the national profile." There is no one else that raises the national profile more than who affiliated with "The Korean Wave."

• **Yuliana:** Yes, there is already a system for certain professionals such as athletes, but this system is not widely accepted by the Korean population. The majority of the male citizens have a duty to serve and this is a sacrifice carved out of their lives. I acknowledge the benefit of idols not going to the military as they bring us a lot of tax money, but average

citizens do not have the concept in their minds as such.

● **Seung-wook:** I agree with Yuliana; I disagree with the statement that the military exemption should be expanded for Korean idols, for a few reasons. First, there is no obvious standard that can explain national prestige, as there are not any measures that can prove Korean idols have improved the cultural dignity of Korea. Moreover, Korean idols being exempt from the military is an idea that goes against fairness. Korea is the only country that is separated in the world, so the government is enforcing a conscription system. It would be unfair for idols not to enlist by reason that cultural or artistic ability is more outstanding than the abilities of ordinary people.

● **Simon:** The system will be more fair, if it includes idols. There are already extraordinary people that can be excluded from the military conscription, like some pianists who won international competitions that do not have to go to the military, and then there are people who are better known all around the world that bring tons of money that still have to join the army. To raise this question, I think it is unfair not to include them.

● **Yuliana:** I am trying to look at this problem from the perspective of a Korean citizen. First of all, how are you going to handle with the backlash of the people that are going to be mad about this? Although there may be a lot of financial benefits of idols not joining the military, the country always has to think about what the people really feel. Second, what is the standard? Is it monetary such as dollars? Or do idols have a medal just as athletes do in the Olympics? The only fair way is if there is a standard set for idols, but it cannot be for everyone who gets on Billboard. There has to be an exemption for idols that really accomplish truly great achievements for Korea.

● **Simon:** Why not Billboard? Let's say an artist who achieved number 1 on Billboard, then that is just BTS, no one else, right?

● **Jee-yun:** Idols have to go to the military before their maximum age of 30, so the exempt will be a very small few, the very well-known worldwide.

● **Simon:** Yeah, the 0.001 percent of people, just like the Olympics, which is, at the moment, a handful.

● **Yuliana:** For Billboard, you can meet a good producer and

make a great beat, and get one good single, and out of nowhere be compared with the athlete who was trained for years and years to get a gold medal.

● **Seung-wook:** Also, raising moral is essential when it comes to military power. If there is a widespread belief that if someone does not have to participate in the military because of their artistic talent, our future soldiers can be demoralized, this can be a huge problem. The problem is not the number of people enlisted or not, it is a matter of fairness.

● **Seung-woo:** As long as you set the right standard, I do not think people will be as demoralized as Seung-wook said, or as angry as Yuliana said. There are already people who do not complete military service or an alternative service as a public agent in Korea, and they are all around us. If we look at public agents, they say they are not capable of military service. Yes sometimes we feel discouraged, but if we set the right standards, they would not feel as demoralized.

● **Simon:** Perhaps having a top 10 on Billboards, or getting a Grammy and an international award, or maybe by the number of albums sold.

● **Jee-yun:** A Grammy, is the highest achievement for an artist. There are not that many people who have achieved something so large at such a young age, BTS is the only artist in Korea to have done so.

● **Simon:** Also because of corruption issues, opinion-based exceptions are wrong; there has to be a quantifiable number that needs to be passed, that would make the system more fair.

● **Seung-woo:** People will be more discouraged if other people do not join the military through illegitimate ways such as by corruption or trickery.

Whether the reader agrees or disagrees with the following statement of Korean idols' military exemption, the readers can see that both opinions are convincing. Through this debate, whatever discussions may be held readers can realize that a different statement can be respected, as one debater can have various opinions. 📖

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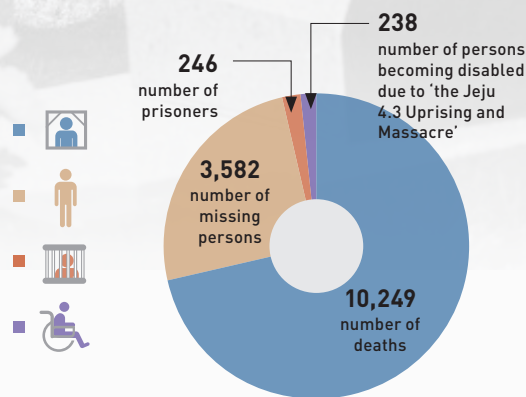
Scars of Jeju Island

: the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre

By Kim Tae-young and Oh Ju-yeong
Associate Editor & Staff Reporter of
Global & National Section

On Jan. 17, 2019, the court admitted to the illegality of previous trials. The court dismissed the charges of 18 convicts, who had done time on a false charge because of being misunderstood as a part of a mob during “the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre.” It was not until a formal trial that came 70 years later that the convicts could become cleared of the stigma of being commies.

However, thousands of the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre convicts who did not recover the damaged reputation are already dead. Since this trial, an amendment of “the Special Act on the Jeju 4.3” is currently being reviewed. However, this Amendment has been pending in the National Assembly for more than a year since it was submitted in December, 2017. The Argus learns about the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre and seeks advice from Oh young-hun, a member of the National Assembly, who submitted the Amendment. Through the interview, The Argus wants to know the reasons why this amendment is needed and has not yet been ratified.



1/10 of the population of Jeju Island at that time
25,000 to 30,000
Tentative number of victims

95%
The percent of the villages fired upon situated in the mid-region of Mount Halla due to the scorched earth policy

300 natural villages
Number of destroyed villages

40,000
Number of destroyed houses

86%
Percent of the bereaved families suffering from guilt by association



What is “the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre”?

The Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre refers to the incident causing civilians’ sacrifices as a result of ideological conflicts in the Korean Peninsula. It began from March 1, 1947, passing April 3, 1948 to Sept. 21, 1954.

1) The Korean Peninsula in 1945

On Aug. 15, 1945, Korea regained its independence. Following liberation, the Korean Peninsula was divided by the two major powers with Soviet Union occupying the north and the United States occupying the south. The south was ruled by the U.S. military government for three years.

2) A loud shot was fired

On March 1, 1947, the ceremony to commemorate the March 1 Independence Movement was held in Jeju. As the people were marching toward Jeju Gwandeokjeong Pavilion, government office at that time in Jeju, a boy was trampled by the horse of a mounted police officer. The crowd was enraged when the police officer ignored the injured boy and some of them began chasing the mounted policeman and throwing stones. Police officers fired on the crowd from a watchtower. As a result, six civilians were killed as six more were injured. The police insisted that they acted in self-defense and started arresting the organizers of the March 1 Independence Movement ceremony. This only served to further infuriate residents of Jeju.

3) The armed uprising began at 2:00 a.m.

As part of the strong resistance and protest by the Jeju people, a general strike was called for March 10 to 22, 1947. The Jeju people demanded an apology from the police shooting during the March 1 ceremony. However, the U.S. army military government in Korea (USAMGIK) reacted in a manner opposite to what the people wanted, driving those who participated in the strike toward the communist forces in South Korea at that time, the South Korean labor party called “Namro party,” and designating Jeju an “Island of reds.” The USAMGIK supported the right-wing forces and concentrated on cracking down on left-wing individuals. Therefore, the USAMGIK began indiscriminately arresting and suppressing the people of Jeju people.

On April 3, 1948, at 2:00 a.m., the armed uprising led by the Namro party began, and 350 armed individuals raided 12 police stations and the houses of right-wing groups. Although it was led by the Namro party, the USAMGIK and police regarded the entire island as an enemy and strengthened its oppression.

4) 5 kilometers beyond the coast

The first election on May 10, which was being held

unilaterally in the south and would constitute the formation of the Republic of Korea, came closer. The Namro party and many residents of Jeju did not participate in the vote, concerning about the division of the Korean Peninsula as the election was only being held in the south. Nevertheless, the Republic of Korea was formed on Aug. 15, 1948, and Rhee Syng-man became first president. The USAMGIK and President Rhee judged boycotting the ballot in Jeju as a conspiracy by impure forces that hampered the establishment of South Korea’s single government. The government announced that all land 5 kilometers beyond the coast was “hostile territory” and any individual entering the region “would be killed unconditionally” because the government believed that forces against them were hiding in the mountain.

5) The scorched earth policy started

On Nov. 17, the government declared martial law on Jeju and sent a punitive expedition into Jeju. The crackdown began in earnest. Not only most villagers living in the mid-region of Mount Halla but also villagers who went down to the coastal villages were killed indiscriminately by the punitive expedition. This merciless carnage continued unchecked.

6) A permanent scar of Jeju is still

As time passed by, the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre was officially concluded when the region of Mount Halla which nobody could enter was wholly opened on Sept. 21, 1954. Before the 14th President Kim Young-sam claimed to support democracy, the country was under military control. Therefore, the truth of the incident had been hidden under water for a long time until the President Kim government came to power.



What is “the Special Act on the Jeju 4.3”?

The aim of the Act is to promote additional fact clarification on the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre and restore the honor of the victims and their bereaved families.

Before President Kim Young-sam declared democracy, the military regime defined “the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre” as a riot instigated by North Korea. The case was generally regarded as an incident caused by an ideological conflict. However, since the late 1980s, related books, testimonies, and research results about “the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre” have been announced one after another. Fueled by getting to the root of “the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre,” lawmakers of the governing and opposition parties submitted the “Special Act on the Jeju 4.3.” Eventually, this act was passed by Parliament in 2000.

According to this Act, the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre was defined as “lasting from March 1, 1947 to Sept. 21, 1954, an incident in which the residents were killed in a military

clash and crackdown on Jeju. Also, a full-fledged investigation and selection of victims was carried out, and the dead victims were placed in the Jeju 4.3 peace park, and a support fund for medical treatment has been provided to those injured and disabled in the the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre.”



What is an “Amendment of the Special Act on the Jeju 4.3”?

The amendment bill of the Special Act on Jeju 4.3 aims to identify the truth of the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre and to protect human rights and democracy by restoring the honor of related victims and their bereaved families. The following are the main articles included in the amendment.

- Clearly define the definition of the “the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre” and specify the rights of victims and survivors.
- The military tribunals for persons who are actually ordinary citizens but listed as offenders are invalidated.
- Provide compensation for the victims and the persons determined to be survivors.
- Provide a community recovery program to heal wounds of victims and survivors, and establish and operate a “Jeju 4.3 trauma healing center.”
- No one should undermine the honor of the victims and the bereaved family by negating or distorting the truth of the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre, and they should be punished if they violate it.



Expert interview

Oh Young-hun, a member of the National Assembly, gave some insight into the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre. He initiated the amendment of the Special Act on the Jeju 4.3 in 2017 to the National Assembly as a representative of Jeju Island. So far, he has been trying to pass the amendment of the National Assembly, and also trying to inform the citizens of the actual situation of the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre through various activities.

The Argus: What is the purpose of revising the Special Act on Jeju 4.3?

Oh young-hun (Oh): Based on the “the Special Act on Jeju 4.3,” the truth about the victims and their families is being clarified. However, there is a lack of progress in their compensation and honor recovery. Those who were victimized at the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre by public power still have wounds and suffer from trauma. The initiative for which I made an amendment is to provide a legal basis for the compensation for the victims and the bereaved families. Also, it was made for the invalidation of the military tribunals.



©Oh Ju-yeong / The Argus

▲ The Argus meets Oh Young-hun, a member of the National Assembly to hear about the “Amendment of the Special Act on the Jeju 4.3.”

The Argus: What do you think the key problem is with the definition of the “The Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre”?

Oh: This is a case of sacrifice by ordinary citizens of Jeju Island starting from March 1, 1947. This extended including the incidents of April 3, 1948 and lasted until Sept. 22, 1954. During that time, there were many armed conflicts and repressions in Jeju Island.

However, I think it is necessary to define the reason why these processes happened and by whom. According to the facts investigated so far, the police and a northwestern youth group were revealed as the attackers. Therefore, we need to write down more specifics about these facts.

The Argus: In the amendment, there is an article for the payment of compensation. Why have you added this article to the revision?

Oh: Current laws have limitations in that they consistently give support funds to the victims. The funds are necessary for receiving medical and life support for those who need nursing or supplementary equipment. Compensation is the first step toward healing the past and restoring the value of life. Furthermore, it is a means of reconciliation to the person and community. Therefore, payment of compensation is a national obligation.

The Argus: In the amendment, there is an article of invalidation of past military tribunals. Could you tell us more about the nullification of a military trial?

Oh: The Jeju 4.3 illegal military trial, which happened 70 years ago, had no petition for appeal, a protocol of trial and a ruling from the trial. In other words, it was an illegal trial without legal procedures. The only remaining related record is the list of prisoners found in 1999. The only things listed here

are names of convicts, their addresses and sentences. However, the problem is not only that they were sentenced to punishment, but when the Korean War became imminent, all the prisoners were shot. Even though some of them survived luckily, there is the problem that the prisoners had never acknowledged their sins and had to go into prison for their charges. Therefore, we should dismiss the trial itself. I would like to clarify this in the amendment, to expand the reason for the appeal against the victims who were unjustly convicted in the case.

The Argus: What kind of attitude should the judiciary have when dealing with the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre?

Oh: Since the government has decided that the victims of the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre are official victims of national violence, the judiciary should also show a positive attitude to make compensation possible. In addition, on May 17, 2019, a district court of Jeju Island will lay down the first verdict that appeals in illegal military tribunal at that time to be dismissed. I think the justice department should also vote yes on the nullification of illegal military trials.

The Argus: There is an article about education on the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre and the history of that event in the amendments. Then what is the problem of the current education on the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre and a feasible solution to that?

Oh: From January 2018 to January 2019, we conducted a survey about the recognition of the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre on a national scale, with 2,096 people reporting from approximately 100 elementary, middle, high schools and 40 NGOs. As a result, more than 23 percent of respondents said they totally did not know about the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre. I felt sorry about the result because it seemed like history has not been well passed down through the generations over time. It was violence by the state that sacrificed over 10 percent of Jeju Island people at that time. Therefore, I think that a lot of national education and publicity activities related to the case are needed.

The Argus: Why has the legislation still been unable to pass after the amendment was initiated in 2017?

Oh: Currently, the opposition party seems to be sensitive to the “Special Act on Jeju 4.3” because of the past history issues. Also, there are some attempts that devastates this issue using the ideological offensive. Therefore, the discussion is slow. I also think that the government will be burdened with compensation at some level. Recently, however, the opposition parties have voiced their intention to keep an eye on the revision bill of the “Special Act on Jeju 4.3” carefully. In 1999,



▲ Oh Young-hun speaks at a forum for pushing to revise the Special Act on the Jeju 4.3.

©Oh Young-hun of the National Assembly

the Special Act was made by the consultation between the ruling party and the opposition. Therefore, I expect we could make good discussions like in 1999, if we fully examine the purpose and reasons for enactment.

The Argus: What should students remember about the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre?

Oh: The Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre is one of the tragedies of our modern history. A perspective based on incorrect historical facts can further injure the victims. I hope that college students will become more interested in our modern history. Moreover, please stay abreast of what is happening in society now. Because of the nature of HUFS, there are many opportunities for students to inform the world about Korea, so I would like to have more Korean students interested in the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre and enlighten many other students in the world about it in various languages.

“Everyone, a new spring is on the way to Jeju Island.” President Moon Jae-in addressed the public with these word at the 70th anniversary memorial service for victims of the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre. In order for the complete spring to come to Jeju, more accurate fact finding about the incident and active restoration of honor for the victims will have to be done. “the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre” is a heartbreaking part of Korean history that should never be forgotten, and it is our grandparents, our uncles, our friends, our very story. Therefore, in order to fully resolve “the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre,” we also need to have a clear understanding of that case and give it great attention. The readers of The Argus should think about how to stand on “the Jeju 4.3 Uprising and Massacre.”

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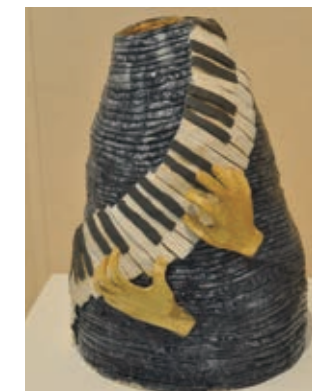
Please, Look in Your Heart

By Kim Tae-young

Associate Editor of Global & National Section



©Dong-eui-nan-dal



▲ A student who cannot see makes work of art using the sense of touch.

▲▲ The outcome of the student's work above. The title of the work is "A light way to school."

April is a month of festivity and euphoria, in which the flowers are in full bloom and the days warm. Many universities are holding festivals too. The festival programs include a number of artistic activities, such as singing and dancing, as well as exhibiting artworks created by students. However, it is not easy to find programs that students with disabilities can enjoy together. One group of people helps visually-impaired students exhibit works of art and the hearing-impaired students to dance. It is an incorporated association, "Dong-eui-nan-dal." The Argus meets them to find out about their activities, goals and values.

The Argus: Please introduce about yourself and "Dong-eui-nan-dal."

Kim Rae-soo (Kim): Hello, I am Kim Rae-soo, the secretary general of the Dong-eui-nan-dal. Dong-eui-nan-dal is a service organization. Since 1982, we have looked to practice love through volunteering. Our work focuses on supporting students with disabilities, as well as senior citizens, multicultural families, and migrants.

The Argus: Why does Dong-eui-nan-dal support the art activities of the youth with disabilities?

Kim: Students with visual or hearing impairments are often unable to fulfill their dreams and use their talents after finishing their institutional education. They are forced to perform limited social activities, and their

activities are not continuous. Therefore, we started to support students with disabilities from elementary school to high school and college. Through scholarships and mentoring programs, these students can develop skills in the arts and expand their future dreams.

The Argus: How are the art exhibitions of visually impaired students being planned and carried out?

Kim: The name of the art exhibition of students with visual impairments is "Please look in the mind." It is held annually, with the eleventh exhibition this year. It is open to all students of the visually impaired school. Every year, various works such as painting, sculpture, and ceramic are exhibited. There are 50-60 participants who have seriously impaired vision or are blind. We identify

People

students who volunteered to participate in the beginning of each year and fund the scholarship and provide art materials. Then, artworks are displayed at Seoul Citizen Gallery for a week. Although the eyes cannot be seen, the works of the students who show good works with their hearts in their senses gradually become popular among ordinary citizens.

The Argus: How is the dance competition for students with hearing impairment planned and conducted?

Kim: The name of the event is “National Hearing Impaired Student’s Dance Competition.” This year marks the fifth anniversary of its launch. The competition is held for a week in May every year, at Hoam Art Museum in Chung-ju, a city in the western part of North Chungcheong Province. Beginning of the year, we support the participating students who need to prepare for the competition. It does not mean that hearing-impaired students could not have dreams and talents because they cannot hear. Deaf students express their much more sensitive and touching emotions in a beautiful rhythm by using the sense of their whole body. After the competition, we give scholarships to the winners. In addition, we are also involved in the quest for students entering university.

The Argus: What are the most memorable moments from your supporting activities?

Kim: When we first opened the exhibition “Please look in the mind,” the students who submitted their works were not sure whether people would like to see their work, and we who planned the exhibition were nervous, too. However, from the very first exhibition, it was bustling with visitors. People looked impressed when viewing the blind student’s drawings and pieces of art. While receiving encouraging comments from ordinary citizens, we all felt



▲ A team of deaf students dances on the stage of the “National Hearing Impaired Student’s Dance Competition.”

rewarded. We translated the comments into braille and made a booklet. Then, we sent them to students who had participated so that they could feel the accolades of the spectators directly.

In addition, when children who cannot hear dance uninhibited on stage, the audience responds with cheers and encouragement with simple sign language. These are very touching moments to me. Once the competition is over, the students who stood on stage and the audience are more connected.

The Argus: What were the difficulties in organizing the projects?

Kim: It is not easy to meet students with visual or hearing impairments. Because the schools have to protect students, they are reluctant to send their students out into the world. It is true that extracurricular activities are difficult because the students have disabilities. Moreover, even the day when the art exhibition or the dancing competition is held, all staff and teachers should keep watching students more than ever to check whether they are nervous or feel sick. Also, before the program, we go to school and spend time together in the classroom several times to increase students’ confidence.



▲ All the participants of the “National Hearing Impaired Student’s Dance Competition” gather and pose for a picture.


The Argus: What is the ultimate goal of Dong-eui-nan-dal through the projects?

Kim: We pursue love, and our slogan is “All for One, One for All.” This means we all are very special. Therefore, we should respect other people equally. Even if there is a handicap, we hope that many students will find their own talents and achieve a happy life with self-confidence. Also, we hope that these students can help other people and live together. Then I believe that the world will be happy together.

The Argus: What would you like to say to The Argus readers?

Kim: We are truly beautiful when we are happy together. When you look around, there are people who can stand up by holding your hand. Also, sometimes you may want support from the hands of others. Therefore, we have to live together.

Having a physical disability does not mean that the person’s life itself is limited. No one should give up on their dreams just because of the prejudice against the disabled. We need support and encouragement so that everyone can use their talents and shoot for their dreams. I hope that the readers grab the hands of people with disabilities with a big heart.

Helen Keller, a famous American writer and social activist, said, “The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched. They must be felt within the heart.” To feel true beauty, we must open our hearts and see others without any prejudice. 

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Can We Call the Red Planet Our Home One Day?

By Kwak Hyun-jeong and Park Chang-hwan
Staff Reporters of Theory & Critique Section

©Photo by Adrian Pelleter on Unsplash

In recent times, the finite nature of Earth is even more noticeable. Not only do we humans experience scarcity in everyday life, we are coming to the realization that Earth's environment is not an endless well. Lately, here in the Korean Peninsula, the influx of fine dust has made us aware of how imminent the dangers of depleting the environment are. Humanity is bringing calamity upon ourselves, caught in the delusion that we must be privileged creatures on this piece of dirt called Earth. Here on our pale blue dot, we have reached a turning point, where we can no longer continue to use the planet's resources in the wasteful ways of the past. Fortunately, it is in our inherent nature to look beyond where we currently stand, and in our world today, it is space: the final frontier.

The Argus investigates human exploration that goes beyond the comfortable boundaries of Earth; namely Mars. What challenges does humankind face? What can we do about it? And more importantly, why should humans extend our reach to Mars? The Argus explores these questions with hopes that they instill dreams of a new space age in the hearts of our readers.



Average distance to Mars from Earth:

225 million km

roughly 800 million times the distance from HUFs Station on Line 1 to the entrance of the Seoul Campus



Water has been found on Mars in the form of vapour, ice and snow

WHAT IS MARS?

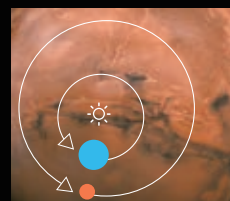


**24 hours,
38 minutes,
35 seconds**

Length of a Martian day, known as a "sol"



-140 to 30
Degrees Celsius



Because Mars's orbit is different from Earth's, there is one launch window every

26 months

Space, the final frontier, is a topic of infinite potential that excites the human race. We are now at the start of a new space age, getting ready to become a multi-planet species. Space Pioneer Grady Moon says:

“Throughout history, mankind has always been driven into a perennial question of the unknown. The ancient pioneer Africans drew a map of human migration to colonize the world, and Christopher Columbus, the man who discovered America, also carried the idea that our species are innately curious creatures. Indeed, exploration sheds light on the evolution of human cognition. Questions we throw today such as, “What could be beyond Earth?” allow us to be true to our nature of exploration. Audacious dreams of human habitation on Mars root from the same instinctive lure.”



What obstacles are there to going to Mars?

How deep our wallets must go

“We went to the Moon in the 1960s because we wanted to beat the Russians, so the US government gave us however much money we wanted. Now however, there is no good motivation to go to the Moon or Mars, so people do not care about space exploration anymore,” says NASA Engineer Anand Iyer, “The biggest issue is funding.” NASA currently gets 0.4 percent of the US national budget every year. Amounting to \$21.5 billion for the fiscal year of 2019, it is the highest-funded space program in the world. This figure is 37 times the budget for the Korean Aerospace Research Institute (580 billion won or US \$510 million). Naturally, NASA leads the world in space exploration research and technology.

Even with the largest budget in the world, the progress towards landing humans on Mars is slow-going. Including the equipment, labor, and testing costs, NASA Engineer Anand Iyer says, “The figure could be anywhere between a low-end estimate of \$800 million to upwards of \$200 billion ... We simply do not have the money to speed up the space program.” At the current rate, Iyer estimates that humans will realistically set foot on Mars in a timeframe between the late 2030s and the early 2040s.

The vacuum between Earth and Mars

From Earth, Mars looks like a little red dot in the sky. The average distance from Earth to Mars is 225 million km. However, this distance varies from as close as 54.6 million km to as far as 401 million km. Mars and the Earth both orbit the Sun, but at different speeds. This means Mars is sometimes alongside Earth in its orbit but also sometimes on the other side of the Sun as Earth. Missions to Mars have to be launched when the distance

is least, and even so, it is estimated to take about seven months with conventional technology according to NASA Engineer Iyer.

Furthermore, distance will make communication a challenge. Even at the speed of light, it takes over 180 seconds to travel from Earth to Mars. Radio waves, which are much slower than light, take around seven minutes. For messages from Earth to get to Mars, then messages from Mars to get to Earth, there will be a 14-minute lag. In emergency scenarios, the distance will mean that the astronauts will be momentarily all alone to make decisions that may determine their survival.

The distance is literally astronomical. Astronauts on board the ship to Mars will have to face the reality that aside from themselves, their supplies, and their spaceship, they are floating alone in the vastness of space.

The hazards astronauts will face in space

During the seven-month-long journey between the safe confines of the Earth's magnetic field and Mars, voyagers will be constantly exposed to space radiation such as galactic cosmic rays and solar energetic particles. These are highly charged electrons, atoms stripped of electrons, protons and other ions moving at extremely high speeds that can clash with atoms in the human body, destroy the atom, and create ionizing radiation. This secondary radiation can reach dangerous levels, according to a NASA article on the relevance of space radiation.

Outside Earth, there will be no gravity to hold the astronauts down. The human body has evolved to stay on Earth, and without gravity it will face a slew of problems such as muscles losing mass, the deterioration of the skeleton, and the redistribution of bodily fluids.

These are not the only problems. Professor Kim Kyu-sung of Inha University comments, “Lately, the studies

regarding long-term space stay have expanded to the fields of psychiatry, nutrition, cognition, and hypnology.” Astronauts face stressors ranging from intensive work in confined spaces to enforced interaction with fellow crew members and a lack of privacy therefrom. There is a need for proper psych care, as well as the need for sleep schedules, nutrition plans, and well-prepared research into how the mind will handle long-term space travel.

The Martian environment humanity must adapt to

The Martian environment is too harsh for Earth-based lifeforms. The atmosphere of Mars is composed of 96 percent carbon dioxide, less than two percent argon, less than two percent nitrogen, and less than one percent other gases. Oxygen, which humans need to survive, is near non-existent as is a magnetic field that acts as a shield against harmful radiation from space. Moreover, the temperature ranges from -140 to 30 degrees Celsius. This spectrum overlaps well with that of Earth, but the extreme cold of Mars is a challenge that needs to be overcome. Alongside this, the gravity on the red planet, at 3.711m/s^2 , is 62.5 percent less than what humans are used to on Earth. Humans will face similar problems to what they face in the weightlessness of space.

In addition, those setting foot on Mars will require sustenance. The lifeless surface of the planet will provide no sources of food. Engineer Iyer comments, “On average, a person eats at least two kilograms of food and drinks at least three kilograms of water every day. For a crew of seven over the period of two years, that’s more than 25 metric tons of food and water at a minimum!” The first astronauts to Mars will have to carry with them an exorbitant amount of food. An increase in weight would require bigger rockets, which in turn requires more money. Because of this, permanent settlements will need to have the ability to produce their own food.



▲ The rover, Opportunity, sends an image of Mars' Northward View of "Wdowiak Ridge" to Earth.

Besides this, there will need to be accommodations on Mars that are essential to life on Earth. Earthlings on Mars will get sick and at times, need recreation. Appropriate facilities must be built as way of settling into life. “We need to make sure we go there to stay - start a long-term colony by building homes and farms, plan out long-term scientific experiments, create recreational facilities such as indoor gyms, libraries, games, and the likes,” adds Iyer regarding this.



How are we overcoming the obstacles?

Ongoing research at the International Space Station

One of the purposes of the International Space Station (ISS) is to research long-term effects and different aspects of prolonged stay in space. This research will heavily influence the life of the crew



▲ The ISS, a floating laboratory, orbits the Earth.

flying to Mars. They will face months of space travel where they will be required to live in the confined spaces of the spacecraft. During this time, it will be essential for the astronauts to maintain their health - both mental and physical. Research on the effects of microgravity on humans to mastering the methods of living in small modules have been going on since the construction of the station commenced in 1998.

Research on the ISS first tested the feasibility of interplanetary travel. According to Iyer, “It helps us understand the effects of long-term stays in outer space — how the zero gravity in space affects the body, what kind of radiation effects we have to deal with, daily processes like brushing and using the toilet in very tight spaces.”

The Lunar Orbital Platform-Gateway and the Space Launch System

Over at NASA, engineers are working on programs to properly prepare for the seven-month-long flight to Mars. The Lunar Orbital Platform-Gateway (LOP-G) program (also formerly known as the Deep Space Gateway), a

lunar space station that will orbit the Moon, is in the works. Here astronauts will test the technologies that NASA is developing to go to Mars. Because the Moon takes only three days to get to, if something goes wrong, astronauts can easily come back to Earth. To make LOP-G operational and to bring the astronauts there, the Space Launch System (SLS), is being built. The SLS is a new massive rocket that is designed to bring people to the Moon first, then Mars. This system will continually be upgraded to be more powerful. NASA plans manned missions to the Moon with SLS by 2023, and has long-term plans extending well into the 2030s.

NASA has definite plans to make manned missions a reality. According to NASA's budget estimates report for the fiscal year of 2020 released on March 18, 2019, it will continue to allot over US \$5 billion into its Deep Space Exploration Systems.

Ways astronauts can deal with spaceflight

NASA Science Writer William A. Steiger says, "In general, there will be a shielded area, perhaps between water or fuel tanks, where the crew can take refuge during a space storm such as a solar flare." Another possible solution is speed. Changing chemical rockets to nuclear rockets could reduce flight time to Mars more than sevenfold, thereby reducing the astronauts' exposure to space radiation.

Other aspects of spaceflight, such as living in a small space with a crew, can be overcome by referencing life on the ISS. The ISS has been able to host six astronauts at a time since 2009. The crew of the first manned mission to Mars is expected to be four. Life in such a situation is not a first, and the experience of ISS astronauts will provide guidance on how to pick a crew and what to watch out for. "Making the crew compatible with each other," according to Iyer, is a simple, but vital requirement to crew composition.

Ways we can survive the Martian environment

The very first humans on Mars will need to bring material for immediate shelter. The shelter must be properly insulated and protected from space radiation. A possible solution to this is using the Martian environment to our advantage. Steigerwald says, "Bases on the Martian surface could be shielded simply by covering them in Martian soil."

The lack of equipment poses a problem, but NASA

Engineer Iyer says, "We are working on various new 3D printing technologies, also known as additive manufacturing, so that we can build things outside of Earth. If any small part breaks, we will be able to make a new one instead of having to send a new part from Earth."

In line with this idea of self-sustenance

is "In-situ resource utilization." According to NASA, it is "using space-based resources, for human missions in deep space." Rather than bring all the material needed for survival into space, Mars can become a source for some of the needed resources. For example, water and oxygen can be made from Martian ice and fuel for the flight back to Earth can be extracted and manufactured from resources on and in Mars.



▲ This is SpaceX's rendering of a Mars city plan.



▲ Life on Mars could potentially look like this.



Why should we go to Mars?

Research value

In the search for life outside of Earth, Mars has the potential to reveal previously unknown aspects on the origin of life in the universe. NASA Engineer Anand Iyer says, "Finding evidence of life on Mars would mean life in the universe may be quite common. On the other hand, finding absolutely no signs of life on Mars in its five billion years of existence could tell us that the evolution of life on Earth was by freak chance and that life is rarer than we think. This is incredibly important from a scientific standpoint. On a planetary scale, researching on Mars increases the sample for life from one to two."

In addition to the origin of life, understanding Mars will help people understand Earth. According to a collaborative article in Science magazine, observations by the Curiosity Mars rover indicate the long-term existence of a lake with the possibility of atmospheric humidity. In

other words, there may have been a point in Mars history when it was more like the water-covered, atmospherically stable Earth. Drawing from this, knowing how the Martian environment changed over the course of its history will be a great indicator for how Earth's environment may one day change.

Advancement of technology

NASA Science Writer William A. Steigerwald comments, "Because space exploration is so difficult, it generates technology that is useful to solve problems here on Earth." GPS, communication, satellite TV, and smartphones may seem obviously related to space exploration tech. However, GoPros, solar cells, water purification, firefighting equipment, LASIK for the eyes, MRI for cancer detection, infrared technology, artificial limbs, cordless vacuums, and freeze drying are some of the many offshoots of NASA technology that impact our lives today.


This development is happening in real time. Explorer Grady Moon adds, "As SpaceX does research on reducing flight time on rockets to Mars, a terrestrial transport system, where a pod travels through a vacuum tunnel, called the hyperloop may very well be commercialized.

Return on investment

The advancement of technology will bring great returns. SpaceX has plans on cheapening its launching technology enough so that it becomes a feasible method of travelling within Earth. According to SpaceX's Starship and Super Heavy information webpage, a trip from London to Hong Kong can potentially be as short as 34 minutes. The trip normally takes 11 hours five minutes for a commercial airliner. With this technology becoming economically feasible, SpaceX would not only revolutionize, but also monopolize travel.

The technology gained in the effort to get humans to Mars will not only help humans solve problems here on Earth but open a new frontier. It will not just be limited to exploration. Easier intersolar travel will allow humans to expand our reach to resources in every corner of the solar system. Asteroids with trillions of dollars' worth of precious metals will become plausible investments. Comets rich in nitrogen can be harvested for making fertilizer, and heavy industry and its associated pollution could be moved into space. Developing spaceflight, starting with Mars, will put civilization's scope of economy at the next level. Additionally, in Steigerwald's words, "Learning how to affordably access space and use the resources there will give us what people all over the world struggle for freedom."

Inspiration, by Anand Iyer:

"Going to Mars will inspire the youth and younger generation of today to become engineers, scientists, researchers, inventors, and entrepreneurs. The more people there are of those that contribute, the better off society will be. Five hundred years from now, people will still remember Neil Armstrong and the Moon landings. They will not remember how well the stock market was doing, they will not remember what movies came out, and they probably will not even remember who the president was. But if we do end up going to Mars within the next 20 years or so, that milestone will be remembered, and The Argus and HUFSAans will get the opportunity to be alive during that landmark time. Going to Mars is probably the most important thing that we can do today, and if we have the power and technology to do so, why not?" 

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The Devil's Advocate on Avocado

By Na Geum-chae

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Have you ever tasted an avocado? Avocados had been unfamiliar to many Koreans until quite recently. However, the avocado became popular in our society as its positive effects on the body are being highlighted. According to data released by Korea Customs Service in 2017, avocado imports amounted to \$30 million, up 1458.3 percent from the figure one decade ago. Behind the glitziness of avocados, however, are serious problems that have disregarded. In response, The Argus sheds light on both the good and bad aspects of the avocado.



Avocados! Freeze! Hands up in the air!

What are avocados exactly?

Avocados are classified as a fruit as they fit all of the botanical criteria for a berry. While many people have tended to define berries as small edible fruits, the botanical definition of a berry is "A fleshy fruit produced from a single ovary." As avocados come up to this standard, they can be considered part of the berry family. In addition, there are numerous species of avocado. The most popular type of avocado is Hass avocado. It accounts for about 80 percent of avocados around the world and features savory flavors and uneven brown skin. A total of 80 varieties of avocados are being consumed, including Shepard, Choquette, etc.

The methods of eating and storage

Avocados are climacteric fruits: they ripen after harvest. Thus, consumers purchase avocados before they fully ripen and eat according to preference. The dark brown avocados are just good for eating. The avocado in this stage should be consumed immediately or refrigerated. However, if avocado's color is still green, it should be kept at room temperature until it turns brown. Meanwhile, avocados are oxidized after peeling, turning the flesh black. Applying lemon juice or olive oil to avocado's pulp can delay the browning. This is because strong antioxidants in lemon juice defer the browning and olive oil creates an oil layer between the pulp and oxygen, blocking oxidation.

The bright side of avocados



The high nutritional value of avocados

Avocados are rich in 17 vitamins, including antioxidants such as vitamins A and C, as well as folic acid, phosphorus, magnesium and iron. In addition, it contains essential nutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins and fats, so it is highly nutritious. Although the fat content is a little high at around 17.3 grams per 100 grams, more than 60 percent of them are unsaturated fatty acids which reduce harmful LDL cholesterol levels. In particular, the nutritional value of avocados is higher in that unsaturated fatty acids are not naturally synthesized in the body and can only be obtained through ingestion. According to American Heart Association, eating one avocado a day is a great help in preventing cardiovascular diseases.

Additionally, just one avocado has a large amount of dietary fiber, 34 percent of the recommended daily dose. Thus, eating avocados helps the digestive system work well. Additionally, avocados are rich in nutrients good for the eyes, such as lutein and zeaxanthin. Tryptophan, a substance that helps minimize insomnia by forming serotonin, is also abundant. Moreover, avocados contain much potassium, helping the release of sodium from the body. To sum up, avocados are a very healthy food for modern people who use smartphones all day long, enjoy eating salty food, and suffer from insomnia.

An avocado's nutritional content is also very suitable for losing weight. According to a study conducted by professor J.L. Stevenson, C.M. Paton and J.A. Cooper in 2017, unsaturated fats inhibit the appetite and prolong satiety for an extended period. In other words, avocados, rich in unsaturated fat, can assist dieters by reducing the feelings of hunger. The results of research done by Joan Sabate, a professor in Loma Linda University, are noteworthy. The participants who added half of an avocado to their lunch menu lost 40 percent of their appetite for three hours after lunch, and 28 percent of their appetite after five hours.

Nutrition Facts of Avocado

Nutrient	Unit	Value per 100g
Energy	Kcal	167
Protein	g	1.96
Total lipid (fat)	g	15.41
Carbohydrate	g	8.64
Fiber	g	6.8
Potassium	mg	507
Vitamin C	mg	8.8

© United States Department of Agriculture

The unparalleled economic value of avocados

The avocado craze has promoted the economic value of avocados. In 1994, the per capita annual consumption of avocados in the United States was only about a pound, but now it has risen to seven pounds. In addition, China imported about 154 tons of avocado in 2012, but that exploded to 25,000 tons in 2016, a 160-fold increase in just four years. According to statistics from the Korea Rural Economic Institute, imports of avocados in Korea also increased sharply from 402 tons in 2011 to 2,915 tons in 2016. Most of all, avocado's global demand far outstripped supply, leading to a shortage of avocado in some areas.

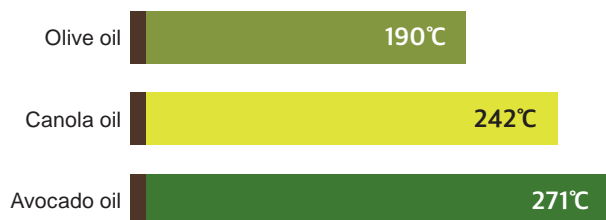
As the demand for avocado increases, transaction prices have also risen, and more profit has been generated. Thus, the major avocado-producing countries such as Mexico are receiving direct benefits from it. According to a tally by Bloomberg, the price per 10 kilograms of Mexican avocados was 240 Mexican pesos (US\$12) in January 2017. However, it rose to 550 Mexican pesos (US\$28) in May, marking an all-time high. The example of Michoacan, a deprived region in Mexico, illustrates an economic upturn due to avocados. Michoacan exported about 770,000 tons of avocados to the U.S. in 2017, and it led to a boost in the regional economy. The residents of Michoacan are cheering on the high profitability of avocados by calling it "Green Gold."

Besides the sales revenue of avocado, the economic benefits which can be gained in a secondary way are significant. In order to transport avocados with proper temperature and humidity, the demand for technology and manpower has soared, leading to job creation and economic revitalization. According to a study by Texas A&M University in 2015, the growing supply chain created about 19,000 jobs in the U.S. and resulted in a US\$600 million tax revenue increase. Without any doubt, an avocado is a bonanza for the world's agricultural industry.

The various ways of using avocado

Unlike other fruits, avocados are used in a variety of dishes such as sandwiches, sushi and bibimbap. It is because avocado does not intervene the original taste of other ingredients as it is not too sweet or bitter. Recently, avocado oil, which maximizes the efficacy of avocado by extracting and compressing pulp, is in the world spotlight. Avocado oil is rich in unsaturated fatty acids just like fresh avocados. In addition, it is safe and healthy, as it has a high ignition point compared to other cooking oils.

The smoke point of frequently used oils



If the oil has a low ignition point, it burns and generates harmful substances in the process of cooking. However, the ignition point of avocado oil is 271 degrees Celsius, which is extremely high, so it hardly burns.

Furthermore, avocado oil is also beneficial to blood vessels. In a paper listed in “Disease markers” in 2014, the effect of avocado oil on cardiovascular diseases was studied through tests on rats. It showed that LDL cholesterol levels in rats that ingested avocado oil decreased by 26 percent, proving that eating avocado oil is effective in protecting blood vessels. In addition, avocado oil is well-matched with green and yellow vegetables such as paprika and lettuce, as avocado oil increases the absorption rate of beta-carotene, a fat-soluble vitamin abundant in green-yellow vegetables.

Avocado-based cosmetics are coming up recently as well. Packs, lotions and creams made with avocado extract are good examples. Meanwhile, Biofase, a Mexican venture company, has developed eco-friendly plastic by extracting biopolymer, a polymer material, from avocado seeds. The company is now producing straws, forks, spoons and so on with this unique plastic. It is a very meaningful invention that may help reduce serious environmental pollution from oil-based plastics. In summary, every single part of avocados is useful in many ways, from pulp to seeds.



▲ Biofase sells plastic products made from avocado seeds.

The dark side of avocados



A harmful substance to humans and animals

There is the possibility that eating avocados can have a negative effect on humans and animals. A basic avocado contains about 300 kilocalories, which is similar to a bowl of rice. Although there are many beneficial nutrients in avocado, excessive intake of it can cause obesity. In addition, the high fat content of avocados may lead to diarrhea if one’s digestive system is not sound. Moreover, a large amount of potassium in avocado may bring about allergic reactions, such as difficulty in breathing and skin rash, so it is necessary to take careful consideration of one’s physical condition before consuming avocados.

One of the main points to be aware of about avocado is that it contains a toxic substance called “persin.” Persin exists in the avocado leaves, stems, roots, and poorly-cooked pulp. It does not have a fatal effect on humans as it is digested in the body. However, persin can cause allergic reactions in people who are allergic to natural rubber. For animals, on the other hand, persin is very deadly. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) once warned that persin is dangerous to horses as it can cause abdominal pain, cardiovascular disease and death. Since these illnesses also arise in smaller animals, it is recommended to avoid feeding avocados to pets.

There is another potential danger of avocados that can affect both humans and animals. It is *Listeria*, which is a major source of infection in food. According to a sample survey conducted by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2018, “*Listeria monocytogenes*,” the causative bacteria of *Listeria*, was found at a rate of one in five avocados. The major symptoms of *Listeria* are high fever, headache and stomachache. In addition, it can cause stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Therefore, pregnant women and people with weak immune systems should be more careful when eating avocados. Also, as pathogens are mostly present in the peel, washing avocados clean and eating them as soon as possible after washing are very important.

A means of making money in gangs

While avocados are praised as the “Green Gold,” paradoxically, they are also stigmatized as “Blood Avocado.” The situation of Mexico, which accounts for 45 percent of the world’s avocado production, is a prime example. Mexico’s drug cartels set aside a certain amount of money to avocado farmers on a certain basis, such as US\$100 per hectare of cultivation and 10 cents per 450

grams of avocado weight sold. Then, they take away the farmers' profits under the name of "Farm protection costs." According to estimates by the Mexican government, one crime syndicate makes about US\$150 million per year in this way.

Money being robbed by gangs is not the only danger. These criminal organizations kidnapped and killed farmers who refused to pay protection costs and even stole data from governmental institutions to get information on the avocado farms. As a result, the more avocados that are sold, the more money criminal gangs make. Thus, some farmers have formed vigilante corps to resist these criminal organizations. Even today, conflicts between farmers and gangs are getting worse.

In New Zealand, thefts preying on avocados are rampant. In some areas of New Zealand, the avocado has become so expensive that it costs as much as US\$7.50 per unit. Such high profitability of the avocado has been very attractive to thieves. In 2017, police in the Bay of Flinty region announced that a total of nine cases of avocado thefts occurred between May and July only in Tauranga and Katikati city. Local farmers even set up surveillance cameras and surrounded the farms with barbed wire to prevent the theft. However, there is still a high chance that thieves will be active as long as the avocado continues to maintain its high price.

A factor causing environmental destruction

Some point out that the cultivation of avocados causes environmental disruption. To raise avocados, farmlands have to be secured by destroying existing forests. Thus, a large scale of deforestation is unavoidably carried out. The Mexican government analyzed that about 690 hectares of forest were annually converted into avocado orchards between 2000 and 2010. Furthermore, the pace of conversion was accelerated as the price of avocados rose due to the increase in its demand. The land reclamation is still underway and destroying the environment. In particular, there are many concerns as these reclaimed-lands are adjacent to the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere


Reserve, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The amount of water used to grow avocados is significant as well. It takes 320 liters of water to produce an avocado. However, it takes only five liters and 22 liters of water, respectively, to cultivate a tomato and an orange. Given that humans need 2 liters of water per day, an avocado's water consumption is at a tremendously high level. In Chile's province of Petorca, deforestation on a grand scale and water abuse for avocado cultivation have dried up rivers and exhausted groundwater. Therefore, Petorca residents get their drinking water from delivery trucks.

Air pollution from the transport of avocado is also a serious problem. Avocados are mostly produced in Mexico, Central America and parts of the U.S.. As a result, Asian and European countries rely on imports of avocados, in which airplanes or ships used to transport avocados utilize fossil fuels emitting carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides. Moreover, avocados require suitable temperature maintenance, which is a factor that increases pollutant emissions. Looking through carbon footprints, which represent the total amount of greenhouse gases generated from the production and consumption of products, two avocados emit about 846 grams of carbon, nearly twice the amount of 1 kilogram of bananas.



▲ Environmental destruction can have an adverse effect on the natural heritages in Mexico.

Janus is the god of the gate in Roman mythology and is usually depicted as having two faces. The avocado has both positive and negative factors like Janus. Economist and futurist Paul Zane Pilzer predicted in his book, "The Wellness Revolution," that the tide of the well-being revolution would flow to the next stage of the information society. As he said, well-being trends have been established around the world, and the avocado is gaining popularity among consumers as part of this trend. The Argus hopes that readers will be able to consume avocados with an independent attitude, not just be preoccupied with trends, but be clearly aware of the duality of avocado. 

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Esperanto, Ne via lingvo, Ne mia lingvo, Nia lingvo

*Esperanto, Not Your Language, Not My Language, Our Language

By Kwak Hyun-jeong and Park Chang-hwan
Staff Reporters of Theory & Critique Section

▲ The Tower of Babel by Pieter Bruegel the Elder (1563)

Walking through the streets, you may notice a bubble-tea shop named “Amas vin.” Most people will pass by the store, thinking, *That must mean something foreign!* On closer inspection, one will find out “Amas vin,” means “I love you,” in Esperanto.

Esperanto is not a language spoken by a single country or ethnicity. It is a language that promotes diversity and unity. It seeks to challenge “the Babel” of the Biblical story of the Tower of Babel, where linguistic homogeneity is forcibly lost and humans scatter throughout the world, causing chaos. This chaos seems to continue on today. “Esperanto,” meaning “the one who hopes,” is a slimmer of hope aiming to overcome division and disarray.

The world today emphasizes the need to respect diversity. However, is the emphasis of a value the same as the realization of a value? The Argus introduces Esperanto and the ideals it seeks to spread, to the world.

ESPERANTO WORDS YOU MIGHT BE FAMILIAR WITH!

©Naver Papago



Papago - “Parrot”

(Online platform Naver’s multilingual machine translation cloud service)

©Pinterest



(Mi) Amas vin - “(I) love you”

(Bubble tea franchise in South Korea)

©VectorStock



Ludilo - “Toy”

(Name of toy company in Europe)



©Movado

Movado - “Always in motion”

(Swiss-made watch)



©ReallyRare Design

Yakult - “Yogurt” (The Japanification of the Esperanto word for yogurt, “jahurto”)

INFO ON ESPERANTO

©Wikimedia Commons



▲ The Esperanto flag

Inventor : Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof (Dr. Esperanto)

Speakers (est.) : Esperantisto*; over 2,000,000

Flag : green background with a white square in the upper lefthand corner containing a green star

Writing : Latin

Typology : SVO; prepositions; genitives, relatives after noun heads; articles, adjectives, numerals before noun heads; question word initial; definite article; case-marking (two cases); passives; tense; comparative word; 23 consonant and five vowel phonemes; non-tonal; stress on penultimate syllable

Language Learning Difficulty : Easiest language to learn (by the Foreign Service Institute's metrics)

Classification : Constructed Language**

*Esperanto users commonly call themselves Esperantisto, but are also called Esperanto-parolanto or Esperanto speakers.

**A constructed language is a language whose phonology, grammar and vocabulary are consciously devised by humans for communication.

©Ethnologue: Languages of the World

Birth of Esperanto

The world's favorite constructed language, Esperanto was invented by a Bialystok Jew, Ludoviko Lazaro Zamenhof in 1887. Bialystok — now situated in Poland — was an emerging metropolis of the Russian Empire during the Industrial Revolution. In those times, Russia oppressed the Jews through pogroms and severe restrictions such as the May Laws, which forbade Jews from settling outside of towns and boroughs. This resulted in the over 60 percent Jewish composition of the multilingual Bialystok, which historically presented itself as a destination to domestic migrants and foreign immigrants. The various ethnicities of the city confronted language barriers, and they were harshest on Jews, subjects of anti-Semitism to all city inhabitants. This inspired Dr. Zamenhof to pave a path of interethnic understanding for Bialystokers: Esperanto. He wrote in a letter: "I was brought up as an idealist; I was taught that all people were brothers, while outside in the street at every step I felt that there were no people, only Russians, Poles, Germans, Jews and so on." Zamenhof put together lingual elements, some man-made and some of Indo-European languages, in order to produce a universal, neutral language. Though the creator, he gave up his rights to the language insisting he just be remembered as an initiator. Today, Esperanto still bridges person to person, prioritizing the human being before anything else.



▲ The founder of Esperanto, Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof

©Bildarchiv Austria

About Esperanto

At first glance, Esperanto may seem European. Such supposition is correct. When initially announced to the world, Esperanto's 917 words were approximately 60 percent Latin-based, 30 percent Germanic and 10 percent Slavic. The words purposely took form of Indo-European vocabulary because initially, Esperanto's target learners were people who spoke Indo-European languages. Zamenhof realized the importance of making the language easily approachable by its first users. The plan was to procure enough speakers for the language to bloom into an international one. It was successful, but also became subject of potential criticism.

To beginners learning Esperanto, having a European linguistic background is more beneficial than having perhaps a Korean or Japanese one. All aspects of the language seem to trace its roots to European languages. However, in linguist Claude Piron's article, "Esperanto, European or Asiatic language?" he explains that Esperanto's lexicon and syntax is European, but its word building is more similar to Chinese. Linguistically, while Esperanto may seem biased towards some languages, it does not belong to any language community.

Esperanto is intensely agglutinative, meaning root words combine with other root words, suffixes, or prefixes to create new words or change the word's part of speech. This adds to Esperanto's simplicity. For example, the usage of the prefix "mal-" in French was borrowed. When the prefix "mal-" is added to a word, it creates an antonym. Moreover, when selecting roots, Zamenhof was careful to make sure the root was a part of many different languages to ensure familiarity. For example, the root "roz" appears in a total of eight different languages; as "rosa" in Latin, "rose" in French and English,

Tongues

“rosa” in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and “Rose” in German. When a root common to a plurality of languages was not found, Germanic or Slavic vocabulary was borrowed. Suffixes came from various languages and were made to be non-exceptional. For instance, the suffix “-ej” comes from Arabic meaning “place.” Attaching the suffix to the root “lern” which means, “to learn,” and adding the regular noun ending “-o” makes the Esperanto word, “lernejo,” meaning “school.” Through derivation, Esperanto minimizes the need to import root words from other languages. This leaves the language well-regulated and easy for learners to understand. Linguist Jacob Marian says, “Learners need to know only about 1,000 root words to be quite proficient in Esperanto and about 5,000 roots to understand every single word, while learners would need at least 10 times that amount for other Indo-European languages.”

The many rules of Esperanto are meant to make the language easy to approach. Sixteen fundamental rules with no exceptions which clarify how parts of speech work become the basis of all its grammar.

The reach and activity of Esperanto

Pasporta Servo and World Esperanto Congress



▲ Esperantists gather for the 103rd World Esperanto Congress.

“I travelled for a month across 11 expensive European countries with only a budget of 1,000,000 won (US\$880) and a Eurail pass, staying with other Esperantists,” recalls professor So Jin-su of Kangnam University. An Esperantisto can travel to hundreds of countries not worrying about lodging expenses thanks to a couchsurfing network between Esperantistoj: “Pasporta Servo.” There is a directory with the names and addresses of thousands of Esperantists who are willing to provide their international friends free shelter. It is managed by the World Esperanto Youth Organization. People

who list their names want to share their homes and lives with fellow Esperantists from abroad. This system shows the nature of Esperantist interactions. Shin Hyun-gyu, the president of the Korean-Esperanto Junularo adds that, “Even beyond Pasporta Servo, it’s more than common to receive help from Esperantists met during travel.”

Another highlight of Esperanto culture is the annual World Esperanto Congress that has been held since 1905, except during the World Wars. Speakers of the language are provided a platform where they can come together to enjoy their community, share ideals and most importantly, foster the Esperanto culture. The event was hosted in Korea on two occasions, in 1994 and 2017. The 104th Congress is expected to take place this year in Lahti, Finland.

Partnership with UN and UNESCO



▲ UN and UNESCO share causes with UEA.

Universala Esperanto Asocio (UEA) has been maintaining official relationships with the United Nations (UN) and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The associations share the goal of bringing people together to make the world more united. To cultivate linguistic justice and equality, they promote International Mother Language Day together. Esperanto is not intended to replace all other languages; language is a fundamental and defining part of every culture. Rather, Esperanto is meant to be the secondary language people of any nationality understand — a language of diplomacy. UEA and UNESCO aim to promote educational equality through UNESCO’s Global Citizenship Education curricula. UEA’s interest is an educational peace movement that seeks to spread the learning and teaching of Esperanto. “Consider the parts of Africa that have poor educational attainment rates. When children in those parts are raised to receive at least a primary school education in Esperanto, it is said they will be able to support three including themselves. In this way, we will be able to bring about a self-reliant Africa,” said Lee Young-goo, the president of Korea-Esperanto Asocio.

Native speakers and neutrality of esperanto

“Esperanto does not need native speakers. It was created as a secondary language to help people communicate, but not to replace any natural language. These days there are around 5,000 native Esperanto speakers. These are children of Esperantist parents, who speak to them in Esperanto at home,” comments a representative of *Esperantists*. Esperanto is the only constructed language in the world with native speakers. These people are called “Denaskuloj.” “Being a native speaker has nothing to do with geography and recognition. Even if I raised my children only speaking my own made-up language on a ship in the middle of the ocean, they would still be native speakers of that language. There are documented cases of children who speak Esperanto as their first language, so, in my mind, there is no doubt that there are native speakers of Esperanto,” explains Marian.

There can be worry of the existence of native speakers threatening the neutrality of the language. This, however, is not seen as an issue to most speakers. “Esperanto can be compared to computer programming languages like C, Java, Python, and Swift. They are also artificial, and many are based on English, but we usually do not see them as belonging to a particular individual,” comments Shin. Marian also adds that “natives can help convince people that Esperanto is a real living language, not just an academic exercise.”

Today, the 130-year-old Esperantisto speakerbase all consider Esperanto to have immense value. However, they can be divided by the reasons they speak the language:

Finvenkistoj: people who promote Esperanto hoping it will one day become the international language

Raumistoj: people who produce and consume content in Esperanto because Esperanto is a unique and valuable form of culture

Civitanoj: people who promote Esperanto as a stateless diasporic linguistic minority

Raumisto Richard “Evildea” Delamore says, “Esperanto is unique in the fact that it is the only cultural community someone can join and never be an outsider.” By the same token, Shin explains, “One problematic aspect that goes against the “neutrality” of Esperanto is its lexicon bias towards certain language groups and this is certainly something to consider. However, I believe the language is ideologically neutral.”

Newly-coined words

New Esperanto words continuously come into existence. The wide variety of speakers, the constant advancement of mankind and the existence of native speakers all attribute to this phenomenon. When people from a new culture start speaking the language, they bring with them new words. For example, when Korean speakers first started speaking Esperanto, they could not exclude the word “kimchi.” The solution was to conform the vocabulary to Esperanto grammar rules. All Esperanto nouns end in “-o,” so “kimchi” became “kimchio.” Moreover, as technology advances, new devices are invented. There was no word for “computer” or “television” in any language when Esperanto came to be. These new words are added as needed. Finally, Denaskuloj can intuitively derive words by applying the morphology of the language. New words, however, are not arbitrarily added to the language. The Akademio de Esperanto is an independent body of language scholars who keep the language in accordance with the basic Esperanto grammar rulebook, *Fundamento de Esperanto*. They approve the necessary vocabulary additions to the language.

A language of peace, a bridge between the worlds, an easy language to learn — the ideological root of Esperanto comes from the simple longing of a man who saw that the world was in chaos. Doctoro Esperanto hoped for people to be able to communicate and gave the world a tool so easy to learn. Simply put, it is a language worth learning.

Borrowing the words of Professor So, “Esperanto opened my eyes to the world. The language broadened and deepened my views. Learning Esperanto immediately connects one to a hundred different cultures. Is it not heaven and utopia, that one to two thousand people of so many different backgrounds gather to hold a convention every year, all for the purpose of speaking and laughing in a common tongue? It is the infinite privilege of an Esperantisto to experience this heaven on Earth.” 🙏

Special Thanks To: HUFs Professor Lee Young-goo, Linguist Jacob Marian, Esperanto Youtuber Richard “Evildea” Delamore, Kangnam University Professor So Jin-su, President of the Korean-Esperanto Junularo Shin Hyun-gyu, Community *Esperantists*

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Truman Is Back on Vlog

By Kim Min-ji
Staff Reporter of Culture Section



Truman, the main character of the 1998 film, “The Truman Show,” believes he has a normal life as a typical salary man, but his life is being broadcast live all over the world from the moment he is born until he becomes 30. While Truman was forced to expose his private life in a make-believe world, in modern times, there are real people who become like Truman voluntarily revealing their daily lives to others. They are called “vloggers.” A vlogger shares his or her day with viewers through a video content called a “vlog.” Viewers peek into the daily lives of various people, including such mundanity as a vlogger unboxing a parcel, making toast and taking a subway ride. The Argus looked at the cultural trend of vlogs.

What is a Vlog?

The word “vlog” is a combination of “video” and “blog.” It refers to video content recording of one’s daily life. After shooting video, a vlogger edits it, adds subtitles or music and uploads his or her completed vlog on YouTube, blogs or social media. Today, students, office workers, housewives, celebrities and more go in for making a vlog.

The most common style of Vlog

A typical day of ordinary students and workers

A vlogger usually compresses his 24 hours into a 15-minute video. All 65 videos uploaded by the vlogger “Ondo,” a businesswoman, are composed of commuting, shopping and cooking, and she has 470,000 subscribers on YouTube.



▲ “Ondo” uploads her vlog eating pasta.



▲ “Kim Byun” just does work saying nothing in her vlog.



▲ “sjkuksee” cooks in her spare time as others do.

A specialized work life

The occupations of vloggers range from teachers to doctors, designers, nurses and so on. The 10-minute vlog posted by lawyer “Kim Byun,” which included working at the office and going to a workshop, was watched by more than 1.81 million viewers.

Normal life behind the glamour of a celebrity

Celebrities who have only shown themselves on the big screen, have started to show their daily routine to the public through vlogs. Actress Shin Se-kyung, who has uploaded only nine videos related to her everyday life on her vlog channel “sjkuksee” already has 600,000 subscribers.



Why do people make Vlogs?

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A vlog vividly saves the precious memories

Vlogs are like “moving diaries.” This is because it provides a

sense of realism that text cannot have. Writing and photography can bring out memories, but it is difficult to prevent them from being adapted into one’s head over time. However, a video can be used to recall the memory of the time relatively accurately through the movement and sound of life contained in it.

The subtitles and narrations of vlog enable vivid recording. People add captions to their daily lives by putting in subtitles; they also leave a feeling for a particular situation with narration. People are attracted to vlogs because they can understand their feelings and state of mind in the past through their own words and voices even after a long time.

A vlogger “Lee-hye,” who is working on a blog post and vlog production, said, “Because vlogs can convey the mood of my day livelier than the texts and pictures in the blog post. I can be reminded of the situation well when watching the video.”

“I had only been writing my own blog post until I found the video more realistic than a fragmented picture,” said a vlogger “Boru-Bang,” who makes vlogs about the daily life of a housewife in her 30s. “Listening to my own voice in the video and seeing the movements make my memories more vivid.”

More and more people make vlogs because the various sounds and movements in the video allow them to store memories in a much more realistic format.

A vlog is easy to shoot and edit

Even if you do not have the unique ability to eat 10 bags of instant noodles or to do the cover makeup of a celebrity, nor the technical perfection to do fancy editing, you can try out a “challenge vlog.”

A vlogger can easily film their daily life by using a smart phone that is portable and light. A vlog can be easily made through vlog custom applications. Free applications such as VLLO and Vlogr allow users to insert subtitles and songs into their video easily and then post them on YouTube or social



▲ VLLO provides diverse stickers for the vloggers.



▲ VLLO users can choose various types of fonts they want.



▲ A vlogger and viewer share each other's information.



▲ Some people agree to the national petition to discipline the teacher running YouTube.

media immediately.

In the case of VLLO, users can simply select the video they want to edit in their own mobile phone gallery and apply more than 20 background music tracks, various stickers and filters to express their feelings. They can also select the font provided by the application to write subtitles and add their own voice to do narration.

“I am not used to filming videos, so I have been thinking about shooting a vlog for about a year. But these days, the editing programs are so well-organized that I did not have a hard time actually shooting and editing the video,” said Boru-Bang.

Vloggers who want to produce higher quality video can use vlog custom cameras. Cameras for vlogs, such as the G7xMark3 by Canon and rx100mk4 by Sony, have the ability to send videos immediately to smartphones and upload them directly to YouTube or social media. The ability to connect short videos to a single video is also installed, making it easier to edit images.

As such, vlogging is becoming increasingly popular due to the convenience of image planning and editing.

Why do people watch Vlogs?

A vlog gives new sources of information

The vlog allows viewers to see the real life of a professional, not a scenario of a drama or movie. Vocational people in various fields exchange useful information through videos and comments and it is helpful to viewers who are preparing to get a job or who are curious about other jobs.

In fact, the baker's vlog channel “Mobugi VLOG” gives students who dream of being a baker practical information. Other viewers who work at the bakery leave comments to exchange more information.

In addition, viewers catch up on information about the restaurant where a vlogger went to, the clothes she wore, and the cosmetics and cooking recipes she used. Kim Min-ju, a student of Ewha Woman's University, said, “I often visit a mart on my way to buy toast materials that appeared in my favorite vlogger's video. When I am curious about what kind of cosmetics she uses in the video, I post comments on YouTube and the vlogger shares information through her replies.”

Like this, people watch a vlog because they can instantly learn information they did not know about from other people's daily lives.

A vlog heals viewers through non-stimulating content

Today, as the number of single-person broadcasting stations is

increasing, there is a greater diversity of content. Many viewers frown upon provocative material when they find content that makes them feel comfortable. In fact, according to a survey conducted in February by the 20th Research Institute of University, the majority of those in their 20s, who are attracted to content about everyday life, accounted for 58.7 percent of the total.

A vlog has no stimulating factor because it mostly consists of spending a lazy day at home alone. In addition, viewers can watch videos more comfortably because they can easily relate to ordinary daily routines. The people in the video usually prepare to go out, take classes or go to work, chat with friends, unpack a package and eat late-night snacks at home. Sharing a small part of one's daily routine with others is also considered a form of pursuit of timidity.

Park Ji-won, a student of Sungshin Women's University, said, "I am reluctant to watch simulating food videos such as eating 100 hamburgers at a time, incendiary content encouraging conflict and sensual videos. But a vlog itself is not stimulating and it gives me the time to heal."

As such, people search and watch more and more vlogs because they can feel a sense of comfort from them and it may allow them to reflect on their own lifestyle routines and remedies.

Is there any issue with vlog?

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Concerns about the violation of portrait rights

A vlog is usually filmed in a crowded place such as at a subway station or on a busy street. When the vlogger takes a camera of every movement, the person walking along the street or person sitting next to her sometimes comes into the camera angle. As a result, people who have not consented to be in the vlog are exposed and this can cause an infringement problem related to the "right of portrait."

Under Article 10 of the Constitution, the portrait right is the right to not be photographed or published without permission. The criterion for judging the violation of the portrait rights is the possibility of identification. Even if one's face is not shown, and only a part of one's body is exposed, it would be acknowledged as a violation if that person can be identified.

In fact, in November 2018, the teenage vlogger "JS_diary" uploaded an apology video to all of the people seen on her vlog without their consent and subsequently deleted all of her videos.

Kang Min-hyung of YouTube Lab said, "People who want to make a vlog are recommended to be well-informed of various laws so that they do not include information related to others' privacy that those people do not agree with."

In order for vlog to be a sound culture, vloggers must respect others' privacy. If someone who has not given their permission is captured by the camera, the scene should be retaken or pixelized.


Controversy over recognizing vlogger as additional job

As a vlog can be completed just by capturing daily activities, more and more people are running a Vlog channel while they are busy. As a result, there is a conflict between a businessman who enjoys having a vlog as a hobby and a company that considers it as a side job.

Most workplaces have adopted an office rule that calls for focusing on work and prohibits outside work. Samsung Electronics and Kookmin Bank maintain internal regulations to prohibit outside work that interferes in workers' affairs. According to Article 25 of the National Public Service Law, civil servants are also unable to engage in outside work that has an unfair influence on public affairs. Under these circumstances, conflict between the two sides deepens.

In fact, in October 2018, there was a national petition to ban a teacher from uploading his videos on YouTube and monitoring his business activities. An anonymous teacher in his 50s said, "If you shoot a vlog, it will have a negative impact on not only one's ability to concentrate on their job, but also may adversely impact fellow teachers and students." On the other hand, an anonymous teacher in her 40s said, "If shooting a vlog does not degrade job efficiency, it should be acknowledged as a hobby."

Social consensus should be reached to prevent further conflict. As more and more people are willing to participate in the vlog trend, it is necessary to clarify the scope and reasons for being able to work concurrently.

Withculture, the trend research institute, designated "the law of SELPPY as an iconic word for 2019." "SELPPY," a combination of "self" and "happy," means "the law to find one's true happiness." "E" by SELPPY is "Emoticonsumer," which means an image of one's feelings. Vlog, which captures the feelings of moments in one's daily life and gives an indirect experience of someone else's routine, is also one part of the emoticonsumer phenomena. The rise of the vlog as a major trend reveals some limitations, but The Argus hopes that the public can cope with it wisely and that people's happiness can be reflected concomitantly in the video, so that the public can share in each other's happiness. 

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Searching for Happiness: How about Traveling with Hector?

By Jang Yu-jin and Kim Min-ji

Associate Editor and Staff Reporter of Culture Section

April is the month with midterm exams. Students spend long days studying for exams. Sometimes they get tired of preparing for the exams and ask themselves questions about why they should study. In the end, they come to the conclusion that the present efforts are for a happy future. Furthermore, we sometimes fall into pondering what happiness is. There is a book and a movie that question yourself, “What is happiness?” It is *Hector and the Search for Happiness*. This book caught readers’ eyes from all over the world, and made into a movie. Both the book and the movie deal similarly with the theme of happiness, but there are many differences in the contents’ composition. The Argus looks at the difference between the book and the movie and the message that the writer and the director intended to convey through the notable changes.



Introduction of the book

The book *Le Voyage d'Hector ou la Recherche du bonheur* was published in France in 2004. The writer Francois Lelord, as well as a psychiatrist and psychologist, wrote it based on his own experience.

The book has been translated in 12 countries including Germany, Italy and Spain. As soon as it was published, it landed on the bestseller list in Europe. Moreover, it ranked first in the world's best-selling novels in 2013. In Korea, from 2012 to 2017, this book ranked first in the best-selling foreign books category on Interpark, an e-commerce website selling cultural goods, and became a steady seller.



Introduction of the movie

The movie is a British film released in 2014 based on the novel. It is one of the "screen sellers" that are very popular these days. Screen seller is a coined word for screens and bestsellers. Peter Chelsom directed it and British actors Simon Pegg and Rosamund Pike played Hector and Clara respectively.

In terms of the overall flow, the movie content is similar to the book, but some characters and parts of the storyline were changed. Like the book, the film progresses from China to Africa to Los Angeles. However, the film has differences with the book in terms of the encounters and experiences that Hector has with people on his trip.



Storyline

Hector, a psychiatrist, lives in a given frame and spends a calm life without big events. His life looks perfect at first glance. However, Hector one day realizes that he is not happy and he cannot help patients find happiness anymore. Therefore, he quits his jobs and goes on a trip to find out what real happiness is. Hector makes his own definition of happiness through meeting people while traveling.

Travel to China



▲ Edward (L) picks up Hector in his car and takes him to a club.

Hector is impressed by a storybook about a Chinese old man who knew the secret of happiness, so he chooses China as his first destination. Hector meets Edward, who works in the financial industry, on the plane. Hector goes to a club in Shanghai at his invitation. There, he meets a woman named Yingli and spends the night with her. Unlike Hector who is open and honest, she approaches

him as a prostitute. After realizing the truth, Hector thinks his first key to happiness.

"Sometimes happiness is not knowing the whole story."

-Happiness Memo 1

Hector, who moved from Shanghai to Tibet, hears about the second tenet of happiness from an old monk whom he met at a temple. The monk who lost his family argues that we should not avoid anything by saying that we can be happy because we have suffered a lot.

"Avoiding misfortune is not the way to happiness."

- Happiness Memo 2

Travel to South Africa

Hector goes to South Africa to meet his friend Michael. He finds the third definition of happiness in a conversation with Michael. Michael, who volunteers at a free clinic in South Africa, says that he finds it pleasant to work there because he is loved as he is.

"Happiness is we are loved as we are."

- Happiness Memo 3

Hector, who visited a lodging, meets Diego Baresco who makes drugs and has the highest authority in South Africa. After finding out that Diego's wife is sick, Hector introduces a competent doctor to him.

The next day, Hector enjoys a party at the invitation of a woman whom he met accidentally in South Africa.

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On his way to going back to his lodging, he encounters robbers and is taken by them. However, when it turns out that he is acquainted with Diego Baresco, he is released from the robbers and Hector recalls his fourth happiness precept.

"Happiness comes when you feel truly alive."

- Happiness memo 4



▲ Hector (R) talks with Diego Baresco in a lodging.

Travel to Los Angeles

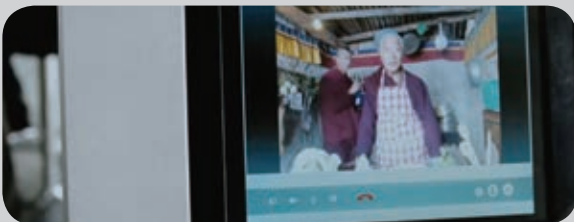
Hector moves to Los Angeles to see his first love, Agnes. On the airplane, Hector helps Zamilla, a passenger who has an emergency. Hector cares for her and listens to her story until the airplane lands. Then he notes his fifth realization about happiness.

"Love is listening carefully." - Happiness Memo 5

Hector meets Professor Corman through Agnes and takes a brain test. This is a test that shows a person's emotions by giving the color to the brain area to distinguish the emotions. Hector initially looks like a child who suppresses emotions. However, after he receives a phone call from his girlfriend, Clara, he turns into a grown-up that recognizes all of his feelings. Then he says to Clara on the phone, "My biggest misfortune is to lose you. My greatest happiness is to be with you for a lifetime."

On his way home, Hector has a video call with the old monk. Hector talks to him about the final definition of happiness, "We all have the right to be happy." At that time, the monk tells him that he should think higher and Hector gets great enlightenment from him.

"We have a duty to be happy." - Happiness memo 6



▲ Through Skype, Hector talks about happiness with the old monk on the screen.



BEST happiness memos selected by the students

A 19-year-old, a high school student, Kim Hyun-ji:

"Avoiding misfortune is not the way to happiness."

People often seek all kinds of ways to avoid misfortune. I think this can be a way to be happy. However, if we do not accept the misfortunes and we just avoid them, we will be able to save ourselves from misfortune for the moment, but we may face greater misery over time. In the long run, if we acknowledge and overcome negative situations, we will grow to be a better person, and that will lead to greater happiness.

A 21-year-old, a college student, Jung Ji-hyeon:

"Happiness is we are loved as we are."

If I love myself the way I am and I am loved by others the way I am, great happiness will come to me. Rather than comparing myself with others and envying their happiness, if I accept what I have, I will find my own happiness.

A 22-year-old, a college student, Choi Hye-ji:

"Love is listening carefully."

I agree with this happiness memo. People usually want to talk about themselves and want others to listen to their stories. Whereas, listening carefully means that I close my mouth and focus on the other person's story. I think wondering more about others' stories rather than talking about my stories indicates interest and love for others.



BEST scenes selected by the public

Reviewer Kim Do-you: The scene where Hector tells his girlfriend Clara that he will go on a trip

The scene where Hector shows courage and tells Clara that he will travel overseas was impressive to me. It is not as easy as you might think to get away from your everyday life. Especially when you do not even know when you will be back, it is hard to decide to do so. While this scene is not a big part of the book and movie,



▲ Hector (L) tells Clara that he is going to travel.

Hector's courage struck me in this scene.

Reviewer Lim Cha-hee: The scene where Hector and Edward talk to each other

I did a double take when I saw the scene where Hector notices that many people think happiness is in the future during a conversation with Edward.

While studying design, I was recently afraid I could not get a job. However, after watching this scene, I took a moment to think about why I am currently designing, and I realized that I'm doing my favorite work to be happy in the present. Since then, I have been enjoying my work. I hope someone else can find a solution to his or her troubles through Hector's story like me.



▲ While having dinner, Hector (R) talks about happiness with Edward.

Reviewer Joy: The scene in which Hector sheds tears in the middle of his brain scan

I remember the scene where at first Hector hides his emotions but after a call from Clara, his emotions explode. In that scene, Hector realizes that happiness is not merely good emotions; it is what results from having enough feelings and acknowledging the emotions.

As for myself, I was not a very emotional person before. I was usually apathetic about everything. Therefore, I had been living my life without anything particularly good or bad and I thought I was not happy. However, while watching this scene, I realized that there is no answer to happiness and that I can enjoy life as much as I choose to on a daily basis. We all live with a duty to be happy.



▲ Hector cries on the phone with Clara during a brain scanning test.



The three biggest differences between the book and movie

Top 1. Different weight of role of Clara

Hector's girlfriend Clara changes the play's flow by the difference in her weight in the plot of the book and movie.

The book barely touches on the love story of Hector and Clara. Although they like each other, Hector describes Clara as being unsympathetic and sometimes finds conversation with her exhausting. Therefore, in the original, Hector rarely thinks of Clara while traveling, and Clara's role in making Hector realize his happiness is not great.

Meanwhile, in the movie, Hector and Clara are drawn to love each other very much. Hector, however, has a good feeling about a woman he met for the first time in China and becomes lazy in his relationship with Clara for a while. Then in the last scene of his brain scan with Professor Coman, Hector realizes what the most important element of happiness is for him: true love. This is the decisive moment for Hector to come back from his journey with enlightenment. This emphasizes the importance of loving and caring in the movie and allows the audience to think about the precious things they should not overlook to live a happy life.

While Hector finishes his trip without any big event in the book, he returns from his trip with a dramatic realization in the movie. It maximizes the ending of movie and gives a more lasting impression on viewers.

Top 2. Difference between Vincent and Edward's attitude toward money and honor

In the movie, Vincent, who works in the bank in the book, is portrayed as Edward who works in the financial industry. They both appear to be people who value money and honor, but at the end of the movie and the book, differences stand out in their values.

In the book, Vincent says that earning \$3 million is his goal in life and he expects to lead a happier life if he earns all of it. However, one day, he realizes that he is only interested in making money for his work. After talking a lot about happiness with Hector, he decides that a life helping others is more valuable than a life aimed only at making money.

In the end, Vincent quits his job before making \$3 million and helps people living in poor countries make money. He also lends people money without interest until they find a job.

This really makes him happy and changes his happiness philosophy from “many people think it is happiness to be a richer and more important person” to “happiness is being a useful person to others.”

Meanwhile, in the movie, Edward says the goal of life is to get a lot of money and a high position, just like Vincent. He has won wealth and fame but appears skeptical about his life by introducing himself as a “workaholic divorced man.” However, he refuses to express his thinking by saying that how much money he gives to his opponent is important when living in the tough world. Edward has a conflict between his loneliness and his ostensibly splendid appearance and ends up without an answer.

In this way, the book directly conveys to readers a lesson about true happiness by changing the values that the Vincent already had. In contrast, the movie indirectly explains the value of happiness that Edward is concerned about, allowing the public to think about it by themselves.

Top 3. Diego Baresco's attitude toward benevolence

Diego Baresco, the drug maker, has a consistent attitude in the original book, but in the film, he appears as a character who goes through values changes.

In the book, Diego Baresco is portrayed as a person who shows a favorable attitude to Hector from the start. Diego does not have misgivings about Hector, who tries to help his wife. He even tries to start a conversation with Hector after finding out that he is a psychiatrist.

On the other hand, Diego Baresco appearing in the movie has changed his life's values since his meeting with Hector. Diego's wife has become more unstable after taking the new medicine she received from the psychiatrist, and Hector shows a willingness to help her. Diego doubts Hector, saying that no one helps

others for no reason. However, as Hector helps his wife without making any demands, Diego decides to donate anonymously to a free clinic. When Hector asked him, “What do you get from it?” Diego replied, “Nothing,” showing that his way of thinking has changed.

The book and the movie commonly convey the message that helping others while asking for nothing in return is happiness. In the movie, however, Diego dramatically shows the process of finding enlightenment, demonstrating that helping others for nothing can lead to a happy life.



Another distinct differences selected by reviewers

Reviewer Lee A-ra: Additional realistic elements in the scene

In comparison with the book, the movie seems to be more realistic. For example, in the book, when Hector meets his first love, Agnes, he thinks, ‘What if I hadn't broken up with her?’ But in the movie, furthermore, Agnes says, “Live the reality!” to Hector. Moreover, there are scenes where he Skypes with an old priest. I think these details in the movie reflect reality better.

Reviewer Daramji: Description of Hector's brain scan scene

I think Hector's complex emotions in the scene of the brain scan are better expressed in the movie than in the book. In the movie, various colors such as blue, pink, orange, and green are used to show the brain's reactions depending on emotions such as sadness, joy, and fear. I think the visual effects of the movie make it more dramatic in expressing various emotions.

“We all deserve to be happy.” This is what the book and movie both eventually want to get across. Although the way in which happiness was revealed was changed little by little, the distinctions in the book and movie made the point of view of happiness richer.

As Hector met many people and wrote several happiness memos, there is no fixed answer to the definition of happiness. The process of finding happiness for each person will also be very different. The Argus hopes that readers go on a “happy trip” in their own way and have time to think about happiness for themselves and find true happiness.



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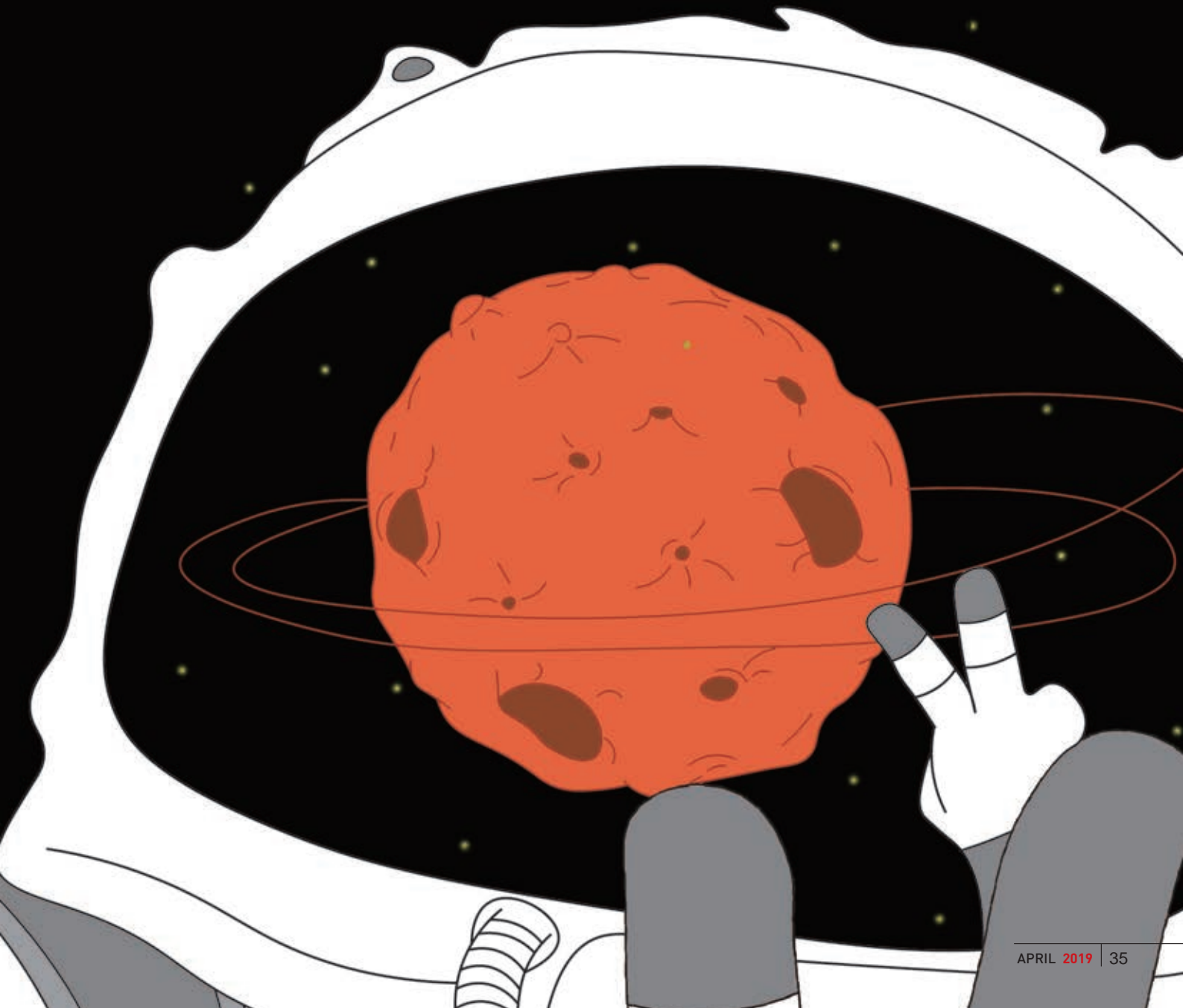
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The Land Hidden by the Fog

By Lee Jae-won
Argusian

You might think this photo just shows a barren land. Perhaps your first impression is correct because this place is a military zone seen from Unification Park near Mount Odu Observatory. The fog hiding North Korea perhaps symbolizes the currently unrealistic reality of a unified Korea. Will we ever be able to meet our other halves in this land? 🇰🇷

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