The Argus

Since 1954

NEXT UP, THE ERA OF AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES.

Starting September 2020, autonomous vehicles will be commercialized in Korea. Self-driving cars come with benefits and downsides. The Argus will take a two-pronged look at autonomous vehicles and how we might cope with a future with autonomous driving.

Editorial

Solitude

The number of new COVID-19 infections seemed to ebb and flow, but the most recent outbreak crashed upon us like an unexpected wave. We seem to be stuck in a perpetual limbo – an end seems near, but the end seems nigh. This limbo, as we were all forced indoors, seems to be a state of mind as well. For over six months now, we were stuck home with our thoughts.

My thoughts tried to get at me. I felt as if these thoughts were untrue to me, telling me things I would not otherwise think. I dismissed them; must be the corona blues, I ironically thought.

At one point, however, I had to realize that this is not a limbo, but my mind adjusting to the solitude. All this time, there was a voice within me yearning to be listened to by none other than myself. It was telling me the purest truth about my being that I had been ignoring all this time, too busy hearing the world.
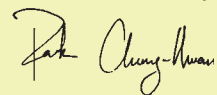
Life as I knew it was unacceptable. I was too complacent. I was too simple. I was completely overlooking my lack of depth, not just in general knowledge, but of myself. My life required restructuring. And there I was, faced with truths that required me to change myself forever, and here I am now, coping with, and perhaps even accepting, new definitions about myself.

I was not the only one who changed, however. Everyone else saw change in this time of solitude. For me, this led to certain relationships ending. It was heartbreaking. Perhaps one day, it will be remembered fondly.

This is what COVID-19 did. It ended life as we all knew it. This oft-repeated statement has become the slogan of our lives. Yet, we still cling onto hope. We cope by coining new terms: "new normal," "un-tact," "social distancing," and more. Humanity is finding a way to overcome the virus by developing vaccines and treatments. Meanwhile, people continue to develop the tech of the future: this issue deals with the hopes and perils of autonomous driving. We choose not to stay stagnant in this groggy corona-reality.

Nevertheless, we ought to embrace our more immediate future of solitude and wait all the chaos out. Let us greet this aloneness as our friend for a few more weeks, months, or even years, and get to know more of our own selves in the meantime. Let us not rush into anything, but patiently wait, because distantly, a brighter future awaits us. And till then, The Argus will continue to write. 🅰

By Park Chang-hwan
Editor-in-Chief

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Cover Story

>> Artificial intelligence (AI) is a big part of our lives now. As science and technology develop, the part of AI in our lives will increase. In particular, starting this September, we will be able to see and use autonomous vehicles on the road. The Argus will take a double-sided look at autonomous vehicles and how we might cope with the era of autonomous driving of the future.

Unpredictability of Courses Continues Through Fall Semester

On Aug. 3, the HUFS Committee of Academic Affairs announced its plans for fall semester courses. In consideration of the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, as well as the limited availability of lecture halls, HUFS has decided to run courses both online and offline.

For major-related courses with over 50 students, the classes will be delivered online, and the rest will be offline. All electives will be run online except for the following: Minerva humanities, university/practical foreign languages, physical education, RC English (Global), TRLT, and basic software courses. "How each course is conducted is provisional, and is subject to change anytime throughout the semester," says one official at the Academic Support Center and Registrar.

For online courses, professors may choose between real-time lectures through programs such as Web-Ex or provide pre-recorded videos. Simple voice recordings, however, are not allowed. The electronic attendance management system must be utilized this semester, and grades will still be based on absolute evaluation.

Additionally, with the resurgence of the COVID-19 crisis HUFS President Kim In-chul, announced on Aug. 19 that all classes will be conducted online for the first two weeks of the fall semester. 🅐

By Kim Kyung-eun
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HUFS Partners with Job Planet

©Job Planet

▲ Graduates, graduate students, undergraduates, and even professors have access to the service.

On July 22, the Career Development Center announced that HUFS agreed upon a partnership with Job Planet in consideration of the students' constant demands. The Born, the Global Campus student council, sought out the Career Development Center for a Job Planet partnership.

Job Planet is a job site that provides various services such as information on companies, employment data, and career planning. The partnership provides all these services, available to HUFS students without restriction. The Global Campus Career Development Center said, "Anyone who has a school e-mail address can use Job Planet."

However, the long-awaited partnership, according to the Career Development Center, is a one-year contract. It is unclear whether it will be extended next year.

This partnership is led by the Global Campus; for the first half of the year the Global Campus' Career Development Center is put charge of projects, while in the second half, the Seoul Campus' Career Development Center is in charge. 🅐

By Kim Ha-Kyung
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Controversy Over Academic Scholarships

On July 20, the 54th Student Council of Seoul Campus of HUFS issued an official document to the chairman of the Dongwon Education Foundation, requesting the proper procurement of funds for the unprecedented COVID-19 scholarships. This motion was set forward after the discovery of the HUFS Council's movement to reduce or cancel academic scholarships in order to acquire the funds.

The Dongwon Education Foundation, the endowment behind HUFS, issued a document on Aug. 12 regarding the academic scholarships. The foundation said that according to the bylaws, "the COVID-19 scholarships can be considered from within the HUFS budget." The student council revealed on Aug. 15 that the foundation can introduce additional funds for the scholarships.

The Student Affairs Team of the Global Campus said, "There may be an ongoing discussion over policy, as there are instructions to the student support team to withhold the academic scholarship distribution." 🅐

By Choi Yea-jin
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HUFS Agrees to Partnership with Big Hit Edu·KF

▲ BTS is sweeping global music charts, leading the international K-pop sensation.

On Aug. 12, HUFS signed a contract for overseas Korean language education with Big Hit Edu and the Korea Foundation (KF). The cooperation project aims to meet the ever-increasing demand for Korean language education abroad, and enhance foreigners' understanding of Korean.

Under the agreement, the three entities will open KF e-School Korean language courses using "Learn! KOREAN with BTS" at leading universities abroad in the coming fall semester. "Learn! KOREAN with BTS" is a textbook for Korean education designed to help overseas K-pop fans who have difficulty enjoying K-pop music and contents due to the language barrier. It consists of a variety of expressions frequently used by BTS members, and the fans can learn Korean and Korean culture naturally by listening and repeating them.

A research team led by Professor Heo Yong of the University participated in the development and supervision of "Learn! KOREAN with BTS." Meanwhile, the three entities will continue to expand projects promoting Korean education abroad, while seeking follow-up programs such as the "Korean language fellowship" program. 🅰

By Na Geum-chae
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Global Campus Rebuilds Front Gate

▲ The new campus gate will be built upon the old structure.

HUFS Global Campus started reconstructing its front gate. According to the Global Campus Construction Planning Team of the Office of Administration Support, preparation began on July 15, and the actual construction, including setting up scaffolds and temporary work was undertaken on July 27.

Global Campus is known for its two-kilometer-long path from the entrance to the campus center. Also, the old entrance has always been subject to a series of complaints.

HUFS decided to renovate its design and held an art competition. The architects of HG-Architecture, Kook Hyung-gul, Lee Min-ho and Kim Bo-kyeong won the prize. Their design retained significant parts of the original form and materials to preserve the gate's symbolism. In addition, the designers added some new materials and distinctive colonnades to demonstrate a future-oriented new vision of HUFS.

The new front gate is designed to vitalize the dynamic sense of the campus. An official of the Office of Administration Support said the rebuilding process is planned to be completed in late September. 🅰

By Song Chan-ho
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The "Coronicles" of HUFS

By Yoo Chan-heum
Argusian

Coronics in South KR

©Central Disaster Management Headquarters
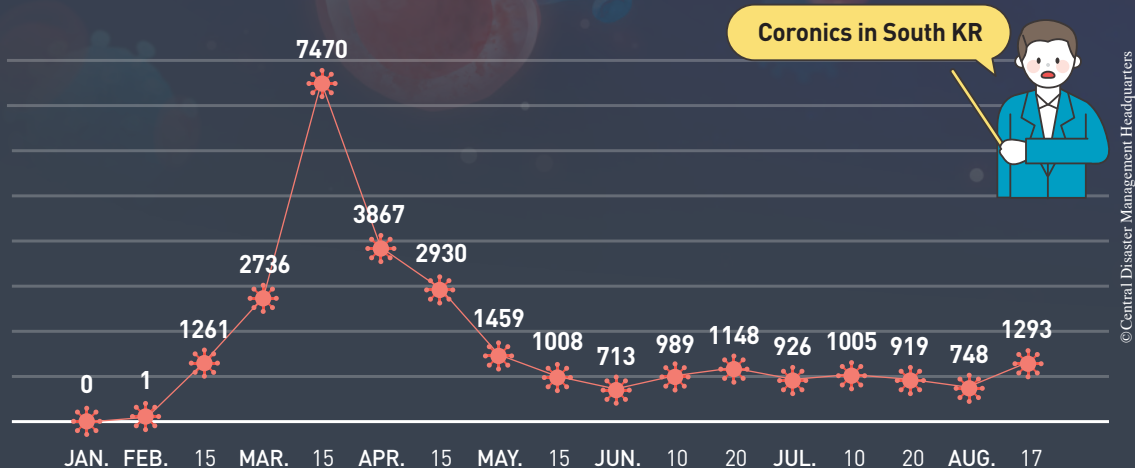
The number of "coronics" in South Korea peaked in March and April, which strike a fatal blow to various age groups of schools including universities. By then, the government announced "social distancing" to take preventive measures strongly before they lowered the level to "distancing in daily life." (However, for the recent rise in number of coronics of the Seoul metropolitan area, the South Korea government re-raised social distancing into "level two." The majority age group of coronics were surprisingly the 20s(3,803 people), followed by the 50s and 40s(2,756 people and 2093 people). Women were more infected by the coronavirus in the percentage of 54.55%, while men recorded 45.45%.

The beginning of the new decade did not turn out the way people expected it to. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, 2020 started out as a disaster. It killed tens of thousands people and turned life in many cities in the world into a nightmare. Unquestionably, it also affected life at HUFS, too. The Argus looks into what happened at HUFS in the first semester and how HUFS is preparing for the next semester.

☀ The start of online classes

Since the COVID-19 situation in Korea peaked in February and March, which is back-to-school season, many schools including HUFS decided to postpone the starting date of the semester by two weeks.

After two weeks, the pandemic situation did not ease off, so HUFS officials announced to proceed with online class throughout the semester in the unprecedented situation.

However, it did not start out as HUFS planned. On March 16, the HUFS e-Class server was down, overwhelmed by traffic overload.

Earlier that day, HUFSans had difficulties accessing e-Class and downloading lecture material. In response, HUFS blocked e-Class for a while, embarking on server restoration work. The university also uploaded a notice apologizing for the server delay on its e-Class web site.

☀ Problems occurred during online classes

The e-Class server was not the only problem that HUFS had. The content of the online class was put under fire. On March 25, a post on the anonymous student community Everytime became the talk of the town. The post was about a pre-recorded video for the class called "Political Intellect in Korea." In the video, Professor A's private chat room appeared on the screen showing an inappropriate image. The professor seemed not to take notice of this fact and uploaded the lecture.

Once the problem came to light, Professor A posted on his e-Class, saying, "Although I do not know what caused the

error, I was unaware of the problem during the recording." He added, "I apologize for the unsuspected mistake and for the inconvenience that may have caused." In addition, Professor A sent out an email to all of his students with a formal apology and notice that he will step away from all of his courses for the semester.

Despite the fuss, in just two months, a problem regarding class content arose again. On May 25, the Seoul Campus General Students Council (GSC) announced that Professor B, a professor emeritus of HUFS Business School was to take leave from his lectures and be replaced with substitute lecturers. The professor was accused of directing his students to read his blog posts, which included inappropriate text and biased opinions on gender roles.

To collectively address the issue, some HUFSans pulled together on the online student community, Everytime, and blew the whistle on his inadequate instructions and statements, as well as his unreasonable evaluation standards and in-class rules.

Even major news outlets reported on the incident. Accordingly, HUFS held a general meeting involving HUFS President, Kim In-chul, and key members of the college administration on May 24 to seek proper measures.

The meeting resulted in the cancellation of all of B's classes, and a request to the professor to withdraw the problematic posts and release a public apology statement. Furthermore, it was decided that this case be delivered to the HUFS Gender Equality Center for an in-depth review.

❋ Conflicting opinions for offline classes

As the COVID-19 situation in Korea seemed to improve, starting May 6 the Korean government announced a change from "social distancing" to "distancing in daily life."

Due to the improvement of situation and the government's decision, things also changed at HUFS. On May 4, HUFS announced that limited face-to-face lectures would be allowed starting on May 11. HUFS set guidelines, allowing only classes with less than 30 students to proceed with offline lectures. It would be possible only with the consent of all students, a formal request by the professor, and a lecture hall where students could sit at least one meter apart.

However, many students were negative about the idea and some of the classes had disputes about the face-to-face lecture between professors and students. For example, on July 8, in a major course, Professor C introduced a case of a student who expressed dissatisfaction with the face-to-face lecture in an anonymous e-mail during his lecture. He asked the student why he was so opposed to the face-to-face lecture. The student replied that he was afraid that he would not get a refund of his tuition because of the offline lecture at the end of the semester.

After that, the Professor C strongly expressed his displeasure about the opposing opinion over offline classes. The incident occurred during Professor C's offline lecture of 70 students.

❋ What will happen in the next semester?

Due to the reduction of coronics in Korea, HUFS had announced that the second semester would proceed with offline classes under certain conditions. If the number of participants of the class were over 50 classes would be run online, and if it were under 50 students, it would be run offline.

HUFS also set a solution for when the situation becomes worse. If the government were to elevate the COVID-19 situation to "social distancing," classes would be run both online and offline, in rotation, according to student ID. For example, students who have an even number student ID will participate in offline class on even-numbered lecture weeks (e.g. lecture weeks two and four), while students who have odd number student ID will attend the offline lectures on odd-numbered lecture weeks.

The GSC of Seoul Campus, "From the Dawn," immediately had a face-to-face talk with the board members of HUFS to straighten out some ambiguous things about the announcement. They also quickly conducted a survey about student preference of the offline lectures as the government elevated the COVID-19 situation into "social distancing" again because of the recent massive increase in coronavirus cases in Korea.

Amid the crisis, the HUFS international community continues to haul on for the international students. Mag, the president of Global Students Association (GSA) said, "This vacation, GSA's translation team has been working on translating all the graduation requirement for all the majors with international students. And this semester we will be focusing more on looking for scholarship opportunities, improving our class registration system, and seeing if departments like Business Administration can make more mandatory classes available in English, and create more efficient channels to keep international students well informed. To reach that goal we will need help from the GSC, the departments involved, and the Office of International Admissions and Management."

2020 is still dark, and even if we recover from this disaster, things will never be the same. But still, we cannot wait gently until this dark night turns bright again. Although there may be many tenuous actions before overcoming this disastrous situation, people at HUFS are doing their best in their own given positions. It will take a long time before getting back on track, but we are definitely walking right into the answer. ▣

Yongsan Park, Is It Really Ready?

By Song Chan-ho and Kim Kyung-eun
Staff Reporters of Social Section

Boasting a large population density among the biggest metropolises of the OECD countries, Seoul has a population of 17,200 per square kilometer. It is difficult to find leisure or a peace of mind as the numerous concrete buildings and busy people cover the city.

In this city, "Yongsan Park"— an environmentally friendly park with an area of approximately 9.9 million square meters, equivalent to the area of 360 soccer fields, and almost as large as New York City's 11.2 million square meters Central Park— is being created for the citizens of Seoul who are exhausted from the urban life. It will become an open field for people to take a stroll alongside nature.

The Argus paid a visit to Yongsan Park, which has only partially opened 165,000 square meters of its area to the people of Seoul, to explore the site.

What is Yongsan Park?

The former site of the U.S. military base in Yongsan was utilized as a military facility for the United States Forces Korea (USFK), and even though it was in the middle of Seoul, the public was not allowed access for 116 years. However, after the USFK troops relocated, ownership of the site was returned to South Korea. The government announced its plan to build a large-scale eco-friendly park at the location. On July 21, an opening ceremony was held at the 5th site of the Yongsan Garrison Apartment Complex. From Aug. 1, the 5th complex was open to the public, allowing citizens to visit freely.

"The Garrison Apartment Complex, which is now open to the public, is a facility that was returned to Korean hands in 1986 by the U.S. military. Rental housing facilities for U.S. military officers were constructed, and then the site was leased to them until 2019. Five of the eighteen buildings were remodeled into exhibition spaces for the public," the Yongsan Park Promotion Planning Team said, "The Yongsan Park boundaries were expanded to include the National Museum of Korea, Yongsan Family Park, War Memorial, and Military Apartments."

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport announced that it will continue to expand and open Yongsan Park to eventually make it the Central Park of Korea. To this end, it will ensure maximum accessibility using Seoul transportation, and arrange various ecological spaces and cultural programs. In addition, buildings with historical value will be preserved for use as rest and exhibition spaces.

The history behind Yongsan Park

As the center of logistics and transportation, Yongsan was of high military value. Thus, Yongsan became a strategic military base for various foreign forces that invaded the Korean Peninsula. Most notably, it was used as a core military

▲ The letters "Yongsan Park" are placed at the center of the apartment complex.

©Kim Kyung-eun, Song Chan-ho / The Argus

▲ This is a map of Yongsan Park.

©Kim Kyung-eun, Song Chan-ho / The Argus

▲ A symbolic zone is preserving the fence of Yongsan that has collapsed over time.

©Kim Kyung-eun, Song Chan-ho / The Argus

▲ Oson Doson is an open house used as a rest area for visitors.

▲ A miniature model is displaying the Garrison Apartment Complex that is currently accessible, as well as the whole of Yongsan Park soon to be open.

facility by the Japanese empire in 1904. Shortly after liberation from Japan in 1945, the U.S. forces took over and utilized the Japanese military facilities. The U.S. forces were stationed in Korea to support national stability and also the Korean War.

During the administration of Roh Moo-hyun, the 16th President of South Korea, the USFK's relocation from Yongsan to Pyeongtaek was discussed in depth, but due to a change in administration midway, this plan was aborted. Afterwards, discussions finally began again in 2016, when the transfer to Camp Humphreys in Pyeongtaek began, and ownership of the Yongsan U.S. military base site was formally transferred to Korea in January 2020.

Is Yongsan really the Central Park of South Korea?

Like New York's Central Park, if the final plan of Yongsan Park is realized as an eco-friendly location with an area of 9.9 million square meters, the place is expected to become a historical landmark. But is the current state of Yongsan Park suitable for such publicity and promotion?

"It was open from last Saturday and closed on Sundays and Mondays. Despite the bad weather after opening, many tourists came to visit," a site manager at the Apartment Complex stated, "Although the Yongsan Park is now open, the public do not have access to most parts, and the only open area is a small apartment complex of about 165,000 square meters."

Even though it was formerly announced that Yongsan Park is only partially open, the citizens who visited in anticipation of a vast ecological park were disappointed by the underwhelming amount of open grounds and limited things to see. "I came to see Yongsan Park because it was publicized that it was now open to the public, but there was not much to see or many places you could enter." a visitor mentioned.

The Argus tried to visit places other than the U.S. military officer's residence complex, but there was limited access except for the places that were already operated independently, such as the War Memorial and the National Museum of Korea, that were later decided to be transferred to Yongsan Park.

Controversy over Yongsan Park?

The Argus also visited the National Museum of Korea and the War Memorial. However, when each official of the National Museum of Korea and the War Memorial was asked if the place was also considered a part of Yongsan Park, both replied that it was not.

A different answer was given by another official at the National Museum of Korea. According to one staff member, there is a lot of controversy. The Yongsan Family Park in Yongsan Park is officially managed by the staff of the Yongsan ward office. However, the museum, which is technically situated in Yongsan Park, is managed by the museum staff, so it is included in Yongsan Park in a broad sense, but there are issues because the management is different.

Yongsan Park will return to the people's arms after 116 years of waiting. However, it is unfortunate that it was not yet ready for the publicity as most facilities were still inaccessible. The Argus hopes that the plan will progress successfully and develop into an unprecedented historic tourist park in South Korea. △

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Hong Kong: Can They Achieve Freedom?

By Song Chan-ho
Staff Reporter of Social Section

Sept. 15, 2020 is the 24th International Day of Democracy. The day was created by the United Nations (UN) to discuss the improvement of democratic systems. This day, however, means something more special for those who have not had political freedom, because it is a source of strong motivation for their democratic movement. As of Sept. 15, 2019, in Hong Kong, the proceeding protest against the extradition bill advanced to an extensive democratic movement. The protest took one step further from requesting the abolition of an unjust law to demanding a democratic system and just political rights for the Hong Kong people.

Then, has Hong Kong achieved the freedom to which they aspired? Actually, it is worsening. Many expect that they still have a long and tough journey ahead of them. As such, The Argus looks deep into the history of the democratic movements in Hong Kong, including the essential causes, the present situation, and finally, Hong Kong's potential future.

One Country, Two Systems
"One Country, Two Systems" is a constitutional principle created during the handover negotiations between China and the U.K. in the 1980s. According to the phrase, the Chinese government guarantees an independent economic and administrative system to Hong Kong as a Special Administrative Region (SAR), although it still belongs to the communist country.

1 Calm before the storm

In 1842, Qing, the last imperial dynasty of China, signed the Treaty of Nanking, which agreed to relinquish the Hong Kong area after it was defeated in the First Opium War by the British Empire. However, after the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the government clarified its stance that it would not take on a series of pacts that were agreed during the Qing era. After several talks from the early 1980s, the U.K. made an agreement to hand over Hong Kong to China, based on the "One Country, Two Systems" principle.

On July 1, 1997, as claimed by the negotiation between the two countries, Hong Kong was returned to the People's Republic of China as a SAR that secured a free political and economic system for 50 years until 2047.

However, many Hongkongers (Hong Kong people) did not trust the word of the government, as they had witnessed the deaths of the Tiananmen Square Incident in 1989, where the Chinese government subdued the people's democratic movement by mobilizing its military forces. The distrust led to democratic demonstrations. Since 1997, every July 1 in Hong Kong, which is the handover anniversary, protest marches were held to demand political rights and liberties. Since 2002, the Civil Human Rights Front has led the marches.

Marking the special day, Hongkongers have held some huge demonstrations as well. The 2003 protests against the National Security Bill exemplifies one of them. The Hong Kong government tried to enact a law to strengthen public power in order to control the freedom of the people. But due to the movement, where about 500,000 people gathered, the government gave up on enforcing the legislation.

2 Umbrella Movement, 2014

According to "One Country, Two Systems," Hong Kong was guaranteed a high level of autonomy. Even so, the Chief Executive, the head of the Hong Kong government, is assigned through an indirect election by the electoral college. Because this system cannot directly reflect the will of Hongkongers, there were constant demands for a direct election involving all voters.

Beijing accepted this in 2017, but in a controversial manner. The idea was that the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China (NPC) would handpick the candidates whom the Hongkongers could vote for. This infuriated the Hongkongers, and nationwide demonstrations arose. In the process of restraining the protests, The Hong Kong Police Force (HKPF) caused controversy with brutality against protestors, including shooting teargas. To protect themselves from the teargas, a large number of demonstrators stood their ground holding umbrellas, and the movement was named after this symbolic action.

Unfortunately, the Umbrella Movement failed to achieve the direct election that it had aimed for. Woo Jeong-moo, a professor of the Department of Political Science and Diplomacy at Dongguk University, assessed the cause of failure to be the lack of international support, saying, "Since China has become a great power, other nations had to take big political and economic risks to push the government."

He explained further that the reason for the brutal suppression was that the communist government was worried about the movement in Hong Kong igniting demands for democracy in mainland China.

A Hongkonger in Canada, named Gordon, one of the organizers of "Friends of Hong Kong," a group that supports

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▲ People are protesting on the street in Hong Kong, 1 July, 2014

Hongkongers to fight for democracy and freedom, explained the cause of the movement, also known as "Umbrella Revolution": "The Chinese government stopped Hong Kong from operating a genuine democratic system."

Meanwhile, via the protest, Hong Kong is assessed as having succeeded in raising awareness around the world. Mr. Woo also said, "The fruition of the Umbrella Movement was to show the globe its circumstance and high level of civic consciousness."

3 Protest against Extradition Bill, 2019

In early 2018, a man from Hong Kong killed his lover in Taiwan, and ran away to Hong Kong. Taipei requested his extradition, but the problem was that Taiwan and Hong Kong did not have an extradition treaty. Hong Kong's authority submitted an extradition bill to the Legislative Council of Hong Kong in March 2019, but the content of the law became a serious issue.

Hong Kong's extradition law enabled extradition of offenders to countries or regions without a treaty. Ever since it obtained autonomy under "One Country, Two Systems," Hong Kong has strictly restrained from having an extradition treaty, taking into account the possibility that Beijing could abuse it to summon anti-government activists in Hong Kong to the mainland. If the bill passes the council, Hong Kong may have to hand over its offenders to China.

Here is the problem. This law could be applied in the same way to anti-China activists in Hong Kong. Thus, this could be used as a strategic tool to suppress voices to defy the mainland's rule in Hong Kong.

Professor Woo saw the purpose of the legislation "to oppress all demands for democracy in every Chinese area." He added that China had the intention to facilitate political confinement in the process of subduing Hong Kong.

On May 26, 2019, as the bill passed the Judiciary of Hong Kong SAR, Hongkongers felt great danger, and nationwide

▲ More than one million Hongkongers join protest against the proposed extradition law that would allow transfer of fugitives from HK to China.

protests were ignited again. As time went by, the number of protesters increased, and on July 1, the anniversary of the Hong Kong SAR, many Hongkongers broke into the Legislative Council. The HKPF responded to the people with teargas and violence.

Amid continuing protests and concerns around the world, on Sept. 4, the extradition law was withdrawn officially by Carrie Lam, Chief Executive of Hong Kong.

4 National Security Law, 2020

> **Death Sentence for Democracy**

As of May 28, 2020, the National Security Law of Hong Kong was passed by the NPC. This law can prohibit every action that is seen to threaten the government in any Chinese area including Hong Kong and can sentence people to life imprisonment.

Professor Woo explained the actual cause of the enactment as follows: "To inhibit the demands for democracy in Hong Kong from influencing flows of democracy in the mainland, the government needed to make the inspection of Hong Kong's movement and political imprisonment easy." According to his analysis, the National Security Law builds on the extradition law withdrawn in 2019 for extensive suppression of Hong Kong's democracy.

Mr. Gordon said, "The Security Law now hypothetically puts everyone in the world in danger of prosecution if they have ever criticized the Chinese or Hong Kong government, regardless of which nationality they are or whether it happened inside or outside China. For example, if a South Korean citizen criticizes the Chinese government over human rights issues and supports Hongkongers, that person could immediately be charged by the Chinese or Hong Kong government over subversion and secession. Many Hongkongers deleted their telegram accounts or tried to hide their real identities on social media such as Facebook, and people are now self-censoring their comments on the internet because they are afraid of being arrested by the police for what they expressed. The 'white terror' is all over the city and it severely undermines the freedom of Hongkongers."

This law was unanimously passed in Beijing on June 30, and since the national anniversary, July 1, 2020, it has been enforced nationally. In accordance with the new law, 370 people were arrested in just one day. It is said that many democratic activists are sensing danger and suspending their activities. Joshua Wong, a student activist and politician, announced the disbandment of Demosistō, a pro-democracy party that he founded.

5 The biggest crisis of Hong Kong's freedom: fundamental causes

Mr. Gordon said, "As a matter of fact, the ongoing pro-democracy protests in Hong Kong are highly related to the 'Umbrella Revolution' of 2014, which eventually ended without real achievement. The anti-extradition bill movement in 2019 has given a new trigger to the democratic protests, and at the same time the mistrust between China and Hongkongers has multiplied within those few years."

Lee Sang-hwan, a professor of the Department of Political Science and Diplomacy at HUFS explained the cause as the totalitarianism of the country that is far from pro-human rights. "Many Chinese are still living in poverty, which makes democratization difficult. They lack the spirit of resistance to the communist party, so the consolidated elite group rules the whole country. In China, even the development of AI technology is utilized to control their people. This means political democratization in the near future is not feasible," he said.

On the other hand, Joo Jae-woo, a professor of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature at Kyung-hee University analyzed the background of those oppressive behaviors of the government as existing "to make up for the Chinese government's helpless circumstances when faced with civil movements which are getting bigger and bigger."

He said that Beijing has tried to reinforce its influence in Hong Kong via stronger public power, but it has had to face huge demonstrations since 2003, and "they needed to make a legal foundation to justify the intervention of the mainland's public power to Hong Kong." He, as well as professor Lee said that the government has violated the "One Country, Two Systems" principle that it agreed on with Britain.

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▲ Tear gas bomb fired by police at protesters at the demonstration in Aug. 2019

6 Analysis of Freedom House
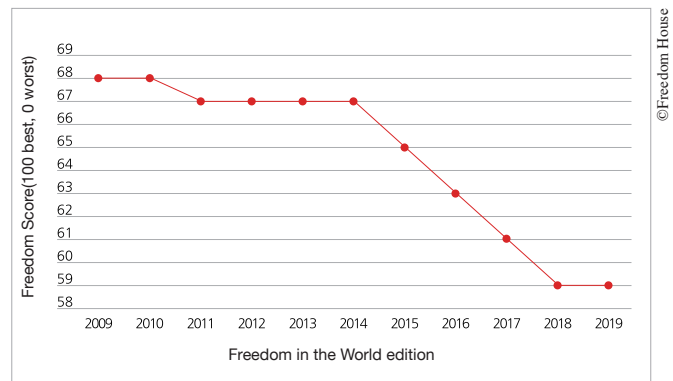
©Freedom House

▲ This graph shows Hong Kong's democratic decline from 2009 to 2019.

Freedom House, an NGO in Washington D.C., reported in the Country and Related Territory section of "Freedom in the World 1997-1998," that "all, in varying degrees, asked two questions: whether or not political freedom and the promise of democracy will accompany Hong Kong's return"(p.52). It also reported Hong Kong's Freedom as 6 in Political Rights and 3 in Civil Liberties, while China's Freedom as 7 and 7 – the lower the score, the more freedom. In the same report in 2003, it reported Hong Kong's Political Rights as 5, one grade higher than that of 1997, while warning of the dangers of the Security Law that the government tried to make.

However, after 2014, with the outbreak of the Umbrella Movement movement, Hong Kong's democratic scores of Freedom House have drastically declined. In its report, "Democratic Crisis in Hong Kong: Recommendation for Policymakers," it reported "Freedom House has tracked a sharp democratic decline in Hong Kong over the last decade, alongside increasing interference by the Chinese government in local affairs. A weak international response to the events in Hong Kong increases the likelihood of worsening unrest that could harm US interests and citizens in Asia, and would set a dangerous precedent for potential future Chinese Communist Party aggression."

7 The outlook of Hong Kong's freedom

When it comes to the present condition in which any anti-government action is prohibited by law, Professor Woo explained, "If Beijing had allowed 'One Country, Two Systems' continuously, then the democratization of Hong Kong could have been accomplished early. But the communist government is worried lest it would influence democratic movements

▲ A pro-democracy protestor is detained by police officers during the march against the national security legislation. 1 July 2020

in the mainland." He said, "The future of Hong Kong's democracy has always had something to do with the demand for mainland China's democracy. As to the possibility of Hong Kong's democratization, Woo said, "It seems when the people of Mainland China require democracy so strongly that the government cannot respond to the demands with national brutality, Hongkongers will be able to achieve the freedom that they have wanted."

He added, "For that, mainland China still needs a higher level of economic growth and reduction of economic polarization. With more economic growth, Chinese people would embrace the overall education and political consciousness throughout the country, as well as the democratic norms and cultures that come in from other countries." He concluded, "For that phase, I think China still needs at least 20 years. This means Hong Kong's democratization needs time as well."

Regarding Hong Kong's democratization, Joo explained, "The people in the mainland need to be exposed to education for

▲ Protesters write the comment on umbrella near government headquarter in Admiralty on 1 Oct. 2014.

freedom or such information, but this is not feasible for now." He emphasized, "To tackle this, international cooperation is necessary. However, to be realistic, it is hard to overcome 'the Great Wall of China.'"

Gordon said, "To be honest, we are not quite optimistic of winning this battle anytime soon, but we can learn from the history of the Gwangju Uprising that happened in South Korea in 1980. We would not expect any changes to happen overnight, but we hope ultimately that Hong Kong will be free from the terrors and suppression of the Chinese Communist Party forever."

He also mentioned regarding independence, "It is a highly controversial topic even among Hongkongers ... We do have our own sense of identity and culture where we feel different from mainland Chinese people. We get used to calling ourselves 'Hongkongers' instead of simply 'Chinese' when we introduce ourselves to people." However, at the same time, he emphasized, "We know that it would be hard for us to succeed only with the power of our own people, and we need to ask for help from other countries to give pressure to the Chinese government. But, if we directly ask for independence, we will probably lose lots of international support. As a result, autonomy, democracy, and freedom are what our protest is focusing on right now."

"Thanks for reaching out to us and I hope more people from South Korea will get to understand what is happening in Hong Kong and stand with the people of Hong Kong," he added.

As the professors anticipated, it seems greatly difficult for Hongkongers to achieve what they want immediately. But Mr. Joo said, "Its democracy is necessary and a matter that needs to be realized." Thomas Jefferson, the 3rd President of the U.S. said, "The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants." In spite of the current hardships, it is certainly true that there are still so many people who are willing to risk their life for freedom, not only for their own sake but for the next generation. The Argus hopes that, someday, the blood spilled will lead to the fulfillment of what they have challenged for. 🅐

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ONGOING SYSTEMIC RACISM IN THE U.S.

©NBC News

By Kim Kyung-eun
Staff Reporter of Social Section

As Afro-Puerto Rican sociologist Eduardo Bonilla-Silva once put it, "The main problem nowadays is not the folks with the hoods, but the folks dressed in suits." Systemic racism, also known as institutional racism, is a kind of discrimination that affects the very structure of society or an organization. It is less about violence or something more visible than it is about the everyday decisions made by people who may not even consider themselves racist.

Systemic racism persists in U.S. schools, offices, police departments, court systems, and many other facets of American life. With the countless cases of police brutality and the controversial death of George Floyd being the straw that broke the camel's back, the Black Lives Matter movement is once again gaining momentum. This time, people from all over the world seem to be lending a helping hand in various ways such as by donating to fundraisers, participating in protests, and becoming more aware. Are people really starting to care, however, or are they just jumping on the bandwagon? Are they also speaking out about the inaction toward racism in their own countries? The Argus aims to explore the issue of systemic racism prevalent in America, to trace its origin to find out why it is so difficult to abolish, and to brainstorm possible solutions. By doing so, we hope that readers may have a chance to reflect on how we can avoid the subtle trap of impartial bias and racism in South Korea.

Tracing the Beginning

In the United States, slavery of native Africans and African Americans existed as early as the 1620's, even before the birth of the nation in 1776. Under the law, slavery existed as an economic system where enslaved persons were treated as property that could be sold, purchased, or given away. After the American Civil War that lasted for four years until 1865 between the North and South, the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed to abolish slavery and involuntary servitude. However, racial discrimination against African Americans still persisted with the repression of the Civil Rights Movement that demonstrated against institutional racism, disenfranchisement, and the Jim Crow laws, which enforced racial segregation up until 1965. In current society, although slavery has long been outlawed and laws against discrimination passed, systemic racism remains a major issue in more subtle ways in America.

▲ Children shake hands after integration of the public school system in Louisville in 1975.
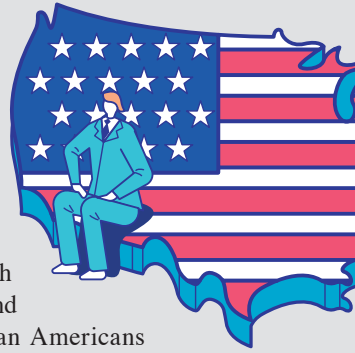
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Problems Arising from Systemic Racism:

Achievement gap in education

The racial achievement gap in the United States manifests itself in the differences in educational achievements between white students and racial minorities. African American, Latino, and Chicano, U.S. citizens born of Mexican descent, students are more likely to score lower on standardized tests, drop out of high school, and are also less likely to enter or complete college than their white counterparts. This also leads to other issues in the future such as disparities in economic well-being, political participation, and political representation. According to the U.S. Department of Education, the high school dropout rate of 16 to 24-year-olds was 8.2 for Hispanics, 6.5 for Blacks, and 4.3 percent for White students in 2017. The high school completion rate was 80, 78, and 89 percent respectively. In the U.S., standardized testing is considered a form of institutional racism because it is believed to be unfavorable to people of certain backgrounds. The average Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores were 990 for Hispanics, 946 for Blacks and 1123 for White students out of a total score of 1600. The numbers are especially devastating for college enrollment rates: 50 for Hispanics, 44 for Blacks, and 72 percent for White students. With such disparities in numbers, it is questionable whether the racial achievement gap is a result of race and genetic variation or a flaw in the U.S. education system.

Employment challenges

It is almost impossible to build wealth, let alone earn a stable living without steady employment. However, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), the black unemployment rate has remained approximately twice that of white people for the 60 years between 1954 and 2013. Other things being equal, African Americans with similar college degrees are twice as likely to be unemployed as white graduates. As reported by NBER, job applicants with white-sounding names are 50 percent more likely to be called back than candidates with black-sounding ones, even when their degrees, job experiences, and resumes are identical. Although college degrees do have value, these numbers seem to prove that white privilege is very real, and individual efforts are often overlooked when discrimination is so prevalent in the U.S. labor market. Whether the inequity was a conscious decision or not, employers in the job market seem to be affected by the prejudice and antagonism toward African Americans.

Police brutality

With the death of George Floyd, Ahmaud Arbery, and Breonna Taylor, unarmed protests of people from various ethnic backgrounds are taking place across the United States and around the world. According to Mapping Police Violence (MPV) from 2013 to 2019, African Americans comprised only 13 percent of the total U.S. population, while approximately 30 percent of those killed by police were black. As stated by MPV, African Americans are 1.3 times more likely to be unarmed than white people, but they are somehow three times more likely to be killed by police violence. This overly defensive nature of police forces against African Americans in the U.S. provides a valid reason for black people to truly fear for their lives. There have been constant efforts to combat police corruption and brutality concerning various issues including

the "blue code", an informal code of silence among police not to report on a colleague's errors or misconduct, "qualified immunity", exemption from civil suits, and "stop-and-frisk", stopping a person briefly in order to search for weapons or prohibited items. However, police brutality toward African Americans remains a controversial issue to this day.

▲ Demonstrators kneel in a moment of silence outside Long Beach Police Department.

Causes of These Issues:

Poverty exacerbating difference in educational opportunities

Academic achievement is affected by many aspects of a person's background and society, such as the level of education of their parents and their family income. However, the societal factor, which has the greatest impact on educational attainment, can be said to include poverty, rather than race alone. Professor Jonathan Wrigglesworth from the School of English for Interpretation and Translation at HUFS, mentions: "White students from poor schools will have roughly the same educational attainment as black kids from a poor school. We see a 'racial' difference because historically, racial minority groups have been barred from many educational opportunities. The racial differences in wealth in the U.S. are the result of intentional

policies that made it difficult for members of minority groups to own houses, start businesses, and obtain an equal education. The disproportionate level of black poverty was not an accident; it was planned." According to Brookings Institution, an American research group, only 8 percent of public education in the U.S. is funded by the federal government, while the remaining 92 percent is from local, state, and private sources. Local funding is based on property taxes, so those who live in predominantly black neighborhoods with lower property value have less funded schools, and the wealthiest 10 percent of school districts spend almost 10 times more than the poorest 10 percent in America. Schools that lack funds usually have less skilled teachers, low quality curriculum, outdated books, fewer extracurricular activities, little or no technological aids, and poor school facilities that make it even more difficult to address the color line. Thus, the difference in the learning environments between predominantly black schools and urban white schools is considerable, with students receiving significantly different educational opportunities based on their race and social status.

Implicit racial bias toward African Americans

Besides the obvious issue of education and socioeconomic status, one of the main reasons for the employment challenges of African Americans can be said to be the implicit bias of general American society. Implicit bias, also known as unconscious bias or implicit social cognition, is when people hold certain attitudes toward others or associate stereotypes with them, without even consciously realizing it. After the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960's, overt racism became illegal and socially unacceptable in most circles. However, it seems that people continue to use unconscious racial classifications in their daily lives. "Ask an American to picture a manager or doctor, and she or he will likely picture a white person. The person may have no animosity toward any racial group, but to break the existing racial classifications takes effort, so we are more likely to give an interview or promotion to the person we think is white and matches our conception of what a manager should look like," says Mr. Wrigglesworth. In fact, according to Business Insider, an American financial and business news website, in 2019, only 8.7 percent of the 675 companies randomly selected had Chief Executive Officers of color, meaning that African Americans are generally underrepresented in high-paying jobs such as managerial positions. The phenomenon of implicit bias seems to play a major role in the decision-making procedures in the U.S. job market. Most recruiters are not aware of the impact it has on their behavior or their decisions, which plays a major role in the difficulty qualified minority candidates have in getting hired and advancing. This may explain why many people can believe that they are not racist while unintentionally behaving in racist ways.

Working environment fostering police brutality

Police brutality, especially against African Americans, is a complex issue rooted in racism, inequality, and violence. The role of the police is not limited to "catching bad guys" and enforcing laws; they are also a tool for maintaining social order and the power structure in society. Because race plays such a large role in the structure of American society, the police are also involved in maintaining this racial order. Most white people see the police as a protector or helper, but many African Americans in minority communities are over-policed, with residents being frequently stopped and harassed for no valid reason. The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, protecting the individual right to keep and bear arms, as well as the high levels of violence in America also foster police brutality. Police officers work in conditions where they frequently come in contact with people carrying guns and where there is a real potential for violence. "This tends to create a warrior mentality

in many police departments, where they act as though they are at war with the communities they are meant to serve," Professor Wrigglesworth comments. "When the police view people as the 'enemy,' they will also dehumanize the people they are meant to serve. The George Floyd killing is a good example of this. The officer who killed Floyd clearly did not view him as fully human."

▲ A child is holding a powerful sign at a BLM protest in St. Louis, Missouri.

Possible Solutions to Such Deep-Rooted Issues:

Increase federal investment in poor school districts

The potion for correcting the lower racial achievement gap of African American students is still a heated topic of debate to this day. Some of the main government policies aimed at addressing this issue are currently the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), Teach for America (TFA), and various affirmative action programs. ESSA conducts annual student assessments for increased productivity; TFA recruits graduates from some of the top universities and colleges across the country to teach at some of its most challenging public schools; and many educational institutions in the United States use racial quotas. Despite these efforts, there still exists a difference in the racial achievement between black and white students. This leads some to deny the existence of racism, claiming that one's efforts rather than race is what matters and affirmative action results in reverse discrimination against the majority. In order to solve the problem of the racial achievement gap, there should be less dependence on state or local sources and more federal investment in poor school districts to correct the historical discrimination and provide equal opportunities for minorities. This may also take the form of tutoring and other forms of academic and life assistance. Universities need to mentor promising minority students and educate the student body and faculty to make campuses more welcoming places for all. By enforcing these broad policies, the government will better integrate African Americans into society to eliminate the vast differences in the quality of education and unequal opportunities.

Raising awareness / Subsidies for black business owners

American society is organized along racial categories, which makes it generally easier to think of people from certain races as holding certain jobs or positions. As mentioned above, implicit bias is an unconscious pattern of thinking which takes effort to change. The only way to change is through education and mindfulness: only by first becoming aware of why we are making certain decisions about people can this type of bias be overcome. Another solution is for the government to directly provide government subsidies for African American business owners, creators, and entrepreneurs. They could hold various business training programs to prepare black people for different sectors of the economy and also provide financial support for marketing to employ and promote African American people, purchase their books, music, and films, as well as patronize their restaurants, shops, cafes, and bars.

Divert portion of police funds to other sectors

"Defund the Police" is a slogan popularized by the Black Lives Matter movement that supports divesting funds from police departments to other sectors of public safety such as education, healthcare, housing, employment, and community services, believed to have a more effective result in reducing crime and solving social issues like poverty, homelessness, and mental disorders. Activists who use the phrase do so with varying intentions: some argue for a complete abolition of police forces, while others advocate partial reductions and investing these funds to other community funds. Police brutality against African Americans is a complex issue caused by multiple factors as stated above. By divesting a portion of the inflated police funds, the government may reduce inequality by providing social welfare to low income classes. "The police should also be better educated to fulfill their duties properly and have more frequent post rotations so that certain police officers are not subject to constant stressful working conditions," Professor Wrigglesworth adds. "There should also be improved communication between the local community and police, with increased civilian supervision of police departments to control police brutality."

▲ Demonstrators advocate for defunding of police in Hollywood.

©Ringo H.W. Chiu/Associated Press

▲ U.S. Embassy in Seoul support anti-racism protests.

©The Sun Daily

We have discussed the issue of systemic racism in the U.S., explored some of the causes, and pondered some possible solutions to these deep-rooted problems. At first glance, it may seem like the systemic racism prevalent in America has little relevance for the people of South Korea. However, you may have witnessed a bus driver using informal language to a person from Vietnam, or a student calling a foreign professor by his or her first name. We should always remember that as much as we may inflict prejudice upon others, we can also be subject to the same discrimination any time. Being part of an international school community at HUFS with foreign students from all over the world, The Argus hopes that readers have a chance to reflect on whether they have also been subject to implicit bias and have participated in systemic racism in South Korea or in their own countries. As Elie Wiesel, Holocaust survivor and Nobel laureate, once said, "We must always take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented." 🅐

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The Era of Autonomous Vehicles:
Who Is Responsible?

By Choi Yea-jin
Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Have you ever imagined an era where you don't need a driver's license? Starting this September, we can ride autonomous cars that do not require drivers. Under the Free Zone Project for Autonomous Vehicles regulation of the Sejong special self-governing city, which has invested a total of 36.3 billion won, the first self-driving vehicle in Korea will be commercialized starting this month. In Sejong City's Central Park, citizens will be able to use autonomous vehicles in the park opening. In addition, low-speed autonomous vehicles will be driven on general roads, and high-speed autonomous vehicles will be introduced on Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) roads. Self-driving vehicles, which will soon become a part of our lives. However, many people are worried about the various problems of autonomous vehicles. The Argus will look at both sides of autonomous vehicles and how we should cope with the era of autonomous driving in the future.

Autonomous driving

Autonomous driving is not controlled by humans, but by an AI (artificial intelligence) computer that makes decisions and drives itself. Currently, the most developed means of transportation used for autonomous driving is railroads, and the automobile has the lowest adoption rate for autonomous driving. Autonomous driving is divided into five levels according to the degree of driver intervention. This level of autonomous driving is determined by the "Levels of Driving Automation" announced by the International Society of Automotive Engineers. The autonomous vehicles currently on the market are level 2. From September, when level 3 driving is stabilized, the level 4 driving service will be introduced.

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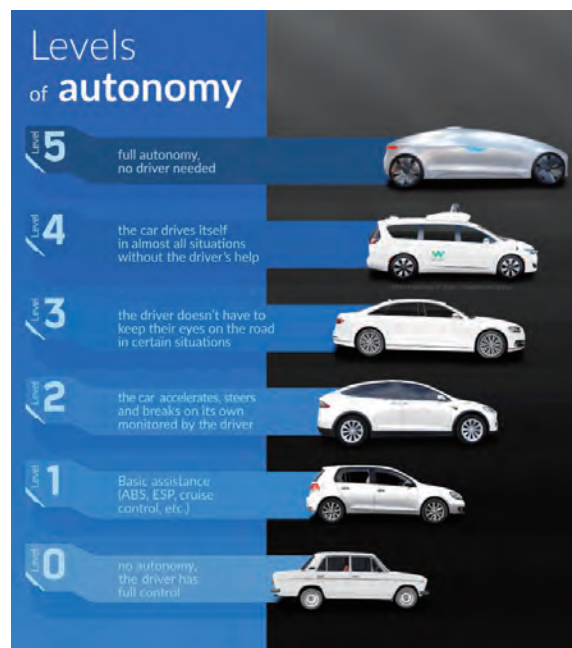
▲ The five levels of Driving Automation.

Go RUN! AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES

Safety

According to Statistics Korea, 98.6 percent of road traffic accidents in Korea are caused by human factors. The human factors of such traffic accidents include drowsiness, invasion of the centerline, speeding, violation of signals, and violation of safe distance. However, self-driving cars are based on guidelines for compliance with traffic laws, so these human factors can be prevented in advance. It can also prevent errors caused by emotional judgments such as revenge driving. According to a survey by the Korea Transportation Safety Authority, if the autonomous driving service is commercialized, traffic accidents will decrease by 40 percent.

In September 2017, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) under the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) released the "Automated Driving System-A Vision for Safety 2.0." This is a guideline for securing the safety of autonomous vehicle technology. First of all, during normal driving, the ability of autonomous vehicles to act is prioritized. The ability of autonomous vehicles to keep within their lanes and comply with traffic

laws and road etiquette is a prerequisite. In addition, even in an unexpected situation, the autonomous vehicle must be able to handle scenarios such as pedestrian collision, lane change, reversing, and low speed.

Passenger protection programs are also required by this guideline. Regardless of the autonomous driving mode, the vehicle must maintain a passenger protection system. It must be programmed to protect passengers of all ages and sizes, and the vehicle must absorb the impact of a collision. Finally, the guidelines suggest that AI continuously learns these various scenarios and can respond appropriately. Vehicles should record all accident information in order to be able to reconstruct the situation, and companies should collect this data and continue to study it for the reliability of autonomous vehicles.

Professor Park Jin-hyuk of the Automotive Engineering Department at Seojeong University said, "Human drivers have a lot of human factors that cause accidents, such as drowsy driving, using a phone, and taking eyes off the road. On the other hand, autonomous vehicles have numerous sensors to prevent accidents that humans cannot detect. In addition, autonomous cars are programmed to prevent

accidents or reduce the size of accidents by calculating numerous situations that cause accidents in advance. For this reason, autonomous vehicles are safer than existing vehicles." If autonomous vehicles with this strong guideline for passenger protection systems are developed and commercialized, it will provide a solution for solving the problem of traffic accidents caused by human factors.

Guarantee the right of mobility and transportation for vulnerable people
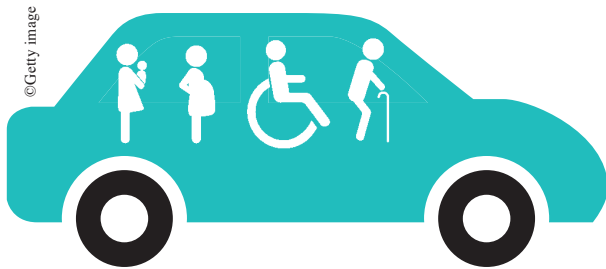
▲ Autonomous vehicles help transportation for the vulnerable.

There are transportation vulnerable people who are inevitably unable to drive due to physical reasons. For them, public transportation is also inconvenient and limited. For example, how would a person using a wheelchair take a bus without specially made low-floors? Also, even if they use the bus, how do they get from the bus stop to a house on an uphill road? In this way, they face a situation where they cannot move when they want. However, the introduction of autonomous vehicles guarantees them the right to move freely. This is because access to driving becomes easier. In addition, people who experience difficulty in driving, because their ability to drive has declined due to aging, can also receive help from autonomous vehicles. One of the goals of the autonomous driving service is to improve the mobility of the disabled, vulnerable and aged people.

The Korea Intelligent Automotive Parts Promotion Institute (KIAPI) is leading in realizing these goals. In order to reduce the inconvenience of life for the vulnerable and solve social problems that are directly connected to transportation, such as traffic accidents and crime, KIAPI has implemented the Atypical Environment-response Autonomous Driving Software Core Technology

Development Project. This is to ensure that even those who are marginalized from many benefits of technological development can enjoy the convenience. What is unique about this technology is that it focuses on the "atypical driving environment," not the general road driving environment. An atypical driving environment is an environment in which many variables exist, such as a road where the boundary between a sidewalk and a roadway is unclear as well as other unexpected situations. In addition, the environment between public transport and the destination, where most people walk on foot, is included in the atypical driving environment.

The majority of people walk this short road easily, but some people experience difficulty traversing this short distance. In addition, there are situations where you are in a dangerous situation on your way home on a dark night. In such a case, it is possible to move more conveniently and safely if autonomous vehicle service is used between the destination and public transportation. In other words, if this service such as shared taxis, shuttle buses, and delivery vehicles is provided from the point where public transportation ends to their home or destination, it will be very helpful to solve social problems like alienation of transportation for vulnerable people and crime.

Eco-friendly

Even now, energy consumption continues to increase, and energy usage in the transport sector has increased by 13.3 percent over the last 10 years. In particular, carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NOx), which are constituents of gasoline and diesel in existing vehicles, are the main causes of deteriorating air pollution. Converting existing vehicles to electric vehicles and hydrogen vehicles is also a way to reduce damage to the environment, but it

▲ Autonomous vehicles are eco friendly.

▲ Cars for sharing are parked.

takes a lot of money and time to replace existing vehicles. However, from the beginning, research on autonomous vehicles focused on electric vehicles and hydrogen vehicles, which were then developed.

Due to the Paris Climate Change Agreement in 2015, autonomous vehicle services using electric vehicles and hydrogen vehicles have begun to gain more attention. The Paris Climate Change Agreement is an agreement that obligates all 195 states, including developed countries, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It aims to stop sales of internal combustion engine vehicles and replace electric vehicles worldwide. Accordingly, in order to increase national competitiveness in preparation for the era of electric vehicles, a number of developed countries have begun to concentrate on developing autonomous vehicles using electricity. With the growing interest in environmental issues around the world, the commercialization of autonomous vehicles has become a prerequisite for the environment.

Today, our planet has the problem of excessive emissions of air pollutants due to too many cars. However, according to the Korea Transport Institute, if autonomous vehicles are commercialized, it will encourage the concept of "sharing" rather than "owning" a car. A typical example is "shared consumption," in which individual consumers lend their own vehicle to people who need it or that individual consumers rent vehicles owned by companies such as Socar. It also includes sharing services such as Uber, which connect the person who wants to get in the car and the person who drives it through a smartphone app. Rather than an individual owning a vehicle, many people share a vehicle. Accordingly, the concept of owning a personal vehicle will disappear. This is more ecofriendly as the number of vehicles decreases and self-driving vehicles are shared, which are electric vehicles and hydrogen vehicles.

Wait   WAIT! AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES

Unproven safety

Safety can be an advantage or a disadvantage of an autonomous vehicle service. When a car is running on the road, a momentary mistake leads to a very big accident. Autonomous vehicles also have the potential to cause accidents. In 2018, there was a fatal crash between Uber's autonomous car and a pedestrian in Arizona, U.S. It happened during the vehicle test. Although the Uber staff was in the driver's seat, it happened so quickly that they could not deal with it. After this accident, the autonomous driving system was supplemented, but it was after the death.

On March 23, 2018, a fatal accident occurred due to a malfunction of an autonomous vehicle in Mountain View, California. This happened while the Tesla Model X driver turned on autonomous driving mode and was playing games on his mobile phone. Later, another driver demonstrated that autonomous vehicles could malfunction under similar circumstances, and such malfunctions were compensated for through software updates. Likewise, however, it is after the damage has already occurred. In the future, autonomous vehicles will be used more, and accidents will occur more. In this regard, we need to think again about the safety of autonomous vehicles.

What is the cause of the safety controversy? Professor Park Jin-hyuk of the Automotive Engineering Department at Seojeong University said "When comparing Tesla or Uber and Korean self-driving cars, the technology levels

are similar. However, even the most perfect technology is flawed. Because autonomous driving systems are programmed by humans, it is impossible to predict all variables. In addition, actual road conditions may have different variables from the expected scenarios. This error is the biggest cause of accidents in autonomous vehicles."

In addition, Prof. Park said "Even if there is no perfect development, it is important to make appropriate legislation. I think it is good for the government to strive for the development of the autonomous vehicle industry. However, I am skeptical that cars will be the perfect thing. This is because there were cases where the defect was hidden, or the defect was not found even when the existing vehicle had an accident. Also, the car event recorders, which are an important part of car accident investigation, are not completely reliable. That's why we need appropriate legislation for a car that is not perfect."

Technological unemployment

Technical unemployment is a concept defined by British economist Keynes in the 1920s. That is, unemployment occurs because the speed of discovering the means to use less labor is faster than the speed of discovering new uses of obsolete labor. In short, it is unemployment caused by rapid advancement of technology. Autonomous services also cause technological unemployment.

When autonomous vehicle services are commercialized, the concept of "driver" disappears. Those we call "drivers" will lose their jobs. There are opinions that the demand
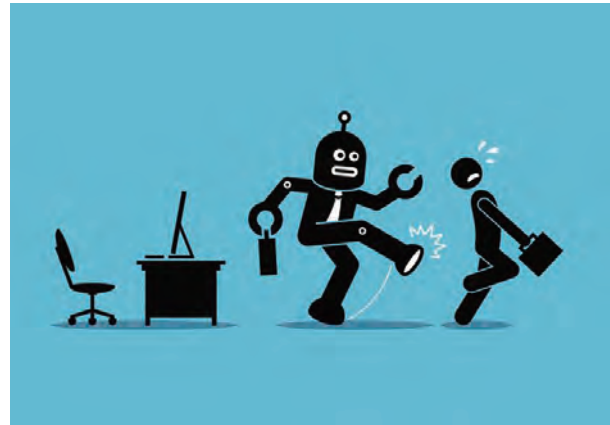
©Shutterstock
▲ Techniques take away people's jobs.

for various driver jobs, such as taxis, buses, couriers, and trucks, in the transportation industry will significantly decrease or even disappear completely. A 2017 Goldman Sachs Economic Research Report predicted massive unemployment for trucks, buses and taxi drivers in the U.S. if the use of self-driving vehicles becomes common. 25,000 drivers lose their jobs every month, and this figure will reach 300,000 annually. These side effects occur when autonomous vehicles go beyond the test operation stage and become a part of daily life to the extent that they replace existing vehicles.

An example of technological unemployment that has already occurred is the introduction of kiosks which are unmanned ordering machines. Prior to the introduction of kiosks, there were two roles for cashiers who took orders at a restaurant and a chef who made food. However, as kiosks are used worldwide, cashier jobs have declined. This is because, for companies, using a kiosk also reduces labor costs and loss due to calculation mistakes. In addition, if a customer has trouble using the kiosk, staff can assist the guest. This employee does other duties than his or her primary tasks. Likewise, someone has to solve the incidental tasks due to the limitations of the machine. Therefore, there is also the side effect that working hours and duties increase.


©Restaurant Business
▲ Kiosks in restaurants replace the role of humans.

📡 Moral problem

Imagine you are driving a car. If you keep going straight while driving on the road, you will collide with five people, and if you change direction, you will collide with one person. So what would you do? When a person is faced with such a dilemma, he makes a judgment by combining various factors, such as his values, surrounding circumstances, and the identity of the predicted victim. However, in the autonomous driving mode, this judgment becomes impossible.

In addition, it is very ambiguous as to who must take responsibility for the accident that occurred in the autonomous driving mode. The victim is clear, but the standard of judgment for determining the party with legal liability is still unclear. The liable party could be a driver, a software developer, or an automobile manufacturer. The majority of drivers of existing vehicles have auto insurance to cover liability for fault, safety and repair costs. Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance and Hyundai Insurance, the first and second largest auto insurance companies in Korea, launched Korea's first autonomous vehicle insurance products this year. However, insurance also has the moral limitations of autonomous vehicles. An official
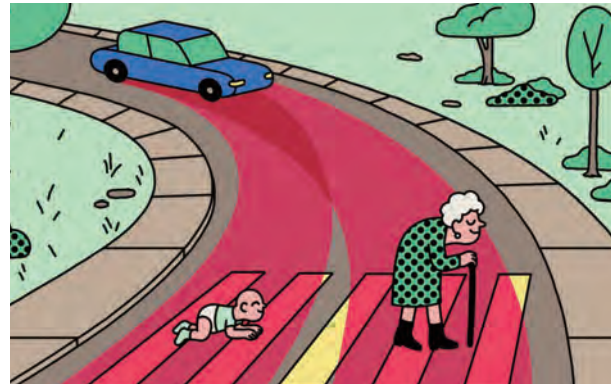
▲ The moral dilemma of choosing the victim.

from the insurance industry said, 'Autonomous vehicle insurance products that are currently released are covering test research companies, not individuals. Naturally, the responsible party is the research firm. At present, the assignment of responsibility for autonomous vehicle accidents is unclear and the relevant legislation is lacking. That is why products for individuals are not now available. We need a way to clarify where we are responsible for an accident.' As such, if there are victims, but the liable party is unclear, greater ethical and legal issues will arise.

▲ Autonomous vehicles to be driven in Sejong City starting this September.

The Minister of SMEs and Startups announced that they expected a production inducing effect of 44.5 billion won (US$ 37.3 billion), the creation of an added value of 15 billion won (US$ 12.5 billion), and jobs for 220 people through the free zone project for self-driving regulation in Sejong City. They also said that they are aiming for the world's first commercialization of fully autonomous driving (level 4) on major roads in the country by 2027 as autonomous vehicles will be a matter of national competitiveness. In other words, autonomous vehicle service is clearly a beneficial and essential element for our society. This big and long-term project cannot be completed without trial and error. It is also clear that this is a very important issue related to human life. Humans have to pass several tests to obtain a driver's license. The Argus thinks that in the era of autonomous driving, licenses will be given to cars, not people, so tests and certifications for vehicles are very important. 🅰

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'WHO' Could Declare the End of COVID-19?

By Kim Ha-kyung
Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

This September, good news may hit the media. Korea's number one bio market leader Celltrion is developing a cure for COVID-19; and it has been approved by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) to go forward with the first phase of the COVID-19 medicine clinical trials in September. In light of this, Celltrion made an adventurous plan to simultaneously start mass production for the treatment while holding clinical trials. In other words, the end to COVID-19 is coming. As the treatment is developing fast, the vaccine is also developing with the same pace. The end to COVID-19 may be a story in a not so distant future.

However, inventing vaccines does not mean the immediate end of a disease. Not only is it difficult to develop the vaccine and medication, but also the threat of COVID-19 will continue to spread until the vaccine is completed. The Argus analyzes the principles of vaccines and medicines and reveals the relationship between them and the end of disease, which will shed light into the future.

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Clinical trials

Clinical trials are a type of research that studies new tests and treatments and evaluates their effects on human health outcomes.

Phase I, II, III

Phase I

Studies usually test new drugs for the first time in a small group of people to evaluate a safe dosage range and identify side effects.

Phase II

Studies test treatments that have been found to be safe in phase I but now need a larger group of human subjects to monitor for any adverse effects.

Phase III

Studies are conducted on larger populations and in different regions and countries and are often the right step before a new treatment is approved.

Phase IV

Phase IV

Studies take place after country approval and there is a need for further testing in a wide population over a longer timeframe.

How do they work?

Most of the public and some media outlets confuse the difference between vaccines and medicines. However, the two are completely different. These principles can be explained with this analogy: a medieval battlefield. Imagine an invading army trying to break into a castle. The invaders attack the castle while the defending army tries to protect it. This is how the battle starts. Naturally, the castle is built on rough terrain for defense. From this castle, the defenders shoot arrows at the foes outside the castle. In this analogy, the response of the defending army – that is, the battle – is the body's *primary immune response*. The castle on the rough terrain is the body's skin and the arrows are saliva. Scientifically speaking, they are the *congenital barriers*. The defenders are the *antibody*, while the invaders are *antigens*. Do not, however, be fooled by the prefix "anti-"; the antibody fights for the body.

But let us also imagine: what if a strong enough invading force ends up breaking through the primary immune response? The body must defend against it within the castle walls. If a lot of troops come in and the defending army continues to fall behind, the body will suffer from a fever and other various symptoms. On the contrary, if the body responds successfully, it will no longer suffer.

Take a step further from here. The body is smarter than one might expect, and it can remember throughout its life, even those whom it has met only once. During the battle, antibodies record the antigens and their weaknesses. When an antigen of the same kind invades the body further down the road, it draws from the memory and defeats the same opponent again quickly and easily. This is a *secondary immune response*.

Now, vaccines and medicines can be distinguished. Vaccines neither support the body's army nor attack the troops. Rather they let the opponents into the body. No need to fear, though! The antigen brought inside is feeble. The reason vaccines introduce a weak antigen is to let the body record it. No matter how weak an antigen is, the body records it as if it were strong. In other words, a past encounter with an antigen means that the body can easily win by relying on records.

While medicine helps the body in various ways, only one thing needs to be remembered – whether the medicine strengthens the army or weakens the opponent. With the given information, two conclusions can be made: (1) If a person already has a disease, the vaccine does not mean anything, and (2) Medicine is of no use for a healthy person. On account of these facts, one might say that the medicine and the vaccine cannot be combined into a two-in-one package.

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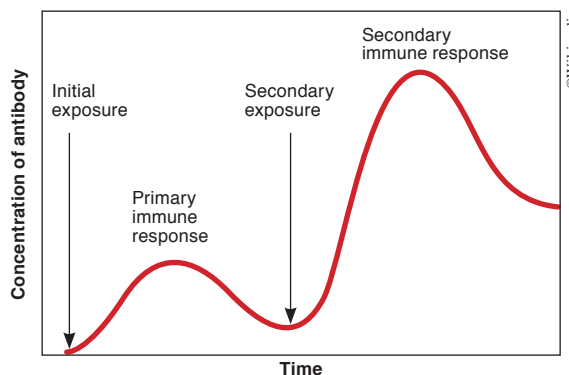
▲ Differences between primary and secondary immune response.

The development of vaccines and medications

As it can be seen from the delay in vaccine and medicine development, this process is pretty complicated. In the case of a vaccine, a virus acting on the human body must first be identified. One needs to figure out how the opponents from the analogy above fight. Our bodies are excellent at remembering, but it is hard for the researchers to find out. This process is the most difficult part in inventing vaccines. After the discovery of how the virus works, it is cultivated, multiplied, and separated. At the end, toxicity is eliminated to produce vaccines.

By contrast, medicines are invented in a variety of ways. There is *drug repositioning*, which is expanding the use of existing drugs. *Plasma therapy* is another method in which proteins are extracted from the blood of individuals cured of the virus, then incubated. *Antibody treatment* is the excavation of antibodies from the blood of a convalescent patient. Last, but not least, is *new drug development* where virus-targeting drugs are developed.

In the current unprecedented pandemic situation, researchers are trying to shorten the development period of new medicines. *Drug repositioning* is being attempted around the world because it can be developed quickly. The drug, Remdesivir, which was urgently approved by the U.S. in May, is an example of this. The next important case is *antibody treatment*. CT-P59, the antibody treatment of Celltrion, was approved for the first phase of clinical trials in the U.K.

Under normal conditions, it takes about ten to fifteen years to develop a cure and a vaccine, but in this case, it is expected to develop in a shorter time frame as a result of support from various governments and focused attention on the research. But the pie in the treatment market, which has higher manufacturing costs compared to vaccines and is relatively vulnerable to virus mutations, is expected to shrink rapidly after vaccine development. In the case of vaccines, completion is expected no more than a year after the outbreak of COVID-19. Progress has been made and researchers have now advanced to the third clinical trial.

According to Hye-sook Park, a professor of Preventative Healthcare at Ewha Womans University, because COVID-19 has similar characteristics to SARS and MERS, the materials previously studied are selected as candidate materials for clinical trials. Steps in the process are also accelerated because of the rapid review system. It is predicted that vaccines will be developed at a more rapid pace than ever before.

From an economic standpoint, the focused attention on the development of the vaccine makes a difference in the cost, which is expected to go from the standard 20 to 100 million

dollars to 100 to 200 million dollars this time. However, at AstraZeneca, a British company currently at the forefront of vaccine development, the overall budget is supported by nations and international organizations, so it is not a problem for the company. The Korean government pledged to provide 193.6 billion won in support (U.S.$ 163.6 million) for the development of COVID-19 vaccines and medicines.

©Library of Congress/ James Gillray (1802)

▲ Edward Jenner invented the smallpox vaccine in 1796 and started vaccination.

Could vaccines and medications incur side effects?

Many keep their eyes and ears open only to the rapidity of developments of vaccines and medications under the pandemic situation; but Kim Sung-min, a professor of infectology* at Chungnam National University's College of Pharmacy, said, "While we can agree about the necessity of rapidity in vaccines and medicines development, the more important thing is their safety." In the forum "How Far Have the Vaccines and Medications of COVID-19 come?" held on April 17, Professor Kim explained that the side effects always exist.

Furthermore, cases of vaccines and cures show side effects must be reviewed. *Thalidomide*, used as a sleeping pill and a treatment for morning sickness, made ten hundred children's arms and legs short and disabled their organs. A less famous but equally notorious case is the *Salk vaccine*, a vaccine for polio. Unneutralized polio-virus made it into the Salk vaccine during its making process and it gave over 250 children polio as a side effect of the vaccine. Lastly, the only maxim to remember when inventing vaccines and cures is, as Paracelsus said, "only the dose makes the poison."

The side effects as mentioned above are the cases in the era when clinical trials had not been established yet. They are

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* Part of medicine that deals with infectious disease

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▲ Thalidomide made a large number of babies disabled.

worth enough to review and watch out for, in a rapid review system. Also, adverse drug reactions are not found before it is prevalent in markets. They are only revealed when prevalent and when many are already vaccinated. And if side effects occur in the long-term, not in the short-term, it is another huge problem. Regarding this, professor Park Hye-sook said, "Because of those problems, there needs to be constant monitoring." In other words, she stressed the fourth clinical trial, which is after the drug comes out in the markets.

Vaccines cannot guarantee an efficacy of 100 percent. Generally, an efficacy of 75 percent is taken as effective; now under awful pandemic, the WHO set the minimum condition of clinical trials at an efficacy of over fifty percent with no deadly adverse reaction. Therefore, it is essential to monitor the side effects. There are various processes in which side effects occur: in the case of the whooping cough vaccine, due to the lack of the refining skill, neurotoxicity occurred; a vaccine made of the brain of a mouse accumulated in the human body then caused meningitis. Professor Park Hye-sook showed worry over a situation where adverse reactions cannot be uncovered due to the lack of samples and the case of uncovered side effects are ignored due to the small sample, leading people to chaos. She suggested that a way to prevent this is planning, conducting and analyzing all the steps of clinical trials under thorough scrutiny.

Which ending do you want?

Despite the constant efforts of the medical community, there is some pretty strange news: the completion of vaccines and the complete end of a disease have little correlation. This sentence, which seems far from true, is surprisingly true. There is the possibility of what one can call a "psychological end," although there is still a long way to go before the complete end of COVID-19. It is necessary to define an end before discussing it.

In the scientific world, the *end* has two meanings: the *medical ending* and the *social ending*. First of all, in light of medicine, end refers to a situation in which no more infections occur naturally, and the number of patients and deaths decrease drastically. By contrast, social ending means a phenomenon where public fear of infection dies down.

The former requires the medical industry's hard work; in the latter, this is not necessarily so. People go outside light-heartedly, and go to crowded places more often now than when COVID-19 first spread. The general public's senses, if not signaling the end, have become dull. The social ending of COVID-19 occurs if some medical outcomes are combined here. This can be found in past cases. A common, typical case that has only met its social ending is the common flu.

The 1918 flu killed 50 to 100 million people worldwide and has mutated every year and continues to come back to infect the general population. Still, the seasonal flu takes countless lives, but people are not as terrified as before.

Regarding this, Dr. Jeremy Greene, a historian of medicine at Johns Hopkins, said "When people ask 'When will this end?' they are asking about the social ending." Dr. Allan Brandt, a historian of science at Harvard University, also said "As we have seen in the debate about opening the economy, many questions about the so-called end are determined not by medical and public health data but by socio-political process."

The Ebola virus is a good example of this. The Ebola virus is still one of the big issues in Africa. Development of the vaccine began after the 2014 outbreak in West Africa. One surprising thing is that the vaccine was completed in 2019, but by 2015, the three West Africa countries, the main sources of Ebola virus, had all declared** the end. In June 2016, the WHO declared the end. In other words, social endings had taken place much more quickly than the development of vaccines.

But is the struggle to achieve medical ending useless? That is not the case. The process of medical ending precedes the social
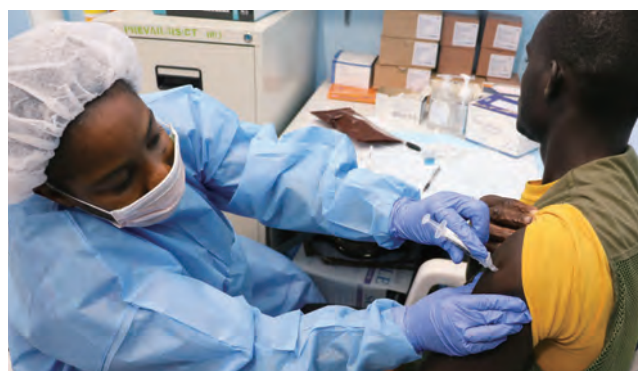
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▲ A man is getting vaccinated against the Ebola virus.

** It can be declared the end of an epidemic when for over 50 consecutive days, no infection is discovered.

ending. Professor Park said, "After the vaccines and treatments are invented, the social ending will finally come." In short, to achieve the public agreement for a social ending, research on healthcare must happen first.

©Celltrion

▲ CT-P59, Celltrion is developing the medicine to COVID-19.

The end, based on experience

Much like the social end for the common cold, viruses mutate continuously. A mutation is not a huge challenge that mankind cannot bear, but it is enough to incapacitate medicines. However, vaccines are relatively free of that problem. Moreover, because the price of medicine production is higher than the price of vaccines, the pie of the medicine market will vanish quickly. So, eradication of a disease is much closer to the invention of vaccines and their supply than to the procurement of medicine.

Professor Park said "In the case of the common flu, it does not lead to huge problems in society because the vaccine catches up with the mutation, and there is a proper treatment. However, COVID-19 is different; as it has no vaccines and treatments, the burden of the disease is greater. For now, COVID-19 medication is developed to decrease fatality from critical conditions. In the near future, vaccines and medications will be developed, and COVID-19 will be accepted like the common flu." According to Park, there is a gap between the development and production of vaccines, and it is a priority that medical staff and high-risk groups are vaccinated first.

COVID-19 is different from previous diseases in terms of infectivity and scale, making it difficult to predict an end. Although there is a positive aspect of vaccine development with all the global interest, the negative view is that the scale is so large that it is difficult to identify or control the infected. However, it would be meaningful to analyze past cases.

So far, there are only three diseases which have caused the WHO to declare "pandemics." They are the Hong Kong flu,

the 2009 swine flu and COVID-19. First, the 1968 pandemic, known as the Hong Kong flu, has infected more than 100 million people, and is still prevalent as a seasonal flu every year. This flu can be controlled in many ways such as through the development of vaccines. Nevertheless, the possibility of a resurgence that will begin with a fatal mutation should be kept in sight.

The next pandemic is the 2009 swine flu by which nearly seven million people worldwide have been infected, and which remains seasonal, just like the Hong Kong flu. In both cases, the viruses have not been eradicated, but each time is less critical than the first time; and it returns every year as lesser diseases. Perhaps the case of COVID-19 will take the same path as others before it. The 2009 swine flu pandemic was changed to post-pandemic status by the WHO about a year and two months after the initial spread of the disease.

Experts spoke with one voice that they had to reckon with the clinical outcome. Companies that are currently in the third clinical trial of vaccines will see results later in this year or early next year. A company in Korea is aiming to develop vaccines in the first half of the next year. In sum, predictions about the social end are still cautious, but it is expected to take at least 6 months.

The fatality of the COVID-19 is less than 3 percent and the number does not fall short of the MERS or the 2009 swine flu. But The Argus wishes HUFSans could see beyond the superficial. Kim Woo-joo, Professor of Infectology at the Korea University College of Medicine, said, "This coming fall and winter season, when the weather gets cold, people should be more cautious than ever, because the flu and COVID-19 have the same symptoms and are not distinguishable if both break out at the same time. A period of chaos will begin."

There will be a lot of changes to the future. A number of mutated COVID-19 strains were discovered and people have adapted to the pandemic. Scholars said people will live a completely different life than ever before. However, these words do not mean that the tragedy will last forever. Until now, medicines have always caught up with diseases and it will be the same for COVID-19. It may be hard, but there is only one thing we can do: keep calm and carry on, as we have done so far. 🅰

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Do Not Pretend to Be Okay:

It's Okay to Not Be Okay

©"It's Okay to Not Be Okay" official website

▲ The relationship between the main characters.

©"It's Okay to Not Be Okay" official website

▲ The relationship map between the supporting roles.

By Choi Yea-jin
Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

There is a drama in which the heroine stabs people with a knife, and the hero does not express his emotion. It is a TV show on TVN called, "It's okay to not be okay." It became popular because its story is about a process where deficient characters heal and communicate with each other. Modern people experience mental stress and pain and therefore, can reflect on their situations and empathize with the drama. Among the various characters, Moon Kang-tae, played by Kim Soo-hyun, who has "Good Child Syndrome", is sympathized by many people. He is also the younger brother to a man on the autism spectrum. He is perhaps the most relatable to us; perhaps we all know someone like him. The Argus analyzes Moon Kang-tae's psychology and behavior with an expert and looks into the healing process.

▲ Moon Gang-tae is the main character.

👑 Zombie kid, Moon Kang-tae

At first glance, it seems as though he has everything, including a great appearance and a clever mind, but Moon Kang-tae has no life and no emotions. His life revolves only around his brother on the autism spectrum. Since Kang-tae was incredibly young, his mother discriminated the two brothers. She forced Kang-tae to always sacrifice for his older brother.

Even after decades, Kang-tae does not get angry or laugh. He always hides his emotions and is patient. Even if he is unfairly fired from his job, he accepts the fact without explanation. In addition, he moves every spring due to the fact that his brother's condition seasonally worsens. Although he faces financial difficulties due to the frequent moving, he works extra part-time jobs and does not give up moving. He has no personal life and no feelings; he lives only for his brother. Moon Kang-tae is the person who suffers from the Good Child Syndrome and from having an autistic family member.

👑 What is Moon Kang-tae's pain?

Good Child Syndrome

As seen on the show

In his life, Kang-tae has not only been unable to express his feelings while being oppressed, but has also never been able to say or do what he wants. When he was fired from his workplace, he was angry, but he was patient. Also, when his brother got angry, he was annoyed and frustrated, but he patiently waited for his brother to calm down. If by any chance, Kang-tae yells at his brother, the autistic man starts acting up and beats Kang-tae. Kang-tae bears it all. He never had a fight with his brother.

In addition, all his life was centered around his brother, and Kang-tae was responsible for family affairs. Most of the time, he could not go anywhere comfortably because he had to care for his brother. Kang-tae does not have enough time and money, so he cannot have a social life, let alone leisure. He always reads his brother's face and has to hide his emotions. Also, because someone on the autism spectrum can capture micro-expressions, Kang-tae's brother can distinguish between real and fake emotions. Kang-tae cannot reveal his true feelings and instead creates a fake smile to hide himself.

▲ People with Good Child Syndrome hide their real feelings.

▲ Gang-tae works hard for his brother.

Expert analysis on the "Good Child Syndrome"

   The Good Child Syndrome is a symptom of putting others before oneself and acting according to others' standards and expectations. "I have to satisfy everyone." "I want to be loved by everyone." "I can be responsible solely for this person." That is why they even deny themselves in situations that might be considered very difficult, over-adjust to the other person and work very hard to meet those expectations. They ignore their own needs while satisfying someone else's needs. Even if they have different feelings within, they superficially match themselves to the feelings and opinions of others. They want to be seen as a good person, so it is hard to reject the requests of others. The cause of Kang-tae's behavior is his childhood environment. When his mother, whom he loved and wanted to receive affection from, told him to take care of his brother, he would have thought that if he sacrificed for his brother, his mother would love him. In addition, the guilt he held for not immediately helping when his brother fell into a lake strengthened his sense of responsibility and duty.

Family of patients on the autism spectrum

▲ Moon Gang-tae and his older brother Moon Sang-tae choose an outfit together.

▲ Moon Sang-tae, who is on the autism spectrum, happily scribbles away.

©"It's Okay to Not Be Okay" official website

As seen on the show

   Moon Kang-tae lives with an excessive sense of duty toward his brother. His sole purpose is being a guardian to his brother. His salary is spent on his brother, and he takes the yearly move for granted. Even while working at the hospital, he calls his brother from time to time. When his older brother has a severe seizure, Kang-tae endures through it even as his brother hits him and Kang-tae apologizes even when he is not at fault. When he must go out to an important appointment, he always agonizes about where to leave his brother.

Expert analysis about autistic spectrum patients and their families

   These families struggle with the negative perceptions of autism. It is difficult to form social relationships because people with autism cannot communicate well. In addition, troubling situations occur in public places because it is difficult for someone on the spectrum to control their impulsive behaviors. People with autism also have a hard time understanding others. Therefore, if a person with the condition gets angry, they might hit someone, and the family of the autistic person is held responsible. The most difficult thing is that because they have intellectual disabilities, they have difficulty in social and non-verbal communication. In addition, autistic patients are hurt and close their minds and hearts because of the negative prejudice that society projects upon them. Their carers must constantly endure the social stigma placed upon autism and take responsibility for someone who is unable to play a social role.

👑 Moon Kang-tae's healing process as seen by an expert / Finding the real face

The most important thing in Kang Tae's healing process is Ko Moon-young. She expresses her own words and actions in an immediate and direct manner, which is quite different from him. When he met her, he would have felt vicarious satisfaction as if she expressed his own oppressed emotions. Moreover, Kang-tae saw a manic patient exposing his embarrassing past in front of many people. Through this experience, Kang-tae becomes aware of his desire to become the protagonist of his own life and express his suppressed emotions.

In addition, Moon-young calls Kang-tae "hypocrite" several times. This makes Kang-tae aware of himself, who has sacrificed for his brother, but pretends to be happy and fakes laughter. Thus, it makes him know that his life and feelings are false. Along with this, Moon-young, saying "I love you. Let's play," helps Kang-tae recognize his hidden desires and act on them.

▲ Moon Gang-tae meets Ko Moon-young.

▲ Moon-young helps Gang-tae realize his feeling.

👑 Expert tells how to treat the Good Boy Syndrome / How the dog in the springtime breaks his leash

▲ The springtime dog wants to break the leash and enjoy the world.

To treat Good Child Syndrome, we must first allow the patient to recognize and express their oppressed feelings and desires. They must distance themselves from the standards of others and find out what they like or what makes them happy.

As mentioned above, they have an irrational belief that they should satisfy everyone. We must make them realize that these beliefs are not only unrealistic, but also make relationships difficult and uncomfortable. Their creeds must be replaced with other rational convictions.

We need to educate and train them to make their own beliefs and values, recognize their needs first, and only after that, consider the other's needs. People with Good Child Syndrome also find it very

▲ Gang-tae reveals that he is happy.

▲ Gang-tae becomes aware of the feeling of love.

difficult to refuse. We need to tell them how to say no and give them missions so that they can be trained to do so in real circumstances.

In the TV show, Moon-young's actions to Kang-tae is a good example of a treatment method. She asks about the life Kang-tae wants several times and makes it come true, and she helped him realize the feelings of anger and love.

👑 Expert tells a story for families of autistic patients / How they become good brothers

▲ Sang-tae who has autistic spectrum works a part-time job.

▲ Moon-young and Gang-tae understand and help Sang-tae.

Families of autistic patients must understand the characteristics of the condition. It is important to believe that they can be improved through cognitive behavioral therapy and not just think of them as problem. In fact, people with autism can function both cognitively and socially if parents provide good guidance.

People with autism are talented in certain areas and can even be considered genius in some respects. To develop this ability, families need to take care of them emotionally. Families should praise the patient for what they did well, sometimes reward them, and sometimes also punish them for what they did wrong. Families need to make them aware of what is wrong, accurately and simply. It is particularly important to give them a clear distinction between the possible and impossible.

It is bad for parents of autistic children to feel guilty that their child has autism because of them. In addition, even if the social gaze is negative, parents of patients on the spectrum should continue to be the voice of their children so that they can adapt to society. It takes a lot of patience and can sometimes be frustrating because of the reality, such as the lack of social awareness. If families do not give up, however, autism patients can play social roles.

The heroine of this TV show, Ko Moon-young said, "We must face trauma, not avoid it." Although everyone lives with wounds and trauma, most of them do not face it. Rather than being a good child, it is sometimes better to face your wounds and reveal them. In addition, counselor Lee Gyu-ri, whose help was crucial to the writing of this article, tells this to families of autistic patients: "If families don't give up, autism patients can most certainly play social roles. For this reason, I hope families never give up hope." The Argus hopes that this drama will allow readers to be honest with themselves and to laugh brightly through a rather difficult reality. 🅰

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▲ Moon-young, Gang- tae and Sang-tae become a real family

Special thanks to: Counselor Lee Gyu-ri. She majored in Psychology at the Catholic University of Korea and is attending Korea Counseling Graduate University, and is currently an EBS mentoring counselor.

BEYOND GOOD AND EVIL
: YOUNG AHMED

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By Na Geum-chae
Argusian

"Parasite" won Palme d'Or at 2019 Cannes Film Festival, leaving a significant legacy on the 100-year history of the Korean film industry. However, amid the unprecedented triumph of "Parasite," many masterpieces were unintentionally left out of the limelight. "Young Ahmed," released back in July in Korea, is one of them. The Dardenne brothers, who have already won two Palme d'Ors, were awarded the Best Director award for directing "Young Ahmed," proving that the two veteran auteurs are still alive and well.

"Young Ahmed" illustrates a story of a Belgian boy embracing Islamic extremism. Islamophobia is rapidly spreading throughout the globe due to the continued terrorist attacks by Islamic extremists. Amid this, Belgium, the motherland of directors, has the heartbreaking memory of the 2016 Brussels Bombings. In consideration of these, "Young Ahmed" seems like a question posed by two experienced artists. In the midst of the COVID-19 era, where hatred and extremism are ever-growing, The Argus ponders Islamic fundamentalism and Islamophobia, as well as blind faith and rehabilitation through "Young Ahmed."

Great Cineaste of Belgium, Dardenne brothers

Brothers Jean-Pierre Dardenne and Luc Dardenne, collectively referred to as the Dardenne brothers, are a Belgian filmmaking duo. As the masters of naturalistic films about working-class life in Belgium, Dardenne brothers have produced a notable body of works since 1996. With "La Promesse (The Promise)," "Rosetta," "Le Fils (The Son)," and "L'Enfant (The Child)," the Dardennes' films show young people on the fringes of society such as immigrants, the unemployed and unmarried parents. Both "Rosetta" and "L'Enfant" were awarded the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival, the only two Belgian films ever to earn the honor.

▲ Madam Inès is a great teacher who has made a great contribution to the treatment of Ahmed's dyslexia.

▲ Teacher Inès worries about Ahmed's frequent contact with the extremist Imam, but Ahmed ignores it.

Boy meets world

The main character of the movie, Ahmed, was once an ordinary 13-year-old Arab-Belgian boy who loved video games, but one day suddenly turned into a radical Muslim. The film does not explain why. We can infer, however, his change from the setting of the film. First, the movie takes place in Belgium. The country was the center of a series of terrorist attacks carried out in Europe. Four of the nine main culprits behind the November 2015 Paris attacks were found to be Islamic extremists from Belgium. Likewise, perpetrators of 2016 Brussels bombings were also confirmed to be Belgian Muslims.

The reason for Belgium's vulnerability to religious and racial conflicts can be found in its failure to amicably integrate Muslim immigrants into its society. The country, having accepted a lot of immigrants from Turkey and Morocco, has a high percentage of Muslim population compared to its European counterparts. However, many immigrants suffer from poverty due to social discrimination in various spheres, including the job market. Facing this pessimistic reality, young Muslims, frustrated and angered, easily fall into extremism. For example, according to the data released by the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence in 2015, Belgium produced the most ISIS fighters per capita among European countries.

Ahmed's cousin, who is assumed to have died from participating in paramilitary activity, is another prime example of a young Islamic extremist. Moreover, Ahmed's family background is not good. His mother struggles to fill the absence of her husband, but it is never easy for a working mother to support three children on her own. In particular, the absence of Ahmed's Muslim father makes it difficult for him to establish a sense of identity and self-conception. This lack of emotional stability, combined with an encounter with the extremist Imam, results in a tragic consequence. In view of this, could we possibly hold this young boy completely responsible for embracing extremism? This is a matter that we ought to examine.

Boy meets God

Imam, which means leader or model in Arabic, generally refers to a person who plays a leading role in the religious life and service of Muslims. The Imam in "Young Ahmed" praises Ahmed's cousin as the one who lost his life while following the path of Allah. On the other hand, he criticizes Ahmed's teacher Miss Inès, who has been teaching Ahmed since he was 5 years old, as a desecrater and an apostate. Ahmed's mother worries about her son who turned radical in just over a month and is afraid that he is going to make a choice similar to his cousin's. However, her concerns are not so important for Ahmed as he is obsessed with the Imam's extreme ideas.

▲ The Imam infuses Ahmed with extremist ideas, showing a website honoring the Ahmed's cousin as a hero.

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▲ When Ahmed fails to kill Inès and runs away to the Imam, he shows an attitude of seeking his own safety.

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Ahmed puts religious beliefs at his top priority and rejects everything that is thought to be contrary to Islamic law by defining them as evil. In other words, his actions have become quite like those of religious extremists. He criticizes his mother's drinking and rails against his sister for wearing skimpy clothing as these behaviors violate the Islamic law. Most of all, Ahmed's hostility to his teacher Inès oversteps the line. He refuses to shake hands with her, saying, "A true Muslim does not shake a woman's hand." Ahmed also declines Inès's proposal to talk about the Qur'an together, citing that he cannot read it with a woman.

When Miss Inès tries to teach Arabic through songs in Arabic, the Imam deprecates it most strongly, saying, "Learning our Prophet's language in songs is blasphemy." He stigmatizes Madam Inès as an apostate and a blasphemer, also citing the fact that she has a Jewish boyfriend. For this, Ahmed attempts to murder Inès under the name of Allah, but when the assassination fails, he runs away to the Imam. However, the Imam turns a blind eye to Ahmed, and excuses his conduct saying that he never said to kill Inès. In addition, the Imam makes him lie about the motive for murder that an Imam on the internet inspired him to attack his teacher Inès. In the end, Ahmed is placed in a juvenile detention center.

Boy meets love

Ahmed does not get out of extremism even after he is imprisoned. He rejects Madam Inès's request for a visit on the grounds that she is still teaching Arabic with music and advocates the Imam that his brother's testimony—that the Imam instigated Ahmed to attempt murder—is a lie. Furthermore, when his mother comes to see him, grieves over his situation, and mourns her husband's death, Ahmed denounces his father as a loser, citing that he failed to convert his wife to Islam. Ahmed spends each day praying, keeping himself isolated from the outside world. In the meantime, he goes to work on a farm, where he develops a friendship that evolves into something more complicated with a white girl his age, Louise.

Ahmed was still in complete control of his emotions and actions in accordance with the Imam's teachings, and maintained a life following Islamic doctrines. However, when vivacious Louise does Ahmed a favor ever so kindly, Ahmed is attracted to her in spite of himself and falls into confusion. However, Ahmed does not abandon his plan to hurt teacher Inès, secretly sharpening the end of his toothbrush every night. Watching for an opportunity to infallibly kill Inès, Ahmed continuously requests for a visit with her, but it is rejected by a counselor, who thinks that Ahmed has yet to fully understand the victim's feelings.

After many twists and turns, Ahmed is finally allowed to meet with Madam Inès, but the meeting is canceled by Inès, who started to shed tears as soon as she saw him. Ahmed, who is in a state of disarray due to a succession of failures, returns to work on the farm, and is overcome with guilt after Louise kisses him showing her love. Thinking that he has violated the Qur'an's doctrine, Ahmed washes his mouth roughly, and asks Louise to convert to Islam. However, Louise flatly declines his request as she is disappointed with Ahmed who does not love her the way she is. In the end, Ahmed escapes from the surveillance of his social worker and heads for Inès's home to make up for his sins and prove his firm faith by killing her.

▲ Ahmed's mother gives constant support and love to Ahmed, even though he takes a negative attitude.

▲ People working in the farm do not display prejudice and discrimination against Ahmed and respects his religion.

Boy meets God, again

The camera follows Ahmed, seized with religious madness in a long take. The scene of Ahmed running as if his life depends on it seems to imply that Ahmed desperately wants to be free from his anxiety and confusion. Beneath the surface of the little boy appears to be a complicated tangle of wounds and conflicts that we even dare to imagine. While climbing the wall to break into the house of his teacher, Ahmed loses his footing and falls to the ground. Writhing in the pain of not being able to move his body on his own, he faces the fear of death and looks back on his plan to hurt teacher Inès.

For Ahmed, the deaths of radical jihadists and pain of victims of terrorism have been merely an abstract concept. That is why he could not realize how heavy the responsibility for his crime is, when the social worker explained that "death is more than a mosquito bite." However, when Ahmed becomes close to death after the crash, he finally finds out that his acts of trying to hurt teacher Inès are horrible deeds and grave mistakes. In the process, the deadly weapon turns into a tool for survival, and the warrior of Allah who got caught up in insanity becomes a 13-year-old boy and looks for his mother, not Allah.

Madam Inès hears the scratching sound that Ahmed made with a pointed instrument and comes out. Grasping her hands tight, Ahmed apologizes to his teacher. It is a moment of complete reversal from the first scene of the movie when refused to shake hands with Inès, saying, "A true Muslim does not shake a woman's hand." And so, the movie ends. As always, the film of the Dardenne brothers ends with an open ending, letting the audience think about the meaning of it and what will happen next. The story of a Muslim boy who is both baby-faced and poker-faced. What can we think about through "Young Ahmed?"

Boy meets The Argus

To clearly understand the Islamic concepts inherent in "Young Ahmed," The Argus interviewed Hwang Yui-hyun, a lecturer in the Department of Arabic at HUFS. Professor Hwang explained that although Islamism, Islamic fundamentalism, and Islamic extremism are differently defined by scholars, there is a significant difference between the three in terms of ways and means. He said, "Islamism and Islamic fundamentalism are similar in that they reject secularization and Westernization, and pursue the realization of an ideal society governed by the Sharia, the Islamic law. However, unlike the Islamism political powers which dream of a bottom-up change through legal and nonviolent means, Islamic fundamentalism militants seek radical and top-down change." In addition, among various branches of Islamic fundamentalism, which stresses following the conservative and strict religious norms, he named the ideology of organizations that commit violence and terrorism, such as ISIS, as Islamic extremism.

▲ Louise accepts Ahmed just as he is and shows a lot of affection, but Ahmed puts emphasis on Islamic principles.

▲ Ahmed, who thinks that he seriously violated the Islamic law, tries to wash away his sins by killing his teacher.

He agreed that such Islamic extremism is somewhat based on Islamic doctrines and values but emphasized that these are not the only factors. Mr. Hwang said, "Islam has existed for 1,400 years, but the terrorism that we are familiar with has emerged in the 20th century." He elaborated, "A variety of economic and social factors, such as European colonization of the Middle East from the late 19th to early 20th century, rapid Westernization and modernization, the failure of the military dictatorships, and a strong dichotomy between Western countries defined as Christians states, and Middle Eastern countries, represented by Muslims, are all attributed to the birth of Islamic extremism." In other words, to those who felt alienated and dissatisfied in such a rapidly changing society, the religious appeal—"As secularism, military dictatorship, and Arab nationalism have eventually failed, going back to the pure Islam in the days of the prophet Muhammad is our last answer"—was well received, as well as spreading to the descendants of Muslim immigrants living in Western countries through the Internet.

As for Jihad, the religious duty of Muslims often being pointed out as the main cause of the terrorism, Professor Hwang said, "The Qur'an obviously instructs Muslims to try to expand the realm of right faith and fight in the process. At the same time, however, Jihad is not limited to militant activities, and a lot of Muslim jurists today tend to focus more on the aspect of the internal struggle for religious maturity." Furthermore, Dr. Hwang found the cause of the speared of violent Jihad in the combination of radical Jihadism and the chaotic society that Muslims have faced since the 20th century. Regarding Sharia, the body of canonical law based on the Qur'an, he explained, "In fact, Sharia has almost disappeared from criminal law in most countries, and remains only in family law. I think it is because Sharia in family law is regarded as the last bastion that protects the Muslim culture and identity exposed to the threat of Western culture." However, taking Tunisia and Morocco as examples, he highlighted that there are also moves seeking change of Sharia in the field of family law.

Islamic extremism and Islamophobia are rifts that have deepened in the 20th century. How can we overcome these problems wisely? Professor Hwang presents the following answer: "Islam's values need the behaviors of individuals to be realized in reality, and countless factors influence this. Therefore, rather than defining what religion Islam is, we should pay more attention to how Muslims of various identities and backgrounds view the world, and understand the present Islamic culture from a broader perspective, as it is the product of the history that Muslims have experienced."

"Young Ahmed" shows a boy absorbed in Islamic extremism. He sticks to his plan to kill his teacher Inès, doing everything he can to succeed. However, Ahmed's mother, the social worker, Louise and farmers constantly believed and helped Ahmed's edification, which eventually led him to realize his faults, albeit belatedly. Trusting and caring, maybe these are what our society need. The Argus hopes that religion regains its original function, which is to help people overcome selfishness and pursue noble truths and values, and prays that a society where differences are respected is established in the near future. 🄰

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Ojukheon: the home of Saimdang

By Chang-hwan Park
Editor-in-Chief

Ojukheon, the house, where Shin Saimdang and Yulgok Yi Yi were born, is located in a quiet corner of the Gangwon Province. It was here that Saimdang drew her works of art and Yulgok honed his intelligence to become one of the brightest minds of the Joseon Era. The peaceful dwelling reminds us that great minds bear fruit in healthy surroundings. What would quarantining here be like?

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The Interviewees

By Jeon Nu-ri
Editorial Consultant

In July, I went to the Bucheon International Fantastic Film Festival. On my way to the theater, heavy rain turned the whole city gloomy, including my spirit. I watched a movie titled "The Interviewees." It is a sci-fi movie set in 2220 in South Korea. As the number of artificial intelligence (AI) robots increases exponentially, some humans are having a hard time making a living. The protagonist tries to earn a living to pay for his son's medical treatment, but it does not go so well.

The most distinguishing feature of this film was that interviews of ordinary citizens (who are not actors) were cross edited throughout the plot. People of different ages, sex, and educational and social backgrounds talked about the extremely tough situation of the Korean job market, things they are going through, and their complex thoughts occupying their heads. The questions included, "How would you define life?", "Have you ever thought about death?", and "When was the happiest moment in your life?" After the closing credits rolled, for me it was devastatingly painful. I could not help but shed tears. I never expected this film to put me in a state of shock. I suddenly started to feel that all possible negative events were going to happen to me. I did not stop imagining the worst version of my future, almost like a person with paranoia. Maybe the shock was not all about the film, but about my circumstances; my reality.

First, I was taking a break from everything at that time, doing nothing but chilling as a kind of compensation for my six months of hard work as an intern. Ironically, this made me feel like I was falling behind. Second, I had had a phone call from my mom the day before I saw the movie. She scolded me for not doing more. Sadness, anger, and enormous anxiety swallowed me up. Third, I am a senior starting this September. These three things compounded with the tenor of the movie, and my pessimism eventually exploded.

It is only natural that every single word that came out of the mouths of the interviewees felt so real to me, as someone who has to get a proper job before long. I took the spring semester off to reflect upon the future I wanted to make, to find areas I really felt passionate about. It was always a shame for me to say, "I haven't decided yet," when asked, "What's your future career plan?"

I indulged in self-pity occasionally. I was always obsessed with what I lacked, instead of focusing on my virtues, incessantly comparing myself to others. I thought this helped my personal development, but actually, it did not; it was eating away at me. The important thing is to know that every person has his or her own speed. It really is a cliché, but it is true. There is no standard in life. It took me a long time to understand and admit that.

Life, especially college life, is not about applying for a fancy job, but about getting to know who I really am and contemplating what I should do to make myself happier. Just seizing every moment is enough, so there is no need to rush. No matter how many people complain about harsh realities, you will find your place in the end. I hope every HUFSan will have a fulfilling semester with an ample amount of self-forgiveness. 🅰

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#Solitude

Many differentiate loneliness and solitude. May Sarton says, "Loneliness is poverty of self; Solitude is the richness of self," while Paul Tillich goes further to say, "Loneliness expresses the pain of being alone and solitude expresses the glory of being alone." This solitude builds character. In Celeste Headlee's "We Need to Talk: How to Have Conversations That Matter," it is written: "A study at Harvard showed that the ability to empathize with others increases after experiencing solitude. By avoiding conversations sometimes, not only you can improve your relationships with others, but you can also improve the quality of conversations that will happen in the future."

Whatever solitude may be, Francis Bacon adds, "The worst solitude is to have no real friendships." Poet and photographer Park No-hae wishes for the same: "Seek solitude in the world but let not oneself be isolated from it."

Kim Kyung-eun

"The happiest of all lives is a busy solitude."

- Voltaire

Kim Ha-kyung

Desert
He felt so lonely
In this desert
That sometimes
He would walk backwards
Just to see tracks in front of him.

- Hortense Vlou

Song Chan-ho

My solitude seems to have disappeared since I've joined The Argus.

Choi Yea-jin

"The strongest man on the earth is the one who stands most alone."

- Henrik Ibsen

Jang Soo-hyun

After a semester of solitude, I learned to grow grateful for the people surrounding me.
I have never been so blessed.

Na Geum-chae

"For one human being to love another; that is perhaps the most difficult of all our tasks, the ultimate, the last test and proof, the work for which all other work is but preparation. I hold this to be the highest task for a bond between two people: that each protects the 'solitude' of the other. This is the miracle that happens every time to those who really love: the more they give, the more they possess."

- Rainer Maria Rilke

Park Chang-hwan

Solitude, unlike loneliness, is a choice. It gives me the chance to process the inner workings of my mind and my being eventually finds peace.

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