

TIME TO OVERCOME THE GENERATION GAP FOR A HARMONIOUS FUTURE!

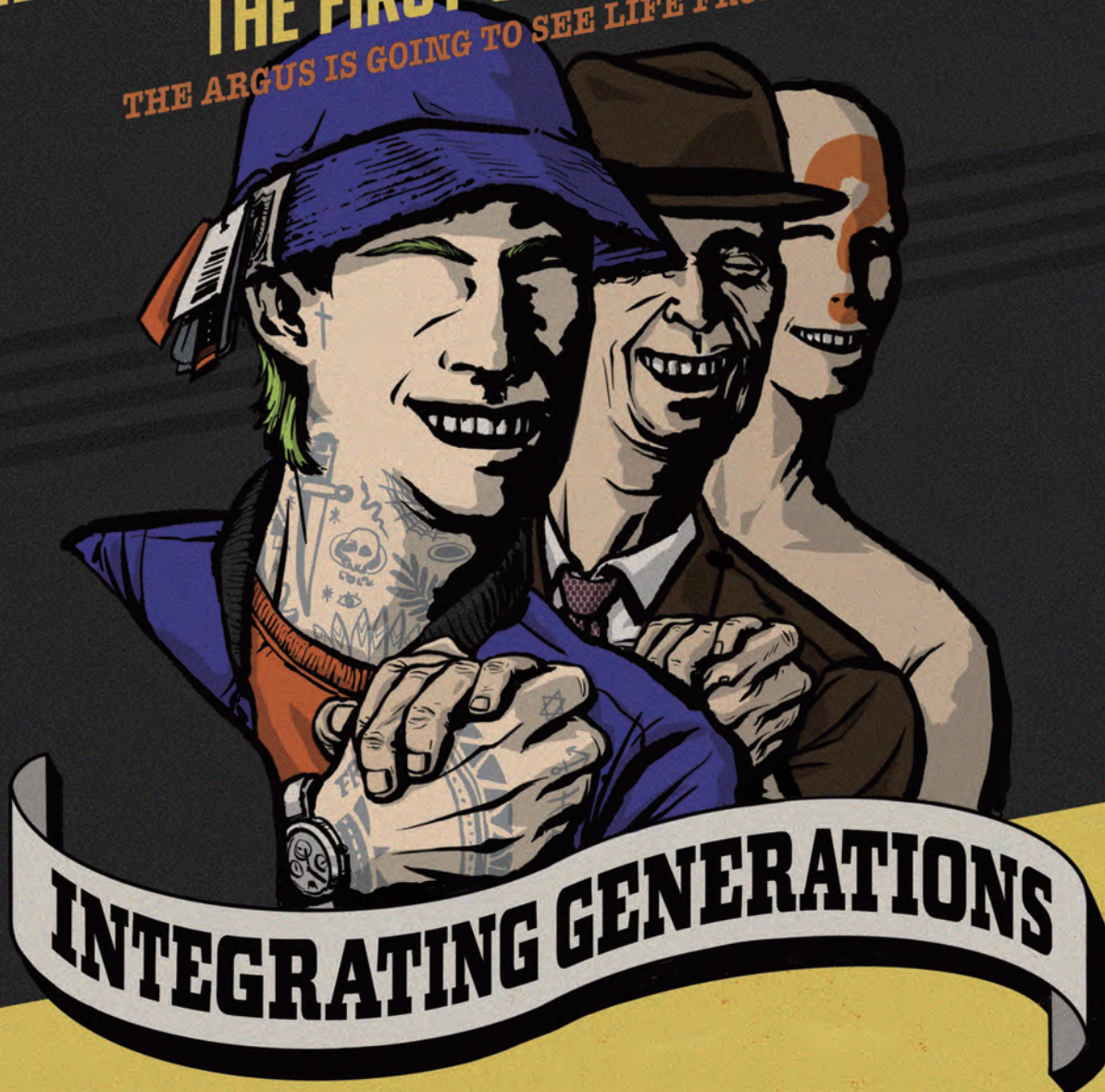
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The Argus

Since 1954

**UNDERSTANDING THE MZ GENERATION:
THE FIRST STEP TO BRIDGE THE GAP**

THE ARGUS IS GOING TO SEE LIFE FROM THEIR PERSPECTIVE.



IT IS TIME FOR US TO LEARN HOW TO BRIDGE THE GENERATION GAP, THOUGH IT WOULD NOT BE EASY.
LET'S GET PREPARED: OBSERVE, UNDERSTAND, AND PREDICT.

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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Editorial

Closing at 24

Our surroundings are changing too fast and it gives no time to interpret the it-trends. They call us the MZ generation, for the way we dress, for the way we spend, or for the way we invest, but let's be honest, who can understand the actions of young immature adults? June's cover story tries to dissect this generation from a 21-year-old viewpoint. Trying to find their own Ithaca, young adults are still looking for their own identities, trying to express and differentiate themselves from others, which may be difficult to understand; so just think of us as modern art, a little adventurous and a little experimental.

Although I myself have a hard time defining who I am, after spending five semesters at The Argus, I have learned to express myself better and deliver what I have on my mind.


Leaving The Argus is bittersweet. Since I was a freshman, the newspaper has been such a big part of my life that it has now become a part of my identity. Sitting alone in the office, I look back into the previous semesters at The Argus and remember all the friends, interviewees, professors, and more that passed through my life, although briefly, they remain with me vividly. However, finishing this semester, I want to thank those who worked beside me and stuck with me till the last moment.

Gyeong-eun, your smiles are rays of sunshine and the happiness you bring to the group is the pillar that holds us together. Yeo-won, you amaze me with your keen insight and sharp feedback, but surprise me at the same time by being so humble and respectful to others. Yea-jin, I always admired your management in time, social, and academic life, and your contribution to The Argus has surely made my life so much easier. Thank you, Chan-ho, for caring and sacrificing for The Argus; I truly believe that with your willingness all will be well for you in the future. Nu-ri, you are my role model and I cannot thank you enough for being so supportive. I apologize to Chang-hwan for having to listen to me, but also thank you for being there, mostly for the moral support. The paper would not have been printed if any of you were not there. Thank you for making me smile a little more, laugh once more, and for all the memories to keep.

I would not have been able to make it through the semester without the guidance of two selfless educators, my teacher Cho Yong-sung for always being so generous and kind with me and sometimes making me laugh, and Professor Kwon Iksoo for being so attentive and dedicating before the publication and for showing me how to become more meticulous and diligent.

I want to thank my mom and dad for the unconditional love and support of my decision and for having so much faith in me.

On top of everyone, I would like to thank the readers for reading this far down, and we would not be standing here without the paper's readers.

I am forever indebted to this organization that I would have to write overnight to thank everything and everyone I am blessed for. Thank you to The Argus for taking me in and helping me form my identity as a part of the MZ generation. 

By Jang Soo-hyun
Editor-in-Chief

장수현



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Cover Story

>> Co-existing with every social generation is key for a harmonious human society in the future. It is not to undermine the diversity it brings when segmenting social groups. However, we need to predict the possible social problems in the future to prepare for the worst, and as society tends to degenerate these days, integrating into one became a crucial mission to humankind. By analyzing the current youth generation, MZ, we can train to observe their behavioral tendencies accurately, try to understand them with sensibility, and predict how to prevent the possible problems.

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HUFS Ability Opened Homepage



◀ HUFS Ability opened their website for HUFSSans.

On April 21st, The Institute of Educational Innovation has opened the website HUFS Ability, for students to better manage their capabilities. On HUFS Ability, HUFSSans can do various activities from checking courses and grades and reading new recruitment announcements.

Students may prepare for their job search by creating a profile on the HUFS Ability site. The site also provides various counseling opportunities such as with professors, career guidance specialists, psychologists, and study coaches.

According to an anonymous HUFSSan, "It is really useful for students like us who are searching for jobs. I am glad to hear that this program has been upgraded so that many students can improve their qualifications as job applicants."

By Choi Ye-jin

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"Long Time No See," GSC



▲ GSC went Live on Youtube "Long Time No See."

On May 5th, "To HUFSS," the 55th General Student Council (GSC), hosted a YouTube Live event called "Long Time No See" to communicate with HUFSSans. The YouTube Live event aimed to build bonds with students and inform them of the current situation of HUFS during the COVID-19 pandemic.

"Long Time No See" will be a regular live broadcast held on the 5th of every month. During the May Live event, there were three main subjects of discussion: "It's on GSC President!," "Central Steering Committee who has a lot to say to HUFS," and "HUFSSans who have lots of things to say to HUFS." The first topic was special coverage limited only for the first broadcast. Gifts were presented to those who made a tetrastich for "To Hufss" and "President Election" in Korean. During the second session, gifts were presented to HUFSSans who solved questions raised by members of the GSC. For discussion of the third topic, HUFSSans could freely ask any questions to the GSC and give suggestions about HUFS.

By Yang Yu-min

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Alumnus Ban Donates 100 Million Won

On May 10, President Kim In Chul announced Mr. Ban Byung-yul (Alumnus of English '55) donated 100 million won (US \$88 million) to the HUFS Fundraising and Cooperation Team. The alumnus said the donation was "for the school's development and to prepare talented students for the future, hoping the funds will help the school continue to lead in foreign and convergence studies and become an international think tank."

Afterwards, President Kim thanked the Chairman for his devotion to HUFS and students, additionally promising that HUFS will prepare for the 4th Industrial Revolution by creating new areas of studies and give back to society.

HUFS dedicated a classroom to Chairman Ban located in the Humanities Building, Room #403.

Alumnus Ban is currently the chairman of The BAN Family Association and Seoul Commerce Industry Co., Ltd.



▲ Chairman Ban Byung-yul (L) and President Kim In Chul (R) stands in front of the classroom addressed to the Ban Family.

By Jang Soo-hyun

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HUFS Holds the 1st CFL Ambassador Forum



▲ The first CFL Ambassador Forum invited foreign ambassadors from 12 countries.

On April 30, Critical Foreign Language (CFL) Ambassador Forum, the forum to promote critical foreign language education and cultural exchange in Korea, was held in Aekyung Hall on Seoul Campus. HUFS Center for Critical Foreign Languages Education (CCFLE) held the forum since HUFS was selected as an educational institution of the Critical Foreign Language Education Promotion Project. The forum invited ambassadors from 12 critical foreign-speaking countries: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Thailand, Turkey, and Uzbekistan. Also, there were additional online participants, including more than 100 students as well as ordinary people who are interested in critical foreign languages. The forum set an open stage for discussion about the ways to proliferate critical foreign languages education.

Each ambassador introduced the language of his or her country and discussed the present state of critical foreign language education in Korea. In a welcoming speech, HUFS President Kim In Chul said, "HUFS will work together at the center of an educational network that contributes to expanding the base of critical foreign languages and creates excellent foreign language professionals with a socio-cultural sense and knowledge of the language."

Kim Yoo-jin, Dept. of Vietnamese '20, suggests, "Critical foreign language majors are not being treated enough as local experts. I believe that the forum could serve as a foundation for enhancing the social position of critical foreign language majors." 📷

By Park Kun-ha
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AA Holds Scholarship Award Ceremony

On May 3, The Alumni Association (AA) held its first "Prime Minister Kang Young-hoon and Mrs. Kim Hyo-soo Scholarship Award Ceremony." The scholarship was donated by the family of the former prime minister, according to his will.

The scholarship recipients are two students, one male and one female, selected among those who participated in the mentoring program. Each student was given five million won (US\$ 4,434) a year in total) and the scholarship will be presented for the next 10 years.

This year's first scholarship recipients are Yoo Joong-gon (Chinese Interpretation and Translation '15) and Yoo Seung-yeon (International Economics and Law '18). They were awarded for their accomplishments in their studies and voluntary service even under difficult circumstances.

President Min Dong-suk said, "The Prime Minister has been a mentor of mine since he was a diplomat for the British Embassy." He also mentioned Kang and his esteemed wife both loved the school and thanked Kang's family for the generous scholarship.

The award ceremony will be held annually every May, which is the month of both the birth and death of Prime Minister Kang. 📷



▲ Alumni Association awarded scholarship to two students.

By Hwang Han-nah
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HUFS Builds AI Interview Room



▲ AI Job Studio opened at Global Campus on March 11.

On March 11, HUFS Job Studio (AI Interview Room) opened in Room 202 of the Centennial Complex at Global Campus. Job Studio is a multi-platform space that reflects changes in job market trends due to the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the recent

spread of COVID-19. It consists of four rooms with soundproof facilities for AI interviews and video interviews and can be utilized for video filming, editing, and video conferencing. Also, Job Studio offers a suit rental service.

President Kim In Chul, said, “We hope that the HUFS Job Studios, built in line with the change in hiring trends, will help our students prepare for employment.”

By Lim Se-jin
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HUFS Selected for University with the Youth Program of Data Science

On April 29, HUFS was selected as the “2021 University with the Youth Program of Data Science,” for it to operate a curriculum optimized for fostering talent in Data Science. This project is being hosted by the Ministry of Science and Information and Communication Technologies and conducted by the Korean Data Agency, and it will support the nation’s leading university in big data technology conducting hands-on training to meet corporate demand and will help participants find jobs related to big data.

Professor Doo Il-chul, in charge of the program, said, “We will combine all infrastructure related to natural language with Korea Data Agency’s ‘Data Youth Campus’ curriculum to foster data science experts based on natural language processing.”

HUFS’s education program is opened to anyone majoring in data-related majors and unemployed young adults under the age of 34. Project training will be held for 10 weeks from July to August, and recruitment will be in May.

According to an anonymous HUFSan, “I am glad to see HUFS being able to swim with the tide, and I hope this project will help those who want this kind of training.”

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HUFS EU Laboratory Executes MOU with Green Idea Lab



▲ Director of EU Studies Kim Bong-chul (L) and Green Idea Lab Jang Byung-il (R) signs MOU.

The director of HUFS Institute of EU Studies, Kim Bong-chul, managed a working relationship with Green Idea Lab representative Jang Byung-il on May 6.

Through this agreement, the two organizations will actively cooperate to exchange academic knowledge in the environmental field. Furthermore, they reached a deal making a communication channel called “The environmental policies of EU and their adoption into Korea” that mainly focuses on what the EU Laboratory is studying. The two are expected to find solutions for the current climate crisis through studying the green business model and also plan to hold various conferences.

The EU Laboratory at HUFS is the first lab in Korea researching the EU. It has studied a variety of problems existing in international society, throughout Europe and the EU. Green Idea Lab is a startup that studies sustainable business models for the climate crisis.

By Kim Ye-ji
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News Briefing

By Jang Soo-hyun
Editor-in-Chief

#BlogChallenge



Starting May 1, Korea's top portal site, Naver started an event called "#BlogChallenge." Here's how it works: Starting May 1, users are to upload a public blog every day with the hashtag BlogChallenge. After 17 consecutive days bloggers will be awarded a total of 17,000 won (US\$ 15).

However, three days into the event, Naver decided to shut down the challenge claiming that the event has created several fake accounts, thus defeating the whole purpose. The public was outraged after Naver decided to stop the event after forcing users to create a Naver bank account and collecting their personal information.

Due to the backlash, Naver announced to restart the event, using different rules starting May 24 and continue for 11 days.

Lost near the Han River



On April 25, a 21-year-old college student, Son Jung-min, was lost near the Han River, to be found dead five days later, on April 30. However, controversy arises regarding how the student died, and whether it was a case of murder by a friend.

Moon entering his last year in office

On May 10, President Moon gave a special address organized by the Blue House which marked his fourth year in office. The president vowed to provide more vaccines, make more jobs, and stabilize the housing market, and wished for long-lasting peace in the Korean Peninsula. As he closed his speech he said, "I will leave all assessments to the people and history and dedicate myself till the end." President Moon is entering his last year in office as his term ends on May 9, 2022.

Bill and Melinda Gates Divorce



On May 3, Bill Gates Tweeted "After a great deal of thought and a lot of work on our relationship, we have made the decision to end our marriage," deciding to divorce after 27 years of being with Melinda Gates. However, the divorce announcement has been followed by an investigation regarding Gates' behavior at Microsoft involving an affair with an employee and his relationship with convicted pedophile Jeffrey Epstein.

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The Argus X HUFS ROTC

By Choi Yea-jin

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Have you ever seen students in military uniforms in the classroom? Unfortunately, many students may not have a chance to see them nowadays in online classes due to the pandemic. They are the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) of HUFS, and they are cadets who will become military officers in the future. About 40 ROTC cadets at HUFS are training hard with pride. Why did they choose to become officers? Also, what kind of path has the ROTC been following for the past 60 years? On June 1, celebrating their 60th anniversary, The Argus met with cadet Oh Se-bin and cadet Kim Ji-yun, ROTC of HUFS.



©Choi Yea-jin/The Argus

◀ The Argus met HUFS ROTC cadets.

What is ROTC in South Korea?

The student military training group was established in universities nationwide by implementing the U.S. Student Military Training Group (ROTC) system with the objective of recruiting company-grade officers. The HUFS ROTC was established on April 25, 1961 and continues to this day, this year marking its 60th anniversary. At a four-year university, basic training begins in the winter at the end of the 2nd year, and cadets go through two years of mandatory training in their 3rd and 4th years. After graduation, they are immediately commissioned as second lieutenants and assigned as active-duty officers. The Army's mandatory service period for officers is two years and four months, the Navy and Marine Corps

are two years, and the Air Force is three years. There are 98 universities in which the Army ROTC is established in Korea, four schools with Naval ROTC, and three schools with Air Force ROTC.

How does one become an ROTC cadet?

The ROTC of the Army starts recruiting every March. After that, in early April, after the first screening which is a written test, qualified candidates must submit necessary documents and undergo a physical examination. Interviews are also conducted at the same time. After a final background check, the passing candidates are selected based on their overall scores.



©Choi Yee-jin The Argus
Kim Ji-yun



©Choi Yee-jin The Argus
Oh Se-bin

The Argus: Please introduce yourself.

Kim Ji-yun (Kim): Hi. I am Kim Ji-yun of the 60th batch of the 119 ROTC at HUFS. I am majoring in Central Asian Studies at the Global Campus.

Oh Se-bin (Oh): I am Oh Se-bin. I am also from the 60th batch and a cadet colonel of the 119 ROTC at HUFS. I am studying Arabic at the Seoul Campus.

The Argus: Please introduce the ROTC at HUFS.

ROTC (Kim & Oh): At HUFS, there are about 40 ROTC cadets, both male and female. We study military science and learn how to guide our subordinate soldiers in the future. In particular, we learn military knowledge and the fundamentals of being an officer; how to command, speak properly, and have the right attitude as officers.

The Argus: What made you choose the ROTC?

Kim: Joining the ROTC was an opportunity that I did not enter into lightly. For me, I believed the ROTC to be a once-in-a-lifetime experience. Besides this, when I was a high school student, my father encouraged me to consider the ROTC in the future. I became an ROTC cadet by my choice and through the suggestion of my parents.

Oh: In high school, I considered which university I ought to go on to: HUFS or the Korea Military Academy. I chose HUFS and joined the ROTC here. The reason is that I had a lot of interest in national security. I also desired to live an honorable military life as an army officer. Rather than being an enlisted soldier, I wanted to take responsibility for life in the military as an officer.

The Argus: Why did you choose to become an ROTC cadet with your respective majors?

ROTC: First, national defense is closely related to diplomacy. So we can adjoin the area studies and foreign languages that we learn at HUFS with national defense. In addition, few personnel in the military can speak the special foreign languages we study at HUFS, such as Arabic or the Central Asian languages. We can help by applying what we learned in our major studies on military exchanges, troop dispatches, and via manpower support in relevant foreign regions. Not only that, but we can also indirectly learn about a variety of countries by studying

our major. This allows us to have a richer experience regarding overseas forces and our armed forces.

The Argus: How are the on-campus ROTC accommodations, and when are they used?

ROTC: The 119 ROTC is located next to the Globee Dorm on the Seoul Campus. We use two floors, including a shower room, a fitness room, educational facilities, and a meeting space. Usually, we take military lectures there and receive group training in the morning. However, there are currently restrictions on the use of ROTC facilities due to COVID-19.

The Argus: What are the inconveniences of ROTC life due to COVID-19?

ROTC: The biggest discomfort is the difficulty of developing relationships with fellow ROTC members because all ROTC lectures are currently held online. It is unfortunate that we are unable to visit former battlefields. Pre-Covid-19, our corps originally traveled domestically and internationally to visit battlefield sites of the Vietnam War, went to the Memorial Hall for the Incheon Landing Operation in Incheon, and visited the National Cemetery on Memorial Day. However, it is a shame that these activities are currently suspended.

The Argus: Please explain the training received at the ROTC.

ROTC: Based on our experience as the 60th batch of the 119 ROTC, we can tell you that training is largely divided into three parts. First, during the winter vacation of the second year, just before cadets officially join the corps, we receive basic military training to learn the fundamentals of being a soldier. The second and the third are the seasonal combat leadership training sessions we receive during the summer and winter vacations to further develop our qualities as officers.

The Argus: Did you have any memorable episodes during training?

Kim: We marched together for 20km, and Cadet Oh Se-bin was behind me. We had to trek over two very high mountains equipped with 20kg of gear. When I crossed the last mountain, it was so hard that I wanted to give up. Meanwhile, Cadet Oh pushed me from behind and cheered me up by placing a snack

in my pocket that he had hidden on him. Thanks to this, I was able to finish the march.

The Argus: When do you take pride as HUFSSans while receiving training?

Oh: Since Kim In Chul, President of HUFS, hails from HUFS ROTC, I am proud to be a cadet following his footsteps, even though the training is arduous. Thinking that the training I am now receiving is a means to save my family during wartime, it is a source of self-esteem and strength. This is what I often say to my subordinates who say they also endure hard training with this in mind. In addition, I am proud of taking a difficult path that others do not take. No matter how hard the training is, it is the path I chose, meaning I could not have experienced this had I not chosen it myself.



▲ Kim In Chul, President of HUFS, meets his junior cadets.

The Argus: How is the culture and relationship structure between seniors and juniors in the ROTC? It seems to be different from that of the general student population. What is the ratio, so to speak, between

military culture and young adult culture?

ROTC: In our opinion, the ROTC has a ratio of six (young adult culture) to four (military culture). This is because both seniors and juniors treat each other well with respect. They buy each other food and play soccer together. Some other ROTC units are strictly controlled and are very similar to the general military, but our HUFS ROTC respects students' comfort and university life.



▲ Kim explains the ROTC information session.

The Argus: ROTC cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants right after graduation. Please explain your life after graduation.

ROTC: After our commissioning, we receive four months of Officer's Basic Course (OBC) training. OBC training is the education for the branch of the military service one chooses, be it armor or ordinance and so on. In simple terms, it is like choosing a major. Afterwards, we are assigned to our field units and are immediately deployed as platoon leaders or staff officers. Those who decide they want long-term service before the end of their mandatory military service period can apply for long-term service. Those who do not may look for non-military jobs after their service. Large companies that tend to prefer officers have a separate officer recruitment process. That is why there is less burden on finding a job.

Finally, Cadet Oh Se-bin and Cadet Kim Ji-yun said the following to prospective ROTC HUFSSans.

Oh: Do not hesitate to apply. If you are mulling it over, stop and just apply. The cons that tie you down may very well be the pros depending on how you conduct yourself. It is a hundred times better to take things head on than think about it just in your head. I worried, too, before joining, but I am very satisfied now. I even found solutions to personal problems through ROTC life!

Kim: I completely agree with Cadet Oh. Still, if you wish to apply for ROTC, please consider carefully what you want to achieve through it. That way, after joining, you can have a more rewarding life. In my case, I got more than I expected, and I am very satisfied with my current life as a cadet. As a HUFSSan, please take pride in our HUFS ROTC, as well!

They chose for themselves the difficult path of the Army, and they are accumulating valuable experience. As The Argus listens to their stories, it hopes that its readers will pioneer their own path just as they did. In closing, The Argus and HUFS ROTC asks HUFSSans for their support and hope they take pride in our ROTC. 🇰🇷

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◀ Cadets of HUFS ROTC walk on the Seoul campus.



Records to Remember

By Yoo Hwa-in
Cub Reporter



What does the Korean War mean to you? Perhaps it is a painful part of history that does not hit home to most people. But here is a man who really thinks about the veterans who fought for peace in this country. Rami Hyun has been traveling around 22 countries that participated in the Korean War since 2017, recording veterans and delivering their photos in frames. It is called Project Soldier_KWV, which is all being done at his own expense. Despite the difficulties he has faced in the process, he still tries his best to visit more veterans. The Argus interviewed Rami to share the message he wants to convey through his work to young generations living in this era.

The Argus: Please introduce yourself.

Rami Hyun (Rami): My name is Rami Hyun, and I am a photographer running a company called “Project-Soldier.” My Korean name is Hyun Hyo-jae, but when I was studying abroad people found it difficult to pronounce the H-sound, so I decided to make an English name.

The name of the Russian captain in my favorite novel, ‘The Hunt for Red October,’ is Marko Aleksandrovich Ramius. Since I liked him, I considered “Ramius” as my English name. But as I am Asian, it didn’t suit me, so I removed “mius” and chose “Rami” as my English name.



▲ Rami Hyun takes pictures of Korean War veterans.

The Argus: What made you have an interest in photography even though you majored in history in college?

Rami: When I joined the army, I was in charge of computer animation and 3D work, called Computer Based Training (CBT). I tried to learn more about this after I was discharged from the military in Korea. I thought it would be better to study abroad than in Korea, so I entered Academy of Art University (AAU). As I had to take a photography class as a required subject there, I could learn more about photography. In this process, I found it was interesting, so I decided to become a photographer.

The Argus: What is “Project-Soldier”? What is the reason that you started it?

Rami: “Project-Soldier” is about expressing gratitude to soldiers and veterans and recording their appearances for future generations. In 2016, There was a military photo exhibition, and by chance, I was able to have a conversation with a Korean war veteran who visited that exhibition. During the conversation, I wondered, “Why is this person so proud of his participation in the Korean war which did not even occur in his country?” Since then, I have been visiting veterans from various countries to record them, and this is the process of finding the answer to my curiosity.

The Argus: What do you put emphasis on when you take pictures of veterans?

Rami: The most important thing is to take pictures of them as they are. The reason why photography is recognized as art is that photography takes pictures of the outside appearance, but it also captures the inner image. When they enter the screen space, they are filmed as veterans, not as someone’s father or an engineer. If you look at them through the viewfinder, you can see them returning to a soldier of 70 years ago, not as an old man. I just press the shutter at that moment.

The Argus: What do you think is the biggest difference between foreign veterans and Korean veterans?

Rami: Most of the foreign veterans have a noble mission: the spread of freedom. They have said, “I came to protect freedom. Freedom is everyone’s right, so it is the duty of a soldier to fight for freedom for those who do not have it or have had it taken away. We just did our duty, and you do not owe us anything. However, you also have an obligation to deliver the freedom you have gained through us to your compatriots or those who have been oppressed and deprived of their freedom.”

Now Korea has become a country that established freedom and democracy, and they are proud of it. However, for Korean veterans the Korean War was not a matter of freedom and democracy, but of survival. Since Koreans went through Japanese occupation, they know that losing a country is not different from death. That is the reason they fought so fiercely. Another difference is that foreign veterans returned to their homeland to find their own lives, but the Korean veterans dedicated their lives to recover from the war.

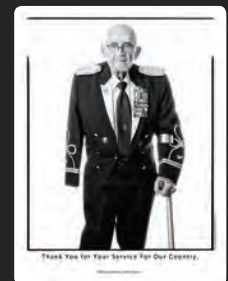
The Argus: What are the difficulties in visiting veterans from various countries?

Rami: There are several difficulties. First, as they age, they pass away. Second, I am also working with Hedy, the project director, and we do not have much money or time because it is done at our own expense, not sponsored. If there were more people and funds, we could have visited them faster. But it is sad that it does not work that way.

The Argus: What is the driving force that makes you keep continue “Project-Soldier”?

Rami: I always think it is the last time. Although I do not have the financial leisure or time to spare, every time there was a help or supportive words from people, that made me move on to the next page. For example, a foreign veteran that

©Project-Soldier



▲ Rami Hyun takes pictures of soldiers for “Project-Soldier.”



※ Rami Hyun travels the world to take photos of soldiers.

I contacted in 2019 said, “If you don’t have money to come, we will help you come here by raising money.” As I knew they lived in poverty, I could not take their money, so I visited them by selling my pictures and my possessions.

The Argus: What is the message you want to deliver through “Project-Soldier”?

Rami: I am just a messenger for the veterans. They say, “We came to this land and fought. Remember that one thing.” To remember, records are essential. Therefore, I record their images and stories in pictures and videos and deliver them to the next generation.

The Argus: What do you think is the role of people living in this era after the war?


Rami: The current system of the Republic of Korea has been established since the Korean War. The freedom and democracy of this land also began then. Many people forget this, so they should continue to make efforts to remember it. Also, the next generation should always be grateful for veterans as long as the Republic of Korea exists.

The Argus: What are your future goals?

Rami: 2023 marks the 70th anniversary of the end of the Korean War, and by then I would like to visit all 22 countries that participated in the Korean War to thank the veterans and record photos and videos. I am also continuing education for elementary, middle, and high school students and young people, to let them know why veterans fought and what they left behind.

The Argus: Do you have any last words for The Argus readers?

Rami: It is not too late. You can easily find someone wearing a national merit hat in places like buses and subways. If you have been just walking past them your whole life, in the future, I hope you do not feel too shy to just say thank you for protecting this country. They want to hear those words more than anything.

We are living a life far from war. However, this was made possible thanks to the noble sacrifices that occurred on this land more than 70 years ago. Through the countless sacrifices, this country could protect freedom and democracy which cannot be traded for anything. And we must remember and appreciate that. Rami took pictures of the veterans and delivered them in frames. He expressed the best gratitude he could in his position. Then what can each of us do? The first step is to pay attention to the veterans. The Argus hopes this interview will kindle attention. Also, beyond mere attention, it must lead to action. 

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My First Interview



Park Chang-hwan
Editorial Consultant

When I was a trainee as a cub reporter here at The Argus, my batch was given a random assignment. We were each given a different topic, and we would accordingly need to find a relevant place and to have my own interview with people. Mine was “Restaurant” and I had to find a restaurant with a story that would intrigue the readers.

I made my way to Seochon, which is located near Gyeongbokgung Station on Line Three in Seoul. I felt that the place was perfect for my random assignment as Seochon itself is a harmony of the old and new to me. The place is one of the oldest neighborhoods in Seoul and at the same time it now accommodates a plethora of hip restaurants as well as traditional ones, each with its own distinct color. While meandering as the road leads me, I encountered row upon row of restaurants serving European food, Asian cuisine, and, of course, traditional Korean food as well. Well, I needed to find something more than just European or Asian for the project because it is no surprise any more as Seoul has been a metropolitan area over the years with a variety of the types of food.

That was when I came across this quaint little place.

In a cozy corner of the area, which is a few-minute walk from Gyeongbokgung station, there was a traditional Tunisian restaurant. I walked in, and found myself in a tidy little kitchen with tiles that seemed to come straight from Tunis.

The owner greeted me warmly, asking me about how my day was going. I told her that I was on a project to have an interview with her. She was surprised, which was a natural response considering that I had barged in instead of contacting and cooperating with an interviewee in advance. Thankfully, the owner said, “Not a problem,” and she agreed to have a quick interview.



Her name was Lee Ji-hye, and she had lived in Tunisia for three years. Her objective there was to teach local people Korean cuisine, but it turned out that the teacher had a chance with the privilege of learning traditional Tunisian cuisine. When coming back to Korea, she had another objective: showing Koreans the Tunisian culture through cuisine. At her restaurant, she was making an original version of “cous-cous,” a soul food in Tunisia.



Though she agreed to have just a short interview, we actually spent quite a long time having conversations. Ms. Lee shared with the reporter several anecdotes, one of which made me think about the definition of heartwarming by food. A Tunisian came to her restaurant one day, hoping to find a taste of home. He had moved here only a few weeks before and had already lost seven kilograms to the stress of living in a new environment. Lee cooked up her iconic menu, the couscous set. The man had the plate clean, then started weeping. He had been reminded of his mom's cooking back home. The anecdote naturally raised my expectations, and the food that she cooked lived up to it.

Though it may sound funny, I felt like I was sitting at a table in a sun-lit Tunisian home, eating homemade soul food. (It must be noted that I am Korean, and I normally like bulgogi and other Korean cuisines.) It was truly an eye-opening experience to taste here in Seoul, exotic cuisine from halfway around the world and feel the authenticity. It was some sensational experience that I could not forget.

This was my first interview as a reporter at The Argus. Looking back at the almost three years I spent at The Argus, it was one of the most memorable moments.

I still recollect the moment and the place where we had the interview. It happened completely out of the blue, and it would not have been an easy job for someone to share such detailed stories with a stranger on a whim. Ms. Lee was incredibly welcoming and made me food that tastes strangely like home (even for Korean like myself). More importantly, she gave me the courage to go forth and interview people without faltering during my reporter days at The Argus. The first interview is admittedly important because life as a reporter includes more than a few rejections. People often want to be left alone, and people in Korea seem to have a certain emotional distance against strangers including journalists. Like my story here, however, I believe that the day will come when people share their beautiful and "heartwarming" stories with other people, especially with journalists, so they can share them with the readers, revealing that the world is a rather nice place after all. Thank you, Ms. Lee. 🇹🇳

chhwpark@hufs.ac.kr



Restaurant information

CousCous

16-2, Jahamun-ro 5-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul,
Republic of Korea
Near Exit 2 of Gyeongbokgung Station
of subway (Orange) Line Three

Schindler's List: Two Different Characters, Different Ends

▲ (Top) German soldiers are searching for costly things among dead bodies of the Jewish. (Bottom) These are gold-capped teeth of the dead Jewish.

By Song Chan-ho
Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Holocaust—seeing this word, what comes to mind? Depending on your background, you may not have any thoughts, you may feel sorry, or you may be mad. An estimated 6 million Jewish people, including uncounted people and other ethnic groups, died painfully just 80 years ago without knowing why they had to. By guns, by poison gas, and by terrible forceful labor and starvation, they were brutally ravaged to the point where they could not even hope to survive. Nazi collaborators felt no sympathy for their victims. It would be accurate to say they lacked feeling; they were thoroughly trained to see Jews as sub-human beings who should disappear for a clean country.

This idea is well portrayed in *Schindler's List*, a movie from 1993 by Steven Spielberg. In its realistic portrayal, survivors and the bereaved families wailed, and the audience extolled the film. Even 28 years since the release, the movie is still a regular on many must-see lists.



▲ German soldiers are slaughtering the Jewish village.



▲ A German soldier is aiming at a boy fleeing from the captured.

The movie depicts two figures: one who changes, and another who fails. Oskar Schindler is a German businessman and so-called money snob. Schindler was a drinker, a gambler, a womanizer, and a person driven by greed and a lust for high living. He saw World War II as the chance to make huge money and moved to Nazi-occupied Poland to open a factory and employ Jews at starvation wages. Fortunately, he did not discriminate against Jews, though it was limited to “profitable” ones. For example, he heavily pushed through repeated persuasion to hire a Jew, Itzhak Stern, as his accountant.

However, he was never interested in the real face of the Nazi war crimes, which he thought did not have anything to do with money. One day, however, he and his lover go up to a hill, and he comes to witness Nazi soldiers stirring up Jewish villages, indiscriminately beating and slaughtering people, including children and women. He cries in shock. After the experience, he begins an employment project to hire Jewish people in his business from the concentration camps and save even one more Jew under the control of the Nazis. The name of his employment list is the title of the film, “Schindler’s List.” Being named on this roster was a “guaranteed life,” which makes them escape from hell.

He saved a total of 1,200 Jews in this way by paying off high-ranking Nazi officials with his own enormous financial power, and he did not stop until he eventually went bankrupt using all of his wealth on the project. In the post-war era, he resumed several businesses until the end of his bankruptcy, but it did not go well, and he ended his life shabbily compared to his heyday. However, after his death, the survivors visited him constantly, and there are numerous letters of appreciation beside his tombstone.

Meanwhile, Amon Göth is one of the high-ranking officers of the Nazis and the person in charge of the concentration camp for the Jews. He never sees a Jew as a person and kills them immediately—as if he was killing bugs—whether incurring his displeasure or not.

His brutality is well depicted in several scenes. One is when a Jewish architect warns that the construction of the camp building will not last long because of critical structural flaws. He immediately lets a soldier shoot her in return for her kind advising. He also beats an elderly worker when he failed to carry out his routine, although the old man said he had an understandable reason and Göth could tell it was true.

Göth, however, is sometimes shaken by the encounters with Schindler, his crucial source of funds. While enjoying a banquet and talking on the roof with Schindler, Göth praises Schindler, saying, “You are not a drunk. That’s real control. Control is power.” In response, Schindler speaks of an old story of a king who possessed absolute power but showed mercy. Then he says, “Power is when we have every justification to kill, and we don’t. That is power, Amon. That is power.” Göth wavers and decides to change his ways. When he finds two Jewish people who made a mistake, he lets them go—though he previously would have definitely killed them on the spot. He also finds a female Jew and employs her as a housekeeper.



▲ The Nazis mobilized the Jewish to deal with the bodies of the dead Jewish.



▲ After burning the bodies of Jewish, a soldier is insulting them by firing his gun toward the dead.



▲ Goth is blaming Helen for seducing him, insulting her before he beats her.



▲ Schindler is telling Goth the true meaning of power.

This does not last so long, unfortunately. When a Jewish boy makes a mistake again, he eventually pulls out a rifle and shoots the boy to death. He also feels romantic feelings for Helen, the housekeeper he hired, but he denies it and insults her, saying, “I realize that you’re not... a person in the strictest sense of the word.” After that, he violently beats her. His brutality continues until the Nazis are in peril and the Allies free the camp. At the last minute before he is hanged, he shouts, “Heil Hitler!”

In the meantime, Oskar Schindler also becomes hunted as a war criminal by the Allies. He says to his workers, the people he saved, that he must flee. Then, before he leaves, the Jews give him a letter, in which everything is explained, in case he is captured. The worker who delivers it says that every worker in his factory signed in the letter. Also, Itzhak Stern, his Jewish accountant, gives Schindler a gold ring engraved with the inscription “Whoever saves one life saves the world entire” from the Talmud, the book of Jewish law.

Schindler cries over his faults, saying, “I could have got more. If I had more money... I threw away so much money. I didn’t do enough.” Stern responds, “There will be generations because of what you did. You did so much.” Then the movie closes, showing the Jewish people find Oskar Schindler’s grave and Liam Neeson at the spot, the actor who played Schindler in the movie.

The end of the movie is as if the director tried to compare the two Germans who took different paths in the same era. One sacrifices himself to save lives, and the other gives himself over to the madness to kill lives. There were chances for the two of them to change their paths, and one did, while the other failed. Consequently, the one was saved, and the other was ruined. Although there are some scenes that show the “Banality of Evil,” the evil, in the end, remained.

Schindler’s List demonstrates many values, and one of the most remarkable is compassion. A feeling of compassion is a natural human sensibility, even as is evil. However, whether you will act to help or not depends on you, and from time to time, it requires difficult deliberation and sacrifice. Even so, through the movie, the viewers can tell that a life that does not turn its back on compassion is a truly worthy one. A

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▲ Schindler is crying over his guilty feeling before he leaves, and the rescued people console him.



▲ On the grave of Oskar Schindler, so many people expressed their gratitude to him.

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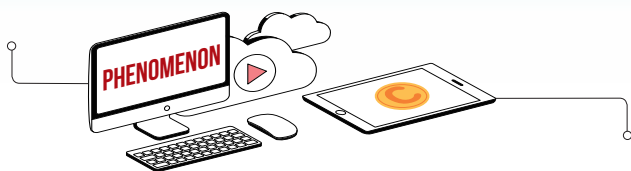


Who Are You?

By Nam Gyeong-eun

Staff Reporter of Social Section

Winners of the transition from analog to digital. They are MZ. MZ Generation is a mixture of Millennials and Generation Z, born between the 1980 and 2010. What kind of behavioral tendencies do they have? And for what reason? It is time to think of a way for both MZ and other generations to merge with each other. The Argus, with readers, investigates these unique individuals' stories to predict and prevent the possible social problems they can bring.



✿ MZ: Consume “Meaning”

MZ Generation shows a self-central consuming pattern such as: self-investing, self-managing, and self-satisfying. They prefer consuming experience to goods. Their consumption is not a random purchasing of goods. They purchase goods that have a special message or social virtue. This kind of consuming tendency to express their beliefs by purchasing products is called “Meaning Out.” MZ, who are strong expressionists, show their nature through their unique consumption patterns in society.



▲ MZ prefer to buy virtue.

A current consumption trend of MZ called “Monishing,” an abbreviation of “punishing with money,” reflects the generations’ “meaning out” tendency perfectly. MZ consumers tend to give financial help to shops or companies who have a positive influence in various ways such as: buying products, paying the cost only, or promoting them on the Internet. Last February, a story about the owner of “Cheol-in No.7” in Hongdae, who gave free fried chicken to hungry brothers became a great issue. According to Park Jae-Hui, the owner of the chicken store, “There are many youths giving financial support in order to send their messages of support by buying chicken or donating money from far away areas.” This example of “meaning out” consumption is part of youth culture and was broadcast on an MBC variety program “Hangout with Yoo.” The program introduced one youth in his twenties who purchased 120 chickens there.



▲ The youth (above) says, ‘monishing’ will make him feel proud. The owner (below) says, he is being ‘monished’ harshly.

✿ Market MZ with their phones!



▲ The most appropriate strategy to market MZ is using Mobiles.

MZ Generation also has a strong tendency to buy products, use services and show social activities online. This interesting inclination became a mainstream marketing strategy. According to the investigation of Statistics Korea in 2019, there are about 17 billion, making up about 34 percent of the whole population in Korea, and their ability to produce and consume, based on digital channels such as SNS platforms, is remarkable enough to classify them as a major consumer segment. The main marketing strategy of each company is market research online; based on AI technology, they collect real-time information of what consumers buy through online communities and SNS. What the companies expect from this online market research is the explosively fast and massive online reproducibility of MZ. As a result, a 3 million-won-scale (\$ 2.66 billion in US) marketing strategy called “live commerce” was born.

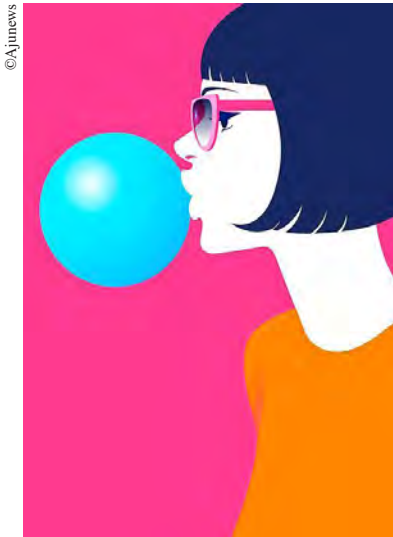


▲ MZ is having active interactions with marketers online.

Live commerce is a new rising engine of distribution by selling products online in real-time. The major consuming agents are MZ, who feel more comfortable with online than offline and with videos than texts. What this proved was that MZ, who avoids offline interactions, do not really avoid communicating. Live commerce is like TV home shopping, but interactivity is possible in live commerce. Unlike with TV home shopping, where only show hosts’ unidirectional interaction is possible, in live commerce, clients can comment about questions and get answers in real time. The merits of offline shopping have moved to online. In July 2020, NAVER launched its official live commerce service “NAVER shopping live,” whose views reached 30 million in October,

45 million in December and 100 million in January 2021, 7 times more views compared to when it launched. This shows the tremendous possibility of growth of interactive offline services, which MZ will bring.

✿ MZ: Doubling money is now a part of daily life to us.



▲ MZ invents their own way of investing to double their money

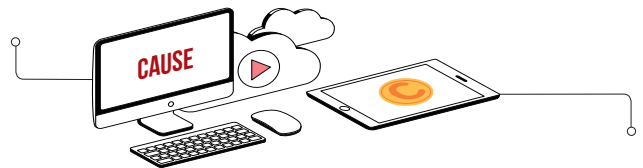
With a recognition that MZ is not a generation that can gather money by just saving it, a great investment craze appeared among MZ. MZ, aggressive investors, even created a new investment technique to increase their property. One way of doing so is “reselling.”

Among their strategies is the reselling of luxury goods and limited-edition products,

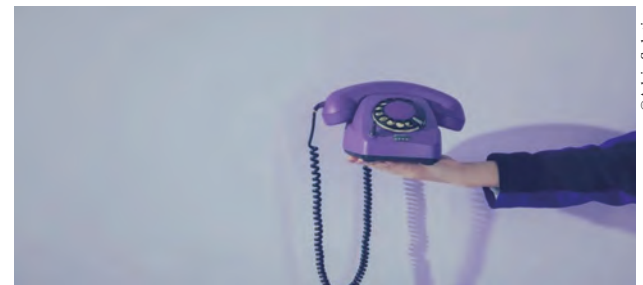
which leads to the fact that purchasing products itself became a way of investing. The principle of making profits by reselling products is an inflation hedge, a function when the inflation rate raises the value of products previously purchased. One concrete trend of reselling among MZ is a “Sneaker-tech,” a compound word of “sneakers” and “investment techniques,” making profits by reselling newly released or limited-edition sneakers. According to Scott Im, a student who casually resells, “As for profits, normally I get around 50 to 100 percent returns on my investment.

Sometimes, it dips down to 20 percent, but with the more popular styles like Yeezys, I got up to 100 percent.”

The recent marketing methods of Lotte Department Store have accurately pointed out this aggressive investing tendency of MZ. Lotte Department Store, Yeongdeungpo, has launched a “lineup_ydp” event, which can be participated in by hashtagging on Instagram. They allowed selected applicants on Instagram to buy re-sell sneakers at a reasonable price and 36,000 people participated in this sneaker-tech marketing method.



✿ Psychological cause: No pressure online.



▲ MZ have anxiety of getting phone calls often, called 'Call Phobia'

When people feel pressure from incoming calls, even having a physical anxiety disorder, it is “Call Phobia.” MZ, a generation familiar with usage of the internet and mobile devices, often experience this symptom more than other generations. A phone call became a disease to them, because they prefer online than offline and texting over calling.

What is interesting is that this psychology of MZ served as a critical reason for offline services. MZ has massive



▲ MZ is skilled to double money by reselling sneakers, called 'sneaker-tech.'



▲ Yeezys are one of the most reselled sneakers.



▲ Yeezys cost about \$230, reselled on \$800 on average.

purchasing power online. Nam Seung-Eun, a 20-year-old youth, testifies to the average symptoms of call phobia that MZ experience. “When the phone rings, I feel pressure. By texting, I have enough time to reorganize my response before responding to my opponent. But when calling, it is hard to predict the callers’ business and uncomfortable to respond to them in real-time.” She added, “For that reason, I feel comfortable decision making online in that it allows me enough time to think about what I really want,” providing a persuasive reason why MZ prefers online services.

🌸 Economic cause: We NEED to double our money now.

©James Brey



▲ MZ handles price increase by investing.

In the society in which MZ has lived, the prices have increased and deposit rates have decreased. As a result, the investment rate increased. The investment bears

risks, but it is better than the loss by just depositing money when prices rise.

The price index for personal consumption indicates a price index that measures the average living costs of households and fluctuations on the purchasing power of money. It is a typical inflation index that is collected by investigating price fluctuations of goods and services in everyday life. According to the price index for personal consumption from the Bank of Korea and Statistics Korea, given that the price index was 100 percent in 2015, it showed a 105.4 percent increase in 2020 compared to the lower rate in 2010, 91.1 percent. That is about a 14 percent increase in a decade. Meanwhile, the deposit rate, which stood at 7.94 percent in 2000, dropped to 1.16 percent in January 2021. Until the previous generation, it was possible to increase interest by just saving money in banks. However, for the current youth generation, MZ, it is impossible to multiply their money by only depositing money they save. Rather, it is a loss to save money when there is inflation. It became “mandatory” rather than “elective” for MZ to use investing techniques.



🌸 Environmental Cause: When society develops, we develop.



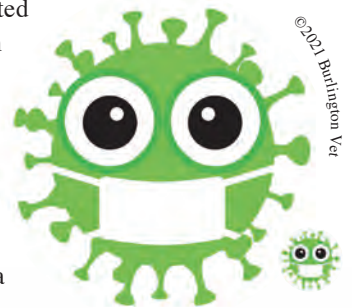
©Brinque Technologies

▲ MZ generation is one of whom adapted to the rapid society development.

There is also an environmental cause that changed society. Perhaps it is an inevitable course of history that MZ build their own consuming culture, reserving enough spaces to express their unique values. Since the 1990s, when MZ Generation was born, Korea has had a rapid increase in online usage due to the development of technology and systems, allowing offline payments. The payments on the products, the most necessary and fundamental structure of consuming, became possible offline, even easy to handle via the Internet and mobile devices. This sudden change in the structure of society was enough to form a whole typical tendency of MZ Generation.

Bae Seung-min, Professor of the Department of Psychiatry in Gachon University Gil Hospital, pointed out that “The symptom ‘Call phobia,’ one of the representative psychological phenomena of the MZ Generation, is a feature of the generation who were in the middle of social change in which online and mobile services became the basis of daily life.” She added, “As breathing is as crucial [as calling] for others, it can be difficult for people [such as MZ Generation] who have been used to using messaging services since childhood to talk on the phone.”

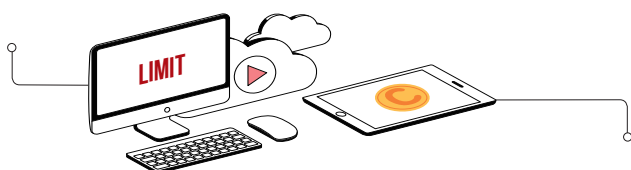
COVID-19, an unprecedented pandemic starting from 2019, also played a crucial role in accelerating offline services by the semicoercive offline society it has made. According to the monthly increase and decrease data regarding sales compared to the same period of last



©2021 Burlington Vt

▲ Social distancing due to COVID-19 boosts offline society.

year of major distributors from the Ministry of Trade, in March 2019, when the pandemic started, the purchase of online products of major distributors increased to 35 percent, while offline decreased to -20 percent. As the current social life happens online mostly, it gave an impetus to a preference of MZ Generation for online.



✿ Isolating, even discriminating against others.



▲ Kiosks should be accessible to everyone, including elders.

We are living in a society where targeting MZ Generation became a major marketing strategy. Aren't there any generations or social groups who are being isolated or discriminated against? The offline operating system of society

is a method that is familiar with only MZ Generation, who were educated handling the primary information technology. There are other mobile non-expert generations besides MZ and there still are analog experts.

The operations of kiosks, an offline ordering system whose numbers increased due to COVID pandemic, proved the offline culture can actually isolate particular generations. Recently, the increasing number of kiosks drew attention in that they are hard for elderly people to use. According to a survey on 300 elderly consumers aged 65 or older, who have experience with offline purchasing at kiosks over the past year according to the Korea Consumer Agency, 126 (51.4 percent) out of 245 who have used kiosks answered to “complex steps,” as an inconvenience of using kiosks, 125 (51 percent) to “difficulties to find next step,” 120 (29 percent) to “feel constraint for the next person,” 108 (44.1 percent) to “difficulties seeing pictures or letters,” and so on. By observing 10 consumers who had not used kiosks using kiosks in bus terminals, fast-food stores, and banks, they seemed to have difficulties with understanding

English, unfamiliar terms, and operating systems. They also felt great psychological pressure with delaying time and ordering failures.

As the tendency of MZ to prefer offline fuses into society at a surprising speed, it can also cause discrimination toward socially vulnerable groups such as the blind. According to the “2019 Status Survey on Accessibility of Information on Kiosk” about guarantying accessibility to vulnerable groups such as the disabled and the elderly from the National Information Society Agency, the accessibility of vulnerable groups barely surpassed the half, with 59.82 percent on average. This indicates that among vulnerable groups, four to five people out of ten fail to order in stores. In the survey, the degree of not following on “Is it able to operate sitting on a wheelchair” was 74.4 percent; on “Is the display visible in a wheelchair?” it was 63.6 percent; and on “Is visual information provided with equivalent voice information?” it was 72.2 percent. As the number of kiosks increased to 68 percent, due to COVID-19, it is likely that offline services will act as a dark, scary wall to such generations and vulnerable groups.



▲ Kiosks should be accessible to everyone, including disabled.

✿ Immature investing.

Are the aggressive investing methods of MZ safe? Choi Byeong-il, Professor of the Division of Economics at Hufs, expressed his concerns for youth, who lack financial knowledge with less experience of financial education in school systems. “It is concerning that the low financial understandability of youths is likely to flow into wrong credit management or decision making. The youth investors, who have flowed into the stock market, recently increased two to three times, starting from the point when the shares dropped to the lowest level due to COVID-19. Especially with the new starters in the stock market, there happens to be several psychological biases in behavioral finance.”

Through investigating the case of over investment on derivatives of international oil, one can predict the biases of

©DZone



▲ Professions worry about youths' immature investing.

MZ's investments. According to Choi, when the price of international oil collapsed earlier this year, many individuals bought derivatives having oil for underlying assets. "Based

on the theoretical price, derivatives are traded in a price differential between 2 percent. But in the case of Exchange Traded Note (ETN) products last year, the volume of security firms who issued securities was exhausted and the trading between individuals began, which rocketed the price up to 50 to 70 percent higher than the theoretical price," he said. The starting investors with less financial knowledge busted the demand which caused way too higher a price than the theoretical price. Even the melt-up did not ease though the Financial Supervisory Service repeatedly warned of the situation. "As the inexperienced individuals tend to lead the melt-up, young investors with lower financial knowledge need to be especially careful."

✨ Blurring Community

The overall direction of values that MZ Generation pursues are individuals rather than groups, present over future, and experiences and values over objects. They are honest with their desire and value the social atmosphere, goods, and personal relationships that respect their individual spaces rather than uniformized society. This tendency of MZ Generation can bring the society to respect the members'

diversity from here on out. However, there are still concerns that the tendency can be a critical weakness that brings difficulties to a harmonious society.

According to the data from the Korea Institute of Public Administration, the reliability toward personnel of the whole population of Korea was 72.2 percent in 2013. By 2014, it was 72.6 percent, decreased to 66.2 percent in the following year, and even collapsed to 50.6 percent in 2020. The point here is the reliability of age 19 to 39. In 2013, the reliability of the people aged 19 to 39 was 72 percent, making no difference with the whole population. However, in 2020, the reliability of the generation that MZ corresponds to was 44 percent, showing a considerable gap between 51 percent, the rate of the whole population. With the same speed and social circumstances, it seems hard to have faith in MZ Generation to lead the social integration in the future.



©Dianova International

▲ People should watch out for what blurred community bring to society.

In current society, there are youths who quickly create a social atmosphere with the fast information communicating channels and the previous generations who try to adjust to the changing society, slowly transforming their nature to be in harmony with the new generations. Segmenting the generations is just dividing their characteristics and tendencies to make it easier to analyze society and markets more efficiently. It is not for cutting off generations. In order to organize a society where every generation and social group can co-exist, both the sensitivity of new generations and active efforts to accept new cultures by previous generations are desperately needed. - even in the era when a whole new generation appears. 📺

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VIRTUAL CURRENCY IN REALITY

By Nam Gyeong-eun

Staff Reporter of Social Section

Before Reading

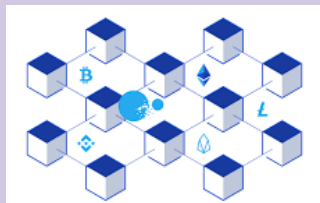
P2P: An abbreviation of “Peer to Peer.” A technology through which individuals (computers or clients) can share files, databases, CPUs, and so on without any intermediate server. For now, due to the development of the Internet, it has appeared as a form of sharing online, as an expanded way to share between individuals.



▲ P2P allows the direct dealing between individual users.

©2021 P2P.lending

Block Chain: A dispersal data storage technique that records every transaction detail like a book anyone can read, duplicate, and then store on several computers. These several computers prevent hacking by examining the records. This P2P technique makes it possible to avoid using a central server. Opening the transaction record to every user involved in the deal, instead of storing the records on a central server, allows every participant to share and compare the information. This open account book can prevent the falsification of data.



▲ Block Chain is the main technique that operates Bitcoin.

©Toptal, LLC

Imagine a type of money nobody can touch or even see. Money, the medium through which we exchange goods, has never left our lives. However, Bitcoin, developed in 2009, enabled individuals to exchange money online without any interruptions from the government, financial companies, or central banks. This encoded cryptocurrency collapsed the whole traditional concept of money. Who issues and trades cryptocurrency? Where and how? Can cryptocurrency become a common currency in the future? The Argus, along with our readers, will review its practicability and predict the future of cryptocurrency.



What is Bitcoin? Cryptocurrency?



▲ Kakao has its' own crypto called, Choco.

Bitcoin is one variety of cryptocurrency, a type of currency which can buy goods and finance services in the real world, though not in popular use everywhere. Cryptocurrencies, like Bitcoin, do not have any physical form nor are they able to be changed to a physical state anytime the owner wants, like withdrawing money from an ATM. Bitcoin is just a digital currency that only functions as money with a code that wanders the Internet.

In fact, cryptocurrency is not that rare to find. Several Internet services already have their own cryptocurrency. Cyworld has Acorn, NAVER has NAVER cash, Facebook has Facebook Credit, and for Kakao, Choco. The reason why Bitcoin catches all the attention among these cryptocurrencies is its exclusive operating system.

► Cyworld has its' own crypto called, Acron.



Bitcoin, surprisingly, has no administrator, which means, it is not a “cash” that a company runs, such as Kakao, NAVER, Facebook, and Cyworld. Instead, it has its creator, Satoshi Nakamoto, who made Bitcoin public; but no one has proved his existence. Its operating system uses a P2P method. Coin, or code, is distributed to users' computers. Due to the P2P method, Bitcoin can be traded person to person, not going through agencies or a central bank. It is difficult to pinpoint the “owner” of Bitcoin. Every individual who uses Bitcoin is both a central bank who issues money and a user at the same time. Therefore, people who make, trade and transfer Bitcoin to money become its issuer. Thanks to this simplification in trading, it has much lower commissions than other types of currency and has fewer limits to be an international currency. However, its complex structure not only frustrates non-specialists, but also enables criminal activity such as money laundering and facilitates illicit trade.



How does it work?

Anyone can issue Bitcoin by using a free online medium known as “Bitcoin miner”. The Bitcoin network randomly attributes a bundle of 6 Bitcoins per hour to users who operate the software with an option called “generate coin.” This process, in plain words, is getting rewards by solving hard mathematical

problems with an expensive computer. And this process of generating Bitcoins is a metaphor for “mining.” Users who generate Bitcoins serve as “miners,” for the “Bitcoin Mining Corporation.”

The mathematical problems involved with earning Bitcoins are quite hard. It involves solving codes, which would take five years for an ordinary personal computer to solve. From 2009, when Bitcoin was released to the public, people started to mine the coins. Satoshi Nakamoto, who is believed to have created Bitcoin, has designed the Bitcoin network to issue 21 billion Bitcoins in total, so people cannot mine beyond this number. The number of issued coins is automatically predicted and adjusted by the Bitcoin network. The Bank of Korea plays its role in the real world in Korea. The bank determines the amount of money to print and balances the amount of the current money supply. Bitcoin has no specific “organization” to do this. The network does all the work.

Besides “mining” Bitcoin, there is another type of investing in Bitcoin. Buying the current Bitcoin on the market at a lower price, and selling it for a higher price, just like the stock market. Around 2009, when Bitcoin was new to the public, codes could be solved with a home computer, so there were many people who chose the “mining” form of investment. However, as the number of Bitcoins left to mine decreased and it became much harder to solve the codes, people now choose to trade Bitcoin on the current market to double their money. They invest in the Bitcoin itself by buying and selling through

cryptocurrency service providers such as Upbit, Bithumb.



The Cryptocurrency Reality in South Korea



©coin desk

▲ Cryptocurrencies' status in Korea is changing.

In 2017, in South Korea, according to the Electronic Financial Transactions Act, cryptocurrency was not approved as an official form of payment. According to South Korean Government measures taken to address overheated speculation and criminal acts involving cryptocurrency, banks were required to identify the user in the processes of deposit and withdrawal. They banned the establishment of accounts by teenagers in high school, and the retention, purchase, acquisition of collateral, and investment in the equity of financial institutions. However, in 2020, cryptocurrency became an approved asset.

Because of this change in the status of cryptocurrency, should the government charge a tax on such a hypothetical concept? It seems the South Korean Government no longer regards cryptocurrency as a hypothetical asset. They announced that they will impose a tax on returns of the cryptocurrency,



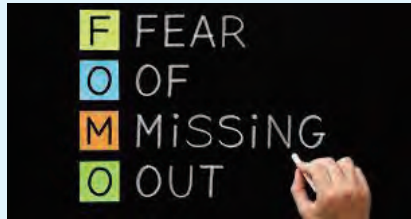
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▲ Users earning Bitcoins are called, miners.

starting in May 2022 when the first report and voluntary annual disclosure will begin. The earnings are classified as “other incomes” not “financial incomes,” and the tax will be 22 percent of the profit, including a sum of 20 percent as transfer tax and 2 percent a local tax with a deduction of 2.5 million won (\$ 2.23 thousand in US). It seems the government has strengthened its policies toward cryptocurrency investors.

This is not the end of government regulations on the cryptocurrency. Recently in South Korea, cryptocurrency has been in great demand, which made Korean investors buy Bitcoin at higher price than in any other country. Investors call it the “Kimchi Premium.” One way of solving this price inequality by eliminating premiums is arbitrage. Arbitrage on Bitcoin is buying coins from an exchange where the price is lower and selling it on an exchange where the price is higher. When the shortage of supply is eased, the premium naturally disappears. However, what is a shame is that this arbitrage is punished in Korea. In the process of arbitrage, buying coins from a foreign exchange and selling it in the South Korean exchange, exchanging won is mandatory. But according to restrictions on transfer of foreign currency in South Korea, this kind of method to accelerate the market efficiency is being punished. Seong-je Lee, a student of Econometrics at the University of Amsterdam, represented South Korean cryptocurrency investors by saying, “Due to the government’s policy, South Korean investors are falling behind in the market.”

Attention, Investors!



▲ Young investors shouts 'FOMO', for a reason of investing on cryptos.

Lee, who is a Bitcoin investor, explained why he is investing on such cryptocurrency. “What is attractive about Bitcoin is its volatility. Compared to other assets, its volatility is quite high, which is risky, but earning rates are also high. Compared to stocks, Bitcoins’ fluctuation width is not restricted. I think that is a point that attracts young investors who want to take aggressive investment strategies.” He also mentioned FOMO, an acronym for “fear of missing out.” He said, “I don’t want to miss out on the profits, when people around me are actually taking them. I don’t want to be out of the mainstream of investment,” testifying to the psychology of youth in the Bitcoin investment craze.

The huge volatility of cryptocurrency is real. Recently, the price of *Dogecoin*, a new rising cryptocurrency as known as “joke currency,” rocketed and even exceeded Bitcoin just because of a sentence by a businessman. Elon Musk, CEO of Tesla Motors, on May 12, shocked the public by announcing that Tesla is suspending payment by Bitcoin. The reason for this, he explained, was the Bitcoin mining method, which consumes an extremely large amount of electricity, using computers,

and affecting the environment. He held a vote about Tesla accepting *Dogecoin* payments on his Twitter, on May 11. On May 13, he uploaded, “Working with Doge [Doge Coin] devs [developers] to improve system transaction efficiency. Potentially promising,” which caused the *Doge coin* to boom. At the point that he mentioned “improving the system transaction efficiency” of *Dogecoin*, there seems a possibility that Doge will take the place of Bitcoin. Musk’s tweet immediately affected exchanges. In Binance, one of the largest exchanges, the price of *Dogecoin* rocketed 20.9 percent in one day.



▲ Bitcoin dropped after Musks’ tweet.

What is most curious about this fluctuating cryptocurrency are its prospects. Lee forecasts a drop in the short-term of cryptocurrency and rise in the long-term. Pointing out the distorted understanding of the public about cryptocurrency, he said, “It will drop in the short- term. Because there are more people who think such currency is a speculative asset than people who agree that its’ block chain technologies make crypt a viable replacement asset,” he said. “It seems difficult for non-experts to invest based on the fundamental value of the currency itself,” Lee pointed out. For non-experts, even the related technology and the way profit can be obtained are unfamiliar, which is not easily accessible to begin with.

In the near future, cryptocurrency can achieve global recognition as a valuable international currency. There are still a few people delaying research about this new social concept due to its “hypothetical” status and complex operating system. This can seem to defy common sense. However, as we look forward to a future with infinite possibility, we have a duty to study this new currency and imagine its use in the future. We should not prejudge the value of cryptocurrency because of its current volatility. For the benefit of society, volatility should be considered part of a transition period for the growth of this new form of currency as we wait for cryptocurrency to establish its foothold. 📧

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What Is Your Blood Type?



By Kim Ye-ji
Cub Reporter

What is your blood type? Most of us have the blood type A, B, O or AB, and if we look more closely to the types of blood, we can also classify them into RH+ and RH-. Almost everyone in the world has the type RH+, so 0.3 percent of people in this country are RH-. Then imagine, what if a person with RH- blood gets into an accident losing blood and falls into the danger of losing their life? They would have a small chance to receive blood from the same RH- blood possessors may eventually lose their life.

Preparing for such a miserable situation, there are people donating their RH- blood and have saved more than 200 lives domestically. They are the “RH- Volunteering Association” of Korea. The Argus listens to their stories with Lee Yong-sub, the manager of the organization.



©Lee Yong-sup

The Argus: Please introduce yourself and the volunteering association.

Lee Yong-sub (Lee): The formal title of the association is “Korean Red Cross Blood Services RH- Volunteering Association National Council.” There are groups located in different parts of the country, and

we are registered as the professional voluntary group by the Korean Red Cross.

As for me, my name is Lee Yong-sub, the inspector of the RH- Volunteering Association, and this is my 31st year to take part in this group. I manage the website promoting the institution and take charge of the emergent blood donations.

The Argus: Few of us know about RH- type of blood; could you tell us more about it?

Lee: It is not one of the ABO blood types; it is according to the RH blood type classification. Our blood can be divided into the RH+ and RH- type. The problem is that there are few places providing accurate information about this type of blood, so some find it strange or negative. Others are too concerned about the stigma against people with RH- blood. Even though it represents a minority of the people in our country, it is not “strange” blood, but there exist some difficulties finding blood when an emergency arises. Our group is constantly trying to solve such problems.

The Argus: As a member of the group, when did you feel most proud of being part of it?

Lee: The proudest moment is when I see patients recover from their injury receiving blood transfusions through our volunteering association. It is my greatest joy to watch them get a new chance at life.

One of the hardest things to see is parents worrying about their children who have the RH- blood types. However, I feel so proud when I see them participate in the activities of our group and slightly get rid of their fears. It is most difficult to watch parents going through hardships because of their children, so I think it is one of the proudest things I have experienced until now.

The Argus: I’ve heard that there are a variety of activities in RH- Volunteering Association. Are there any things that remain in your mind?

Lee: We usually get our blood donations from existing groups from different parts of the country. Blood donation campaigns and visiting poor areas are the main activities of each group. Also, volunteers from all over the country sometimes get together, and I think one of the biggest events is the “National Volunteer Convention.” Over 300 to 400 members gather at this meeting to be educated about blood donation and promote friendships with one another. Through this event each year, we get to overcome the feeling of isolation by standing together.



▲ RH- Volunteering Association took part in a blood donation campaign.



▲ RH- Volunteering Association attended the eleventh National volunteering

The Argus: Do you think there are some certain difficulties that people with RH- blood type in our country are encountering?

Lee: Not only is the number of people with RH- blood type quite small, but also the population of Korea is small, so the RH- blood group of Korea is an absolute minority. With this challenge, certainly it is hard to supply the RH- blood regularly, and the information they can get is scarce. For instance, when a woman with RH- blood gets pregnant, she must get a medicine named “immunoglobulin.” However, until a recent date, the medicine had to be smuggled in because there was no support. Even now, we are replacing it with another medicine called “Winlok SDF,” but there are still a lot of medical insurance limitations.

The Argus: What can we do for people with RH- blood type?

Lee: There is nothing extra special about those with RH- blood, so you do not have to do anything special for them, but if you want to try to do something, I recommend the smallest act of beneficence. The next time you donate yours, you can yield your spot to people with RH- blood because there is a high probability they would be the emergent blood donor, or they would be more desperate to donate their blood. But still, we cannot give more weight to RH- blood; it is just the minority, not a special thing which has to be considered more. Above all, please try to donate your blood regardless of whether you are RH+ or RH-.

The Argus: If you would describe “blood donation” in one word, what would it be?

Lee: I would fill in the blank with “life.” Blood donation is life. In my opinion, blood donation is mainly about saving lives. As I said in other questions, I feel the happiest when I manage to save people’s lives through our voluntary group. It is not a unique answer, but I think the most essential and important role for us is to help save lives and give them new lives.

The Argus: Are there any last words for The Argus readers?

Lee: First of all, thank you for all of your attention toward the RH- Volunteering Association.

Sometimes the members of our group suggest that it would be better to keep the blood in a large refrigerator, but the expiration date of blood when keeping them in a refrigerator is only 20 days, and for platelets it is only five days. Also, it costs a lot for cold storage and to make cold blood usable, a certain type of medicine is needed, but it is not imported into Korea yet. So what I want to say is that the best refrigerator is a person with the same blood type as mine. I always tell the members that you have to think of the member next to you as a refrigerator to keep the blood that can help me in an emergency. For now, Korea is not importing blood for transfusions, so we have to be self-sufficient standing together. Likewise, if you think the person next to you can help you in a situation where you are hovering between life and death, I think we could make a more considerate society. Thank you.

Due to the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, there is a serious shortage of blood. Readers should give more attention to the current situation where people have to give more and help by donating their blood. Seeing the RH- blood possessors help one another, readers should realize that it is not a problem far from us. As Lee Yong-sub said in the interview, we must make a society remembering that the person next to us can be a saver. The Argus hopes one day everyone would be concerned about the importance of blood donation and put their concern into action. 🇰🇷

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Evidence of Crime Left by the Body: The Dead Are Not Quiet

By Kim Yeo-won
Staff Reporter of Theory &
Critique Section



▲ Conan Doyle, the author of Sherlock Holmes, inspired a lot to forensic science.

©Larousse

Forensic Science

Is Sherlock Holmes a detective or a forensic scientist? An investigation that uses modern facilities, equipment, knowledge, and technology to uncover the truth of the case is called forensic science. Conan Doyle, the author of Sherlock Holmes, was the first who invented this concept of solving a case.

Previously, people thought that science and investigation were separate, but his book first came to the idea that science could be useful. There are many hidden forensic codes in Sherlock Holmes. It is possible to understand how important elements of scientific investigation, such as fingerprints and blood marks, appear in Sherlock Holmes, and what scientific investigation techniques are used to solve a case.

The criminal of the “the robbery of a multi-unit house in Gojan-dong, Ansan-si 20 years ago,” which remained as a long-term unsolved case, was arrested in April. According to the statistical data of the National Forensic Science (NFS), the number of appraisals of evidence now doubled to about 600,000, compared to 10 years ago. As forensic science, including DNA analysis, has come into use, such techniques are helping to resolve violent crimes and long-term unsolved cases.

In Sherlock Holmes, by Arthur Conan Doyle, a doctor and mystery writer at that time when the concept of forensic science emerged, readers can get a glimpse of ideas for scientific investigations that are currently conducted. At the time of writing the novel, the things that were technically lacking have now become a reality. The field of forensic science is very wide, including forensic medicine and necropsy; This article will focus on the evidence that can be found in the body only in cases of robbery and murder. Through the book Sherlock Holmes Forensic Club, reinterpreted by experts in modern forensic science. The Argus attempts to deal with actual cases, methods, and principles of forensic investigations, and further advanced forensic science.

1. Forensic investigation scene in the novel

Fingerprint identification

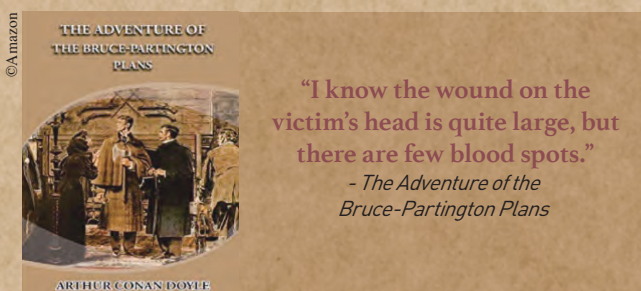


“Inspector Lestrade shouts out that he found a crucial clue at the scene of the incident. The bloody McFarlane’s fingerprints were clearly imprinted on the white wall of the living room...”
 - *The Adventure of the Norwood Builder*

▲ *The Adventure of the Norwood Builder* is a detective short story written by Arthur Conan Doyle.

The discovery of this fingerprint in the novel determines a strong suspect. Was he the criminal? Most people, including the inspector, claim he was the culprit; but Holmes denies it. Lestrade’s argument was due to his belief in “fingerprint evidence,” and Holmes’s argument was due to suspicion that fingerprint evidence could be falsified. The historical backdrop of this novel is from the 1890s to the early 1900s. Although the fingerprint identification system had not been properly established, it can be seen from the words of Inspector Lestrade, “Do you know that every fingerprint is different from person to person?” Readers can find out that they are somewhat aware of fingerprint identification. However, in fact, the fingerprints were forged by the victim of the incident. Of course, at the time the novel was written, the tools to observe fingerprints were insufficient; and precise appraisals by computers were impossible, so it would be easy to find the falsified ones with modern technology. However, the idea of identifying fingerprints is a good starting point for an investigation.

Bloodstain analysis



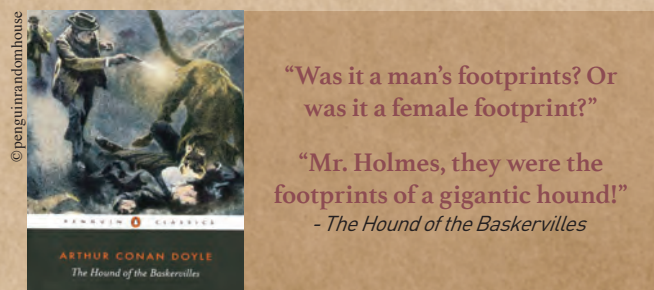
“I know the wound on the victim’s head is quite large, but there are few blood spots.”
 - *The Adventure of the Bruce-Partington Plans*

▲ *The Adventure of the Bruce-Partington Plans* is a Sherlock Holmes tale by British author Arthur Conan Doyle.

Cadogan West, an employee of the Woolridge Military Factory, suddenly disappears while walking with her fiancé on a foggy day. The next morning, he is found dead near the train tracks. The cause of death was due to a wound on his head, but it was unclear whether he fell off the train. A blueprint of a submarine, which was a confidential paper, is discovered. “Maybe Cadogan tried to sell it to a foreign spy, but things went wrong, and he was murdered,” insisted Inspector Lestrade. After finishing the field investigation, Holmes finds out he shed little blood considering that his head was pierced.

In the novel, Holmes was clearly aware of bloodstain. When Watson first went to see him, Holmes boasted to him that he discovered a reagent that only reacted to human blood. At that time, it was unclear whether the red liquid found at the scene of the incident was blood or not; and it was difficult to know if it was the victim’s, another person, or an animal’s, even if it was blood. Considering this period of time, Sherlock Holmes was aware of the need to investigate the victim’s bloodstain in detail and that each victim’s bloodstain is different depending on the tool of murder. Such analysis was difficult at that time due to the lack of scientific tools, but it is very common in current scientific investigations.

Footprints Analysis



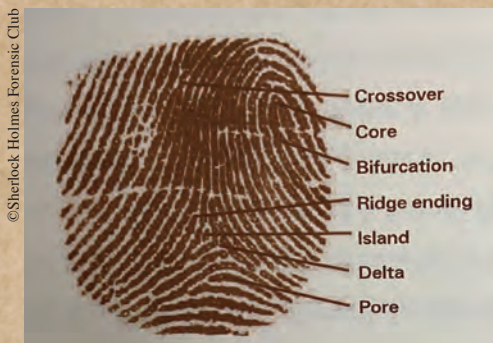
“Was it a man’s footprints? Or was it a female footprint?”
“Mr. Holmes, they were the footprints of a gigantic hound!”
 - *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

▲ *The Hound of the Baskervilles* gripped readers when it was first serialized and has continued to hold its place in the popular imagination to this day.

In *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, in-depth observations of Sherlock Holmes’ footsteps appear repeatedly. Sherlock Holmes regrets that he could not track the suspect when he saw that only the footprints of a large dog were found on the trail where the body of Sir Charles Baskerville was found, without others’ footprints. In addition, there were scenes where Watson asks Holmes, “Did you find me only after observing my footprint?” This proved that even Watson, who was not a detective, knew that footsteps were an important clue. In other episodes, information such as running, discomfort in

the legs, or wearing a certain kind of shoe is also discovered by footprints. In other words, it is possible to reduce the group of suspects based on the physical characteristics and wear patterns of shoes. In addition to the footprints, tire prints are also used as evidence following a similar principle. A tire print is a wheel mark, and at the time Sherlock Holmes was written, it was not a car mark, but a carriage mark. At that time, both shoes and wagons were manufactured in the form of domestic handicrafts before mass production. Therefore, discrimination according to the manufacturing method and wear marks could be important information in the case.

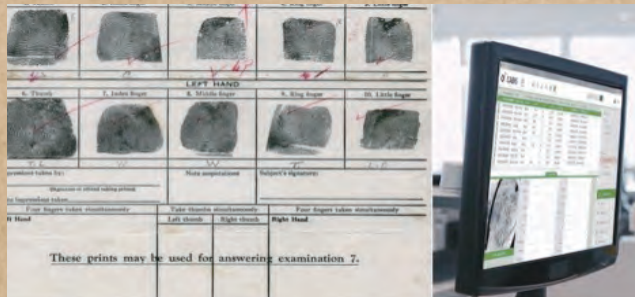
2. The principles and development of forensic science used in novel



▲ Galton point made a great influence on fingerprint identification

Fingerprint identification

Is there really no one in the world with the same fingerprints? There are various ridges in our fingerprints, and since the shapes of their connection and disconnection differ from person to person, it is impossible to have the same fingerprint. It is natural to think about it now, but it was a groundbreaking idea suggesting that fingerprints could be used in an investigation for the first time. Before fingerprint identification became common, it was “Phenophysics and anthropometry” that attracted attention. Arresting a criminal through a skeleton rather than each person’s unique trait is currently viewed as faulty because of a number of loopholes, but it was considered useful at that time. “Cesare Lombroso,” who insisted on phrenology as a scientific investigation technique, argues “L’uomo delinquente” that criminals have physical characteristics different from those of ordinary



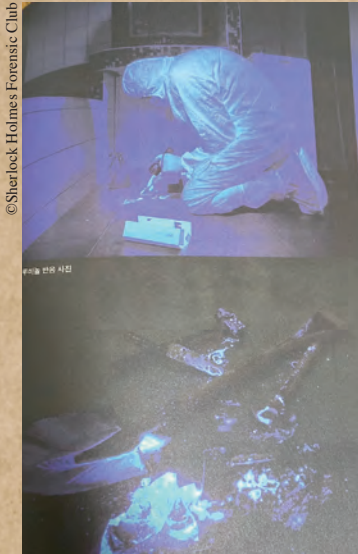
▲ AFIS compares fingerprints quickly and accurately.

people. For example, it is judged that they have a tendency to be violent because of the physical reason that they have broad shoulders and protruding cheekbones. However, phrenology has been found to be scientifically inaccurate as measured value was not unique; a different person can have the same value. So scholars pay attention to fingerprint identification as an investigation method instead.

Charles Darwin’s cousin, Francis Galton, and Indian police officer, William Herschel, defined the “Galton Point,” criteria for distinguishing fingerprints. Since then, fingerprints have been practicalized for personal identification and have a great influence on criminal investigations. Galton points include: crossover, core, bifurcation, ridge ending, island, delta, and pore. The writing and publication of *The Adventure of the Norwood Builder*, as mentioned before, is set in the early 1900s. Therefore, Conan Doyle must have known both Bertillon’s anthropometry and Galton’s fingerprinting method. That is why there are scenes in the novel that emphasize that the fingerprints on the thumb are all different from Lestrade. However, before fingerprint identification was properly established, there was a lack of precision and systematic investigation compared to in modern times. Before the introduction of computers, fingerprints were classified by number according to their shape, like the library’s decimal classification method. Through this process, the AFIS (Automatic Fingerprint Identification System) has developed, allowing computers to select clusters of similar fingerprints at a very high speed.

Bloodstain analysis

Sherlock Holmes said he developed a reagent that only reacts to human hemoglobin. What is that reagent? There is no way to know exactly because it is just a reagent that appears in the novel, but it is Luminol that serves this function in the current



▲ Luminol is a reagent that reacts to bloodstains.

crime scene. Luminol is a reagent that reacts to the iron in blood cells, emitting a bluish glow. This is a light that we often see in dramas. Luminol is so sensitive that it reacts when it meets the blood, even if the blood is diluted at a rate close to one million times. Therefore, it is impossible to eliminate bloodstains completely in the field, however carefully a criminal tries.

At first glance, it looks like a randomly scattered blood but

if a detective the police look closely, it has various shapes. Observing and analyzing the shape of the bloodstain provides essential information, such as how the criminal and victim behaved, what tools were used, and in which direction the bleeding criminal ran away. First, it is possible to know whether the person bleeding moved or not from the shape of a bloodstain, and if so, where they moved. When the bleeding person is standing, the blood falls vertically downwards due to gravity, creating a circular trace. In addition, if a person walked while bleeding, blood spots appear along the walking direction, and the size of the blood spot and the interval between the blood spots indicate the speed at which the

bleeding person moved. It is also possible to grasp the tools of the crime in the shape of a bloodstain. In the case of a knife with a sharp tip, the size of the dropped bloodstain is small, but in the case of a hammer, the size of the bloodstain is large and the shape of the sprinkled blood is different. In other words, bloodstains are classified into “flying blood” and “non-flying blood” depending on whether or not they have flown in space for a certain period of time. The flown bloodstains are sorted again according to the presence or absence of lines—bloodstains, which form a line along the trajectory, shock scattering bloodstains, which are not linear and gradually spread, and falling bloodstains that form a linear shape and help identify movement. Inspector Jung Hoon-seong of the forensic investigation team at Dongdaemun Police Station said, “It is important to collate the suspect’s DNA with blood, but it is also an important step to reconstruct the site, just like Sherlock Holmes infers the crime by looking at the crime scene. Bloodstain analysis is being accepted in court, and police officers on the forensic team sometimes prove evidence as witnesses.”

DNA analysis

Since DNA analysis became active in the 2000s, its importance is increasing. According to the 2020 statistics of the National Forensic Science (NFS) DNA analysis accounted for 200,000 cases among 580,000 cases of national appraisals. DNA is easy in that it can come from fingerprints and blood as well as trace evidence. Also, like fingerprint analysis, since each person has different DNA information, it has the advantage of identifying a suspect or a victim.

DNA is contained in the nucleus and mitochondria of human cells, where a single cell can confirm each identity. The human

©semanticscholar wonder 2007).

Passive Stains		Transfer Stains		Projected Stains	
	Pool/ Saturation		Swipes		Low- velocity
	Droplet		Wiping		Medium- velocity
	Blood flow		Pattern stain		High- velocity

▲ Bloodstain shows the crime method.



▲ DNA is a double helix structure made up of four bases.



▲ DNA analysis provides strong evidence for investigations.

body is made up of about 100 trillion cells, and 23 pairs (46) of chromosomes are contained in the nucleus of the cell. Of these, 22 pairs are autosomes that are common to men and women, and the other pair are sex chromosomes composed of X and Y. Each chromosome is made of DNA, a double helix structure composed of four bases sugar and phosphoric acid: adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). The reason why DNA is often compared to “blueprints” is that all vital phenomena are determined by the order of the four bases.

In fact, for 7.5 billion people around the world, the genetic difference is only 0.1 percent. However, with this small difference, personal identification has 100 percent accuracy. This is why DNA scientific investigation is possible. DNA has the same characteristics in any part of the human body - oral epithelial cells, visceral epithelial cells, muscle cells, blood cells, and all other body tissues. For this reason, bloodstains, semen, and saliva, which are found at the crime scene, can be compared with the criminal's DNA. In addition, since DNA analysis can obtain DNA information from bones, hair, blood, and fingerprints, as well as from a very small amount of blood and bones of the body that have already become a skeleton, long-term unsolved cases have been resolved in recent years.

3. Collection of evidence and real cases through hypothetical cases

Let us consider a hypothetical robbery and murder case by referring to the scientific investigation method discussed earlier.

Hypothetical case 1

A murder case occurred at the house of Mr. A in his twenties who lives alone in Building 00. There were no traces on the door, but there are traces that show an apparent entry through the window. The victim appears to have been stabbed with a knife, and there was a lot of bleeding. A forensic team has been called to search for evidence.

Hypothetical case 2

A robbery incident occurred at Mr. B's home, where he lives with his family in an apartment in the same building. The robber thought that no one was in the apartment and trespassed through the front door. However, Mr. B was taking a nap. After threatening Mr. B, the robber quickly ran away with money from the bedroom. Afterwards, when his family came back home, he noticed that the location of the objects in the bedroom had changed. The investigation team is searching for evidence based on statements from family members.

(The hypothetical case was reconstructed based on the interview of the Inspector of the Forensic Investigation Team.)

First of all, in cases 1 and 2, it is possible to notice the path that the criminal entered and left by the footprints. Although the footprint itself can be a clue to identify the suspect, additional evidence can be obtained from objects that have been touched by looking at the direction in which the criminal has moved by analyzing the footprint. In addition, in case 1, based on the bloodstain caused by the victim's knife wound, it is possible to find out whether there was a robbery and physical altercation, in which direction it moved, or whether the cause of death was excessive bleeding. In case 2, if the determination of the location of the object is changed through family statements, there is a high possibility that fingerprints or traces of the victim will appear on the object. This is also the case in the actual field, but more investigation methods and judgment on specific situations are required.

Forensic investigations in real cases are more complex, and evidence is often obtained from unexpected places. In fact, there is a case in which the analysis of the partial fingerprint was the decisive clue to solve the case. It is the case of “the hostess of the Guro-gu pub.” In 2002, a man pretending to be a guest, entered the pub, drank with her, and ran away with her money after hitting her with a blunt instrument intended to kill her. The Seoul metropolitan police agency, which investigated the case, analyzed the evidence on the scene,

©polinlove2



▲ The criminal of the case "the hostess of the Guro-gu pub" was arrested in 15 years.

inquired at the place where credit cards were used, and finally turned it into a public investigation; but in the end, the arrest was not possible. At that time, before CCTV became common, investigations were difficult, and the criminal wiped all areas where fingerprints could be left. So, the case became more and more of a mystery. While securing on-site evidence, a partial fingerprint on the right thumb was found in the corner of the site. Later, with the Automatic Fingerprint Search System (AFIS) introduced by the police in 2012, the suspects were identified, and the arrest was successful, leaving five months of statute of limitations to spare.

Next, in May 2011, a man in his 50s was found dead in a residential area in Jung-gu, Daegu. Blood was flowing from

©kmib



▲ In this case, bloodstain analysis was an important clue.

the neck area, and scissors were placed next to the body, which was assumed to have given the fatal injury. The first person who found the body was the owner of the house where the deceased had lived. The police initially thought the dead man had committed suicide. Not only did the landlord state that the victim seemed to have taken his own life, but also the situation on the first site did not indicate anything suspicious that would make the death appear as a crime. However, after careful investigation, the police found out that the man was murdered, and that the culprit was the owner of the house. The conclusive evidence that reversed the situation was blood. Analyzing the bloodstain shed by the victim makes it possible to distinguish between the blood shed whether he was moving or not. This is because the bloodstains formed by free fall in a stationary state are in the shape of a circle, and satellite blood spatters, take a small swelling shape formed on the outer side of the bloodstain, spread evenly.

"Korean forensic science is just beginning." Inspector Jung Hoon-seong of the forensic investigation team said that although scientific investigations have developed a lot, they will have time to shine more in the near future. The Forensic Investigation Team and the NFS are neither detectives who arrest criminals nor prosecutors seeking criminals, but they help these law enforcement officers by providing objective and accurate evidence. Many people are working hard even in hidden places to prevent an innocent person from falsely being labeled a criminal. In the case of a non-violent crime, there are many cases where even if they want a scientific investigation, they cannot receive it due to a lack of manpower. Forensic science is still going through a transitional period. As it has advanced from Sherlock Holmes to the current forensic investigation, The Argus hopes that with awareness about it, forensic science will shine even more with the interest of many people. 📖

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The Argus Prize: English Essay Contest 2021



👑 Winners

1st place: An Jeong-hyun (English for International Conferences & Communication)

2nd place: Yu Seung-been (Division of International Studies)

3rd place: Hong Seung-jae (Division of Economics)

👑 Topics

- 1) MZ Generation
- 2) Yeong-kkeul [soul-pull], “sacrificing everything including even your soul,” a.k.a. “panic buying.”
- 3) What is fairness?
- 4) Feminism
- 5) The Fourth Industrial Revolution

👑 Judgement Criteria

Content, Creativity, Logic, and Fluency

In May, The Argus hosted the 2021 Essay Contest for HUFSA students. Undergraduate students wrote a 800-1000 word essay on one of the five topics: MZ Generation, Yeong-kkeul, What is fairness?, Feminism, and The Fourth Industrial Revolution. A great many students submitted their writings, showing their passion for English.

Two foreign HUFSA professors helped score the entries in accordance with seven criteria which included the ability to communicate a consistent idea and develop it in a logical and an organized manner. The essays were also graded on whether they abide by the style requirement, or the document format.

The Argus announced three awardees on May 17 via social media channels: Facebook and Instagram (@hufsargus). The first, second and third place essays are published in the following pages.



What Creates Justice: Punishment or Change?

👑 An Jeong-hyun

In the United States, roughly 1,000 people die each year from police encounters - an overwhelming majority of which are black men. Despite public outcry, the officers responsible are rarely prosecuted because it is defensible to shoot someone if the officer deems the person a threat. On April 21st, the officer who knelt on top of 46-year-old George Floyd until his heart stopped was found guilty of second-degree murder, third-degree murder and manslaughter. This verdict was widely celebrated, with the Floyd family's lawyer calling it "painfully earned justice." While many people breathed a sigh of relief, Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez was quick to point out, "that a family had to lose a son, brother, and father; that a teenage girl had to film and post a murder, that millions across the country had to organize and march just for George Floyd to be seen and valued is not justice." In a candid video filmed in front of the U.S. Capitol, she explained, "Justice would be George Floyd going home to his family," adding that the verdict was not even full accountability since multiple officers were at the scene, and only one was formally charged. Former U.S. president Barack Obama echoed this sentiment, sharing, "...we know that true justice is about much more than a single verdict in a single trial." It is an important nudge back to the reality that generations of racist bias shadows over police procedures in the U.S. But if justice isn't the police officer sitting in a cold, isolated cell, what is it?

Fairness, equality, and justice are all abstract concepts that permeate our beliefs of right and wrong. In the Mesopotamian Empire of the 18th century B.C., justice meant retaliation: as the famous saying goes, "an eye for an eye." In modern society, justice takes the form of a courtroom, in which a judge or jury decides on a prison sentence for criminals. The idea of "locking up" someone for their wrongdoings is familiar and comforting- we can easily imagine a dark, bleak room with a hard bed and little light. This type of prison cell was popularized in the 1970s with the idea that discomfort and isolation would push prisoners to reflect upon their actions. But this approach fell short in terms of preventing crime: in the United States, 77% of prisoners released from state prison are arrested again within five years. In South Korea, one in five former convicts return to jail. Surprisingly, recidivism rates are lower in nations with more comfortable accommodations and better programs for prisoners. In fact, renown criminologist Bob Cameron has specified five main goals for prisons: retribution, incapacitation, deterrence, restoration, and rehabilitation. Society seems to have forgotten about the latter half.

In a typical prison in Norway, prisoners each have a private bedroom and bathroom to themselves. Guards and prisoners eat together and play sports together. Essentially, incarceration itself is considered enough punishment and once prisoners arrive, the focus is to create opportunity for successful reintegration upon

their release. Instead of being shuffled around and locked into overcrowded cells, prisoners learn anger management through activities like yoga, and train to become qualified mechanics, chefs, or carpenters. While people can argue that private rooms and extracurricular activities are comforts that prisoners don't deserve, there is a reason Norway sticks to this system: at 20%, their recidivism rate is the lowest in all of Europe. This type of focus on rehabilitation is called restorative justice, based on the idea that punishment alone cannot repair the harm caused by crime. As one Norwegian prison director put it, "Every inmate (...) is going back to society. Do you want people who are angry — or people who are rehabilitated?"

Punishment does not create justice. Yet people hunger for punishment, for prisoners to be put in harsher conditions for longer periods of time. It isn't fair, they say, if prisoners are allowed to enjoy any comfort. Sometimes, a verdict of innocence or a short sentence can anger society, and when people feel justice isn't being served, they take matters into their own hands: vigilantism. In India, where violence against women is rampant and the law hopelessly outdated to protect victims, a group known as the Gulabi Gang fought against injustice by bringing together more than 400,000 women to rally, strike, and (if all else failed) beat the rapists with sticks. In South Korea, when the sexual offender who violently attacked an eight-year-old child in 2008 was released after a mere 12 years in prison, outraged civilians attacked police vehicles and chaos ensued in front of the rapist's house. In the digital age, of course, vigilantism can be indirect, with many successful efforts to expose perpetrators' private information online becoming more frequent. Such "digital prisons" tend to gain massive popularity despite the possibility of erroneous information; and people feel a sense of justice when they see the turmoil that plagues the guilty. The issue is that vigilantism often harms innocent people, and that incarceration and verdicts do not fix the root cause of crime.

If everyone who committed a crime were put in jail, if criminals had longer jail sentences and harsher conditions, would that create justice? The comments section of any crime story is filled with vitriol about what should be done to the criminal — little is said about how to prevent further crimes from happening. But Norway's system says the removal of the perpetrator from society is justice for the victim. Justice for society is only possible when the likelihood of further harm is lessened. The officer responsible for George Floyd's death now faces up to 40 years in prison. But justice is not a prison filled with every officer who killed a person of color. It is when society has worked to fight stereotypes and narratives that paint black people as violent, when officers are trained to de-escalate potentially dangerous situations instead of reaching for a weapon, when people of color are safe to grow up and grow old without fearing those who are supposed to protect them. It's hard to let go of the idea that something bad should happen to people who do bad things, but essentially, that path will only create more bad in the world. As Norwegian sociologist Nils Christie put it, "The greatest threat against society is the institutionalized cruelty of the criminal justice system, not the criminal."



One Size Does Not Fit All

👑 Yu Seung-been

We all remember as kids blurting out our ultimate and staple catch-phrase, “That’s not fair!”. From different-sized ice cream scoops to unreasonably strict curfews, we were all capable of distinguishing and illustrating what was and was not ‘fair’ since we were young. Like many widespread social concepts, many argue that fairness is a notion that is perceived similarly to the general populace of the contemporary society because it is a rather simple concept. In consequence, according to this argument, the generality of individuals should be able to sharply distinguish and universally agree about whether or not a given scenario is fair. However, despite the overall concept of fairness being quite straightforward, the definitive boundaries that determine fairness stray into rather complex ambiguities when applied to different cases. Therefore, the term ‘fairness’ is not a pervasively agreed upon, solidified and fixed idea; rather, fairness is malleable and ambiguous as the term allows itself to be flexibly repurposed considering different circumstances.

First, fairness is sometimes when all parties obey the rules and limitations of a particular system. In other words, it is only ‘fair’ that individuals follow the given rules to a system, such as a game. For example, in a Premier League soccer match, fairness would be when all teams are subject to the rules of the game. It would not matter if one team had fantastic chemistry and a great coaching staff while the other team was on a losing record; fairness would come in the form of both teams abiding by the rules equally. This is because every player is given the same opportunity to score through the opposing team’s defence; and both teams are subject to the limitations of that success by each

placing a single goaltender at the net. It would be unfair for the losing record team to place two goaltenders at their net regardless of the mismatch that is presented. In other words, individuals who bypass, or even attempt to cheat, any fixed universal limitations would be in essence acting unfairly as they are disregarding a system that is respected and followed by virtually everyone. Hence, fairness, in one sense, revolves around the universal abidance to a given system, such as soccer matches that are comprised of codified limitations.

Furthermore, fairness can also be when individuals must condemn and change the very systems that were previously required to be followed to be ‘fair’. There are several cases when despite the generality of people following and abiding by the regulations of systems, they are not deemed fair as certain groups of people are favoured over others. Here, fairness would mean altering the rules so that some people are either given more or imposed further limitations regardless of what the supposedly ‘fair’ rules of the system proclaim. Politicians declaring that they want the rich to pay more taxes is a common example. This argument is pervasive in politics and news channels, as representatives of political campaigns often advocate and proclaim, “We want the rich to pay their fair share”. In these instances, politicians campaign and pursue to change tax systems that are manifested to be considerably harsher on middle and lower class citizens compared to the rich 1%. When such biases are recognized, politicians advocate, and hopefully, change the tax systems get rid of any partialities. Therefore, in this case, to be fair is to not accept the system but rather is to pursue, and with any luck, change the bias system to fabricate a new benchmark for fairness.

Finally, fairness occasionally has nothing to do with regulations and systems but rather gravely depends on visual inputs. In these scenarios, such depictions are the deciding factors that pronounce the value of the fairness of something, usually by the comparison of the inputs to a present standard. An epitome of this would be the ice cream scoop case. If one child were to visually see another child receive an ice cream scoop that is quite perceivably larger than the one they received, it would be unfair. This, of course, has nothing to do with the ice cream store's system and favoritism; but it just happened to be that based on the equal amount the two children paid, one child was lucky enough to receive a larger ice cream scoop and this was determined as unfair in the eyes of the other child. Similar thoughts and interactions were seen in primatologist Sarah Brosnan's experiment with capuchin monkeys. In the experiment, she had two capuchin monkeys sit side by side and they were both given cucumbers to eat. As the two monkeys could see they were given equal treats, the monkeys were satisfied. However, when one monkey was suddenly handed grapes, which are much

preferred over cucumbers by the monkeys, the monkey who was still given cucumbers was frustrated and threw a fit, throwing away the cucumbers until he, too, was given grapes. From this, it can be seen that fairness also comes in the form of comparison through visual internalizations.

All in all, there is no clear-cut and set definition for fairness as it is a notion that is quite ambiguous. It is formulated and repurposed differently when applied to various cases and scenarios. Fairness can come in the form of the abidance of regulations and limitations set by a system or, on the contrary, be the opposition and change to those very systems. Furthermore, visual inputs also set the benchmark of fairness by comparing one's possessions and assets to another's, regardless of what system is imposed in the given situation. Therefore, with the concept of fairness' applicability to nearly any given situation, it is important that society is adequately informed of the notion's vast ambiguity, so that correct judgments can be made on what is fair and what is not. Only then can we be fair.



Fairness, an Idealistic Illusion: What's the Alternative?

👑 Hong Seung-jae

In 2019, the public was outraged when the minister of justice nominee Cho Kuk's daughter was accused of falsifying her academic achievements to get into medical school. It also sparked debates over the question 'What is a fair admission system?' Since 'fairness' was one of the top priorities the Moon Jae-

in administration put out from day one, the government was prompt to come up with a plan to implement a new, 'fairer', admission system for colleges. This included: putting more emphasis on a standardized test, allocating 10 percent of the vacancies for social minorities, etc. The actual plan is much more complicated, as the

question of ‘fairness’ has never been simple.

Ironically, as complicated as the question of what a fair admissions system is, the answer should be clear and simple: It’s impossible. This might sound like an irresponsible answer. But it just means we are missing the point. ‘Fairness’ isn’t the answer -- ‘equality’ is. So, why is complete fairness impossible in college admissions? And how can equality be an alternative to fairness?

A completely fair college admissions process is impossible due to the endless number of socio-economic factors that influence a student’s academic achievements. Some say admissions officers should only take into account how much effort the person put into their academic work. This sounds reasonable, but it is impossible to accurately measure. One might think you can look at an applicant’s grades to determine the amount of effort. But this is only partially true. Research shows that there exist numerous socio-economic factors which influence grades, which include the parents’ income and education level, the presence of a legal guardian, the area the student lives in, etc. These are just to name a few; and in reality, it is easy to think of a myriad of other factors, as well.

To make ‘effort’ the sole factor of university acceptance, we need to consider every single socio-economic factor the person might have been under. However, there are simply too many socio-economic factors to consider. This makes it almost impossible to properly assess applicants. Some people might assert that considering even a few socio-economic factors is meaningful and can contribute to a fairer admissions system; but the reality is that an imperfect consideration of factors will only result in another unfair system.

For example, let’s say one takes into account how students in urban areas usually get better grades and thus gives an advantage to peers from rural areas, but fails to consider that income is also an equally decisive factor. A student from a rural area with rich parents might get selected over a peer from an urban area with poor parents, ending up in ‘another’ unfair system.

Therefore, we should stop trying to create a fair system, but rather focus on the bigger picture: making a more equal society. The reason people are so sensitive about who gets into college is that one’s alma mater

causes a significant difference in future income. According to the Korea Labor Institute, graduates from the top five universities in Korea earn thirty-three percent more, compared to graduates from the bottom-ranked* universities. If society could lower this gap, it would not matter so much who gets accepted to the best schools. Colleges can stop focusing so much on what a fair admission standard is and can start doing what they were designed to do in the first place: provide higher education.

Also, society’s attitude must change. The fact that you go to a more prestigious university than another student does not necessarily mean that you are more achieving, and vice versa. This is because, although making it through a very competitive admissions process of an elite institution is a great achievement, it is in no way a completely personal achievement. To put it simply, you did not get into a good school on your own. Instead, society and other people helped you.

Think of a high school student applying to college. Where did he get the previous education that is required? Perhaps he went to a public school, which he did not pay for – the public paid with their tax money. What about the tutoring that he received? His parents helped him pay for it. The list can go on and on. The important thing is, the fact that someone went to a better school cannot be a justification for getting a better salary, getting some type of advantage when competing for a job, or even looking down upon those who went to a lower-ranked institution.

Fairness can be a very attractive word. So, it is not surprising how often governments or politicians use the word to lure votes. But at the same time, governments or politicians often fail to deliver on their promise of a ‘fair’ society. This is because, first, it is difficult to come to a consensus on the concept of fairness; and second – like we saw today – there are too many factors to be considered. Therefore, instead of dreaming of a fair world, we should be dreaming of an equal one, where fairness won’t even matter.



Jang Soo-hyun, Editor-in-Chief

At the end of every semester, something made me stay one more. But this semester brings me an appropriate amount of closure. It all comes back to me as if it is a flashback. I remember the writing, the feedback, and rebuttals, the phone calls, and crying after meetings; but at the end of all this, I can only take away the beautiful memories.

Jeon Nu-ri, Editorial Consultant

This is my last semester at HUFS, and it was my honor to be an editorial consultant of The Argus. The Argus and Argusians truly became the biggest part of my college life. I am deeply thankful to all of them who understood, believed, and supported me. I hope you all live your lives the way you want.

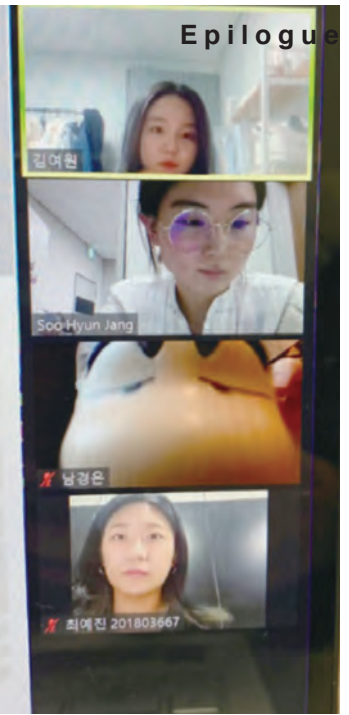
Park Chang-hwan, Editorial Consultant

I have spent the semester meeting my graduation requirements and preparing myself for life after college. I was thankful I could spend part of this time here at The Argus. It was a place of growth, and I gladly called it home for the latter half of my college years. I hope the best for all current and future Argusians.

Choi Yea-jin, Associate Editor of Culture Section

This semester makes me grow one step further. I got used to online classes that I felt unfamiliar with last semester. My school life with The Argus that seemed endless is also at an end. Thanks to The Argus, I learned that "The pen is mightier than the sword." Also, thanks to my friend and Editor-in-Chief Jang Soo-hyun; it was a very enjoyable semester.





Song Chan-ho, Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section
Leaving The Argus, I go on a journey. I cannot imagine how I should express my gratitude to all members, especially the people who made the wonderful last party for me. I have never had such a precious experience in my life; and I will never forget it for good. Thank you all; and I was really sorry. Goodbye.

Kim Yeo-won, Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section
When I first wrote the strawberry article, I actually thought I could not make it until the end. I was so busy and had such a hard time this semester that in fact, I blamed myself every day for not taking a leave of absence. On second thought, however, I would never have had this valuable experience if I had taken a leave of absence. So, it was a good choice. Thanks to The Argus, I learned a lot. It will be the most memorable thing during my school life.

Nam Gyeong-eun, Staff Reporter of Social Section
After all those struggles, writing my own article, I finally learned how to assign the right amount of power to the right words. Through the trials, there was always our Editor-in-Chief, Soohyun, helping me to be both realistic and idealistic at the same time. What I saw was just the tip of her ability. I may not have learned or improved much, but the will I had, not to be afraid of anything, to deliver news and ideas, has not changed.

2021 FLEX Schedule and Registration

Foreign Language EXamination(FLEX) is a professional foreign language proficiency test developed by Hankuk University of Foreign Languages in 1999 and conducted by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry(KORCHAM). It is as a standardized tool for fair and balanced evaluation of the overall ability of foreign languages.

※ Test information: <http://flex.hufs.ac.kr>

Please refer to the following information for the 2021 FLEX schedule and registration.

1. 2021 FLEX Test Dates

Round	Registration	Test Date	Score Report	
			Listening / Reading	Writing / Speaking
1 st	02. 25 ~ 03. 03	03. 28	04. 16	04. 30
2 nd	04. 29 ~ 05. 05	05. 30	06. 18	07. 02
3 rd	08. 05 ~ 08. 11	09. 05	09. 24	10. 08
4 th	10. 21 ~ 10. 27	11. 21	12. 10	12. 24

2. Requirement : None (Anyone can register for the test)

3. Test Languages : English, Chinese, Japanese, French, German, Russian, and Spanish

FLEX Center <http://flex.hufs.ac.kr>

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- Choi Ye-jin (CS)
- Hwang Han-nah (IJS)