

The Argus

No. 533 APRIL 10, 2023

Since 1954

You are Now in Control: Right of Publicity is Announced



**Civil Law Undergoes
Change in Line
with Changing Times**

**Absolute Value Doesn't
Exist: Balancing
Between Two Rights**

**What Is the Right
of Publicity?**

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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Editorial

Keep Your Eyes on the Present

In April of 2023, HUFS is welcoming springtime with vitality and romance. Students are enjoying their moments on campus, surrounded by a fresh breeze that carries the scent of spring flowers. It seems that colorful flowers and a blue sky are adding to joy and hope. There were several fun events welcoming freshmen, such as the freshmen festival and the club fair. March must have been a busy month for everyone with new beginnings. Not everyone adapts easily to unfamiliar situations. If you are hesitating to take on a challenge or make a choice, I advise you to be brave and take the plunge. It is better to regret doing something than regret not doing it. Isn't it a student's privilege to take risks, struggle, and fail? I believe that looking around, feeling a lot, and having diverse experiences will be the best part of life at our age.

However, be careful not to get too excited and imitate friends or professors, who have unique voices or gestures. Perhaps you will do so by accident, but make sure not to profit from it. Otherwise, you may be sued for the violation of the right of publicity. Publicity right is a law in a pre-announcement of legislation that protects an individual's commercial right to their identity, such as their name, portrait, voice, etc. Accordingly, if you copy someone's identity and make a profit, you are violating their publicity right. Although it may seem a bit harsh, the law has been under discussion for a long time, and the legislation is in due time. As we live in an era with massive flows of information, anyone can upload their photos and voice and may become famous on social networking platforms, such as YouTube and Instagram. Therefore, we should be specially aware of protecting personal rights. Reporter Kim Jun-hong is examining the right of publicity, its concept and background. Kim emphasizes that laws are alive and the newly implemented law reflects the current world. Since society is built on the law, we must know what new laws are needed. The Argus suggests readers to be active citizens with critical thinking by investigating and understanding contemporary society. Above all, as the spell of COVID-19 has broken, do not miss out on the excitement of campus life!

By Cho Eun
Editor-in-Chief

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>> With the recent development of media platforms, everyone can gain popularity and commercial gain by having a unique identity. Furthermore, there is an increasing number of cases where portraits and names of celebrities are being used commercially. In line with today's situation, the Ministry of Justice announced the legislation of the right of publicity in December 2022. Perhaps the introduction of the right of publicity will change the daily lives of young people, who are most involved with various media platforms. The Argus aims to help readers understand the right of publicity and, furthermore, pay attention to the overall changes of laws due to various social changes. Do not be anxious to learn about law. It is not as distant as it seems, and law actually stems from moments of our everyday lives. Let's just dive in!

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New Problems of Mandatory Meal System in HUFS Dorm



▲ Students are waiting in line for dinner.

Since the first semester of 2023, the restaurant of HUFS Dorm is crowded with students. In previous semesters, it was underutilized due to the low-quality food, but now the quality has improved. The problem is that the restaurant cannot accommodate all the students who want to eat there. Students are worried that they will not be able to use up their non-refundable meal points by the end of the semester.

Some students wait in line for an hour to eat, while others have to stand because there are no seats available. The main cause is the short hours of operation. The restaurant serves three meals a day, with each meal lasting one hour, but the hours should be extended considering the number of users. There is also a request to sell prepackaged convenience meals, which was implemented last year. This would allow them to use it even when it is crowded.

Kim Si-yun (Department of Global Open Major '23) says, "I have to go to class without eating because I do not have time to wait in line. It would be nice if the dormitory could solve the problem quickly." To solve this problem, students need to fully consider the inevitable position of the dormitory, and the dormitory needs to listen to students' opinions. 📧

By Park Gyeong-jin

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CFL Opens Language Courses for Students and Community Members



▲ CFL notice can be found on both Instagram (@hufscfle) and homepage.

The Center of Foreign Language (CFL) has opened language classes for students. The first semester students will be able to attend classes from the March 8, 2023 to the March 4, 2023. The second semester students will attend their classes at the end of April.

This program is offered in collaboration with Jeju University to provide opportunities for those people who want to learn languages such as Polish, Italian, Turkish, and Thai. Students can learn different languages through online lectures.

CFL supports 16 languages and runs various programs such as K-mooc, a useful online lecture for getting a job in foreign countries using such languages mentioned above. Also, CFL collaborates with many universities such as Dongduk Woman's University and Myeongji University. The purpose of this group is to foster specialists of these languages through their 4S strategy of strengthening, standardization, specialization, and sharing. Not only can students in universities and colleges attend these programs,

but people who are not students of HUFS are also available. Song Seong-hye (Department of Czech and Slovak Studies '19) says, "I think it is a good program for me, because I want to study many languages online." 📧


By Choi Ye-jin

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New Grading Policy Applied in 2023

Starting from this semester, a new grading policy will be applied. Unlike the previous relative evaluation, the existing B type evaluation will be completely converted to absolute evaluation, and the evaluation criteria for foreign language courses will be loosened. This revision appears to be the result of some students demands in 2022 for the loosening of the evaluation criteria.

The HUFS grading system consists of four categories: A type for classes with over 10 students, B type for classes with 10 or fewer students, C type for classes graded as Pass/Fail, and a final type D for foreign language courses. While A type and C type remain unchanged, B type will allow professors to adjust the grade distribution at their discretion. In addition, some courses in College of Education such as “Theory and Practice,” “Materials Development and Teaching Methods,” “Logical Thinking and Writing,” and the A level class of the mandatory English course for new students in Global Open Major Division, are newly classified as B type. For foreign language courses, a maximum of 40 percent for grade A is applied if there are more than 10 students, and absolute evaluation is applied to classes with 10 or fewer students.

In 2022, the student council demanded improvements to the relative evaluation system that started from Fall of 2021 due to the concerns about grade inflation. While not all demands were accepted, consistent discussions with the school resulted in a revised grading system reflecting some of the student council’s demands. Kim Ye-joon (Department of Spanish ‘21) says, “As students can be better rewarded than before, the new system would prevent demotivation.” Since the grading system measures students’ efforts for a semester, it is important for both the school and the students to continue to consider which method can better assess the students’ work. 

By Lee Jue-hyun

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Grade	%
A ⁺ , A ^o	Up to 40%
(A ⁺ , A ^o) + (B ⁺ , B ^o)	100%
Below C ⁺	

↓

Grade	%
(A ⁺ , A ^o) + (B ⁺ , B ^o)	100%
Below C ⁺	

▲ From the first semester of 2023, the B type evaluation will be operated with absolute evaluation.

©Lee Jue-hyun / The Argus

HUFS Kongzi Academy Recruits Scholarship Students


©HUFS Kongzi Academy



▲ Students can download an application form from the noticeboard the application form in the noticeboard of website (<https://www.gongja.ac.kr>).

HUFS Kongzi Academy recruits scholarship students who will participate in local training and pursue a master’s course in China. The application period is from April 3, 2023 to April 25, 2023. Students who want to apply should download an application form at the notice board of the HUFS Kongzi Academy website and submit a complete application form along with passport photos and a copy of the transcript of Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi (HSK). Students should send their application by post or email or submit it in person by visiting the room 220 in the HUFS Administration Building.

The interview will be held in Room 220 in the HUFS Administration Building on April 27, 2023. Students should make a presentation in Chinese or English on any topic regarding Korean culture, history, or sightseeing. Students who want to improve their Chinese language skills or gain local experience are encouraged to apply. Lee Seo-hyun (Division of International Studies ‘19) says, “There are some departments in HUFS that require students to learn a second language to graduate, and I


think it will be a good opportunity for such students to learn not only language but also culture together.” For more information, contact the Academy at 02-2173-3467. 

By Kim Su-yeon

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HUFS Office of International Affairs Recruits Additional Participants for the 2023 International Summer School Program

The HUFS Office of International Affairs is recruiting additional participants for the 2023 summer vacation overseas semester. The summer schools are King's College London in the United Kingdom and the EM Normandie Business School in France. The application deadline is 3 p.m. Korean time on April 26, 2023. You can send your application form, transcript, official records of internationally authorized English tests, and study plan to the Office of International Affairs email at ju_jaehoan@hufs.ac.kr. The result will be announced to individuals the next day on April 27. King's College London is recruiting one student, and the EM Normandie Business School is recruiting 17 students.

Students studying at King's College London will choose one period between July 3, 2023~July 14, 2023 (2 weeks) and July 17, 2023~July 28, 2023 (2 weeks). The school will pay 2400 pounds (US\$2,886.24) for tuition and fees. Students studying at EM Normandie Business School will choose one study period between June 30, 2023~July 13, 2023 (2 weeks) and July 17, 2023~July 27, 2023 (2 weeks). The school will pay 825 euros (US\$877.92) for tuition and fees. Lee Ji-min (Department of English for Interpretation and Translation '22) says, "As a student currently studying English and Cultural Arts at HUFS, I was really interested in the exchange student and 7+1 programs. Originally, I was planning to go next year. But this announcement is really appealing since I look forward to studying abroad, especially in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, thanks to the school's financial support, I think it would be a great opportunity for students who might have been hesitant due to financial reasons." 

By Ryu Hyo-rin
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HUFS Donates Money and Relief Supplies to Turkey



▲ HUFS delivers relief supplies and donations to the embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Korea on Feb. 27.

HUFS donated money and relief supplies to Turkey, which has been severely damaged by a huge earthquake. The fundraising and aid donation campaign was held from Feb. 9 to Feb. 23. As a result, 383 boxes of relief supplies and donations worth 35.68 million won (US\$26,969) were collected. A total of 1,302 people gathered voluntarily in order to provide aid to Turkey, whose friendly ties with Korea dated back a long time in history.

In particular, in the case of the fundraising campaign, students majoring in Turkish began the process to express condolences. The beginning of the Turkish majors led to the participation of all members of HUFS, and the good influence spread as the neighbors who heard the news also joined. Yang

Se-been (Department of English for International Conferences and Communication '21) says, "The Turkish majors who started a meaningful campaign and the HUFSSans who participated are all wonderful. I am so proud of them, and I hope this sincerity reaches the Turkish." 

By Kim Jun-hong
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A Journey of a Dandy Boy from France, "David Jamin"



©David Jamin, The Hyundai Seoul

▲ The work "Olivier en Provence" is drawn in 2023.

By Choi Ye-jin

Staff Reporter of Culture Section

A month ago, on March 19, 2023, Kim Yu-na, a former figure skater and world champion, posted a picture of herself on Instagram. It was a picture of her skating, her standing in front of David Jamin's paintings. Due to this, lots of people went to see the exhibition of Jamin's lively paintings. Because of Jamin's vivid and colorful paintings, people from all over the world like his pictures. It is his second exhibition since 2021. This exhibition consists of six journeys, including stars who shone in Korea, "Dandy Boy" and paintings paying respect to such painters as Van Gogh and Picasso. The Argus would like to introduce readers Jamin's colorful and lively works in commemoration of April 15, World Art Day.

Before Reading

- **Location:** Hyundai Department Store, Yeouido, 6th floor. It takes seven minutes on foot from Yeoeunaru Station Exit No. 1 and 4.
- **Date:** 2023.02.04 - 2023.04.27
- **Time:** Mon.-Thur. 10:30-20:00 (Entrance closing: 19:00)
Fri.-Sun. 10:30-20:30 (Entrance closing: 19:30)
- **Admission Fee:** 18,000 won (US\$13.55)

David Jamin is a French painter who was born on November 24, 1970, and lived in a small town called Nimes in southern France. He hit the jackpot with his work in 1996, in a collaboration with the British Art Gallery, when he was an art student. He became a star painter, and after that collaboration, he had exhibitions all over the world including Europe, the United States and Canada. He is known for his "Intro Portrait," which expresses our inner feelings using various colors. Due to his first successful exhibition in Korea in 2021, he came back to hold his second successful exhibition only in Korea in 2023.

Journey Until Jamin's Art Value Settles

Starting with a brick door, similar to the one at Jamin's workplace, the journey "Into the Atelier" appears. His life from Provence is well shown with a bright light hanging from the ceiling. Jamin's Provence workplace in southern France had a free atmosphere, and this helped Jamin set his art value. "Olivier en juin" shows the blue sky and the grass with touches of yellow green. The viewers are invited to sense the freedom and peaceful atmosphere of Provence. This painting was drawn when Jamin was 40 and went back to Provence, his hometown. He started to draw in 2017 using warm colors, trying to fill in the vitality of the olive tree, which does not fall even in the strong winds.

The second part of the journey, "A Liberated Dandy,"

Culture Trip

is connected right to the first one. Boys dancing in black pants and neckties are in a row on the wall. Jamin calls these boys “Dandy Boys.” Dandyism is one of the big topics he studied for his artwork. This word started to show up in the nineteenth century between the people against the Bruges. These people who enjoyed their life were mostly young and had a free soul, even calling themselves art lovers, free spirits, and mystics. They were indifferent to the world. This was the point that fascinated Jamin, and soon he created a series of paintings on them. “Allegresse” describes a man who is dancing and falling with inner joy. If the viewers just glance at this picture, it may seem like they are just dancing. However, when looking at it closely, it is possible to feel their inner freedom and liberation from their movements. While the movements may be dynamic, the colors are only black and red with a low chroma.

Journey After Jamin's “Intro Portrait” Settles

In the next part of the journey, the viewers will face a black wall and a black floor. It is “The Micros” where the “Intro Portrait” can be seen. “Intro Portrait” is a phrase combining introspection and portrait. These drawings are all on the black wall and pillars. While some paintings on the wall have a black background drawn with blue and red colors, other paintings between the walls have a white background.

When enjoying Jamin's Intro Portrait, it is not hard to notice that his portraits are different from other usual portraits. Jamin uses an imaginary person when drawing these portraits and conveys

the emotion of something that comes out of the mind. A red face with blue hair on a black canvas, “Under the Light,” is also one of his new genres shown in Intro Portrait. Having an autumn night as

a background, this picture makes the viewers feel the freedom of the boy overwhelmed with his emotions. Then, a few steps further, “Flower Power” appears. This painting made Jamin feel the hope and happiness of a flower. He was also satisfied with the title of the drawing because of the funny rhyme. The flowers beside the person represent the vitality of a flower, which he saw during the COVID curfew in France. He noticed and painted the vitality of a flower sprouting out when not one tourist was on the street. After watching this flower, Jamin started to draw flowers in his Intro Paintings. With yellow, blue, purple, and pink flowers, he also wanted to depict hope.

In the fourth corner is “Hommage to,” where Jamin redrew representative



▲ “Under the Light” and “Flower Power” are the most representative paintings of David Jamin. Both are displayed in “Intro Portrait.”

works by the artists he admired like Van Gogh, Picasso, and Monet. He recreates them in his own style. There are many Van Gogh's pieces because he was Jamin's favorite painter. “Hommage à Van Gogh” is a painting that Jamin drew in the style of the original. Van Gogh drew this to celebrate the birth of his brother's son. While Van Gogh used to draw paintings with a low chroma, this picture of an almond tree was drawn with a high chroma. Maybe Van Gogh wanted the flowers between the branches of the blue-sky to be shown as joyful as they were at the birth. Since Jamin reinterpreted the almond tree branches, the flowers are sprouting more actively and have a more pinkish color, giving a fantastic and lively atmosphere.

Jamin's Stars

After going through the long sky-blue aisle looking like a Provence sky, the fifth part of the journey appears. Because he was spotlighted across the world with his first exhibition especially in Korea, he prepared his second one only for South Korea. As a token of appreciation, he drew “The Stars” series, which is a corner of drawings of famous Korean



▲ “Hommage à Van Gogh” has more vivid colors compared to the original painting.

stars, such as football player Son Heung-min, ice skater Kim Yu-na, volleyball player Kim Yeon-koung, movie director Park Chan-wook and actress Youn Yuh-jung with his own unique painting styles.

The main character of “Yuna Kim, Spin” is Kim Yu-na, a famous Korean ice skater. This is the first painting that Jamin drew when starting “The Stars.” Though it was his first time drawing a moment of someone who is skates, it was not hard to draw her movements because he had experience drawing a dancer. He painted her in five works including “007” and “The Phantom of the Opera” from an ice show in 2009. This picture, “Yuna Kim, Spin,” shows her performance as Christine in the musical “The Phantom of the Opera.” Jamin drew this because he felt a flower sprouting when Kim was spinning while wearing a white dress against a black background.

After “The Stars” series, the last series show Jamin’s heart and mind. “Love of Life” is in the corner where people can see the artist’s stars: his wife and cute children. He set his wife as a muse and shows her positive energy to viewers, making them think about the

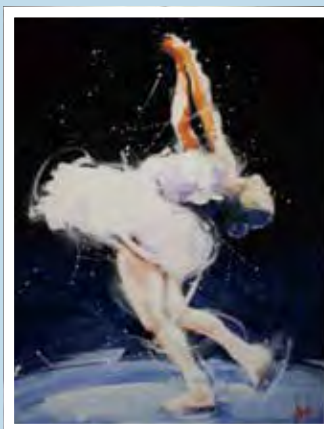
values of life.

“S’embrasser ailleurs” is inspired by the song “Comme,” sung by French singer Francis Cabre, which means “like them.” There is a lyric saying, “Sometimes we will have to leave here,

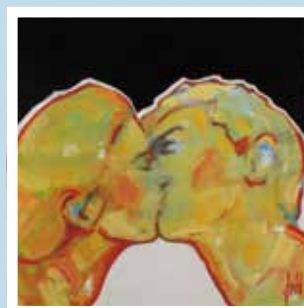
to kiss somewhere else,” and this other place is where the lovers dream of. In his work, there are two lovers with a yellow face and a black-and-white background. The screen of a thermal imaging camera indicates the two lovers have reached the temperature of passionate love.

Love is always an important topic for everyone. This was the same for Jamin, so the drawings related to family and children were all inspired by his loved ones. Especially when viewing “Dans la ronde,” which means “inside the circle,” it is easy to feel the emotion of love. Jamin left the southern part of France,

Provence, and lived in the northern part for nearly 30 years. There, he got married and had two kids. In 2000 and 2001, Jamin’s son and daughter were born. When they were turning four and



▲ “Yuna Kim, Spin” is a painting of the legendary figure skater.



▲ Viewers see amorous feelings in “S’embrasser ailleurs.”

five, Jamin started to draw his kids. The big difference from his previous drawings was that the adorable kids had a red blush on their cheeks. This was the sign of people who live in northern France in cold weather. Jamin wanted to draw the lovely kids with their cute cheeks eating ice cream, holding a balloon and playing balls.

After this, the six-part journey comes to an end. Cha Jung-hwa, a visitor in her fifties, said, “Looking at Jamin’s Van Gogh works, I could sense his colorfulness, bold brush touches, and warm atmosphere. Most of all, I could not help but take pictures because the paintings of the children at the last part of the journey, were so cute. It was not too bright or dark, so it was good to see a pleasant exhibition with comfortable lights for my eyes for a long time.”

©David Jamin, The Hyundai Seoul



▲ Jamin draws cute kids on the canvas.

“David Jamin: A Dandy from Provence” comforts the viewers with the works drawn with warm colors. Through works that convey the free spirit of the artist and Jamin’s view of family, especially the value of “love,” the exhibition well expresses his values. In preparing for this exhibition, Jamin said he hoped visitors would have a chance to think about freedom, benevolence, and love of life. The reason why he said this is because these days, young people who are overwhelmed by temporary achievements and realistic problems should know that there are more important values in life such as love. The Argus hopes for readers to have a chance to think about which colors and what drawings should be drawn on the large canvas called “life.”

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The Never-Ending Story: Jeju 4.3 Incident

By Park Gyeong-jin
Staff Reporter of Culture Section

Bullets are raining before the eyes, and the house is collapsing. Family members are missing and cannot be found, and they cannot save the dying child. Everyone is at the door of death. Even if one survives, a harsh life with those horrible memories is inevitable. What would their lives be now? The short story “Aunt Suni” and the documentary “Soup and Ideology” capture the victims’ 30 and 70 years, respectively, after the Jeju 4.3 incident. Jeju 4.3 incident, respectively. Voices mourning the Jeju 4.3 incident continue to be heard in 2023, hoping that the wound will be healed even a little and that the false charge will be cleared. Because this tragedy should not be repeated and the victims are still suffering, it has to be noticed. The Argus aims to promote a multifaceted understanding of the Jeju 4.3 incident by comparing the backgrounds, characters, and conflicts illustrated in the two works.

What is the Jeju 4.3 Incident?

It refers to an incident in which lots of people were sacrificed during the process of repressing an armed clash between a government punitive expedition and the Jeju Committee of the South Korea Labor Party,* which had opposed the single government of South Korea. On April 3, 1948, the Jeju police started to kill civilians, executing an annihilation of the power of the Labor Party. According to “The Jeju 4.3 Incident Investigation Report” (2003), the number of casualties was between 25,000 to 30,000, and the reports of victims continue to this day.

*Jeju Committee of South Korea Labor Party: It means the South Korea Labor Party, organized in Seoul as a communist party, active on Jeju Island.

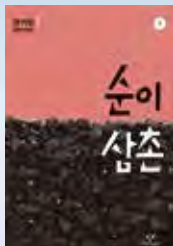
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©Seoul Independent Film Festival

“Aunt Suni” (1978)

written by
Hyun Ki-young

- “Aunt Suni,” published by Changbi, is a collection of novellas and short stories, written by Hyun Ki-young.



©Changbi Publishers

Sangsu visits his hometown in Jeju with heavy tread after eight years of absence. He avoided Jeju due to the painful memories of his mom who died of disease and his dad who went off to

Japan, but he visits there for Je-sa.* He realizes that Aunt Suni, who worked as a housekeeper at his house in Seoul up until two months ago, has gone missing. Then, Sangsu hears that she committed suicide after suffering from hallucinations, nightmares, and social phobia caused by the pain of losing her husband and children at the Bukchon Massacre* during the Jeju 4.3 incident. She took poison in a place where she lost her family to end the past years that

she did not seem to have lived even if she was physically alive. The family talks about the death of Aunt Suni and thinks of Bukchon village at that time.

*Je-sa: According to the Encyclopedia of Korean Culture, Je-sa is a ceremony of praying to the spirit or memorializing the dead by dedicating food.

*Bukchon Massacre: It is a massacre that happened on Jan. 17, 1949, at Bukchon-li, Jochon-eup, Jeju, which generated 300 casualties.

“Soup and Ideology”

(2022) directed by
Yang Yong-hi

- The documentary “Soup and Ideology” was released in 2022 and won awards at various film festivals.



©Seoul Independent Film Festival

“They arranged people in a row on the school playground and ‘bang-bang-bang’ by machine guns. They smashed uncle’s head with the buttstock of a gun and his two eyes popped out of his head.” The documentary begins with the scene in

which Mrs. Kang Jong-hi describes the Incident. We cannot be sure that it is because she brought up the hidden pain, but after giving her testimony, Mrs. Kang shows symptoms of Alzheimer’s.* Mrs. Kang is the mother of director Yang Yong-hi, a Zainichi Korean,* and a victim of the Jeju 4.3 incident. One day, director Yang brings her husband Kaoru Arai home for marriage permission. Even though he is Japanese, and her mother has always opposed the marriage, she serves chicken soup, simmered for hours; and

they enjoyed this warm soup together. This form of living together while being in solidarity with understanding their different thoughts, values, and backgrounds is totally unlike Jeju 70 years ago. The family of three leave for Jeju to witness memories of the Jeju 4.3 incident that Mrs. Kang went through.

*Alzheimer’s: Seoul National University Hospital defines Alzheimer’s as a degenerative brain disease characterized by progressive deterioration of cognitive functions, including memory.

*Zainichi Korean: It refers to the one from the Korean peninsula who lost Korean nationality, and has lived in Japan from the moment that the Korean Empire.

**Commonality****The Time They Avoided Jeju**

“An image of ashes incinerated by a military dispersal operation 30 years ago came to mind.” When Sangsu, the protagonist of “Aunt Suni,” thinks of Jeju, all he can see is the burned-out village. At the age of seven, he witnessed the Bukchon Massacre. After that, the family got frightened by a knock on the door at night, and the whole village would be filled with cries on every Je-sa. Sangsu’s hometown was such a place. Mrs. Kang in “Soup and Ideology” escaped Jeju behind piled-up dead bodies. She lost her fiancé and other

relatives during the 4.3 incident and walked 30 kilometers along the seaside with her siblings to get on a ship to Osaka, Japan. For both characters, Jeju is a painful memory, but they go there for their own reasons. It is quite an expected result that they turn their backs on their hometown. They went through too many painful situations.

It is also important to note the action of both characters returning to Jeju. Sangsu expresses an intention not to visit Jeju, and Mrs. Kang believes that she does not trust the South Korean government at all since the incident. Then, what’s the reason they revisit Jeju? Kang Jin-ho, a professor at the Department of



©Seoul Independent Film Festival

- Director Yang and Mrs. Kang arrive in Jeju and visit the beach where Mrs. Kang had to walk to escape Jeju in the past.

English Language and Literature at Kyungpook National University, explains it as “an attempt to face without evasion the traumatic incident that haunts them repeatedly and obsessively.” Signs of the efforts to overcome their wounds on their way to Jeju, which does not look like their will, are seen. However, visiting

traumatizing spaces is dangerous. Kim Jong-gon, a research professor at the Institute of the Humanities for Unification at Konkuk University, compares this situation to “Confronting monsters when unarmed and unassisted,” adding “there have been cases where symptoms worsened after returning to a traumatized hometown from another city.” It was possible for these people because Sangsu had elders to share past experiences with, and Mrs. Kang was with her daughter and son-in-law to listen to her story.

The Absolute Taboo Word: “4.3”

The first generation who went through the Jeju 4.3 incident tells the whole story to Sangsu and director Yang. Sangsu thinks of this as “keeping that occurrence in mind by having a conversation at every Je-sa in the fear of being forgotten.” It is for remembering the scenes of gunshots that sounded like rain and carrying the bodies of family. But, the first generations of both works have an extreme fear of speaking out about the incident. Elders keep still and smoke or turn their heads at the words of Sangsu’s cousin Gilsu, who says that it is necessary to see who is at fault. When her daughter asks about the incident, Mrs. Kang says, “Do not tell anybody. Something terrible will happen,” with a scared look.

Only they and their descendants can testify about those unrecorded days. That is why Sangsu in “Aunt Suni” and director Yang in “Soup and Ideology” feel obligated to carry out a role more than as a testifier in disclosing the Jeju 4.3 incident. According to professor Kim, the children of victims who experienced the

incident personally want to know about the historic event that affected their lives through the parents ontologically and feel responsible for it. Sangsu and Gilsu, who demanded the probe and exposure of truth, and director Yang, who produced a documentary about her mother’s story, can be such examples. Why is the first generation so passive compared to the second generation?

The cause of this lies in the horrors of the past that continue to haunt survivors. Five years after Bukchon Massacre, the “Ah-i-go incident” occurred. On Jan. 23, 1954, during the funeral procession of a young man who died in the army, the village people visited Bukchon elementary school. It was the very place where the Bukchon Massacre happened. They let out a wailing cry “Ah-i-go,” and they were arrested due to shedding tears together. They could only get out after writing a notandum not to take group action or to commemorate the Jeju 4.3 incident. This made not only the elders in “Aunt Suni,” but also the entirety of Jeju kept silent. The same was true of Mrs. Kang in “Soup and Ideology.” Mrs. Kang said she was too scared to go out, referring to an event where police set fire to the village. At a time when the military would shoot as soon as seeing a moving head, the Jeju 4.3 incident was an absolute taboo word that could not be mentioned. Because the fear of those days remains still in them even though 30 and 70 years have passed, it is unavoidable that they would hide the truth.



Differences



The Methods to Deal with Their Pain
Aunt Suni and Mrs. Kang show



► People from Jeju 4.3 Research Institute are listening to Mrs. Kang's testimony.

differences in the way they deal with their pain. Aunt Suni commits suicide at the place where she lost her family, and Mrs. Kang testifies to researchers who visit her house. These different responses cannot simply be seen as clear acts of free will. It was because there was only one option and they just needed to make a decision. However, Sangsu suspects that “Aunt Suni might have passed away at that farm already 30 years ago.” Death was not that sudden in her corpse-like life. In “Soup and Ideology,” Mrs. Kang shows relief among confused looks after answering the deeply penetrating question. In the interview with Cine 21, director Yang said that the mother was proud of herself for being in a position to deliver the message in person. She might have replayed the incident over and over in advance for someday testifying. Both figures have endured their pain for a long time, but the treatments given to them were different.

Trauma needs to be spoken to be treated. Vocalization accompanies a painful process of recalling, but paradoxically, that part can be the key to treatment. Professor Kang explains, “Through verbalizing the experience, the strong emotions like fright, shock, resentment, which are encoded at the moment, can partly be abreacted.” The victims, who have repressed the incident itself, could understand and interpret, and accept it as their own experience at last. Also, professor Kim accounts for

the relationship between testimony and treatment. “Victims of state violence have a common feature in that their identities as victims have been denied for a long time; and being requested to testify means that their identities of victimhood are acknowledged.” Mrs. Kang confesses everything from the name of a place and relatives, and to the way and route to escape Jeju. By voicing her deep memories, some of her mental trauma could be healed.

For Aunt Suni, in contrast, there was no place to tell her story, even if her trauma appeared as visible hysteria.* The hysterical symptoms, such as that she hates the police substation and avoids the situation of being misunderstood, were considered just as her personality, and the pain added to her moribund existence. Her suicide is not just a literary ending. Eum Yeong-cheol, an associate professor of Global Korean Studies at Sahmyook University, says, “When a person feels guilty for surviving alone and there is no one around to comfort them, like in the case of Aunt Suni, the pain is intensified and that person can choose to die.” To prevent this, Jeju National University Hospital and Jeju 4.3 Peace Foundation are operating trauma centers to treat the mental disorders of surviving victims. What if Aunt Suni had a chance to tell her story and testify? Could her pain be lessened?

*Hysteria: According to Doosan Encyclopedia, hysteria is psychoneurosis caused by mental and psychological conflicts.

After the Jeju 4.3 Incident : 1978 vs. 2018



▶ Director Yang and Mrs. Kang are trying to find the names of her family members who passed away at the time.

Though the two works deal with the Jeju 4.3 incident that occurred in 1948, the times of looking at the incident are different. The background of “Aunt Suni” is 1978, 30 years after the incident, and “Soup and Ideology” is set in 2018, 70 years later. When “Aunt Suni” was written, everyone who mentioned the Jeju 4.3 Incident was regarded as pinko.* Sangsu implies the state of that period, saying “I was afraid of being driven into being a pinko if I act rashly.” In reality, because the author published his book in September 1978, and raised awareness of the incident to the public, Hyun was taken to the Defense Security Command and suffered torture and imprisonment. Besides, for 14 years beginning in 1980, the selling of “Aunt Suni” was banned. In the 1970s, the mention of the Jeju 4.3 incident was punished, based on the “Anticommunist Law”* and “National Security Law.” Then, how could people dare to make objections to the massacre?


But, in 2018, the situation was different. Mrs. Kang was able to visit Jeju because the South Korean government apologized

officially for the 4.3 incident and allowed Zainichi to enter the country. Mrs. Kang also attended the 70th commemoration ceremony and listened to the president’s speech. Unlike when “Aunt Suni” was published, director Yang’s “Soup and Ideology” received sympathy and support from the public, winning an award at the Seoul Independent Film Festival. The government prepared a basis for the Jeju 4.3 incident to be remembered by including the incident in a history textbook.

The trauma derived from historical incidents forms a large mass, being piled up for a long time. Every time in the last 75 years, when the incident was concealed, distorted, exploited, and blamed politically, the victim’s trauma got bigger and bigger. Not only material compensation but the national interest to treat personal trauma is required. On March 3, 2023, the “Special Act on The Jeju 4.3 Incident,” including the punishment for the distortion of the incident, was proposed in the National Assembly. However, for the 40 years between the two works, the young man, who had been driven into being called a pinko on 4.3, was already over 90, and the pain has grown stronger.

*Pinko: Pinko is a derogatory term for communist or socialist.

*Anticommunist Law: According to the Encyclopedia of Korean Culture, the Anticommunist Law was enacted and promulgated to punish communist activities.

In March 2021, 335 unfairly imprisoned victims of the Jeju 4.3 incident were acquitted. Unfortunately, just two of them were still alive and the remaining 333 people could not be verified. Although the trial was to restore their honor after being labeled as pinkos, the tragedy of not being able to resolve the resentment of those who were supposed to receive an apology continued. It is also our duty as people, living on their land, to listen and inform about their story. The Argus hopes for a society that treats state violence victims in a just way.  202101330@hufs.ac.kr

Jeju “Haenyeo,” the Real-life Mermaids

By Lee Ju-won

Associate Editor of Culture Section

“Hooi.” A whistling sound is heard from the ocean surrounding Jeju Province.* It is the “Sumbi” sound that “Haenyeo” make when they come out of the water to get their breath back after diving to collect seafood. The reason for this unique breathing is that haenyeo dive into the sea with only tools such as hook and “Homi”* without an oxygen supply to collect conch, abalone, and octopus. Even if haenyeo want to spend a longer time in the deeper sea, they must get out of the water immediately because how long they can hold their breath underwater is fixed from birth. In this way, haenyeo raise their children and are in solidarity with each other, holding their breath as much as the sea allows.

“Culture of Jeju Haenyeo” was listed as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2016 for their special work and community. But the number of haenyeo is gradually decreasing due to the aging of the existing group of haenyeo and the lack of younger haenyeo. It is necessary to spread the culture of haenyeo, so Koh Hee-young directed a documentary film, “Breathing Underwater.” This film, which was made with great care over a total of nine years, with seven years of filming and two years of editing, gives a glimpse into the culture of haenyeo. The Argus introduces the emotional lives of South Korean mermaids by analyzing “Breathing Underwater,” a documentary film about the lives of dozens of haenyeo in Udo Island,* Jeju Province.

*Jeju Province: The largest island located at the southernmost region of South Korea.

*Homi: The traditional farming tool for digging up potatoes or sweet potatoes. The “Homi” used by haenyeo is longer and thinner than the original “Homi,” making it easier to collect seafood attached to the bedrock.

*Udo Island: The Udo, the largest island in Jeju Province, is named for cows lying down.



©Kurt Chambers

“Breathing Underwater” (2016):

“Breathing Underwater” captures the labor and daily lives of haenyeo in Udo Island who dive into the sea for seven to eight hours a day to make a living. Director Koh Hee-young defines “Mulsum,” the title of the film in Korean, as “the breath of greed that does not give up.” “Mulsum” is the state of hyperventilation that occurs when they come to the surface and the lack of oxygen causes them to faint after holding their breath for a long time in order to get even more seafood. In other words, it is the desperate greed for livelihood that brings the haenyeo to death’s door. However, the haenyeo, including mothers, daughters, and heads of household, do not leave the sea, relying on each other. Director Koh’s work demonstrates the meaning and value of the haenyeo profession, illuminating the lives of those in the haenyeo community who have been in the sea their whole life.



Who Is “Haenyeo”

“The only way to get into the sea without any equipment is to hold your breath.

We call those women divers of the sea, ‘Haenyeo.’”



▲ Connecting “Tewak” and the net containing seafood helps them to be unmoved by a waves.

Haenyeo Cha Yeo-suk heads for the sea carrying a net and a “Tewak”* on her back. She glances at the sea and says, “The wind blowing from the west is ‘Hanuibaram,’ and the wind from the east is ‘Saetbaram.’ Today, the western sea is calm, so I have to work only in the west.” Haenyeo Cha can predict the direction and current of the wind more accurately than a weather forecaster because the wind determines where a haenyeo goes to work. Who are the haenyeo who notice the changes in the sea ecosystem the fastest, and where did they come from?

Haenyeo is a compound word of “Hae,” meaning the sea, and “Nyeo,” meaning a woman. As the name suggests, the haenyeo goes into the water with only wetsuits without any equipment, which is called “Najam” fishery. A lot of haenyeo are in Jeju Province since Goryeo* because Jeju Province had offered abalone and seaweed to the royal family. Therefore,

“Pojagin”* struggled to overcome the burden, but a lot of them finally left Jeju Province. In response, the country issued a ban on departure for residents, making the remaining women unable to go to the mainland to marry, thus forcing them to start doing the work of “Pojagin.” This was the beginning of haenyeo.

Haenyeo gathered at “Bulteok”* head to the sea at different depths. Haenyeo are divided into “Hagun,” “Junggun,” and “Sanggun,” depending on their lung capacity, eyes and ears that can withstand water pressure, ability to tolerate cold water, and boldness. It is possible to work in the designated area. For instance, “Hagun” can swim in the water at a depth of less than 3 meters, “Junggun” at a depth of 5 to 9 meters, and “Sanggun” at a depth of 15 to 20 meters. Haenyeo Kim Yeon-hee is called the excavator of the sea because she is the best of all “Sanggun” and sweeps away seafood, but Haenyeo Kim Ok has been a “Hagun” since the beginning. Even if they dream of a deeper and farther sea, the depth and distance of the sea that each haenyeo can head to cannot be changed. However, “Sanggun” do not invade the area of “Hagun,” and “Hagun” do not covet the one belonging to “Sanggun.” They follow the philosophy of being considerate of others and



▲ After work, haenyeo warm themselves at “Bulteok.”

making concessions so as not to do too much or too little. “Halmangbadang” stands for the grandmother’s sea, and it clearly shows the culture of the haenyeo community. When an aged haenyeo becomes unable to dive in the deep sea due to her shortness of breath and exhaustion, she is sent to “Halmangbadang,” a sea that is shallow but rich in seafood. “Halmangbadang” is a unique cultural aspect of haenyeo who try to help aged women divers earn pocket money, and young haenyeo never enter there. Meanwhile, haenyeo always go together in the sea in pairs or in groups of three. Dangerous accidents occur every year in the wide-open sea, such as seaweed getting wrapped around their body or their goggles being broken. While the haenyeo seem to work completely alone in the sea, they always move together. Haenyeo are inheriting a valuable community culture by working together and coexisting under strict hierarchical relationships.

*Tewak: A ball-shaped tool that haenyeo use to swim with their body on.

*Goryeo: The name of a country that ruled the Korean Peninsula with its capital in Gaeseong from 918 to 1392.

*Pojagin: During the Joseon Dynasty, when 27 kings ruled for 518 years from 1392 to 1910, “Pojagin” was a male fisherman residing in Jeju Province in charge of catching and offering seafood to the king living in the capital city.

*Bulteok: A place where a wall was built using many stones in Jeju Province and where haenyeo changed their clothes or took a rest.

Pray for Peace: “Yeongdeunggut” and “Haenyeo Nojeonneun Sori”

*“The news came from the neighboring village.
One of the old ‘Haenyeo’ died at sea.”*

In April 2012, it was Haenyeo Kang Deok-hee, the daughter of Haenyeo Go Chang-seon, who rescued the deceased Haenyeo Go from the sea. Haenyeo Kim Jeong-ja also lost her daughter at sea several years ago. All her daughter’s friends came back ashore, but her daughter did not come out. “My daughter’s friends said that she picked a lot of seaweed that day... Even though all of her friends came back ashore, my daughter did not. I was waiting for my daughter to come out this way and that way, but the ‘Saetbaram’ was blowing hard. Later, in the village across the street, the ‘Tewak’ and ‘Homi’ my daughter used were found floating,” Haenyeo Kim recalls. From 2020 to 2022, a total of 46 safety accidents occurred in Jeju Province, and among them, heart arrest accidents accounted for 45.7 percent of the total with 21 cases. Haenyeo’s work is so dangerous that there is a saying, “Earn in heavens, spend on Earth.”



▲ Haenyeo are offering food and bowing to “Yeongdeungsin.”



▲ Haenyeo are singing “Haenyeo Nojeonneun Sori,” which was designated as Intangible Heritage No.1 by Jeju Special Self-Governing Province.

Hence, Jeju Province holds “Yeongdeunggut”* every year on February 1 of the lunar calendar to pray for the well-being of haenyeo. “Jeju Chilmeoridang Yeongdeunggut,” the only haenyeo exorcism event in South Korea, is a rite to greet and return the god of wind, “Yeongdeungsin,” and to pray for a good year and a big catch. Haenyeo Kim Ok-ja says in the documentary, “Korea’s Human Heritage” from KBS, “We always worry until we get out of the water. We will die if we are even a little too late getting out of the water. So we do ‘Yeongdeunggut’ and pray for the peace of our family in our own way.” In other words, “Yeongdeunggut” comforts haenyeo by letting them express their faith in overcoming their fear of the sea.

If “Yeongdeunggut” consoles the haenyeo, the work song “Haenyeo Nojeonneun Sori,” meaning song of sea divers rowing a boat, makes the labor enjoyable with repetitive phrases when haenyeo go to work. The song is sung not only while rowing, but also while swimming on the “Tewak” to the sea, and while taking a break. What is unique about the description of the song is that the haenyeo are naturals in the sea. The song includes love and hatred for the husbands, such as “The money earned from going out to sea goes into my

beloved husband's allowance," and lamenting her misfortune, such as "My skirt is all wet with tears." As such, the song is a product of the identity of Jeju haenyeo, who had to take care of the family.

*Gut: "Gut" is a folk belief ritual in which a shaman treats god cordially and says goodbye making a wish.



The Future of "Haenyeo"

"What's the point of learning something so hard...

We just do it because it is worthwhile."

"Perhaps they will be the last 'Haenyeo' in Udo Island."

The members of The Cosmos gathered together. The Cosmos is a gathering of the youngest haenyeo in their 50s in Udo Island, so they must be the last haenyeo. According to the count of haenyeo in Jeju Province, as of 2020, the number of haenyeo including "Haenam"* was 3,613, a decrease of 764 from 4,377 in 2015. The age of haenyeo is also increasing. Looking at the age of haenyeo in Jeju Province, in 2020, there were four under 30 years old, but 2,132 over 70 years old. What a shame for haenyeo's "Najam" fishery, as their own culture is rare worldwide yet worthy of inheritance and preservation. Why is the number of haenyeo decreasing?

Climate change and growing ecological waste are threatening haenyeo's livelihood. In an interview with the JoongAng Ilbo, Haenyeo Kim Sun-geum says, "I realize that resources have greatly decreased because of climate change. There are no hijiki* or "Gamtae"* at all. When I go into the sea, I feel the temperature is warm," meaning that the sort of available seafood has changed and the temperature of the sea has risen. Due to global warming, exotic corals inhabiting subtropical waters in the Philippines and Australia take over the place where hijiki and "Gamtae" used to be, adversely affecting the

economic activities of haenyeo. Kwon Mi-seon, Art and Science Researcher of Jeju Haenyeo Museum, notes that there is also a significant amount of trash from other regions or countries that has been washed up by the tide. She feels the situation is unfortunate, "When haenyeo work, they face dangerous perils like getting their hands or feet caught in waste such as fishing nets and hooks."



▲ Only divers can clean up deposition waste. It costs a lot and is a difficult task.

It is important to protect the lives of Jeju haenyeo, who adapted to the natural environment and did hard work for their families despite these difficulties. This is because the lives of Jeju haenyeo represent the history of Jeju Province. Ecological waste reduces fishing rates, causes fatal injuries to haenyeo who dive without any protective equipment, and runs them away from the sea. Accordingly, haenyeo are leading the way in taking care of the sea by disposing of marine debris together with surfers, tourists, and various organizations. If people protect the sea like haenyeo, rather than simply considering it as a place to get seafood, it will be possible to keep the haenyeo community and the sea intact.

*Haenam: A male version of haenyeo, which is a compound word of "Hae," meaning the sea, and "Nam," meaning a man.

*Hijiki: A seaweed called "Tot" in Korean, which is served with rice or as a side dish.

*Gamtae: A seaweed belonging to the Laminariaceae that is usually dried and then toasted and served with rice. "Gamtae" is also food for abalone.

The only thing haenyeo could do for their livelihood was to dive into the sea in front of their homes. They have been familiar with the sea since childhood till they reach their seventies. The sea is a lifelong friend and a warm home for them. However, the haenyeo are leaving the sea. More specifically, the sea is losing its haenyeo. For haenyeo, the sea is more than a job, so everyone needs to make more effort to help the haenyeo in Jeju Province. "My mother couldn't endure the days when she couldn't go into the sea. On land, she was a sick old woman, but in the water, she was a haenyeo," a haenyeo says in "Breathing Underwater." The Argus hopes that haenyeo can swim safely for the rest of their lives in the sea that welcomes them unconditionally. 🐬

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Find Justice in Everyday Spaces

By Kim Su-yeon

Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Have you ever heard of “Bloody Tuesday?” It refers to the bloodshed on April 19, 1960, caused by the first president of South Korea, Rhee Syng-man administration’s armed repression of civilians who spoke out for reform. The April 19 Revolution,* which accompanied a lot of sacrifices, caused a flare in the democratization of Korea. From this beginning, the June 10 Uprising,* and labor movements occurred in which citizens acted to correct a corruptive national system and young activists often took the lead. Are the universal values such as dignity and justice, which they fought for, fully realized? Today, while hearing upsetting news such as industrial accidents of laborers, people are too busy to be bothered by those issues. However, in the midst of busyness, looking back on courage and strong ties of youth activists in history will provide readers an opportunity to ponder important values not to be forgotten. The Argus visits Gwanghwamun Gate, Daehangno, Cheonggyecheon Stream, and Sinchon, everyday spaces in Seoul, to find the traces of youth activists who sacrificed themselves for a just society and to remember timeless values left behind at those places.

*The April 19 Revolution: The revolution occurred around April 19, 1960, with civilians chanting “Down with the Rhee Syng-man administration’s dictatorship!”

*The June 10 Uprising: The uprising occurred around June 10, 1987, in order to protest the long-term rule of the Chun Doo-hwan administration.

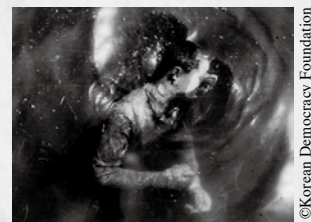
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Gwanghwamun Gate & Daehangno: 1960, the First Step Towards Democracy

Who is Kim Ju-yeol?

“Unfair election is inexcusable!” 16-year-old boy, Kim Ju-yeol, was in the crowd which protested the Election fraud of March 15.* Kim Ju-yeol got lost during the protest and remained missing for a month, until his body was discovered on April 11,

floating near the port in the city of Masan (297 kilometers from Busan), with indications that a teargas bomb had pierced his left eye. Afterward, citizens resented the brutality of police and accelerated the movement, which was the beginning of the April 19 Revolution.



©Korean Democracy Foundation

*Election fraud on March 15: The election manipulation was planned by the Rhee Syng-man administration to prolong its rule.

Ihwajang House: Rise of the Rhee Syng-man Administration

Ihwajang House, located in residential areas in Jongno Ward in Seoul, stands out among other houses. Ihwajang House, a Korean-style Hanok building with a large garden, has a special history. It was once a private residence of president Rhee Syng-man, now remaining a memorial hall after he moved into Gyeongmudae, the previous oval office, after he was elected president. At the entrance, the high-raised flag of the Republic of Korea flutters in the wind and several official state cars for guards are there. Stepping into the entrance, visitors can see the bronze statue of ex-president Rhee Syng-man. Below the statue, the phrase, “the statue of Rhee Syng-man who found the Republic of Korea,” are carved on the stone. “United, we stand. Divided, we fall” is also carved on a stone, a phrase that Rhee Syng-man often used to encourage citizens to be united. An L-shaped building is located on the higher ground. It is an annex building named Jogakjeong Pavilion, which is the starting point of the Rhee administration, where he appointed the first cabinet members of the Republic of Korea in 1948. However, counter to Rhee’s initial intention to achieve national solidarity, citizens finally turned their backs to him. Why? Let’s move to the next place and find the reasons.

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▲ In Ihwajang, visitors can see the statue of President Rhee (bottom, R) and Jogakjeong Pavilion (top, R).

KT Gwanghwamun Gate Building West: Rise of the Election Fraud on March 15

Walking out of Gwanghwamun Gate Station’s Exit 8, one can directly find the towering statue of Yi Sun-sin.* On the opposite side of the statue, the KT Gwanghwamun Gate Building West is located on the roadside where buses and cars are busily passing by. Anti-communism Hall, opened in 1958, was once located here, where the Rhee administration planned election fraud on March 15. On April 19, 1960, citizens set the hall on fire. In the late 1950s, there was a growing hostility

of citizens towards the Rhee administration, in that Korea was going through tough economic times. As public support plummeted, the Rhee administration planned for election fraud. In 1960, the Liberty Party, which Rhee belonged to, organized a terror group in order to disturb fair elections. Anti-communism Hall was a base of the terror group, where they mapped out strategies. The Rhee administration thoroughly established a series of guidelines for “winning” the election. In advance, he filled 40 percent of the ballot boxes with Liberal votes in order to win votes from one-third of the electorate. On April 19, 1960, citizens including young students set the hall on fire in order to protest the rigged election. Even though Anti-communism Hall disappeared replaced by the current KT Building in 1981, it should be remembered that it shows the power of democracy.



▲ KT Gwanghwamun Gate Building West (top) is a place that was once used as Anti-communism Hall (bottom).

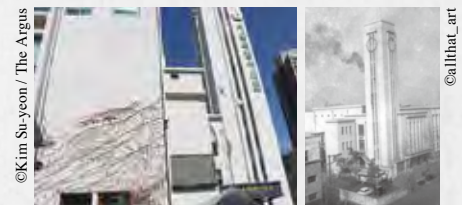
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*Yi Sun-sin: He is a world-renowned admiral in the Joseon Dynasty known for his victories against the Japanese navy during the Imjin War occurred in 1592.

Main Building of Seoul Metropolitan Council: An Epicenter of the April 19 Revolution

In front of the main building of Seoul Metropolitan Council, nearby the Gwanghwamun Gate Station, Exit 8, people are busy on their way to work. In the midst of them, an old man is shouting over a microphone at the council building. As a place of demonstration, this building was previously used as the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea from 1954 to 1975 until it was moved to Yeouido. This building was an epicenter of the April 19 Revolution. The phrase, “there was a massive demonstration in front of the National Assembly Building, protesting against the dictatorship of the Liberal regime and unfair elections,”

carved on the stone in front of the building, shows the history of April 19, 1960. On that day, about 3,000 students from Korea



▲ The main building of Seoul Metropolitan Council (L) was once used as the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea (R).

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©allthat_art

Footsteps

University, located in Seongsu Ward in Seoul, headed to the National Assembly. They shouted out “Shed light on unfair elections!” in front of the building. The next day, despite the police violently restraining them by firing tear gas, students and citizens advanced toward democracy.



Marronnier Park

©Kim Su-yeon / The Argus



▲ Red-brick buildings (top) within the park which are now dedicated to culture and arts was once the building of Seoul National University.

Driven by the enthusiasm of students, professors joined the demonstration. Marronnier Park, located in Daehangno, the symbol of youth and busking, is another historic site of Korean democracy. At the entrance, there is a three-dimensional map which marks the park as the former location of Seoul National University's College of Arts and Sciences. On April 25, 1960, 258 professors from 27

universities announced the declaration of the state of affairs here in Marronnier Park. They shouted out “Respond to the students' blood!” and insisted that the president and the chief justice should resign from their office. On April 26, 1960, the demonstration continued and the Rhee administration finally came to an end. The spirit of freedom and democracy achieved by citizens, including students, remains here in the park.

2

Cheonggyecheon Stream: 1970, the First Step Towards Labor Justice



Who is Chun Tae-il?

On November 13, 1970, the echoes of Chun Tae-il's words, “Laborers are not machines. Abide by the Labor Standards Act!” crossed the Cheonggyecheon Stream. He worked as a full-time garment worker at Pyeonghwa Market at the age of 17. He witnessed that young assistants suffered from low income and terrible conditions and often starved. When the 5-9th president Park Chung-Hee was in power, Chun Tae-



▲ Chun Tae-il (2nd from L) was a full-time garment worker at Pyeonghwa Market.

©Kim Su-yeon / The Argus

il burned himself to death at Cheong Gye Cheon, shouting out for better labor conditions.



Dongdaemun Pyeonghwa Market: Pain Behind Peace

Walking out of Dongdaemun Station, Exit 8, and along the Cheonggyecheon Stream, people can see a three-story building, Pyeonghwa Market, which is a hub of the Korean clothing industry. In the past, inside the market, sewing factories were located on the 2nd and 3rd floors along with wholesale stores. However, today sewing factories have disappeared. 1966's sewing factories of Pyeonghwa Market have been exactly reproduced in the Chun Tae-il Memorial Hall. Sewing factories were built as one attic space on top of another, with ceilings less than 1.5 meters tall that prevented workers from even standing up. Sewing machines and pieces of clothing were scattered on the desk. And there was no room between worktables. From a 12-year-old girl to a 50-year-old woman, laborers worked as assistants and garment cutters for almost 15 hours a day with only one-hour break. The majority of workers had malnutrition and tuberculosis. Although it accommodated more than 10,000 people, the sewing factories had no ventilators or sunlight, which suffocated laborers.



©Jo Chan-sin



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▲ Sewing factories in Pyeonghwa market had horrific labor conditions.



Beodeul Bridge: A Fervent Cry for Better Working Conditions

Cheonggyecheon Stream at 1 p.m. is full of people who take a walk in the warm sunshine after lunch. However, Cheonggyecheon Stream at 1 p.m. on November 13, 1970 was filled with burning pain. Beodeul Bridge, located in front of the Pyeonghwa Market, Exit 17, is also called Chun Tae-il Bridge. Chun Tae-il's bust is located in the middle of the bridge, where he burned himself to death. On November 13, 1970, he ceremonially burned the book of the Labor Standards Act in order to resist horrific labor conditions.



▲ On the bridge the words in memory of Chun Tae-il are engraved on the floor.

Until Korean labor unions were able to actively improve workers' poor working conditions facilitated by the regime's dictatorship, the oppressive work hours of sewing factories amounted to 105 hours per week. Chun Tae-il founded "Babohoe," an association of garment cutters, and submitted a petition to the labor agency that required a reduction of work hours to 10 hours per day, and let laborers rest on Sundays. However, as the nominal Labor Act was useless, he burned himself in order to direct public attention to the labor problem. Chun Tae-il's desire for labor justice continues to the present day, like a wave flowing along Cheonggyecheon Stream.

3

Sinchon: 1987, Students' Cries for Democracy

Who is Lee Han-yeol?

He was a student of Yonsei University who resented the military dictatorship of the 11th president, Chun Doo-hwan. On June 9, 1987, when he participated in the demonstration chanting "End the dictatorship," a teargas bomb fired by the police struck Lee Han-yeol's head causing his death at age 22.



©Reuters

Lee Han-yeol Hill in Yonsei University: Protecting Democracy Wholeheartedly

Yonsei University, located in Seodaemun Ward in Seoul, is crowded with students who enjoy campus life. In the midst of students, one can find some historical traces of Korean democratization. Entering the main gate of Yonsei University and looking down on the floor, one can find the words engraved in gold: "On June 9, 1987, 5p.m., in this place Lee Han-yeol, a sophomore of Yonsei University, was hit by tear gas, and a flame of the June 10 Uprising went out," which marked where Lee Han-yeol was attacked. At that time, while students were chanting "End the dictatorship" inside the campus, the police entered the main gate and fired tear gas to disperse the students in chaos. While retreating, Lee Han-yeol was fatally injured by the teargas at 15-20 meters away from the main gate.


Walking toward the University Museum, a greenish "Han-yeol Hill" appears. On the hill, the tree which Lee Han-yeol's mother dedicated to her son arouses loneliness. In front of the tree, a big monument is located. And a series of numbers "198769757922" are written on the monument. What does this mean? "1987" refers to the year when the June 10 Uprising occurred; "69" represents June 9, the day of Lee Han-yeol lapsing into a coma; "75" means the dawn of July 5, the day of his death; the last number, "79," refers to July, the day when 1.6 million citizens held a funeral service mourning his sacrifice. The direct election system won by citizens motivated by Lee Han-yeol's death is a core part of Korean democracy today.



©Kim Su-yeon / The Argus



▲ The words meaning "Lee Han-yeol's Death by a Teargas Canister" (top) and his monument (bottom) show the tragedy of June 9, 1987.

Today, Gwanghwamun Gate is crowded with people who are busy going to work, Cheonggyecheon Stream is full of peace and vitality, and Daehangno and Sinchon is loaded with youth and romance. However, these everyday spaces were once fierce historic sites. Even if those places change a lot as time goes by, timeless values such as dignity and justice for which the previous generation fought for are still there. Present Korean democracy is the result of previous generations' struggles. As Chun Tae-il once said, "Do not let my death be in vain." The Argus hopes that college readers are reminded of important fundamental values while they are busy running after their personal goals. 

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Let's Combat Spring Fever!

By Ryu Hyo-rin

Staff Reporter of Theory and Critique Section

Isn't the scenery outside the window filled with colorful flowers on the branches and full of green grass instead of the brown ground? In the warmer weather, people are moving busily out of their homes for trips and outdoor hobbies. However, behind April's peaceful and lively scenery, an uninvited guest attacks people. It is "spring fever." Spring fever can present a variety of symptoms. It can induce drowsiness, lethargy, fever, and indigestion. These spring fever maladies interfere with students' health and school life in April, when various requirements including midterm exams occur. Therefore, The Argus wants to find out the symptoms, causes and solutions of spring fever for the sake of students' health.

Before reading

"Spring Fever"

This term refers to a physical and mental change or syndrome that may be experienced at the beginning of spring. In general, it leads to physical symptoms, such as spring fatigue and carpal tunnel syndrome, as well as psychological symptoms, such as bipolar disorder and the increased desire for love.

* 1. Physical Symptoms

1) Spring fatigue: The head that keeps nodding

- Symptoms

To study for the first test of the spring semester, many students go to the library. However, there are many students dozing off all day, especially in April, when people experience fatigue and drowsiness. These are typical symptoms of spring fatigue. In “Is a Signal from My Body in Spring, Spring Fatigue?” by Shin Jin-young, a professor of Family Medicine at Konkuk University College of Medicine, spring fatigue is noted as a temporary imbalance in daily life. This leads to symptoms of



▲ Professor Shin says that spring fatigue includes various symptoms.

tiredness no matter how much one sleeps in spring, dozing off even in the middle of the day, or losing concentration. In addition, spring fatigue can also produce symptoms such as loss of appetite, indigestion, and dizziness. In severe cases, headache, eye fatigue, and insomnia may appear.

- Cause and solution

The first cause of spring fatigue is hormonal changes. In spring, sleep time decreases as the length of the night becomes shorter and the length of the day longer. This involves a hormone called melatonin, which is secreted most frequently in winter and at night, inducing sleep. However, in spring, the amount of melatonin secreted decreases, resulting in less sleep, which eventually leads to an increase in temporary fatigue in spring. The second cause is a lack of necessary nutrients in spring. In particular, vitamin D, which is produced by the exposure to sunlight, may be lacking. Choi Hee-jeong, a professor of Family Medicine at Eulji University College of Medicine, states: “Vitamin D is made on the skin by the exposure to sunlight. So if you are a person who has some outdoor activity until late autumn, you should maintain an appropriate amount. However, even if you do outdoor activities as you enter winter, you will have less exposure to sunlight from the time you wear long clothes.” The lack of sunlight in winter eventually leads to people’s vitamin D levels falling. Vitamin D plays a very important role in bone mass and muscles. Therefore, severe

vitamin D deficiency can lead to myopathy, which can weaken muscles. If someone suddenly does physical activity in spring while the muscles are weakened due to a lack of vitamin D, they may feel tired from losing muscle strength.

So, how can people solve the spring fatigue that has already begun? First of all, they can exercise to relieve fatigue accumulated by changing their spring biorhythms. Cho Be-long, a professor of Family Medicine at Seoul National University College of Medicine, explains: “Unfortunately, there is no uniform treatment or nutritional supplement for spring fatigue, but a little exercise gives great vitality to the body for those under a lot of mental stress and usually less active.” In addition, there is a way to identify the spring nutrients that you lack and then supplement them accordingly. There are largely artificial and natural methods of using nutritional supplements. To take vitamin D for an example, the artificial method is to take vitamin D nutritional supplements, and the natural method is to directly expose the body to the sun to absorb vitamin D into the body. In addition, Professor Choi adds, “It is good to supplement vitamin D at least from the beginning of winter, but if you are currently suffering from spring fatigue, you need to go to a nearby hospital as soon as possible to measure your vitamin D level.” In conclusion, people can overcome spring fatigue with simple exercise and nutrient supplementation in their daily life.



▲ You can raise your vitamin D level by way of spending time in sunlight and eating certain foods.

2) Carpal tunnel syndrome: Tingling hands

- Symptoms

As the weather gets warmer, people start to go out exercising to make up for the lack of outdoor activities in the cold winter. However, there are many people feeling numbness in their wrist when exercising. They can suspect carpal tunnel syndrome. When patients have carpal tunnel syndrome, their hands may harden or twitch when waking up in the morning. In addition to the wrist, symptoms may extend to the arms, shoulders, and neck, and symptoms may worsen mainly at night. Kim Shin-

woong, an orthopedic surgeon at Gwangju Good Morning Hospital, says: “If you get carpal tunnel syndrome, pain first appears in the wrist and thumb, index finger, and middle finger where median nerves* are located. After that, pain in the palm of the hand, numbness in the hand, and hypesthesia may occur.” In particular, when the pressure of the median nerve is severe, weakness and atrophy of the thumb muscles appear beyond numbness and sensory degradation. If left unattended, daily activities that use the wrist lightly, lifting things for instance, can be also restricted.

*Median nerve: According to Seoul National University Hospital, the median nerve is one of the peripheral nerves of the arm, and it is responsible for some palm sensations, some finger movements, and wrist movements.

- Cause and solution

How does carpal tunnel syndrome occur in spring? Dr. Kim explains that carpal tunnel syndrome is a disease caused by the median nerve being compressed, as the carpal tunnel, a small passage formed of bones and ligaments under the skin tissue in front of the wrist, narrows due to various causes. Why does the carpal tunnel narrow? According to Dr. Kim, the flexibility of joints, surrounding muscles, and ligaments in the cold weather in winter decreases. And the muscle strength around the joints that connect bones weakens overall. However, when the cold winter passes and spring comes, the temperature rises significantly, and the physical activities such as outdoor exercise, outings, and house cleaning begin. In order to use tense muscles again in spring, preparations such as regular stretching or loosening tense muscles are needed. This is because the most commonly used joint in the body is the wrist joint. However, if the wrist is suddenly and excessively used in spring without stretching, the tension in the wrist tunnel will narrow and irritate the median nerve, causing pain.

When both wrists are bent and touched as much as possible, does the numbness of the hands appear within 40 seconds? This is the Phalen Test, a self-diagnosis method for carpal tunnel syndrome. If one feels pain, he or she may suspect carpal tunnel syndrome. Since carpal tunnel syndrome is related to the wrist, one of the most commonly used parts of the body, accurate and professional treatment is important. Dr. Kim cites carpal tunnel release as the most effective treatment method. It is a method of releasing the nerve-pressing area by cutting the transverse muscle ligament, a tendon formed across under the wrist, about 1 to 2 cm after local anesthesia. If the symptoms are not severe, non-surgical treatment can be taken.

©Gelenk-Klinik



▲ Phalen test is a simple self-diagnosis method for carpal tunnel syndrome.



©Drugs.com

▲ Carpal tunnel syndrome causes tingling weakness in your hand and wrist.

Non-surgical treatments include wrist fixation using splints, drug treatment using anti-inflammatory drugs, and steroid injections. Steroids are mainly used in injection treatment and have excellent short-term effects. These steroids are different from what athletes take for muscle gain, and inflammatory steroids reduce the secretion of cytokine* in white blood cells by inhibiting NF-kB*. As a result, the entire immune response decreases, eventually reducing inflammation. In addition, wrist massage and hot massage are simple treatments that can be practiced in daily life.

*Cytokine: This refers to a variety of relatively small protein used for cell signaling. The roles vary, especially as a signal for immune cells, to call support groups to fight germs or viruses.

*NF-kB: A protein involved in cytokine production that plays a key role in the inflammatory response.

* 2. Mental Symptoms

1) The growing desire for love

- Symptoms

In spring, one can see many couples on the streets. Yellow forsythia or pink cherry blossoms bloom on the street, and love songs play from place to place. What changes do people’s minds and bodies undergo in this hot spring atmosphere? According to Korean Medicine doctor Ahn Soo-gi of Green Nursing Hospital, oriental medicine classifies all human emotions into seven categories: joy, anger, depression, overthinking, sadness, fear, and surprise. These emotions affect the human body’s condition, and at this time, overthinking reduces Qi*. When Qi drops, people may feel depressed or lonely, and concentration may decrease. Also, having more negative thoughts affects the digestive system. Ahn says, “In Korean Medicine*, overthinking hurts the action of the digestive system. If one has more thoughts, circulation and metabolism will decrease, the digestive system will weaken, and there will be loss of

appetite.” Drawing upon Korean Medicine, the increased desire for love in spring affects thoughts and feelings, which interferes with the digestive system.

*Qi: According to international standard terminology from the World Health Organization on traditional medicine in the western pacific region, Qi refers both to the refined nutritive substance that flows within the human body as well as to its functional activities.

*Korean Medicine: According to the National Institute for Korean Medicine Development, Korean Medicine is Korea’s traditional medicine that originated from Korea and developed through continuous exchange with countries of Chinese origin and further east.

- Cause and solution

Why does the desire for love increase in spring? First, it is because of the influence of flowers that bloom in spring. According to “An Environmental Approach to Positive Emotion: Flowers”, a study of flowers and psychology conducted by Haviland Jones in 2006, a psychology professor at Rutgers University, flowers stimulate happy hormones in the brain when they give visual and olfactory stimuli. This increases positive feelings or feelings of happiness for others. What is important is that the effect is gender-neutral. In particular, under the influence of flowers that bloom in spring, the brain increases favorability and curiosity about the opposite sex, which appears as an increase in love desire. In addition, increased happiness from flowers makes people make a “Duchenne Smile.” This type of smile is made naturally in a situation where happiness and pleasure are created using the entire muscles of the face, and it refers to a real smile differentiated from a fake smile. The person who sees it naturally feels good for the person who smiles a Duchenne Smile. In this way, the environmental changes in spring bring positive emotions to oneself and others, and this activates happiness hormones.

However, in order to reduce the side effects of overflowing love needs, it is necessary to control the psychological state and thoughts. Korean Medicine doctor Ahn emphasizes that

people who have overflowing romantic needs should control their thoughts on their own to cope with side effects. They can control their thoughts by switching to workouts or hobbies. In fact, according to “The Effects of Continuous Exercise Participation on Adult Mental Health” written by Yuk Young-sook in 2005, a professor of Exercise Rehabilitation Welfare at Sungshin Women’s University, physical exercise such as running has a positive effect on psychological stability and mental health. Physical exercise activates various physiological reactions, such as catecholamine* and peptide* secretion. When these physiological reactions are activated, the mental focus object changes to itself and generally improves mental well-being. How about going out and taking a short walk if overthinking about love is getting in the way of your work? Even a short walk for half an hour could help your brain better concentrate on your work.

*Catecholamine: According to the College of Nursing Dictionary, catecholamine is a hormone involved in blood pressure. Catecholamine hormones include dopamine, norepinephrine, and epinephrine.

*Peptide: A hormone involved in various regulations of the body. It can be represented by pituitary anterior hormones and insulin.

2) Bipolar disorder: One person, two mental illnesses

- Symptoms

Most people think of bipolar disorder as a disease that makes the patient feel incredibly depressed one day, but incredibly better other days. However, this is not correct. Basically, bipolar disorder includes a period of a manic episode* for a certain period of time, and alternately a depressive episode for a certain period of time. Each episode lasts about two weeks. Hypomania is the degree to which mood increases and the frequency of words and external activities increase, but in severe cases, extreme mood swings are shown. According to Yun Woo-sang, a psychiatrist at Bright Mind Hospital, manic patients show abnormal behavior, such as talking nonstop, starting a business, or spending money too much. In severe cases, it leads to delusions of grandeur and people behaving as if they have become gods, leading them to have fights or quarrels with others. The manic episode is followed by the period of the depressive episode. Minor depression is a simple decrease in motivation for activities and a degree of lethargy that is not severe, but in the case of severe patients, it shows great lethargy. Dr. Yun explains, “During the period of a severe depressive episode, even small daily tasks such as washing and cleaning cause so much lethargy that sufferers do not want to do them, and additionally, it can lead to suicide attempts.”

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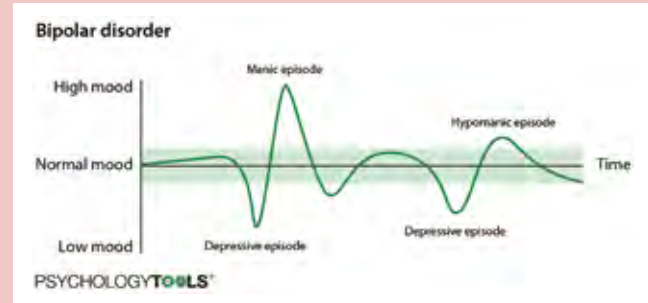
▲ Duchenne smile makes a favorable impression to other people.

Also, manic and depressive episodes do not appear suddenly but gradually. In other words, this feature of bipolar disorder makes it difficult for people around bipolar disorder patients to recognize them. For this reason, bipolar disorder is more dangerous than depression or manic.

*Episode: This means that the symptoms are not continuous, and it appears for a certain period of time with a pattern that repeats itself between improvement and symptom reappearance.

- Cause and solution

Then why does the likelihood of bipolar disorder increase in spring? Biorhythm in the mind goes up in spring and goes down in fall. In spring, when the amount of sunlight increases, the blood vessels in the body expand, hormones are activated, and the biorhythm rises. Dr. Yun said, “It can be said that the active seasonality of spring increases the biorhythm. In particular, if people who have previously had depression increases their biorhythm in spring, they are likely to develop bipolar disorder.” In addition, the fact that there are many environmental changes such as a new school semester and personnel transfer is cited as a cause of the increase in bipolar disorder. In order to adapt to the new environment, the brain becomes more overworked than usual, which breaks the circadian rhythm*, causing severe stress. In a report, “Is Abnormal Control of Circadian Rhythm a Key Mechanism for Developing Bipolar Disorder?” released in 2018, Lee Heon-jeong, a professor of Psychiatry at Korea University College of Medicine, states that the cause of bipolar disorder is related to circadian rhythms. One cycle rhythm should be considered because of the change of environmental factors such as commuting time and meal times. Social zeitgeber* theory suggests that social factors such as entering school, moving, and personnel transfer also affect fluctuations in the circadian rhythm. As a result, the regularity of social zeitgeber plays an



▲ Bipolar disorder can best be compared to a mountain range.

important role in the occurrence of bipolar disorder.

Treatment is very important because bipolar disorder can lead to suicide attempts in serious cases. Dr. Yun emphasizes the importance of drug treatment. This is because drugs are the most effective at calming the biological rhythm. The drugs effectively regulate the biorhythm while stabilizing the neurotransmitters in the brain. Also, the efforts of those around the patients are important. According to Dr. Yun, patients are not often aware of their manic symptoms. This is because patients think that they are simply happy or energetic when having a manic episode. Therefore, the role of the people around them is more important than that of the patient for bipolar patients. When a depressive episode begins, the patient first begins to recognize his or her condition. Dr. Yun said, “It is important for people around the patients to listen to them. At this time, there should be no hasty advice given or advice to stimulate the patient’s emotions.” In the end, interests in others and affectionate encouragement play a big role in curing bipolar disorder. So how about starting to be attentive to other people?

*Circadian rhythm: According to the molecular and cell biology encyclopedia, a biological process operates every day in the circadian rhythm.

*Zeitgeber: A zeitgeber is an external environmental signal that synchronizes the biological rhythm of an organism. Usually, it occurs naturally and includes the Earth’s 24-hour rotation and 12-month orbital period.

In April, college students become very busy due to midterms and various school and outdoor activities. In addition, in April, the landscape is adorned with various flowers, and people’s hearts are excited. However, in order to spend April fruitfully in an exciting atmosphere, it is important to be aware of your physical and psychological changes and maintain your composure. If you are experiencing spring fever, you may not know what to do. However, rather than being discouraged, how about turning the crisis into an opportunity to have a better spring life? The Argus hopes that people will be as healthy and energetic as the lively April landscape. 🌸

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Flowers Bloom, Allergies Bloom

By Lee Jue-hyun

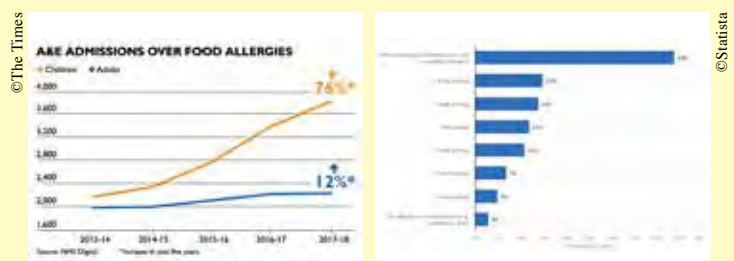
Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

In April, flower festivals are held all over South Korea (hereafter Korea), and citizens become excited to welcome the spring. However, not everyone is happy about the abundance of pretty flowers. “Ah-choo!” Pollens flying through the air with the flowers cause the noses of some to itch incessantly and cough.

According to the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, as of 2020, about 15 percent of Koreans suffer from allergies, and this number is steadily increasing. Allergens come in all shapes and sizes, such as pollen, food, and sunlight, and fatal accidents can occur quite frequently if one accidentally encounters them. Although there are many causes of allergies, the fundamental cause has yet to be identified. Therefore, those who are allergic are limited to preemptively avoiding allergens and responding to symptoms through treatment, and it is still difficult to actively respond to allergies themselves. The Argus explores various aspects of allergies from the perspective of those who suffer from them and their treatments and examines the prospects for allergies.

Before Reading

There has been a steady increase in the number of people over the years. The chart(R) illustrates the percentage of adults in the United States with allergies who had select allergies as of 2021. Pollen allergies account for the highest proportion with 44 percent and food allergy with 11 percent of total. More research is needed to better understand the causes of allergies and to develop effective treatments.

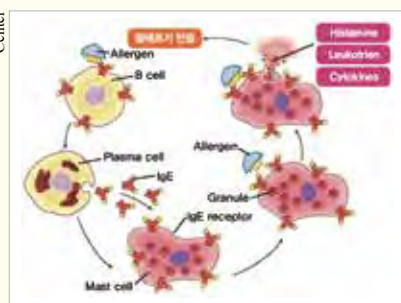


All About Allergy Patients

❄️ Allergic Reaction

Allergy is an immune abnormal reaction where the body's immune system shows an excessive reaction to harmless and normal substances. The immune system defends the body against invaders such as dangerous bacteria, viruses, and transplanted organs. The substance that stimulates the immune system to show a defensive reaction is called an antigen. In general, the immune response attacks harmful substances with antibodies* to protect the body. However, in the case of a person with allergies, when an allergen* enters the body, chemicals such as histamine* are secreted, causing an inflammatory response. People with allergies have a specific immune globulin E (IgE) antibody that reacts to

allergens. They are more sensitive to allergies because their IgE levels are higher than those of other people. This IgE attaches to the surface of mast cells*, causing the secretion of chemical substances such as histamine.



▲ An allergy is a hypersensitive reaction of the immune system to normally harmless substances. An IgE antibody triggers the release of chemicals such as histamine, causing allergic reactions.

Sometimes people find that they have allergies even though they did not have them before, and suffer from not being able to eat foods they used to enjoy without any problems. This is not because something harmful has entered their body or because the substance has become particularly harmful, but because they had an allergy to that substance from the beginning and did not know. If the immune system is repeatedly exposed to an antigen, it can continue to be stimulated by the antigen and cause an allergic reaction. When young, those with allergies may not have recognized the symptoms as being serious, or they



▲ Silkworm pupae, a high-protein snack made by boiling silkworm pupae and adding seasoning, is one of the popular street foods in Korea. It is not for everyone because of its visuals, but it has been loved for a long time.

may not have had symptoms because they were not exposed to the problematic antigen. However, as they grow older and are repeatedly exposed to the antigen, the symptoms get worse, and they eventually become aware of their allergy. This is why the allergen targets may vary depending on the region. For example, in Korea, street food such as silkworm pupae and buckwheat, which are popular, are one of the major causes of allergies, while they are rarely reported as allergy-causing foods in other countries. This is because the frequency of exposure to such food is low in other countries, so symptoms may not occur and may not be reported.

*Antibody: A protein produced in the body that regulates immune responses to foreign substance. It also helps white blood cells to better capture bacteria.

*Allergen: A substance that triggers an allergic reaction.

*Histamine: A chemical substance secreted by the body in response to external stimuli to facilitate a quick response, causing swelling and pain in the affected area. It plays an important role in allergic reactions.

*Mast cell: A type of white blood cell found in tissues that plays a major role in allergic reactions due to its high concentration of histamine.

❄️ Unpredictable Allergy

People with pollen allergies may also show allergic reactions when they suddenly eat an apple. This is a cross-reaction phenomenon, where the immune system shows hypersensitivity to other similar substances when hypersensitivity to a particular substance occurs. The key to such cross-reactions is similarity between the two substances. Proteins are made up of combined peptides*, and if the structure of the peptide combination is similar to each other, the body can cause the same allergic reaction. Therefore, people with pollen allergies may show allergic reactions after eating certain food like fruits and vegetables, such as Pollen Food Allergy Syndrome (PFAS). In addition, cross-reactions can occur between biologically similar substances as shown in the case of shellfish or nut allergies.

Some people have pollen allergies, while others have peanut allergies, and some have both. Allergens are not common among people and can vary from person to person, even depending on their age. Children have an incomplete immune system, but as they become adults, their immune system grows "from intolerance to tolerance." While a child's milk allergy can be overcome, the pattern of allergies can change, for example, with pollen allergies appearing. Therefore, even the same person can have allergies that vary. Family history also plays a role in why allergies differ among people. The genetic influence on people with an allergic constitution is about 60 to 80 percent. According to Chang Yoon-seok, Professor of Seoul

©Neocate

If Allergic to:	Risk of Reaction to at Least One:	Risk:
A legume*	Other legumes	5%
A tree nut	Other tree nuts	37%
A fish*	Other fish	50%
A shellfish	Other shellfish	75%
A grain*	Other grains	20%
Cow's milk*	Beef	10%
Cow's milk*	Goat's milk	92%
Cow's milk*	Mare's milk	4%
Pollen*	Fruit/vegetables	55%
Peach*	Other Rosaceae	95%
Latex*	Other fruits	92%
Latex*	Fruits	35%
Fruits	Latex	11%

▲ Anyone with allergies should consider checking for cross-reactivity before trying new foods.

National University Bundang Hospital, “Allergens can vary depending on the person and the environment they are exposed to. People with genetic factors for allergies react differently to some specific substances more than others.” However, even in cases where a child develops an allergy disorder due to genetics, the allergen that triggers it may not be the same as the one in the parent.

So accurate testing is still necessary in cases where there is a family history of allergies. At the age of 31, Yong Cho, who has had allergies to shrimp and crab since high school, was unaware of shellfish allergy patients in his immediate family, but then he found out that his cousin had a similar allergy, confirming the family history of allergies. He also experienced allergies that differed depending on the origin of the same crab. As such, allergies can vary from person to person and even in the same person at different times. This is why one must always be cautious.

*Peptide: A combination of amino acids, which are the basic units that constitute proteins.

All About Allergy Treatment

❄️ Allergy Diagnosis

Allergic constitution is something people are born with, and it is essential to know exactly which antigens they are allergic to in order to respond appropriately. For example, if a dust mite allergy patient mistakes this for a pollen allergy and keeps their home windows closed in the spring, the air inside the house will not circulate, causing an increase in dust mites and aggravating the symptoms. Typically, allergy testing is done during childhood, but as adults, allergy patterns can change. So, relying solely on test results from childhood can be dangerous.

There are two main methods for allergy testing. The first is a blood test, and the second is a skin test, which is increasingly used nowadays. For skin testing, several areas of flat skin, about 55 in total, are selected for examination. The forearm or back is largely used depending on the number of antigens being tested. This method tests how much of an overreaction occurs in the skin when exposed directly to the antigen. Various different antigens are injected into the skin to measure the reaction, and if it swells up to a certain standard or more, the presence of an allergy to that antigen is diagnosed. However, even with this type of test, the results are not always 100 percent accurate. For example, when testing 100 antigens, 20 or 30 of them may not actually cause an allergic reaction when consumed. Therefore, it is necessary for doctors to look at the patient's medical history in conjunction with allergy testing to make a proper diagnosis.



©Westside Face

▲ If a positive reaction indicating an allergy is detected, swelling or redness appears on the skin 15-20 minutes after the test. An allergy diagnosis is made based on the size of this reaction.

❄️ Allergy Treatment

To proactively respond to allergies and expect recovery, it is necessary to understand the current level of allergy treatment. The core of current allergy treatment is antigen avoidance therapy, which blocks the allergen. If one is allergic to pollen, for example, it is important to avoid going outside when pollen counts are high and to minimize exposure to pollen by checking nutrition labels that may include “produced in the same facility” or “may contain.” When direct blocking is not possible, medication or immunotherapy can be used to alleviate symptoms. Antihistamines* are commonly used for medication treatment. It does not cure allergies themselves but rather alleviates allergy-related symptoms. Alternatively, a small amount of steroid* injection may be used to immediately

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 4 Cookies (28g)	
Servings Per Container 10	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 120	
Calories from Fat 50	
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 5g	10%
Saturated Fat 1g	2%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 5mg	10%
Sodium 60mg	2%
Total Carbohydrate 16g	5%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Sugars 6g	
Protein 1g	
*Percent Daily Values are based on a diet of other people's secrets.	
ALLERGY INFORMATION: THIS PRODUCT IS MANUFACTURED IN A FACILITY THAT PROCESSES SOY, WHEAT, MILK, PEANUTS, PECANS, ALMONDS, CASHEWS, WALNUTS, AND MACADAMIA NUTS.	

▲ A public law Food Allergen Labels and Consumer Protection Act (FALCPA) in the United States requires food manufacturers to label food items that contain any of the eight major allergens: milk, eggs, fish, crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, soybeans. Not only the U.S. but other countries implement this policy to help consumers to make informed choices and reduce the risk of allergic reactions.

is not a possible treatment for all allergic diseases, and its safety is still disputed. Professor Chang says, “There should be something developed and proven medications to safely perform immunotherapy, but it is developed for only common allergens, not all substances.” Even if there is an allergy to a specific pollen, immunotherapy cannot be attempted if there is no medication available for immunotherapy. Thus, current allergy treatment can only begin after the symptoms appear, and there are no perfect preventive measures yet.

*Antihistamine: A drug that block histamine which causes allergy symptoms and is commonly used in the allergy treatment process.

*Steroid: A chemical that suppresses inflammation or immune responses and can have a rapid effect. This medication is commonly used for various conditions, including inflammatory diseases, autoimmune diseases, and skin diseases.

*Anaphylaxis: A severe immune hypersensitivity reaction that occurs shortly after exposure to an allergen. Even a tiny amount of exposure can cause a serious allergic reaction that can affect the entire body.

suppress the reaction.

Immunotherapy is a treatment method that injects a small amount of antigen into the body steadily to help the body adapt to the antigen and recover. Although the World Health Organization (WHO) recognized it as the only way to cure allergies, it is difficult to expect a complete cure.

Immunotherapy can only be applied to asthma, allergic rhinitis, bee venom anaphylaxis,* some atopic dermatitis, and some food allergies mediated by immunoglobulin E. It

advantageous characteristics for survival in response to environmental changes. However, in the past 20-30 years, the number of allergy patients has increased two to three times, and this trend is particularly noticeable in advanced countries with developed hygiene and medical infrastructures. Allergies are a representative disease in advanced countries, along with diabetes and hypertension. Why is it increasing?

One hypothesis for the increasing prevalence of allergic diseases is the “epithelial barrier hypothesis” and the “hygiene hypothesis.” The “epithelial barrier hypothesis” suggests that modern society’s environmental changes allow external irritating substances to penetrate into the body, causing an allergic reaction. Epithelial cells* serve as a barrier at the interface between the body and the external environment to prevent the infiltration of foreign substances. However, due to urbanization, environmental pollution, and dietary changes, the body is exposed to various irritants, such as laundry detergents and environmental pollutants, causing the epithelial barrier to weaken and allergens to enter the body more easily.

The “hygiene hypothesis” means that the increasing prevalence of allergies is due to a decrease in immune system stimulation caused by more people living in hygienic environments in modern society. The immune response distinguishes between self and non-self, and there are two types of immune response: Th1 and Th2. Th1 response mainly responds to external threats such as bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens. In contrast, Th2 response mainly responds to internal threats such as allergic reactions. This response triggers histamine and other inflammatory reactions and stimulates immune cells to produce antibodies. When a fetus is in the mother’s body, the mother’s immune system distinguishes the fetus as non-self and triggers an immune response. To avoid the mother’s immune response, the fetus exhibits Th2 response, which is more allergic than Th1 response. Professor Chang explains that “When stimulating monocytes in the umbilical cord immediately after the fetus is born, it is possible to see that Th2 response is enhanced.” However, it is not the case that everyone is in a sensitive state of allergic reaction from the fetal stage. Through the delivery process and breastfeeding, beneficial bacteria are ingested, and the immune system grows. Then, the Th1 immune response that gradually overcomes viruses and bacterial infections in the external environment increases, causing a relative decrease in Th2 response. However, recently, as hygiene has improved and

An Outlook

Why Are the Number of Allergy Patients Increasing?

Humans are adaptable organisms that evolve and enhance

virus and bacterial infections have decreased, and immediate antibiotic treatment has reduced Th1 stimulation, the hygiene hypothesis suggests that Th2 immune response, which causes allergic reactions, has relatively increased again. It is still in the hypothesis stage, and humans do not know what the correct answer is yet. But both hypotheses view environmental improvement paradoxically, insofar as the number of allergy patients increases as society develops and human life becomes more convenient.

*Epithelial cell: A cell that constitutes the inside and out of the body.

❄️❄️❄️ Can Allergies be Eliminated?

Through consistent research and development, humans became capable of manipulating genes and change their composition as desired. Can humans hope for a world without allergies by developing flowers without pollen or peanuts without allergens? Unfortunately, it is not that simple. First of all, pollen allergies, which many people suffer from, are not caused by the pretty flowers people commonly see on the streets. The culprits are wind-pollinated plants such as pine, oak, and birch trees, not the ones pollinated by bees and butterflies. If humans prevent pollen from being dispersed, these plants will not be able to reproduce by themselves. Moreover, human attempts to develop food for convenience in a way that interferes with nature should be avoided.

Currently, people have to individually determine whether they have allergies by identifying the specific allergen that triggers their symptoms. Even if humans succeed in developing allergen-free products by manipulating genes, it is unlikely to expect the complete eradication of allergies. Professor Chang explains, "Because of the mechanism of how allergies develop, there will always be a risk of developing allergic

reactions to new substances." This is due to the vulnerability of the immune system and external environmental factors that can trigger allergies, so it is unlikely that the condition itself will disappear. Does this mean that modern society cannot overcome allergies? Not necessarily. Nowadays, there are many drugs that enhance the body's immunity without causing side effects such as drowsiness or headaches, which were common in the past. Anti-allergy drugs free of side effects are representative examples. In addition, inducing lifelong immunity through immunotherapy, in which small amounts of allergens are injected over a period of six months, is also being developed. Oh Jae-won, Professor of Department of Pediatrics at Hanyang University, emphasizes that "It is not right to destroy nature by blindly assuming that everything is harmful to the body. Allergies are a disease that people have, not a disease created by nature." He adds that humans should strive for treatment methods that allow coexistence of nature and patients. Although the newly developed drugs and immunotherapies are not yet effective for all types of allergies, research on how to reduce allergies while respecting nature is ongoing.



©National Institute of Biological Resources



©Pensées

▲ According to "The guidebook of allergenic pollen in Korea" (2015) of National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR), most plants belonging to the Quercus L., including the Quercus acutissima Carruth., release large amounts of pollen into the air and are among the most important plants that cause pollen allergies, causing various symptoms. Also, the Juniperus chinensis L., which is commonly found in Korea, is a major cause of pollen allergies in the U. S.

Until now, humans have passively responded to allergic diseases. Allergy testing involved directly comparing one's response with allergens or taking medication after symptoms appeared. Although humans have had allergies for a long time, the fundamental cause and cure has yet to be revealed. Can modern humans proactively respond to allergies in the future? Ultimately, overcoming them is up to humans. The increasing number of allergy patients influenced by the rapidly evolving social environment clearly shows that humans need to think about how to live in harmony with nature. The Argus hopes to see how humans will find answers to allergies in the future. 📖

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THE RIGHT OF PUBLICITY

An Alteration in Civil Law
Along with the Passage of Time



By Kim Jun-hong
Staff Reporter of Social Section

Wouldn't it be embarrassing and frustrating if one encounters a picture of oneself which has been posted on a stranger's Instagram? What if the poster earns popularity and makes money? Many people have probably posted photos of themselves on Instagram and blogs, or uploaded videos of their daily lives on YouTube. These days, anyone can become a celebrity by sharing photos or videos of their face and voice on social media. This has created a need to protect the right to commercially take advantage of personal marks, including an individual's name, portrait, and voice. In December 2022, the Ministry of Justice issued a pre-announcement of legislation of a civil law amendment to introduce the right of publicity, which is to be submitted to the National Assembly in the first half of 2023.

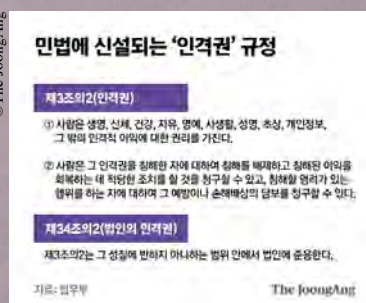
The introduction of the right of publicity could bring about a range of changes, especially affecting the youth, who are most active on social media. Therefore, it is important to understand the overall definitions and changes regarding these rights. In honor of Korea's Law Day on April 25, The Argus looks into the definition and examples of the right of publicity to help readers better understand the new law. Also, by looking at the concerns and issues surrounding the bill, The Argus aims to suggest a balanced view toward the right of publicity.



What Is the Right of Publicity?

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The right of publicity is one's right to make, or authorize someone else for, commercial use of his or her name, portrait, voice, image, character, etc. A person's portrait, name, voice, and other elements that identify oneself are called personal marks, and the right of publicity protects one's personal marks from being used commercially without his or her permission.



▲ The Ministry of Justice announces the legislation of personal added to the civil law in April 2022.

body, freedom, honor, and privacy. To put it simply, it refers to the right not to be defamed. If someone gets offended or hurt by someone else's words or actions, he or she may claim that their personal rights have been violated. While the South Korean Constitution does not explicitly provide for personal rights, they are fundamental rights that have been protected through legal theory and judicial precedents. Although personal rights have been recognized through precedents, the Ministry of Justice announced in April 2022 that it will legislate an amendment to the civil law to specify personal rights. Chang Bo-eun, a professor of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Law School, explains that the guarantee of personal rights through legislation represents a change in civil law to keep pace with social changes. "It can be said that civil law is undergoing a transition period. Discussions began from the point that Korea's civil law, which is based on the Western civil law that emphasizes property rights, does not fully reflect the values of people in the present age. Regulation of personal rights is a representative example." The right of publicity, which grants property rights on personal marks, can be similarly interpreted.

People tend to confuse the concepts of copyright and portrait rights with the right of publicity. To begin with, copyright gives the right to the value of one's works. It protects creative works based on the expression of human ideas or emotions, such as songs and literary works, rather than individuals. The right of

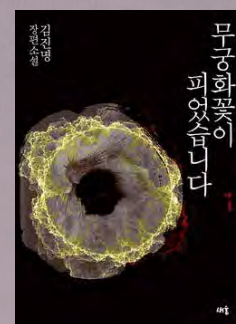
In order to understand the right of publicity, it is important to examine personal rights. Personal rights involve the right to guarantee personal interests that are inseparable from the subject of the right. It includes the protection of one's life,

publicity is different from copyright in that it grants value to a person's outward signs of identity. In the case of portrait rights, it may also seem similar to the right of publicity. To put it in a nutshell, they two differ in characteristics. The right to one's portrait is more of a personal right, while the right of publicity is more like a property right in economic terms. When treated as a property right, it can be transferred and inherited just like property in one's possession, but when treated as a personal right, it cannot be handed over or inherited. Therefore, there is a clear distinction between the two in that the right of publicity can be handed over under a commercial contract, while portrait rights, which are more like a personal right, are difficult to be transferred.



The Development of Publicity Rights

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▲ The name and photos of Lee Whi-sho, a South Korean physicist, are used in the novel "The Rose of Sharon Blooms Again."

The right of publicity first appeared in a South Korean ruling in the case of Lee Whi-soh in 1995. Lee was a prominent South Korean physicist who died in a car accident in the U.S. A number of allegations surrounding his death were made about his involvement in nuclear weapons development. After Lee's death, author Kim Jin-myung published a novel based on his life, "The Rose of Sharon Blooms Again" (1993), using Lee's name and photos. In response, Lee's family sued the author for the violation of copyright and publicity rights. Although the court ultimately did not take the side of Lee's family, it became the first case to define the right of publicity and recognize its existence.

The concept of publicity rights has since been referenced occasionally in other rulings. Shin Ji-hye, a professor of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Law School, explains that the development of publicity rights is closely linked to the development of the entertainment industry. "Before the

internet was developed, there was no way to access photos of celebrities. So, for a while, people sold lots of posters of celebrities and magazines with celebrity photos in them on the streets. Then, from the 2000s, big agencies appeared and started cracking down on such practices. There were clashes between freedom of expression and personal values, which boils down to publicity rights.” Since then, publicity rights have been issued centering around the entertainment industry. But since its meaning and scope has not yet been defined by law, there have been cases where judgements split into two over a single issue. For example, in 2005, popular Korean actress Lee Young-ae claimed the violation of her right of publicity against a company that used her face in an advertisement after her contract expired. The department of justice reached

a verdict, stating that Lee’s right of portrait and publicity had been violated. After this case, there were other similar cases involving celebrities, but the result varied depending on the case. The fact that publicity rights have not been recognized by the law leads to confusion.

Then why hasn’t the right of publicity been legislated in South Korea? The key point is that the right of publicity itself is not a law that suddenly fell from the sky, but a concept that has been discussed and guaranteed to a certain extent through precedents and theories. Jung Young-tae, a partner attorney for the law office of Kim & Partners, says, “First of all, in the past there were not many cases involving publicity rights, and even if there were, most of them were planned lawsuits between celebrities, led by law firms or entertainment agencies. In addition, although the right of publicity did not belong to the written laws, court decisions have provided protection for some severe cases.” There also have been legislative discussions. In January 2015, an attempt was made to legislate the right of publicity as a separate law, but it failed after various debates. Attorney Jung explains that similar laws already existed to resolve related disputes. “There were many who argued that there was no need to create a new law because not only are individuals protected within

the framework of personal and portrait rights, but there were already similar laws related to economic interests, such as the Prevention of Unfair Competition Act*.”

* The Prevention of Unfair Competition Act: A law designed to prevent subjects in the same industry from competing by unfair means.



The Emergence of the Right of Publicity and Its Possible Implications

In December 2022, the right of publicity was suddenly pre-announced, allowing not just celebrities but ordinary people such as YouTubers and influencers to commercially use their personal marks. The reason behind this is the development of media and the consequent diversification of advertising and promotion types. Today, with social media and video streaming platforms, anyone can become famous. In fact, with millions of subscribers, YouTubers and other internet broadcasters can become as popular as celebrities. The time has come for them to utilize their broadly known personal marks commercially. As industrial activities are fast developing not only in diverse media but in the realm of AI and big data, it is hard to ignore the possibility of disputes in these new areas. In particular, with the emergence of deep-fake technology, which uses AI technology to synthesize the face of a specific person into a specific video, there are concerns that various advanced technologies may lead to the infringement of the rights of celebrities, especially regarding their portraits. In addition, whether or not publicity rights could be inherited was unclear, which is why the need for protection reemerged. Along with the changing times, the Ministry of Justice began to take action by stipulating the right of publicity as a universal right of all individuals and by delineating the terms for inheritance and remedies in case of infringement.

©Korea Economy TV



▲ Suzy, a popular Korean actor, files a lawsuit against an internet shopping mall that advertised products under her name, but loses the case.

©News Culture



©Maeil Business Newspaper

▲ The possibility for anyone to become popular and the rise of various technology such as deep-fake lie at the background of the emergence of the right of publicity.

What are the implications of the introduction of publicity rights? Professor Shin observes that the right of publicity is likely to act as a clear guide in the ruling. Since the right of publicity has not been clearly recognized in the law, there has been some doubt among judges. The introduction of a new law would help make the ruling much more transparent, based on the written law. “Until now, it has been assumed that clear permission was required of celebrities, but for the



▲ Publicity rights can act as a key in solving cases where judgements regarding a single case are split into two different results, just like the case above.

general public, it did not matter unless one's personal rights had been violated. The problem was the cases that fell somewhere in between. That part of the equation has been decided by the court case by case, but with the emergence of publicity rights, rulings can be easier and clearer in those confusing cases,” says professor Shin.

In fact, publicity rights may even recognize areas that have not been covered by the current law. The Prevention of Unfair Competition Act, revised in December 2021, does not explicitly use the term “publicity rights,” but stipulates a separate provision similar to it: “Acts that infringe on the economic interests of others by the unauthorized use of a mark that can identify others, such as a portrait or a name, in a manner contrary to the order of fair competition.” There were discussions during the revision process about whether the right of publicity was already stipulated in the act above, as it contains similar provisions to the right of publicity. On this matter, professor Shin explains, “Recognizing one's right and prohibiting one's behavior are totally different. The general interpretation of the provision of the Prevention of Unfair Competition Act is that it simply prohibits such behavior, not that it recognizes one's right.” In other words, since the right of publicity itself is granted to a person's personal mark, it can protect cases outside the scope of the Prevention of Unfair Competition Act, which was previously considered a similar provision.

It can be also used as a way to advocate for rights in

situations involving anyone, regardless of their popularity. To illustrate this, consider the situation professor Chang uses as an example. Imagine a company has developed a robot that looks exactly like a human. If the company put someone's face on that robot without their permission and made money from it, that person would probably be able to only demand compensation for defamation of portrait rights under the current law. Also, since he or she is not in competition with the robot company, they would be unable to make a claim regarding the Prevention of Unfair Competition Act. However, things can change if the right of publicity emerges. “When the right of publicity is acknowledged, it creates a right to control the commercial exploitation of an individual's identity. That is, one can give others permission to use their personal marks, or restrain them at the same time,” explains professor Chang. This example could apply to anyone, regardless of their popularity. While the amendment of publicity rights nominally applies to “ordinary people,” it may seem like a right reserved for celebrities. However, since above-mentioned situations can happen to anyone, the assurance on individual rights can be extended to a broader range, beyond the existing concept of portrait rights.



An Upright View Toward Publicity Rights

There are various interests intertwined in a single law. From broadcasting to video-making, advertising, publishing, AI, and science technology, there is a chain of interests surrounding the right of publicity. That is why there is a lot of discussion and concern regarding the legislation of a single law. The same is true for publicity rights, where some are concerned about the new issues that will arise from granting property rights to personal marks.

The most conflicting concept is freedom of expression. This is due to concerns that the introduction of publicity rights would restrict the free use of celebrities' personal marks, which would inhibit the development of popular memes* and other visual media. What is needed here is the balancing of conflicting interests. Balancing is the weighing of competing fundamental rights to ensure that the more important or superior interest is protected and the less important one is reserved. In terms of publicity rights, it would refer to weighing the competing rights of freedom of expression and publicity in every case. “Freedom of expression is an important value, but

not an absolute one. If an expression infringes on someone's personal rights or publicity rights, balancing is necessary. This is also true in the current situation where personal rights and publicity rights are not specified in the law," explained professor Chang. While it is undeniable that the development of



▲ Regulations against parodies on social networks can be made due to the right of publicity, but it can also create concerns that they might lessen the freedom of expression.

media has guaranteed freedom of expression more than before, it is necessary to weigh it against personal values, which will ultimately lead to better choices.

There are also concerns that the introduction of

publicity rights will lead to more legal battles. This is because once the right of publicity is codified and recognized as a universal right for all individuals, it opens the door for cases that were not previously interpreted as infringements. Attorney Jung explains that the expanded scope of recognition could encourage disputes. "It is possible that the world will become more complicated if we start recognizing the right of publicity broadly for everyone. In particular, there may be cases where problems that were once solved by only examining whether personal rights were violated or not can appear as a new problem, merely for the act of using one's personal marks itself." Like this, there are concerns that publicity rights will only encourage, rather than resolve, the growing number of disputes over the use of personal marks. However, professor Chang suggests to look at the issue by taking a step back. "Even now, there are some cases where publicity rights are recognized and protected by precedents, which is why it is difficult to determine that additional disputes will occur due to the amendments. Also, if disputes increase as people become aware of the fact that publicity rights are their own rights, wouldn't that be hard to state it as a bad thing?" she adds.

© CQ Legal




▲ Balancing between two rights and deciding which side to weigh more heavily is the core of law enforcement.

The right of publicity is currently in the preliminary stage of legislation, so it is difficult to state how the law will evolve or what kind of change it will provoke when enacted. This is because debates on where to draw the line to determine

whether the right is infringed or not are still ongoing, and even if the law is adopted, the boundary will be judged differently on a case-by-case basis. "In terms of the law, there are a lot of conflicting issues. The question is where to set the boundary, but that cannot be determined by a single case. It is about finding the middle ground as cases pile up," explains professor Shin. Therefore, there is no need to assume that the enactment of publicity rights will violate the freedom of expression. After all, the law is all about tipping the scales and deciding which side to weigh more heavily. What is most notable is the significance of the legislative act of publicity rights itself. Till now, it can be said that relatively roundabout problem-solving has been made regarding publicity rights; based on similar existing laws such as portrait rights, copyright laws, and the Prevention of Unfair Competition Act. The legislative notice of the right of publicity cuts through this and establishes it as a general right. It can be explained as a change in civil law, which has been driven by the demand for more rights to keep pace with social changes. As public culture derives from free expression and utilization, civil law is changing so that various areas of public culture can coexist with the protection of everyone's personal and property rights altogether.

* meme: An interesting picture or video that is spread widely through the internet.

The law is open to change. As times change, so do laws. The demand for more individual rights is growing, and as if to respond to it, the law is expanding the scope of the protection of rights. The right of publicity is one of those waves of change. It fits in with today's world, where many people's daily lives are closely intertwined with the media environment. Since discussions and conflicts continue, besides its clear necessity, it is important to pay attention to the introduction of publicity rights, and also, the stream of times behind its legislation. It would be meaningful to watch and see if this legislation of civil law will serve as an opportunity to expand the horizon of rights protection and respect for human rights. 

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The World's Best Skaters Return to Seoul

By Yang Yu-min
Editorial Consultant

The “KB Financial Group International Skating Union (ISU) World Short Track Speed Skating Championships 2023” was held for three days from March 10 to 12 at the Mok-dong ice rink in Seoul, South Korea (hereafter Korea). This championship was supported by the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism and KB Financial Group, and hosted by ISU. It is the first time in seven years that the ISU World Short Track Speed Skating Championships was held in Korea. As there is no promise of when the next international competition will be held in Korea again, many Korean fans gathered to enjoy the special event. As a result, online ticketing, which started at 11 a.m. on Feb. 28, 2023, sold out in just a few minutes, and those who failed to buy a ticket online had to wait all night in front of the box office to purchase tickets on site.

Spring had arrived, but the weather was still chilly. However, the stadium was heated up by the enthusiasm of the people who came to support the athletes, although it was air-conditioned. Not only Koreans but also people of various nationalities gathered to cheer for the skaters from their countries, and the audiences waved their national flags and shouted “Fighting!” However, no matter how many different nationalities gathered, cheers and applause were given to all competitors who did their best in every race. At the site of the competition, I could feel what the true sport was all about.

Everyone has their favorite sports. I like short track speed skating the most. Due to this sport’s unique features, skaters sometimes stumble and fall, and when this happens, the gap between the skaters widens considerably. However, no skater gives up the race. They get up, chase the skaters ahead of them, and skate looking only forward to crossing the finish line. Of course, there are cases where it is impossible to change the result no matter how hard they try, but the skaters enjoy the process itself, are satisfied with doing their best, and promise to do better the next time.

Short track speed skating skaters skate while looking straight ahead during and after the race. It is because if they look back, they are likely to bump into other skaters. Even if the result is disappointing, they do not regret it because they did their best. The attitude of these athletes made me look forward and think about the next thing when I faced failure and wanted to give up. Watching the competition for three days, I was able to realize once again how wonderful their attitude was. I want to applaud all the skaters who have worked hard for a tremendous amount of time to shine at the moment in a short track speed skating race where 0.01 of a second makes all the difference. 

@myhero_choi_mj (Instagram)

Review



All photos on this page are taken by Yang Yu-min, the Editorial Consultant of The Argus.

For more photos, please visit The Argus website.

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ChatGPT and PIM

By Park Kun-ha

Editorial Consultant

Are computers capable of creativity? A decade ago, people laughed at this question, believing it would never happen. Some considered it to be science fiction; for example, a movie, “The Matrix”(1999) depicts a machine-run world. Such an imaginative vision was never expected to become a reality. Nowadays, people have become accustomed to living with artificial intelligence (AI) assistants. iPhones that you hold every day are a strong example of a powerful AI wave: voice assistant, Siri, and image recognition for unlocking. In South Korea (hereafter Korea), AI is also used to draw anime-like images from real pictures. Today, the MZ generation* is actively enjoying AI-created works, and ChatGPT is a representative chatbot that connects humans and AI.

Developed by OpenAI, an American company initially invested by Microsoft, ChatGPT is a large language model (LLM), or simply, an AI Chatbot. The reason why it has become a hot issue all around the world is that not only is it a huge technological innovation, combining AI’s interpretation technology and big data, but it can create a very lucrative market. Processing in memory (PIM) is a type of semiconductor that has two functions: one concerns memory and the other AI data processing. It is the most important industry Korea is depending on since Korean companies, such as SK Hynix, Samsung, and LG, are leading global PIM industries. As ChatGPT has been entering the limelight since the end of 2022, these semiconductor firms are earnestly improving the AI data processing of PIM. Samsung, especially, has developed a customized AI semiconductor specialized for graph neural networks (GNN), cooperating with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Virginia Tech. Amid the ChatGPT frenzy, semiconductor firms are concentrating on research and development (R&D) optimizing for AI language models.


Gaining an insight into the technological boom is helpful to predict the nation’s leading firm for the current period. The collaboration of big data and AI technology can give us all the answers that we wanted, as you can see in the case of ChatGPT. Now, the number of ChatGPT users has already exceeded a hundred million. It seems that the day to meet an AI robot which is authorized as a legal personality is not far away. 

* MZ Generation: The combination of Millennial generation, born in 1980~2000, and Z generation, born in 1990~early 2000.

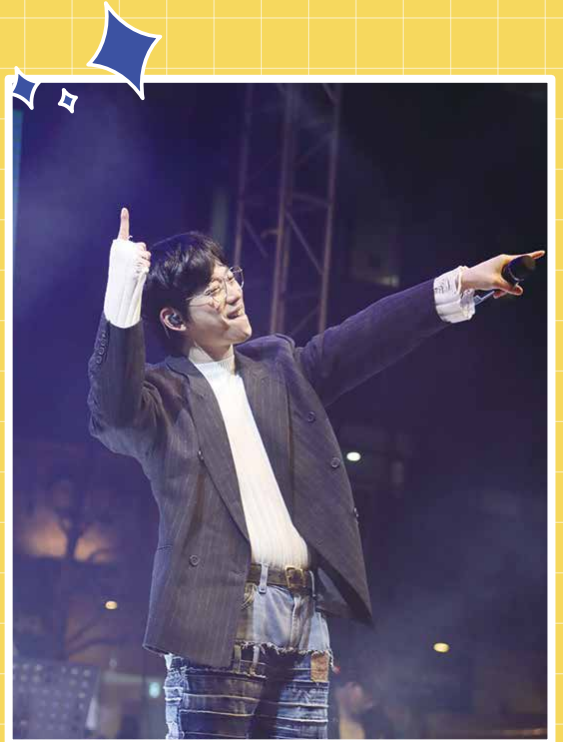
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A Vibrant Start of the New Semester at HUFS

By Cho Eun
Editor-in-chief

Last March marked a fresh beginning for the 2023 freshmen at HUFS, free from the pandemic-related concerns that had lasted for the past three years. To welcome these newcomers, the student council, “Doyak,” organized the Freshmen Festival on March 2. Before 5 p.m. Doyak encouraged the start of the new semester with free coffee and launched the HUFS trial test to help freshmen get to know the university better. After 5 p.m., the schoolyard stage was filled with people looking for diverse performances. Various performance clubs showed their talents and there was an introduction of the representative of each college at the Seoul campus. The final stage was conducted by the famous band, “10CM.” All students, especially freshmen, were delighted by the splendid start of the semester. Following on, the HUFS Club Union of Seoul (HUFSCUS) hosted the “Strange Rabbit Story” club fair from March 8 to 9. Club booths promoted themselves with unique games and events. On the second night, students enjoyed special performances by clubs held at the Open-Air Theater. Overall, the Freshmen Festival and Strange Rabbit Story club fair provided the perfect start and an excellent opportunity for students to engage with various HUFS communities. 

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All photos were taken by Cho Eun

Books Recommended by The Argus

Cho Eun

"Why live life the hard way? Don't be too hard on yourself." Often people say these words to me. Unfortunately, those words did not touch me; I never thought I was living a miserable life and believe my ambition and effort will be admired one day. But "Why Fish Don't Exist" (2020) by Lulu Miller, a story of a biologist dedicating his whole life to find new kinds of fish and establish what fish exactly is, caused me a lot. I recognized that maybe my passion and my effort were useless; and that my hardship does not have to result in a big achievement. This book told me that what matters is to have an objective acceptance of the truth, even though the truth despairs the destination of my effort, because there is no need to succeed and success cannot define us.

Choi Ye-jin

"Red Hair Cabin Crew" (2019) is a book I read when I was 20 years old. This is a story of a cabin crew who worked for a big Korean airline. I started to read this since I was always curious what things cabin crew do during their flight and how they prepare. Also, I felt empathy with the writer, because she also had a strong personality. I felt that I had a strange personality that other people could not accept. However, after reading this book, I found out that nothing was wrong with me, and it gave me encouragement to behave as myself.

Lee Jue-hyun

"Anne of Green Gables" (1908) inspired me to reflect on how I should relate to others in my life. Anne knows how to appreciate the beauty of the world, but she is inexperienced in how to love and be loved by her newfound family and friends. Anne taught me how to face the world. I came to realize how beautiful the world I face is, how difficult it is to love and be loved by others, and how it is still worth trying. Now I communicate with the world based on my own standards, but it all started with a freckled girl, Anne of Green Gables.

Lee Ju-won

When I am not sure where I am or what I am doing, I read "Meditations" (1558) written by Marcus Aurelius, who was a Roman Emperor. The "Meditations" is a diary and records the author's own philosophical realization to manage himself when facing the pressures of ruling the Roman Empire. A particular sentence, "This day I did come out of all my trouble. Nay I have cast out all" is always with me. This sentence makes me believe in myself and keep a definite view, calming me in any circumstances. I have not picked up this book yet this year, but will definitely read it when I need unconditional encouragement and comfort.

Kim Su-yeon

"Beneath the Wheel" (2009) by Herman Karl Hesse taught me how important calmness is for maintaining constancy. Like Hans, I never feel that my vision has been noticeably broadened, even though I learned many new things day by day. And this often makes me feel exhausted and impatient. But now I keep trying to be more flexible by embracing change. And I am determined to be patient believing that time and steady efforts will make me bolder.



Park Gyeong-jin

“Vincent my Vincent” (2019) by Jung Yeo-ul made me realize the true values of his works. The beauty in “The Potato Eaters” comes from the subtle uneasiness of the darkened room and a sense of homogeneity. When we first encounter this painting, we feel repulsed. But the more I look at it, the more I realize that their crouched eating looks like our lives. Staring into space, staring at someone, neither happy nor sad, pressing against each other’s loneliness. Once you get past the unpleasantness and homogeneity, you realize the beauty of the painting. As the artist writes, the beauty of Vincent’s observation lies in his ability to see. The way to see the essence without any distortion and hiding that this book suggests has made me feel so much.

Kim Jun-hong

“If You Do Not Change, You Can Become Extinct.” The book “Who Moved My Cheese?” (2006) always keeps its place on one side of my shelf to wake me up every time I am bound to become loose. What I consider fatal for my growth is the tendency to stay in my comfort zone; always looking for something familiar and hating to face changes. This story keeps me alert by reminding me of the need to actively adjust to change. Do you enjoy new possibilities and succeed in reaching for new, fresh cheese? Or do you tremble with fear and do not take a step further, isolating yourself in the comfort zone? I guess sometimes throwing myself into danger can be safer than staying in my comfort zone.

Ryu Hyo-rin

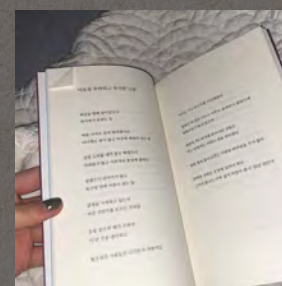
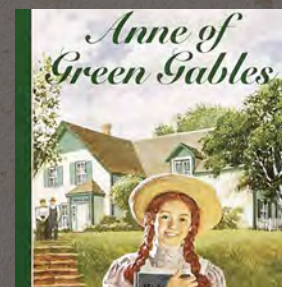
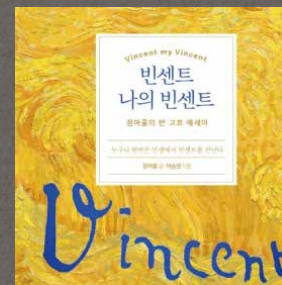
“A Clockwork Orange” (1962) by Anthony Burgess tells me how to agonize at the crossroads between reformation and revenge. The success of the Netflix series, “The Glory,” has proved people’s enthusiasm for revenge and right-handed punishment. So, is revenge really the price of sin? Or can reformation be a price for sin? In the book, the main character Alex experiences the vengeance of the people he sinned against and is forced to reform in a radical way in prison. And the author lets the reader reach a judgment on what Alex did and suffered in the book. After reading this novel, I came to think a lot about how to make the evil ones pay the price for what they did. If you are considering evil and revenge, make sure to read this novel.

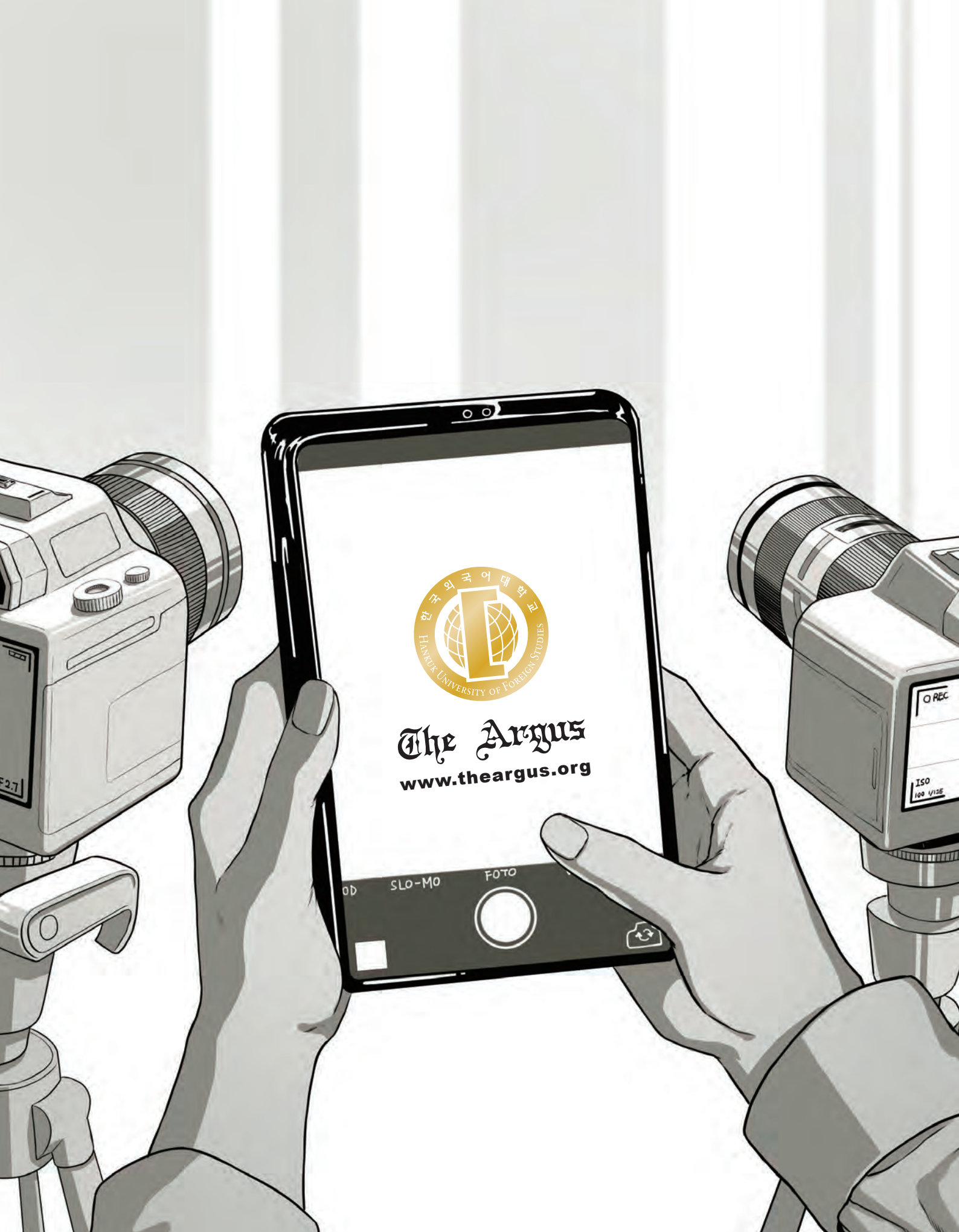
Yang Yu-min

“Miracles of the Namiya General Store” (2012) by Higashino Keigo is my favorite book. To be honest, I do not enjoy reading, so I tend to pick and read a few books that interest me. To me, Higashino Keigo’s book is the most impressive. It is mainly a detective story, so I cannot put it down for a moment. When I understand the flow of the story, the ecstasy that emanates from it cannot be explained in words, and it gives a refreshing shock when the story takes an unexpected turn. In addition, in order to understand the second part, remembering the first part in detail is necessary. For this reason, when I was a middle school student, I did not study for the midterm exam and kept reading this book in the warm spring sunshine. Even though I did not do well on the exam, I still do not regret it.

Park Kun-ha

“My Sweet Orange Tree,” a novel by a Brazilian writer, José Mauro de Vasconcelos, made me very emotional. This is the only book that has made me cry. The most unforgettable scene was when Manuel Valadares, the real best friend, or maybe even a spiritual father of Zeze, has gone in vain through a train accident. He was the one who taught Zeze what love is, so the scene was a huge shock since Manuel was a very sweet and charming character. The book shows how mental illness can be cured through the emotional communion, having an attachment to something; it could be a person, an organism (like Zeze’s orange tree), or even a non-living thing. I want to ask you one question: Have you found your orange tree?





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