

THE ARGUS IS GOING TO MAKE THE FIRST MOVE. YOU CAN JOIN US!

The Argus

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To Increase Selective Attention

open my eyes only to close them again. I reopen them just to check if the ceiling is still there. Although a part of me knows how blessed I am, I cannot ignore the void inside of me but cannot figure out what is missing. Hence, I am lying in bed, blinking.

I have been walking a path no different from many students graduating high school and entering university in Korea, and I am embarrassed to say none of my actions are significantly different from those of my peers. My vision was limited to what they teach in school and the common worries of my friends. I can only see what I was taught to see and am aware of how narrow my scope is. Some may share similar worries.

Selective attention is the psychological term that takes place when we focus on a particular object, causing us to gloss over or even miss information laid out right before us. The more I read, the more I spent time meeting someone new, or outdoors, or doing something out of my comfort zone, the more I realize that I have been ignoring what is always there around me, which needed the attention.

For example, many have heard about the Ever Given blocking the Suez Canal, which caught the attention of numerous investors and countries around the world as it has shed light on the vulnerable supply chain. Amid the tremendous economic loss humans have suffered we have turned a blind eye to the loss of animals. This month's Cover Story took the opportunity to focus on the inhumane treatment of animals at sea. Countless animals are dying at sea right now due to the interruption at the Suez Canal and the shortage of food and cruel living environment for the animals the boats carried in.

May's issue wants readers to widen their viewpoint and expand their selective attention. Be a little more attentive, be a little more conscious, and take one more look around. We perceive what our surroundings tell us. We tune out of what we do not hear. This is an opportunity to notice such a large part of our community that went unnoticed. What is it that you noticed today? Among the things you found today, one may find something enlightening and fulfilling. So do not stop until you find the void that you may have inside of you.

I open my eyes again to see the spots on the ceiling I did not notice before. It is probably time to get out of bed. \square

By Jang Soo-hyun

Editor-in-Chief

장누현









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>> People used to rule the globe as if they were its owner. Who chooses the owner then? People kill animals more than necessary and even abuse them with many excuses. But those excuses fit only in humans' shoes. Humans may have not known what they were really doing. We may make a mistake once but may not be forgiven twice. It is time to understand the other species' right to live in their own ways, without any interruptions. The Argus, as a first step in the new era of coexistence, takes a deep dive to examine animals' rights in the marine trade world.

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HUFS Stands with Myanmar

On March 31, Kim In-Cheol, President of HUFS, announced a statement supporting the people of Myanmar fighting for democracy. He and professors of HUFS requested the immediate halt of brutality and peaceful transferring to civilian rule from the junta of Myanmar. Including 145 Koreans and 39 foreigners, a total of 184 professors joined the declaration with President Kim.

The statement was translated into 28 languages by professors of HUFS, in order to share this awareness with the global community. The participation of professors in the translation process showed the humanitarian spirit of the HUFS Professors' Association. An anonymous HUFSan said, "I remember our professors translated the guidelines into 31 languages to prevent the spread of COVID-19. One of my friends who is from Hungary was reading the translated guidelines. During that time, the online university community, EveryTime, was full of posts showing pride in our school. I admire the effort and spirit of professors. I think their humble act motivated many students, especially who are learning foreign languages."

By Nam Gyeong-eun

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Electric Scooters Banned in Global Campus

From March 17, electric scooters are prohibited on the HUFS Global Campus in Yongin. The decision was due to the concerns of students' safety. Jang Soo-bin, double majoring in German and Statistics, agreed with the school's decision. She said, "Global Campus is much bigger than Seoul Campus and also has a steep slope. Compared to Seoul, the Global Campus has both roads for vehicles and sidewalks. However, buses are passing by the roads in almost entire daytime. I thought it was dangerous for both pedestrians and vehicles. Although students may want to cross through the large campus quickly, considering there is less protection on scooters, it is still risky. Even if they ride them only on sidewalks, the sidewalks are too narrow."

There are also some scooter users on Seoul Campus. Yet, Seoul Campus is not considering taking any restrictions to electronic scooters, since the usage on campus is low, and vehicles are not allowed in most parts of Seoul Campus.

By Nam Gyeong-eun gyeongeunnam@hufs.ac.kr

New Right to Elect President for HUFSans

The right to elect the HUFS president was passed with a final voting rate of 52.64 percent (5,091 votes), which satisfies the requirement, "voting by a majority of regular members." 97.87 percent (4,983 votes) was in favor, during the three days of voting period from April 6 to 8. As the vote was passed, students have been allowed to participate in the presidential candidate election with staff members and professors, including the upcoming 12th, scheduled in November this year.

The vote contains the delegation of authority to the general meeting of the representatives of both campuses regarding the election of the president. In September 2020, an amendment to the rules for the election of presidential candidates was confirmed. The General Student Council (GSC) created a provision for the "Joint Meeting of Representatives of Both Campuses on the Election of the President" However, in February, the faculty council objected to the student level approval process and demanded that more than 50 percent of all students would agree on the proposal.

According to an anonymous HUFSan, "I think that the turnout of voters exceeded 50 percent was a meaningful event for the student's autonomy, while I do think it was unfortunate that there was a 50 percent requirement. I hope that this opportunity will lead the school to respect students as another main participant of decision-making."

By Kim Yeo-won gch05532@hufs.ac.kr

GSC Gives Electric Massagers to HUFS Workers

On April 9, "From the Dawn," the 54th General Student Council (GSC), delivered 15 electric massagers to workers at HUFS along with handwritten letters. This donation was funded by the students of HUFS during the Freshman Orientation Program online, "INTRO: in this year, in this place," which lasted from February 17 to March 5.

With handwritten letters, all of the names of the 692 students were delivered.

The GSC operated the Freshman Orientation Program through a website, www.hufs2021. com. The GSC shared on their official SNS post on Instagram, "Thank you all who donated, who made it possible to deliver the warm hearts to the workers on our campus!"

> By Nam Gyeong-eun gyeongeunnam@hufs.ac.kr



▲ HUFSans shows their respect for school workers.

HUFS Selected for University Job Creation Project

On April 1, HUFS announced that it was selected as an official institution to conduct the University Job Plus Center Business project, run by the Korean Ministry of Employment and Labor. The project is a follow-up of University Job Plus Business, conducted from 2016 to 2020 for which HUFS was also selected. The school secured 3 billion won (US\$ 2.6 million) for five years for business expenses.

The University Job Plus Center Business project is intended to strengthen the link between employment and start-up support functions at universities. HUFS is also planning to establish a one-stop employment service delivery system. The program helps students, graduates, other college students, and youths in nearby areas easily access to employment supporting projects.

HUFS is also planning to back up the projects with existing infrastructures and its previous experience. follow-up projects will be as follows: to upgrade the employment support system, operate a professional student counseling system, strengthen matching programs between company data bases and jobs, and expand local youth employment support programs for both students and local youth. 🔊

> By Nam Gyeong-eun gyeongeunnam@hufs.ac.kr



 A new bakery is opened in HUFS.

New Bakery Opens in HUFS

On April 6, a new bakery called Bbang Myeong Jang or "Bread Master" opened on the alley behind the school library, where Grazie, a coffee shop used to stand. On the bottom of the sign are these phrases: organic farmed wheat, healthy bread bakery, Bbang Myeong Jang.

In August 2020, the bakery won a bid of the place and contracted with the school for two years for the launching with 26.4 million won (US\$ 23,600) or higher. Jang Soo-bin from the Department of German '18 said, "The sign of the bakery is very warm and friendly. I think the quality and kinds of breads and desserts are high-quality among the bakeries in Imun-dong. I once bought a Ciabatta, and it tasted great." [8]

> By Nam Gyeong-eun gyeongeunnam@hufs.ac.kr

News Briefing

By Jang Soo-hyun

Editor-in-Chief

LG Will No Longer Manufacture Phones

On April 5th, LG Electronics announced they would close their mobile communication (MC) division by July 31. The company plans to stop the sale of mobile phones after selling them for 26 years. The decision was made due to the highly competitive mobile market as the MC division has been experiencing a loss for 23 quarters since the Q2 of 2015.

The company announced that it plans to convert its mobile branches and place employees in other sectors, while continuing to help consumers in cases related to mobile services.

Art? or Vandalism?



On March 28, a passing couple painted on JonOne's artwork "Untitled" currently located at Lotte World Mall. The painting

was valued at around US\$ 500,000. The passing couple in their 20s thought it was there to contribute as the paint was lying on the ground for visitors to use. The police decided to drop charges after the conclusion that the action had no intention of vandalism.

Currently, the exhibition has asked the artist JonOne to restore the artwork, which will take about 10 million won (US\$8,900).

Returning Seoul Mayor: Oh Se-hoon



After Oh Se-hoon, from the People Power Party, won the election against his rival Park Young-sun, from the ruling Democratic Party of Korea, by a margin of 57 percent to 39 percent on April 7th, he entered

Seoul City Hall to start his time as mayor on April 8th. The new mayor is returning to his previous job after leaving it 10 years ago. One of his main pledges was to stabilize the housing prices that have magnificently soared during the Moon presidency.

Starbucks Going Green

Starbucks Coffee Korea announced to get fully rid of disposable plastic cups by 2025. The company will hand our reusable cups with a deposit and return the money if customers revisit with the cup. This policy will come into effect starting with a few selected shops in the latter half of the year.

Starbucks Coffee Korea CEO Song Ho-seob shared that their policies are made to "help create a sustainable society." Since the decision to use paper straws and no-straw lids, Starbucks Korea has reduced 126 metric tons of plastic straws a year.

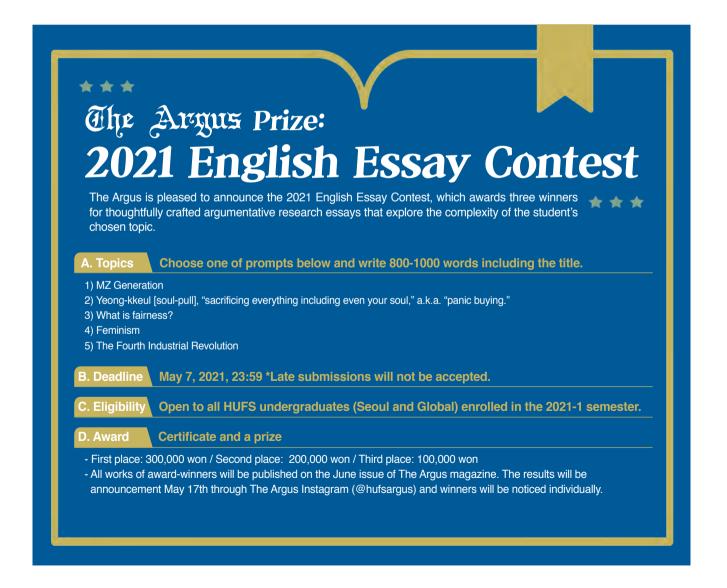
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AstraZeneca Vaccination Continues for 30 and Up

South Korea will be resuming AstraZeneca Vaccination for people of age 30 and up. Previously, authorities have imposed a restriction on AstraZeneca Vaccination for people in their 20s, after two recipients were found with blood clots. The blood-clotting disorder was mainly found among patients in their 20s and it was also concluded that this was treatable and nonfatal if found in early stages.

This decision is based on a benefit-to-risks evaluation. Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency Commissioner Jeong Eun-kyeong said, "AstraZeneca is one of the two vaccines that Korea currently has access to and is indubitably a vital tool for pandemic control in the country."

Nevertheless, some skeptics state that the age limit should be higher, questioning the current policy. Blood clots were found in people from the ages of 20 to 50. Currently, Canada's age limit is 55 and 60 for Germany.



Giving Their All (To HUFS) (

By Park Chang-hwan

Editorial Consultant

n April 2, the HUFS Central Election Commission held a public hearing for the candidates of the 55th Seoul Campus General Student Council (GSC) election campaign. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, the event was held online. Like the 54th GSC election campaign, there was only one team of candidates running for office, putting them at the center of attention.

During the three-hour hearing, the candidates addressed several issues ranging from the securing of student autonomy and governance to how they would ensure lines of communication between the GSC and the student body, including the international community. The Argus participated in the hearing to find out what the president and vice president of the 55th GSC intend to achieve during their term.

The 55th HUFS General Student Council: <To HUFS>

Slogan: "Coming together, bringing a new day to HUFS"

President Lee Juwon (English Linguistics & Language Technology '18)

With a plethora of experience as an active member of HUFS student society. Lee has played countless important roles as a student representative of the ELLT major from which he hails and the College of English. Strongwilled and energetic, Lee will "build upon the success of his predecessors" and "not stop until the voices of the students, calling for the protection of student rights, reach the HUFS of tomorrow."



Vice President Kang Jiwoo (Division of International Studies '19)

From DIS comes our vice candidate, who has also dedicated her time at HUFS to be a representative and voice for the students. Kang took part in the DIS student council, working her way up to become the president of "DIS-CO," the DIS student council of 2020. She hopes to gift to HUFS a campus where the students are the rightful owners.

The Argus asks <To HUFS>

Is there a way for the GSC to communicate with the student body more directly listening to individual student voices, than through social media posts?

Lee: I believe this is a matter that is on the mind of all groups, including the GSC, that want people to participate. Regarding the GSC, we have been utilizing mediums such as Instagram, but as of recently, we have been broadening our usage of online mediums. We are particularly keen on using our YouTube channel.

In our pledges about communication, we have listed periodic newsletters and broadcasts. It is unfortunate that we will not be able to meet students face-to-face, with the number of confirmed patients on the rise, and we find that communication will be limited to socially distanced methods.

Some of our readers, the international students, have a language barrier, which limits the meaningful experiences that Korean university life has to offer. Do you have any plans for reaching out to the international **HUFSans?**

Kang: We intend to organize a team of translators who translate our announcements and notices. Moreover, we are aware that the online nature of the various festivals and cultural events we hold make it more difficult for international students to take part. Accordingly, as part of our pledge, we plan to hold an International Culture Exchange. A key characteristic of HUFS is the diversity that comes from people of all kinds of cultural backgrounds. We will try our best to create harmony in light of that diversity, and we expect that GSC's team of interpreters and translators will play a crucial role in that process.

COVID-19 has brought upon uncertainty to HUFSans in their search for apartments and rooms near HUFS. <To HUFS> has pledged to provide legal consultation to HUFSans. What exactly is your plan?

Lee: When COVID-19 first hit, the school had yet to release a statement on how lectures were to operate, and students were uncertain whether to sign a real estate contract or break their existing contracts. This caused many students to question what to do and to what extent their rights were in such a situation. Still, the government and the school's administration's policies are in a fluid state, increasing the demand among students for legal consultation over this matter. We have made arrangements with HUFS Legal Clinic to cooperate in providing students with such aid. Moreover, should help be in short supply, the GSC will reach out to students prepping for law school for their assistance as well. We will further develop this pledge and provide this service to HUFSans.

What convictions and what kind of sacrifice do you have in mind as a candidate?

Lee: To put it briefly as possible, I believe the school that I will be attending for four years should be better. Due to COVID-19, our university's financial crisis has been brought to light, and the situation is challenging. As a student, I felt that the current operational status quo can be enhanced, and it is my hope that HUFS governance is carried out in a more open and inclusive manner, which includes the students. I keep saying governance, but currently, the students do not seem to be a huge part of HUFS governance. There might be friction if the student community tries to take on a bigger role, which is why I want to achieve this through negotiation and conversation. I have been reading up on journals and articles to approach this matter more academically, if possible, and we will mobilize all resources at our disposal to this end.

As for sacrifices, I will take on all the disciplinary actions that I will personally have to face in continuing the changes that our predecessors have made.

Kang: As a representative, I will make sure the student's voice gets through to the HUFS administration through all means possible. I will live for the school rather than for myself. In reality, the pledges we make, such as governance reform or those related to the right to education, are clearly difficult to achieve. To achieve all this, I would like to emphasize that everything action we can take is on the table. I will give it my

During the hearing, an abundance of other topics came up. The GSC candidates spent a good portion addressing questions about Lee's past work as a student representative, which seemed to have brewed controversy over the past few years. He calmly explained away the controversy surrounding his past actions. Several students raised the need for more active student participation in the HUFS presidential election, noting the importance of student governance. With vigor, the two candidates expressed their will to create a more inclusive HUFS.

Pledges and Key Projects

The pledges of the candidates were categorized into the following: human rights, culture, communication, autonomy, education, and life/welfare. The individual pledges, which can be found on their Instagram page(@55 to.hufs), emphasized the importance of maintaining and improving existing student rights, while going a bit further to ensure that all HUFSans could experience online the campus life they lost to COVID-19. Along with the pledges, the candidates' will to shore up student rights was evident in the key projects they put forward, which

- #1. Conducting assessments of the HUFS presidential candidates in the upcoming election for the HUFS President
- #2. Restructuring the Tuition Deliberation Committee and Academic Affairs Committee
- #3. Securing the autonomous rights of the students



The Kang and Lee duo have set forth ambitious pledges promising to battle for students' rights at HUFS, and it is clear that they want to continue building on what <From the Dawn> has fought for in 2020. However, what was also clear from the hearing and their pledges were that this cannot be done without the active participation of the student body.

The student body has responded to this hearing and their campaign, and on April 8, <To HUFS> was confirmed as the 55th GSC. Now it is up to them and the HUFSans who they represent, to bring to HUFS a stronger culture of student democracy, participation, and governance.

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Students' Voices of Concern

By Nam Gyeong-eun

Staff Reporter of Social Section

n April 14, 2 o'clock in front of the Main (Administration) Building in HUFS Seoul Campus, there were a small but strong group of students shouting out for their rights to request the refund of their tuition. It was a particularly sunny day with a pleasing breeze flowing in the air as if the weather is trying to spotlight the courage they show. The Argus listened to what the movement headquarters of return in tuition speak to the school, representing all students of HUFS.

"We are here to deliver the voices of students in HUFS, which they have gathered by writing their signatures online." Lee Min-ji, the president of the movement headquarters of return in tuition, opened the press conference of <2021 HUFS Signature Forwarding>. She started off the statement relays with slogans: "All universities of Korea return the tuition in 2021! The Minister of Education reply to the request of 14,000 university students! Expand the 2021 finance of emergency aid of universities! Expand the 2021 solidary scholarship finance! Expand the sum of returning tuition by the usage conversion of reserved fund!"

From last year, 2020, almost all universities were selecting online classes due to the COVID-19. With the drastic change of lecture methods, school, both the students and schools were worried about the limited quality of recorded classes and real-time classes in Zoom or Webex. In addition, students complained about the amount of tuition they were paying, because they cannot use any school facilities nor high-quality offline classes, which they deserve to have by affording the money. So, 83 percent of 290 universities returned part

of tuition to students, thanks to the efforts of network of universities students have made, and HUFS was one of them. However, according to President Lee, 93 percent of 4170 students in Korea are still requesting for return and cut of tuition and 83 percent were not fully satisfied with the latest returned amount.

Lee Ju-won, the President of General Student Council, is concerned about the reaction of the school, saying, "since we are taking all online classes through e-class, we are suffering from overloaded e-class server and immature online class skills of teaching staff. In the meeting with the tuition commissions of HUFS, the school does not seem to actively plan Corona Scholarship this year." His voice was shaking with sincerity.

Moon Seok-bin, the President of the Department of Public Administration, and Han Su-hye, the President of Division of Chinese Language, Literature and Culture, both pointed out the students' effort with integrity in their speeches. "From Yeouido Park, to the blue house, students marched 10 kilometers," said the president, Han. "Improvement of quality in online classes, which the Ministry of Education is claiming, is absolutely a good end to approach, but we, students are not affording all the tuition just for the classes only," President Moon pointed out the reasons of students' march.

After the relay speech, the student headquarters members headed to the school headquarter to deliver the signatures they have collected by 800 hundred HUFSans, and are planning to discuss the demand of students to get refund of tuition.

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2021 등록금반환을 위한 서명 한국외국어대학교 본부 전달 기자화리

2021 등록금반환을 위한 의대생 955명의 목소 한국의국어대학교는 등록금반환으로 답하라

Organizational Restructuring of the College of Education

By Song Chan-ho

Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

n April 9, HUFS announced the Board of Directors' plan to reorganize the College of Education (COE, henceforth), after the periodic Teacher Training Institution Capacity Diagnosis conducted by the Korean Educational Development Institute (KEDI) categorized the COE as a qualification level C. As a result, HUFS is required to cut the number of COE enrollment by 30 percent (a total of 30 students). To remedy this, HUFS plans to restructure the COE, which entails downsizing of the departments of English Education and of Korean Education, and merging of the departments of French Education, German Education, and Chinese Education into one division, named the "Division of Foreign Language Education." Once the decision is finalized, starting this year, prospective freshmen applying to the COE will have a choice between the Dept. of English Education, the Dept. of Korean Education, and the Division of Foreign Languages.

However, the situation has generated considerable debate between those affiliated with the COE and the HUFS administration since the plans came into the spotlight last December.

Ahn Do-hwa, the COE Student President, said, "According to the Ministry of Education (MoE), besides their measures requiring HUFS to downsize the COE by 30 percent, they gave no recommended measures and did not intend the creation of a division. The COE student society believes there are other remedies and that the current change may even be negative to future KEDI assessments." Ahn added, "Before the revision of the school regulation regarding the restructuring was announced on April 9, we have requested HUFS that they form a round-table to discuss the matter at hand and that they provide clearer grounds for the restructuring. From our perspective, the HUFS Board of Directors seem to have expedited the regulation revision process, which



might affect the quality of the revision." President Ahn says COE students are generally dissatisfied with the change and with the process according to a survey they conducted.

As of writing this article, HUFS has sent their proposal on the organizational restructuring to the MoE, which will decide whether to approve it by April 26. In addition, HUFS responded to The Argus' inquiry about the issue by acknowledging that it has received a joint statement from the Depts. of French Education, of German Education, and of Chinese Education, and is currently aware of the opposing voices. The statement is currently under review. However, when the MoE gives their approval, the changes regarding the organizational restructuring must be reflected officially into the admission guide which can only be revised until April 30, as per MoE guidelines. After this point, HUFS must begin preparing for the admission of new students for the school year of 2022.

Whichever way we go, even if it is not easy, HUFS must overcome the hurdle and move on. The procedure is to be transparent and efficient, and the voices of those involved ought to be listened to. The Argus hopes the matter will be settled in time, in fairness.

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The Most Impressive Character I Want To Be

©Choi Ye-jin/The Argus

By Choi Ye-jin Cub Reporter

Then we were young, we had time to watch cartoons after school or during vacation. "What if I was a character in this cartoon?" The Argus asked four HUFSans to look back and wonder which character they would want to be. In addition, HUFSans chose a motto related to the character through their major languages.



Park Jeong-min (Dept. of Italian '19)

"Voglio diventare una persona come lui che può influenzare positivamente le persone attraverso il proprio lavoro." (I want to be a person like him giving positive effects to people through my job.)

The character that impressed me most is Saitama from the anime "One-Punch Man." The reason why I want to be like him is because of his attitude of thoughtfulness for others. I like how he does not seek profit for his good deeds. He does everything of his own will, and each behavior affects people around him in a heroic way. I am also interested in his exercise method because I can learn how he trained himself.



Hwang Jin-woo (Dept. of Arabic '14)

°وملستست امدنع كتايح ريغتتس ادبأ ملستست ال°

(Don't give up, the moment you give up is the point where your life changes.)

The character I want to be is Harry Potter. The fact that Harry Potter can use magic was attractive to me. I can feel the happiness of using magic when I imagine if I was a character in the movie. Also, I want his patience and will. The reason I think Harry succeeded with his magic was due to his strong mentality of not giving up and practicing steadily. I think this attitude is very important in life.



Park Se-eun (Dept. of English Literature and Culture '21)

"Every day isn't always happy, but happy things are always here."

My favorite character is Winnie the Pooh. I like his warmth in the way he gets along well with his friends. This is a contrasting characteristic, but maybe I want to be like him and have a welcoming image so that my friends around me could count on me. If I was Pooh, I would behave the same because he is doing well enough in giving his friends advice.



Song Seung-hye (Dept. of Czech and Slovak Studies '19)

"Jste stvořeni k tomu, abyste byli člověkem, který se rozíjí, spíše než uvadá."

(You are made to be a person to bloom rather than to shrink.)

I have always been a fan of the animation house Ghibli since I was a kid, and the character I like the most is 'Mei' from Totoro. After she meets Totoro and plays around with him, she spends time such as in a dream. These scenes make me want to be her because the atmosphere in the animation is really peaceful, and I want to play with Totoro.

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Painting the Wrong Picture: How Dramas Distort Korean History







By Choi Yea-jin

Associate Editor of Culture Section

iring in May, the Korean drama "A Falling Cohabitation" brings about mixed feelings from the audience: high expectations, but also something to boycott. The drama is Korea's first original content produced by iQIYI, a leading Chinese OTT company, and there are rising concerns that this could be the starting point for distortion of Korean history, due to a large amount of Chinese capital involved. Actually, there have been many broadcasts that have distorted the history of Korea in efforts to create a fusion historical drama. Previously, the public has allowed history distortion due to its artistry and creativity; however, with the passage of time, viewers' perception of, and reaction to, the drama's history distortion has changed. Likewise, viewers must be aware of distorted parts of history and be careful not to repeat them. The Argus analyzes historical distortion in media and compares it to historical facts while retracing what went wrong.

Empress Ki, a drama depicting a character who invaded her country as a heroine

Empress Ki in history

The background of Empress Ki's period was during the period of King Chunghye of the Yuan intervention period in the Goryeo Dynasty. According to the Koryosa choryo, which is a history book of the Goryeo Dynasty, King Chunghye was recorded as a rare tyrant and foolish king who harassed the people to build his wealth. According to the Dongsa Gangmok, which is a record from Gojoseon to the end of Goryeo, King Chunghye raped his stepmother, Princess Gyeonghwa, the fourth wife of his father, King Chungsuk, and the wife of his uncle. Using this as an excuse, the Yuan Dynasty deposed King Chunghye for rape.

Let us find out the truth about Empress Ki. During the Yuan intervention period in the Goryeo Dynasty, Goryeo women were dedicated to the Yuan Dynasty every year, and Empress Ki was also sent to the Yuan Dynasty as a slave. Empress



▲ Empress Ki was the Empress of the Yuan dynasty.

Ki, who had been working at the royal palace of the Yuan Dynasty, captured the heart of the Yuan Dynasty Emperor and gave birth to the Yuan Dynasty prince. The family of Empress Ki, who received high offices and titles from the Yuan Dynasty, openly monopolized the government administration of Goryeo and harassed the people at their will. Other Goryeo families who saw Empress Ki's success also sent their daughters to the Yuan Dynasty as slaves and tried to succeed like the family of Empress Ki. Indeed, due to Empress Ki, the number of female slaves from Goryeo to the Yuan Dynasty increased. According to The Day, a history journal, Empress Ki used these slaves as a means of maintaining her own power.

The Drama "Empress Ki"

In the drama, King Chunghye was depicted as a good governor and charming romanticist. In the drama synopsis, King Chunghye was described as "a man full of wild charm" and "a king of misfortune who tried to increase the power of Goryeo but failed." Also, in the drama, it is



▲ Different from history, Empress Ki in the drama is a rightous figure.

said that King Chunghye did not rape the princess and that the servants on the side of the Yuan Dynasty framed him in order to dethrone him. King Chunghye appeared as a romantic who only loved Empress Ki but was accused of raping the Gyeonghwa princess and was unjustly deposed. Princess Kyunghwa, a victim of rape in real history, appears as a villain in a drama.

Empress Ki, the main character of this drama, is a brave and righteous figure who survived in the sordid Yuan Dynasty. After losing her mother to the Goryeo royal family, she dresses as a man and enters the Goryeo palace for revenge. She meets King Chunghye who finds out her secret by chance and falls in love with the king. (In reality, Empress Ki and King Chunghye were not in love. Rather, Empress Ki participated in the abolition of King Chunghye to confuse Goryeo's politics.)

Eventually, however, she is taken as a slave to the Yuan Dynasty and falls in love with the Yuan Dynasty Emperor. This drama portrays her as the only person full of justice and goodness in the Yuan Dynasty palace. Empress Ki is treated with discrimination, but she helps those in need, and she eventually becomes empress and wins. It also appears in the drama that Empress Ki understood the situation of the slaves and rather helped them to prevent the slaves of Goryeo from being brought to the Yuan Dynasty.

However, the drama got a hit rating of 29 percent.

The drama, which started with an 11 percent audience rating, updated its own ratings as the story progressed. Eventually, the drama got a viewership rating of 29 percent. As the content of the drama progressed, the controversy over the distortion of history intensified, but at the same time, the audience rating also increased. Instead of focusing on the controversy over the history of Empress Ki, the media focused on its popularity and actors. The actress Ha Ji-won, who played the role of Empress Ki, the main character, was awarded the Grand Prize and the Popularity Award at the 2013 MBC Drama Awards. Other figures have also got many prizes. What is even more surprising is that the authors, who wrote the story of history distortion, received the best writer prize. Even now, several years after the drama ended, MBC drama blog and YouTube introduce Empress Ki as a masterpiece drama.

Mr. Queen, a drama that mocked Korean cultural heritage.

A drama made by a Chinese writer who detests Korea



▲ Go princess Go is made by Shencheng, the original writer of Mr. Queen.



▲ Mr. Queen aired Dec. 2020 in Korea.

The original work of the drama, Mr. Queen, is from a Chinese novel, Go Princess Go. Another work written by the author of this novel, Shencheng, has been controversial. Several virtual countries appear in the novel, but the author used the real country name of Goryeo. Also, the protagonist bullies the people of Goryeo. Words that show hate for the people of Goryeo, meaning "Koryo people who must be beaten to death," such as Gaoli bangzi and Bangzi appear frequently in his novels. The characters openly reveal their hatred of Goryeo and mock Hanbok, Korean language, and Korean culture. The controversy over the creation of

a Korean historical drama written by a writer who hated Korea started from the beginning of Mr. Queen.

Controversy about disparaging Korean cultural heritage



▲ The Veritable Records of the Joseon Dynasty, which are considered as national treasures, were mocked by in the drama.

Nevertheless, Mr. Queen, which started airing, created a bigger problem in just two episodes. The protagonist Kim So-yong said, "Veritable Records of the Joseon Dynasty are just tabloid newspapers (gossip)," and this drama mocked The Royal Ancestral Ritual in the Jongmyo Shrine and its music. These are UNESCO heritage sites and are Korean national treasures and national intangible cultural properties. Thus, the drama was sanctioned by the Korea Communications Standards Commission and was also criticized by viewers. After these scenes were broadcast, foreigners at Nathan Buzz, a famous Korean Wave site abroad, said, "This scene seems like a joke, indicating that all kings of Korea were unrighteous. According to the historical records, is that true?" There was a strong reaction to the notion of the Veritable Records of the Joseon Dynasty merely being a gossip. However, in reality, "Veritable Records of the Joseon Dynasty were a historical heritage that even the king could never read or participate in. Seo Kyung-deok, professor at Sungshin Women's University, said in a statement posted on Instagram: "Even if they put



▲ Performers play The Royal Ancestral Ritual in the Jongmyo Shrine and

comic elements in the drama, expressions about national treasures, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and real people should have been careful. Currently, a conflict between the two countries is taking place due to the distortion of China's history on Korean culture such as hanbok, Arirang and kimchi. That is why the importance of historical facts cannot be ignored, and foreigners also watch a lot of Korean dramas abroad, so it is important to be careful in terms of affecting perceptions of Korea." As such, China is now falsely claiming that Korean culture originated in China. One of the main records that can refute this is the Veritable Records of the Joseon Dynasty. Distorting this record in Korean dramas will adversely affect the credibility of Korean culture.

No. 1 in viewer rating at the same time, Mr. Queen

The drama production team, which was criticized for distortion of history, apologized for the controversy, saying that it was a fiction that added imagination. After that, as the drama progressed, the distortion of the truth became even greater, but the show's popularity gradually increased due to the fun and fresh story. According to AGB Nielsen Media Research, an audience rating research company, the audience rating of Mr. Queen increased gradually and reached the highest ratings, taking first place among all channels at the same time. In the end, Mr. Queen ended with a big hit audience rating of 17.4 percent as if people had forgotten all the controversy over historical distortion.

Joseon Exorcist



▲ Amid the controversy, Joseon Exorcist stopped airing after two episodes.



▲ Joseon Exorcist is controversial over the 'Northeast Project.'

The SBS drama Joseon Exorcist, which was scheduled to air from March to May 21, ended after airing only two episodes. As the controversy that the drama distorted history and degraded Korean culture increased greatly, related videos and posters were all closed, and no information appeared even when searching for this drama on the portal site. Why was this drama with a huge capital

of 32 billion won (US \$ 29 billion) cancelled? First of all, Joseon Exorcist is an exorcism fantasy historical drama of people to protect Joseon from evil spirits.

A serious distortion of history



▲ Sin Yun-bok painted the traditional costumes of Korean shamans in this painting Ssanggeom Daemu.

The historical context of this drama was during Taejong's reign of Joseon. However, the drama distorted Taejong. Taejong Lee Bang-won was actually a good lord who loved the people and who is for the people. However, in the drama, a scene of Taejong brutally slaughtering dozens of people was aired. In response, the Jeonju Lee Royal Family Association, a descendant of Taejong, formally protested against this drama which distorted and disparaged Taejong Lee Bang-won. In addition, Joseon Exorcist distorted Sejong the Great. The main character of the drama is Prince Chungnyung who later becomes Sejong the Great. The prince pours alcohol directly to a priest from the West, and he stands in the corner with an interpreter while the priests dine. Also, the prince insults his ancestors. This means that the Western priests were in a higher position than the prince of Joseon, and it shows that in Joseon, where loyalty and filial piety to the ancestors were important, the prince



▲ The actress of the drama wears traditional Chinese clothes.



▲ Chinese women wear this traditional costumes.



▲ The food introduced as Korean food in the drama are Chinese food.

performed an act of insult to his ancestors. The drama distorted Sejong the Great, the greatest king of the Joseon Dynasty, so the controversy grew.

Moreoever, this drama made General Choi Yeong, the most loyal general of Goryeo, into a different person. General Choi Yeong was a figure who loved the people. However, in this drama, Choi Yeong, who is chosen as a great figure in our history, is expressed as a corrupt official.

The setting in Joseon Exorcist is that Taejong founded Joseon through a deal with evil spirits. In addition, according to the drama, Prince Chungnyung, who became Sejong the Great, grew up learning by watching the Vatican priest's ritual of exorcism, and he later became an exorcist. This is a setting that denies the founding ideology and legitimacy of Joseon. This is because Joseon was founded under the thorough national ideology of Neo-Confucianism, and it is a country with sufficient legitimacy of the monarchs. In addition, the scene in which Sejong the Great, who left great achievements such as the creation of Hunminjeongeum (Korean language), grew up watching the Vatican's ritual of exorcism as a child, causes misinformation that our culture and technology originated from the West.

Cultural advocacy of China's Northeast Project

Although Joseon Exorcist is a Korean historical drama set in the Joseon Dynasty, it is full of Chinese culture. First, in this drama, which is about catching evil, a shaman is a female protagonist. However, this was problematic because the Korean shaman's clothing was in Chinese style. The traditional costumes of Korean shamans appear in the painting called Ssanggeom Daemu by Sin Yun-bok, a representative custom painter of the Joseon Dynasty. They are all wearing gat, which are Korean traditional hats made of bamboo and horsehair, and they are wearing hanbok with the primary colors of black, red, and blue. However, the Korean shamans in Joseon Exorcist, the characters' heads are half-tied without a Gat, and their clothes are pure white. This hairstyle and white dress are traditional Chinese shaman costumes.

Also, there is a problem with the scene of Prince

Chungnyung serving Korean food to a Western priest. First, they say it is Korean food, but they serve and enjoy Chinese foods such as mooncakes, Chinese sake, Chinese dumplings, and Chinese food century eggs (duck eggs). The drama was directed as if it were introducing Korean food, but in fact, all the food there was Chinese. In addition, the characters are sitting on chairs, which is not based on Korean sedentary culture but Chinese standing culture. During the Joseon Dynasty, the background of the drama, Korea followed a sedentary culture of sitting on the floor. However, despite being Korean, the characters in the drama live in traditional Chinese-style houses and sit on chairs. The traditional Chinese-style house is a house mainly decorated in red. The difference from our hanok, a Korean traditional house, is so different that it can be compared at a glance even in photos. Also, all Korean warriors in the drama have Chinese swords. Korean swords during the Joseon Dynasty were narrower towards the end as shown in the photo. However, the Chinese sword has a shape that gets wider toward the end. Is it not so strange that the figures of Korean historical dramas use Chinese food, clothing, and houses? This is to advocate the logic of the Northeast Project, for which China claims, "China's neighboring countries are China's subordinate states that inherited Chinese culture and cuisine."

Cause of historical distortion media and advice

(1) How can these dramas be so successful?

Despite the repeated controversy over history distortion, what is the reason behind these dramas receiving high audience ratings and continuing to be produced? Lim Dae-geun, a professor of Ingenium college at HUFS, said "Despite China's Korean Wave restrictions in 2012, there is a continuing need for mutual exchange between Korea

and China in the field of cultural contents. China has largescale capital power, and Korea has planning and production power. In addition, China needs Korea's high-quality cultural content, and Korea wants to export its own content to China. That is why the demands of the two countries have been met, and there will be continued exchanges. At first, China entered the production of Korean drama as an investment, but now it has influenced the content of Korean drama. Because Korean content is exported to China, they have to put in elements that the Chinese public will like." In other words, the Korean media industry receives Chinese investment for profit and prefers to export to China. Like the saying that money is power, Korean producers must meet the demands of organizations with capital power, and this is why history-distorting media was born.

(2) Advice

Regarding the attitude of Korean media producers, Professor Lim adds, "Up to now, historical distortion dramas have been fantasy dramas. Rather than emphasizing a specific historical background, using the characteristics of the fantasy genre (virtual time and space) will produce more interesting dramas. However, content producers are missing this part. In addition, the distortion of history, especially related to China, is a sensitive matter in Korea. Producers do not rely on capital to make, but rather, first grasp the sentiment of the Korean public." First, the task of grasping the real needs of the public is of primary importance, and rather than focusing on the transformation of history, the focus should be on creating a fantasy drama through an imaginary background.

Professor Lim also told viewers, "Dramas are only fiction, so history is not recorded as it is in major media. Therefore, viewers need an approach based on accurate factual relations rather than an emotional attitude to these distortion dramas. In addition, we must continue to monitor and be critical." Proper criticism is possible only when the public knows accurate historical facts.



History is subject to different perspectives. However, it is wrong to deliberately and specifically distort historical facts. There are many fusion historical dramas that have gained popularity without distorting history. Dae Jang Geum, Moon Embracing the Sun, and Love in the Moonlight are a few exemplary dramas. Through this, media producers should keep in mind that historical distortion may not be a way to increase viewer ratings and popularity. As time goes by, social perceptions and viewers' attitudes toward historical distorted media are changing. The media should also try to make the art of history appropriate accordingly.

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The Grand Tour of 'Whanki Museum'

By Choi Yea-jin

Associate Editor of Culture Section

always wanted to make a new museum, and I will make it," said Kim Hyang-an, the founder of the Whanki Museum. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the Whanki Museum has been working on a new art gallery and a new project that always pursues change from the beginning. Designated by the International Council of Museums, the keywords for International Museum Day 2021 are social solidarity and sustainability, healing and recovery. Like these keywords, the Whanki Museum has helped junior artists by exhibiting their works every year.

In addition, the museum was built for the purpose of accommodating the tradition and modernity of Korea and providing a shelter for healing to the public in the metropolitan city of Seoul. The Argus visits the Whanki Musuem to commemorate World Museum Day on May 18th.

The way to Whanki Museum



After getting off at Gyeongbokgung Station on Seoul Subway Line 3 and taking a town bus for about 5 minutes, visitors will arrive at Buam-dong alley. After walking up and down the valley filled with cute private cafes, the Whanki Museum showed itself. Passing through

the colorful museum annex and entering the main building, a space decorated like a cafe emerged. From here, The Argus began the tour of the Whanki Museum under the guidance of Curator Paik Seung-lee.

Whanki Museum showed itself at Buam-dong alley.

The exterior of the Whanki Museum: The architecture

Message from the architect, Woo Kyu-sung

Woo Kyu-sung, an architect of the Whanki Museum, described the museum as another artistic act that complements other art works. In addition, the museum needs a high ceiling for exhibition and larger land than other structures to

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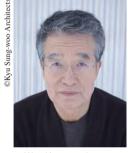
- Three cats were lying in the garden inside the museum.
- 2 The upper part was so open that the sky could be seen at a glance past the ceiling.
- Paintings by artist Kim Whan-ki were displayed in the form of stained glass.
- 4 The end of the building was reminiscent of the eaves of
- 1 There was a stone staircase outside the main building.
- 6 Bukaksan Mountain is shown at a glance.
- Two domes of the building have many meanings.











▲ Woo Kyu-sung is an architect who made the Whanki Museum.

accommodate visitors. Thus. the architect placed most of the space underground and introduced a divided design to make one building look like several buildings.

Through this, each building has a different shape and meaning, and at the same time, it is made to function as a single art museum.

As the museum primarily houses the work of the artist Kim Whanki, the design attempts to correspond to the

▲ The Architect made the museam as a resting space in a big city.

moon, clouds, rocks and trees that were important to his art. He made use of the locational characteristic of the Buamdong Valley to

give the space a flow by matching the direction of the valley and the axis of the architecture.

In addition, the art museum's viewing path is in a circulation system, so intermittently intersecting, allowing the audience to directly select the path. The exhibition halls on each floor are lit in sunlight to relieve the sense of closure of the space, and the rooftop has a walking trail to give a resting space in a big city. According to the architect's message, it was intended to give the museum a lasting vitality through a design that expresses the properties of the land where the museum is located and the meaning of the building.

Architect's message, experienced by The Argus

Upon entering the main entrance of the museum, a garden appeared with three cats lying on it. The main building and annex were located around the garden, but the place I thought was a cafe was the annex. The first floor of the annex was a cafe that provided shelter to visitors. After looking at the window of the annex, the curator led us to the main building. In the main building, the exhibition "Kim Whanki's Grand Tour-Paris Communication" was being held. Upon entering the main building, the upper part was so open that the sky could be seen at a glance past the ceiling of the third floor. According to the curator, the center of the exhibition hall on the first floor was built in a square with 8 meters on both sides. This square space seemed to act as a central plaza on the first floor. On the 2nd floor, the chairs and a video screen placed in front of it provided a resting area for visitors.

In this way, the museum allowed us to see the outside landscape through the windows of various places and gave us a sense of nature as the architect intended. In addition, paintings by artist Kim Whan-ki were displayed in the form of stained glass. This is Vitrayu (colored glass) created by Kim Hyang-an, the founder of Whanki Museum and the wife of painter Kim Whanki, commissioned by a French glass workshop based on Kim Whanki's drawings. On the third floor, there are large-scale paintings of artist Kim Whanki. The reason why

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architect Woo Kyu-sung said that he needed a large ceiling building the Whanki Museum is because Kim Whanki's paintings were much larger than those of other artists. The end of the building was reminiscent of the eaves of a Hanok. This delivered the message of the architect who wanted to express the Korean mood in the museum.

Upon exiting the main building, there was a stone staircase in the shape of a

wall. The stairs were connected to the walls of the museum. As I climbed the stone steps, I could see the museum and Bukaksan Mountain at a glance. Not only that, but there were also mansions located all over the Buam-dong valley, which made it feel as if we were at the top of the mountain. Looking away, we were able to reach the garden we saw inside the building, and we could see the ceiling of the main building of the

museum. It was composed in the form of two domes; the curator explained that it signifies not only the circle and the moon that painter Kim Whanki liked during his lifetime, but also the two of Kim Whanki and Kim Hyang-an. The garden of the Whanki Museum was a healing spot, as the architect intended. There was Bukaksan Mountain, pretty flowers and Korean stone walls.

Inside the Whanki Museum - Whanki's grand tour "Paris Correspondence"

Exhibition introduction



▲ Kim Whanki and Kim Hyang-an took a grand tour in Paris.

Kim Whanki, who had left for Tokyo to study contemporary art in his childhood, left for Paris, France in 1956, despite his age, to learn and experience more. He

went on an artistic adventure by taking a grand tour in Paris, which is deemed the holy land of Western art. According to the curator, the grand tour means the trip for the last learning. In England in the 18th century, there were artists' elite courses, and the last places of the course were Paris and Italy. Painter Kim Whanki traveled to France for the same purpose. He stayed in Paris for four years to see and feel the works of masters, looking back at his art world. He left works and memos containing the process of awakening and exploration of his art and the execution of his creations, which were conveyed to Korean acquaintances and readers through letters, photographs, and a Korean newspaper article called Paris Correspondence. During this

period, Kim Whanki left several memos and ideas in his sketchbook, and this exhibition was planned as Whanki Museum discovered them. The exhibition is divided into Part 1 and Part 2 based on the time when painter Kim Whanki realized the essence of art.

Part 1. Kim Whanki heads to Paris



▲ Pictures of Kim Whanki and junior artists are displayed.



▲ The Eiffel Tower was being broadcast live.

At the beginning of the exhibition, there was a screen containing painter Kim Whanki's grand tour movement. The exhibition began with the words of Kim Whanki's journey to find new art

in the 1950s. Below the photographs of painter Kim Whanki's work in Paris in 1956, pictures of junior artists who followed his journey in 2018 are also displayed. They experienced what he learned



▲ Kim Whanki's 1964 Guacheu work was made from the tapestry studio *Gobelin*.

and experienced in Paris, stepping in his footsteps. After looking at all the photos, the Eiffel Tower was being broadcast live. Just as Kim Whanki met his own Paris, the aim is for visitors to experience Paris through modern technology. The appearance of Paris coming out at the time was cloudy and quiet. In the square space in the center of the first floor, a sketchbook by artist Kim Whanki, mentioned earlier, was on display. The sketches he left in his sketchbook made us feel his artistry while being abstract. In addition, the paintings were displayed along with the messages he left, giving the impression of telling a story.

On the way up to the second floor, a work was hung from the world-famous tapestry factory *Gobelins*, which was



▲ These paintings reflect Kim Whanki's artistic

inspired by painter Kim Whanki's 1964 Guacheu work. Gobelins is owned by the state and cannot be made without permission from the Ministry of Art, but painter Kim Whanki's work has been specially made. At the entrance of the second floor, his prints were displayed in a row. Most of the paintings were in blue color, because he liked blue, stating "blue is the color that contains the traces of life in all things." Beside them, many drawings he left in Paris were hung, none of which were seriously drawn, but we could hear his story in a drawing made of several lines and colors. He went to various cities, such as Nice and Saint Paulvence, in France, and there were many drawings of those cities. These drawings gave us a sense of reality because he drew them right there at that time. He usually liked Korean ceramics very much, so there was also a drawing of blue ceramics in the exhibition. The curator explained that the concept of blue ceramics painted by Kim was expressed as a blue moon in the latter days. From here on, the second part of the exhibition

Part 2. Kim Whanki discovers his own world

Through his travels in Paris, Kim Whanki realized that songs that arise from his essence and uniqueness must be contained in his work to become worldclass art. He established his longing for ceramics and traditional objects that he loved in his home country as his artistic identity. In Paris, on the other side of the globe, where he could not see Korean traditional objects, he sublimated traditional Korean arts such as pots, plum blossoms, and deer into his art. His spirit of poetry that art should contain songs (story) developed here and was constantly introduced into the world of his later works.

Part 2 was displayed on the third floor. Very large-sized paintings were hung in contrast to the previous sketchbook-sized paintings. There were some super-sized paintings that were over three meters long, and some were slightly smaller than

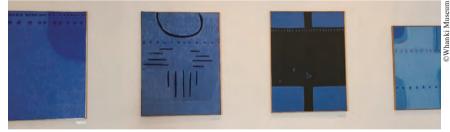
that. Just as Kim Whanki realized the essence of art through a trip to Paris, the paintings were different from the paintings in Part 1, and the colors were strong and the



▲ The interviewee Kim Minjeong prefers this drawing.

shapes clear. On the wall, the writings by the couple were displayed together. It gave us the thoughts the couple learned in Paris.

Visitor Kim Min-jeong, a 23-yearold student, said "It is not like an art museum, but someone's home. It was nice that the garden was beautifully decorated, and I like the promenade. Other art museums have a solemn atmosphere, but this place feels comfortable. Also, there are not many pictures on the third floor, but it makes me think for a long time."



▲ The paintings of Part 2 have strong colors and the clear shapes.

Many museums are undergoing changes as it is difficult to pay an offline visit due to COVID-19. However, the Whanki Museum seems to be riding well on this trend of change. Curator Paik Seung-lee spoke about the spatial meaning of the Whanki Museum. "First, it is a place to commemorate painter Kim Whanki; second, a space to show and communicate the achievements of researchers; third, a special place where the inside and the outside meet."

These days, there are more exhibitions for uploading to Instagram and exhibitions where you can just take pretty pictures. However, the Whanki Museum is not a museum intended to be shown to others, but a space for individuals. The Argus hopes that HUFSans will also visit Whanki Museum and think about the significance of the museum in a pandemic situation and the meaning of the space itself.

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The Lives of Others

By Jeon Nu-ri

Editorial Consultant

n 1984, five years before the fall of the Berlin Wall, the citizens of East Germany were thoroughly investigated by the surveillance of the secret police, known as Stasi. Their only goal was to find out "everything." Stasi captain Gerd Wiesler, code name HGW XX/7, was in charge of spying on the playwright Georg Dreyman and his girlfriend Christa-Maria Sieland, who was a popular actress. A fervent communist, Wiesler was a secret agent working for the Ministry for State Security and also a professor at a police school teaching how to interrogate people. He was a cold-blooded man who did not even feel a sense of compassion while inflicting painful tortures, such as preventing people from sleeping. Wiesler believed that there was no reason to show mercy to those who were trying to deviate from the principles set by society. They were like enemies to the state and enemies deserved to be eliminated. Wiesler followed these principles when dealing with everything, and thought that individual pleasures or desires were not important compared to the benefit and well-being of society as a whole.

Stasi sets up a wiretapping device in the apartment where Dreyman and Sieland lived. Wiesler and his colleagues took turns monitoring their lives for 24 hours. Wiesler listened to their conversations, telephone calls, and lovemaking. He found no signs of harm to East German society in their lives. Instead, gradually, he was exposed to the higher values of art and the broader thinking of his victims. His blind obedience waned. Wiesler began to assimilate the human emotions Dreyman felt in his daily life, such as love, comfort, trust, and compassion. Wiesler started to see the world through Dreyman's eyes.

The banality of evil

Why had Wiesler been forced to live such a colorless and ruthless life before he encountered Dreyman's life? The problem may have been in his attitude of not thinking through what he was doing. Wiesler reminded me of the book "Eichmann in Jerusalem," by Hannah Arendt. The writer introduced the concept of "the banality of evil." Adolf Eichmann was the person who led the implementation of the holocaust, where countless Jews died terribly. During his trial in 1961, he consistently said that he did only what his superiors told him to do, and that there was nothing wrong with it. What Arendt would like to argue is that the thoughtlessness itself, not thinking critically about what one does, is in itself evil. Wiesler had never questioned the country's ideology and his beliefs in it.

His life projected onto the lives of others

The people Wiesler tortured and spied on, especially Dreyman and Sieland, would have made him curious – what are the values they want to keep even at the risk of going against the ideology of the authorities? Wiesler finally got a chance to grasp the truth. He realized that he was working for a country where an actor could not stand on the stage unless he listened to the powerful people, a society where people must swear fake loyalty and betray even their loved ones in order to do what they want to do. Wiesler must have asked himself, how should humans live in a world that suppresses individual freedom?

Wiesler sensed sadness in Dreyman and Sieland who seemed to lead perfect lives from a distance. At the same time, he faced the loneliness of his life that he did not even know existed. The pride in serving social justice might have been just a selfrationalization to survive in an absurd social system. He stared at the humiliation he tried hard to turn away from. What was left at the end of his thoughts was affection and craving for a life he had never felt before. Wiesler decided to protect Dreyman and Sieland's life when it was at stake. It was the first decision he made independently in his life.

Watching Wiesler's behavior change little by little, he truly came to understand their lives adds zest to this film. He reads Brecht's poems, which Dreyman read, and sheds tears as he listens to Dreyman's piano performance. Wiesler says hi to a kid next door as a kind gesture of a good neighbor. Why did he change? Why was he dedicated to keeping Dreyman and Sieland safe? It was not because he had a gentle disposition, nor was it simply because he felt compassion or guilt toward them. Maybe Wiesler saw himself in their lives. He realized that he was also living under the strict supervision of the authorities. Helping them in their constant pursuit of life's meaning would have seemed the only way he could save himself. Wiesler decided to be more than just a passive agent being driven by authorities.

Sonata for a good man

The movie has a beautiful ending. "To HGW XX/7, in gratitude" – Dreyman finds out that Wiesler helped him and publishes a book for him. At the bookstore, when asked if he would like the book gift-wrapped, Wiesler replies, "No, it's for me." He was able to finally meet a friend who dedicated "Sonata for a good man" to him. No matter how much the authorities tried to cut off, there are beautiful values that eventually connect Dreyman and Sonata. We can "meet others" not when we have the heart to help others, but when we truly lead our own lives. The reason I can live here now is because there is another person's life. In the same manner, the reason other people can live their lives is because I am living here now. The lives of others and my life coexist in this world by passing, facing, approaching, and intersecting. How are we affecting each other's lives? Most importantly, what does it mean to lead one's own life?

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Walk along Excursion Trail of Hanyangdoseong

By Choi Yea-jin

Associate Editor of Culture Section

he promenade in Seochon near Gyeongbokgung Palace in Seoul is an Excursion Trail of Hanyangdoseong or Jingyeongsansuhwa-gil. When walking along the promenade, visitors can see the places in the paintings of the famous Korean traditional painter Gyeomjae Jeongseon.

Climbing up the Poet's Hill next to the museum, Seoul could be seen at a glance, along with Namsan Mountain and the houses with red roofs. The road gives a feeling of walking in a big forest, momentarily forgetting that indeed it is in the middle of a big city.

The stone walls of the school were full of children's works. In the distance, Inwangsan mountain was visible. The final destination of this road was the Suseong-dong valley. No buildings were visible; only nature existed. listened to the sounds of nature. Sometimes it is nice to escape the big city and feel nature while walking along this road.

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Breathing Lives Crossing the Ocean

▲ The ship Ever Given is stuck in the middle of the Suez Canal.

By Nam Gyeong-eun Staff Reporter of Social Section

inety-two thousand animals are nearly dying of starvation stuck in the middle of the Suez Canal. On March 23, an extra-large container ship named Ever Given was stuck on a rock blocking the waterway of the Suez Canal, where 12 percent of world trade takes place. Among those were 13 ships hauling live animals. On March 29, as Ever Given started to move again, the unprecedented shipping lane interruption came to an end. According to Refinitiv, a global financial data company, it was predicted to take about 10 days for the waiting ships to be arranged. However, the 13 ships with animals did not have enough feed and water. Some of the animals were even about to die. At that point, there were voices claiming that the long-term shipping transportation of living animals was an abuse of animal rights in the first place. For Marine Day on May 31, The Argus wants to debate with the readers about animal rights for the entire ocean, not just limited to the issues with this Suez Canal situation.



Phenomenon

1. Long-Distance Transportation: Frightening Journey

Amid the blockage of the Suez Canal were about 92.000 living animals, packed like "objects" into the ship's cargo bays. Even before the blockage, they were already suffering from psychological stress, skin diseases, and several illnesses caused by the choking environment and lack of food and water given to them. This is a cruel treatment for live animals as objects of long-term maritime transportation. Even if the transportation of goods is completed without any trouble, the safety of animals in the ships still cannot be guaranteed. According to CIWF, from Romania, where the export number of sheep is the greatest, 100 cargo ships depart every year. During summer, the sheep are at risk of heatstroke.



▲ A ship from Romania with 1400 sheep on board was tripped on the way of its transportation.

In 2015, 13,000 sheep died horribly during transport. On May 21, all 13,000 sheep on the ship Trust 1 were judged to be in good health when they left Romania. But eight days later, 5,000 sheep were dead due to starvation and dehydration. According to CIWF, most ships do not carry feed and water for animals in the first place. Even worse, on June 14, when the ship arrived in Somalia, it was full of dead sheep. On May 28, the captain of Trust 1 tried to anchor at Jordan but it did not permit the vessel's port entry, nor unloading the sheep, because of the hygienic problem that may cause from them. Instead, the Jordan authorities required the vessel to abandon the carcasses, to sanitize the entire ship, and to provide living sheep with enough feed and water. However, the captain refused and just remained in the bay for a few days and then left for Somalia. On June 14, when the ship arrived in Somalia, the ship was full of dead sheep.

Suspicion about the abuse of animals in long-distance transportation was steadily increasing. The time the abuse began to be publicized in earnest was when an intern of an Australian sheep-exporting ship released a video of the ship's inside to the public in April of 2018. The video, taken in secret, showed 7,000 sheep being stacked in 10 stories. There was even a baby sheep, born during transport. It was a three-week-long transport, and the sheep could not even move due to the density. They were even starving to death because there was not enough room for the sheep to approach to the feed buckets. Many sheep were covered with excreta, which was not fully cleaned up. According to the data from CIWF, there are 37 million pigs, 15,700,000 sheep, and 10,400,000 cows transported alive around the world.



▲ Members of KAWA are protesting against the transport of living animals.

2. Ecosystem meltdown due to the leaking oil: Black oil, dim ocean.

On April 20, 2010, Deepwater Horizon, an oil drilling facility, exploded. Crude oil flowed into the nearby Gulf of Mexico from a drilling rig under way, leading to the worst oil spill in U.S. history. Flowing oil caused extensive and persistent

damage to the ecosystem of the ocean. When oil spills, it spreads out, making a thin layer on the surface of the sea. The oil film on the surface disturbs the oxygen from penetrating into the sea from the atmosphere, which damages the marine organisms' respirations. Also, the film decreases the amount of sunlight penetrating into the ocean, which disrupts the photosynthesis of seaweed and plankton.

When oil spills, some of the species to go extinct first are animals living in low tidal flats, such as seashells and crabs. This is because they are vulnerable to toxicity. Oysters are not that vulnerable to toxicity, but when polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), a substance of oil, accumulate in their bodies, fish, birds, and mammals who ate them are poisoned to death. Fish are able to disassemble the toxicity and have an instinct to avoid the largely polluted areas. However, once they have absorbed the oil, their movements start to become dull, due to the anesthetic effect of the oil substance. Then their liver and cystic start to have failure, until eventually they are not able to give birth due to the accumulated enzymes caused by the spilled oil.

A picture of a pelican covered with black oil is well known. It was because The East Grandeur Island coast of Louisiana, which suffered the worst damage from the Deepwater



▲ A pelican is covered with black oil

Horizon explosion, was home to the brown pelicans. Birds diving into water to feed, like pelicans, are called "dive birds," which also suffer when oil spills. The reason they are harmed, or die, is because of hypothermia, a lowering of the body temperature. Birds are to maintain their temperature around 40-41°C with the warm air hidden between their feathers, but when they dive into the ocean, where the oil is, the oil fills up the spaces between their feathers, which eventually causes hypothermia and death.

3. Ecosystem meltdown due to abandoned trash: Sea suffering from plastics.

On Jan. 1, 2021, a total of 30 tons of trash was collected from famous beaches: in Bali, Kuta, Legian, and Seminyak. On the following day, three times the amount was collected at each beach. A dead body of a sea turtle was found among the pile of garbage on Kuta beach. According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the amount of plastic flowing into the sea every year is

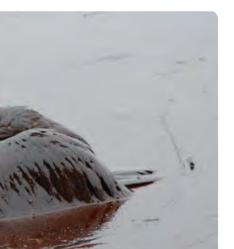


▲ OMP is steadily showing efforts to clear the sea

more than 8 million tons. The amount of plastic waste flowing into Korea is about 67,000 tons per year. One million seabirds and 100,000 marine mammals are dying each year because of the trash that humans have thrown away.

There are many reasons why those animals die. If they swallow plastic, mistaking it for food, it accumulates in their body. When the waste net gets tangled in their bodies, the net digs into their skins and causes serious illness. Birds starve to death when their beaks are caught in a razor. If a plastic ring gets caught around their bodies, they become deformed. There are animals who are stuck in plastic bags and never know how to get out of them. Animals are driven to death by the plastic trash abandoned in their home.

Mask waste, which has increased due to COVID-19, is also attacking marine life. According to a study released on June 12, 2020, by an international joint research team including the University of Aveiro, Portugal, it is estimated that Italy alone, which has a population of 60.4 million, consumes 1 billion masks and 500 million gloves every month. Considering other countries do the same, 7.8 billion people around the world use 129 billion masks and 65 billion gloves a month. That is an amount that can cover the entire land area of Switzerland in a year. In Sept. 2020, several masks and latex gloves were found in the sea near Antibes in southern France. "It is only a matter of time before disposable products used to prevent COVID-19 become a new source of environmental pollution," said a diver from Operation Mer Propre, a French non-profit environmental organization. In the videos taken by the diver, he warns, "It takes 450 years for a mask to decompose. The Mediterranean Sea is in danger of having more masks than jellyfish."





Cause

1. Human Centric Excuse 1: It is not written in law.

According to Article 98 (Definition of Things) in the Korean Civil Act, Things mentioned in this Act shall mean corporeal things, electricity, and other natural forces which can be managed. Animals, which are corporeal things, are considered as Things.

According to Article 9 (Transportation of Animals) in the Korean Animal Protection Act, a person transporting animals who is specified by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall observe the following principles: 1. A person shall provide animals in transit with adequate feed and water and shall not surprise or injure animals by starting or stopping suddenly; 2. A vehicle for transporting animals shall have a structure that can protect animals from injuries in transit and minimize suffering caused by



▲ Animals are considered things according to the civil law.

a rapid change of body temperature or difficulty in breathing; 3. When a person transports an ailing animal, a youngling, a pregnant animal, or an animal with a suckling, he or she shall install partitions or take other necessary measures to prevent such animal from being hurt by other animals in transit; 4. A person shall be careful not to injure an animal by throwing or dropping cages for transportation that contain animals while he or she loads or unloads the animal; 5. No person shall use any electronic tool for driving animals for transportation.

Regarding the regulation, Korean Animal Welfare Association (KAWA) pointed out issues: The lack of objective quantification of the stress of animals, the fact that a ship to carry livestock is not suitable for transporting livestock, the need for a veterinarian to accompany the animals, and the need for specific amounts of water and feed for the animals.

The regulations under the international convention provide specific provisions for livestock that are not suitable for long-distance transport. According to the

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), an animal that is injured or that has physiological weaknesses or pathological problems should not be considered fit for transport especially if: 1. it is unable to move independently without pain; 2. it has a severe open wound or prolapse; 3. it is a pregnant female for whom 90 percent or more of the expected gestation period has already passed; 4. it is a female that has given birth in the previous week; 5. it is a new-born mammal in which the navel has not completely healed; 6. it is a cervid in velvet.

However, like Korean law, these regulations also lack clarity of the suitability of long-distance transportation itself. According to CITES, animals should 1. never be transported in a way likely to cause them unnecessary fear, injury, damage to health, or undue suffering; 2. be checked for fitness for transport before loading. As KAWA pointed out, these regulations without detailed and objective quantification of the long-distance transportation environment and the treatment of animals seem to be difficult to be practically managed. Perhaps it can be considered "recommended" rather than "obligated."

2. Human Centric Excuse 2: Egoism of humankind masked in culture.

One of the reasons why animals are some religious cultures such as Halal and refers to food determined "proper" by Kosher birds and meat must be slaughtered blood must be removed using salt. In order animals must be imported alive. In Islam, term of products permitted to be eaten and meat (mainly goat meat, chicken, beef, etc.) is Halal. The slaughter sequence is as follows:



▲ Islam has their own rule of food, which is Halal.

Kosher to consume certain animals. Kosher Kashrut, the Jewish law related to eating. In accordance with the Jewish law, and to slaughter in accordance with the law, halal means "permitted." Halal is a generic used by Muslims under Islamic law. The only that has been slaughtered in the Islamic style

1. Cover the eyes of the animal to be sacrificed

so that they do not see themselves die. 2. Point the heads of animals to be slaughtered towards the Kaaba Temple in Mecca. 3. A person should shout "Bismila Irrachman Irrachim! (in the name of merciful and benevolent Allah!)" and "Allah Akbar! (the great Allah!)" drawing the throat, esophagus, and veins of the animal at once.

The important thing is that the absolute halal food culture of Muslims cannot be underestimated as a dietary culture of a particular minority religious group. According to data released by the Pew Institute in 2010, 26.4 percent of the world's population, about 2.2 billion people, will be Muslims by 2030. In other words, a quarter of the world's population will provide a cause for the export of live animals.

The power of Halal food in markets is shown on the upward trend in exports of "Hot Chicken Flavor Ramen" from Samyang. According to Samyang, the product's sale is steadily increasing in the Southeast Asian market, where the export amount accounts for 35 percent of its total exports due to halal certification. The largest exporters in the region are Malaysia and Thailand, which have annual sales of more than 10 billion won (US\$ 8.98 million). We should not blame certain religious cultures specifically, but if human culture is only to prosper in exchange for sacrifices of another species, is this not collectivism of a certain species?

3. Human Centric Excuse 3: Humans and their money are all that matter.

Another reason for the export of live animals is the change of their origin country. According to an official from the Korean Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock Quarantine Headquarters, "If a living animal is imported and slaughtered in the country, it will legally become a livestock product produced in the country. As many people prefer domestic chicken, pork, and beef, livestock products produced in the country are highly profitable." A total of 989,000 live chicks were imported to Korea from January 2020 to January 2021. These massive imports were to meet the market demand on behalf of those killed by bird flu. Given that the main cause of the spread of the flu is factory breeding, the spread of viruses, destruction, and the long-distance transport of living animals to fill up the dead chicks' places, these are all human centric "economical" acts without any concern about the pain the animals have to endure.

The cause of both marine waste and oil spills is also a human-centric excuse. On April 1 at Anheung Foreign Port in Geunheung-myeon, Taean-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, there was a sunken ship assumed to be the cause of a fire remaining in its place. There are controversial opinions of owners of damaged ships about the salvage. From the sunken ship, oil was spilling. Taean-gun conducted clean-up to prevent further leaking. They planned to use non-woven fabrics during the cleanup of the fired ship, but they had to leave them at the scene of the accident because of the firm statement of shipowners: evidence (which proves their damage) needs to be preserved. Even in a little bay of a little peninsula, the marine ecosystem and their interests are miserably trampled by the egoism of humans. This case is only the tip of the iceberg of the human's marine world.



1 Limits

1. Money Matters Anyway

It is not possible to provide a hotel room for each of the animals during transport. According to CITES, "For long distances, air transport should be the first consideration!" Air transport is shorter than shipping. It is suitable for the transport of small cargo safer to the point that it is not able to carry several layers of animals in a container. However, its regulations are more difficult than shipping; the cost is expensive, and large containers weighing more than 400 kilograms are not available. Living animals need special transportation equipment that withstand feed and water for animals during transportation.

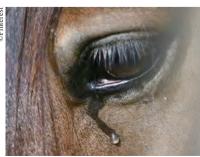
On the other hand, shipping can carry heavy and large cargo, and the charges are lower than those of air transportation. It is convenient to request continuous and regular transportation like



▲ Money is all that matters to human.

from Romania, and large quantities can be transported at once if there are many buyers for the same product. Due to the efficiency of these marine shipments, living animals are transported by sea, ignoring the recommendations of long-distance

transport of live animals. The number of 92,000 livestock blocked by the Suez Canal phenomenon indicates the real world of the international seaborne trade. Air transportation of livestock is completely excluded due to its affordability.



▲ Animals' tears are too weak to defy the egoism of human society.

2. Can tears defy the market flow?

Can the tears of animals turn the humans' minds, full of gain and losses? An official from the Korean Halal Association said, "Halal is a Muslim lifestyle that is applied everywhere in daily life, not a choice, but culture itself. In Islamic cultures, halal is strictly managed and examined. It is impossible to eliminate the demand itself. If the transport of living animals is banned, due to the abuse in the long-term

transport, numerous people around the world besides Muslims will also disagree with the suspension grounded in financial grounds," criticizing the unreality of suspension. What he meant was: besides the demand size of 200 million, the supply market targeting those populations will collapse.

According to the International Halal Certification Center (IHCC), companies are aiming to overcome the export crisis caused by COVID 19 with overseas certification such as halal certification. In Korea alone, the size of the halal food market is big with halal certified Shin Ramyun being on the list of the "Best Instant Ramen of 2020" by the British Pop Times, Samyang Fire Chicken Flavor Ramen of the massive export market mentioned above, and K-Beauty starting to target the middle east. Adhering to halal culture forcing animals to make a sacrifice may not be just because of religious issues, but also perhaps of this complicated economic market interest. Animals' cries are too weak to defy humans' interests.

3. It Will Be A Long and Tough Journey.



▲ People in London are representing the animals died during the transportation.

Livestock such as sheep, pigs, and cows are considered 'resources' that provide clothing and food. In order to break the deep link of this food chain, technological development must be made to fully solve the living necessities taken in human's own ability. So far, however, such technological development has not been made in the food chain.

In 1990, Germany added the phrase "an animal is not an object" and granted animals a third legal status, not a possession or an object. In Korea, this revision to the Civil Law was proposed to separately define the legal status of animals, but it has not led to an actual passage. According to KAWA, "If pets are injured, the owner can claim for damages to the person who caused harm. This is because pets are legally 'owned' by the owners. It sounds only like a theoretical hope that animals can achieve that [third legal] status, because even pets,

which are close to human life nowadays, are unlikely to escape their legal status as property." However, they showed the organization's willingness to do so saying, "No matter how slow it may proceed, the liberation of animals is the right direction to follow."

What if humans were on the 13 ships stuck in the Suez Canal? Would they be waiting to be prioritized? No, but animals on the ships were. To shake up the very center of this way of thinking, people should trace back the history of mankind and animals' origins to persuade the current generation.

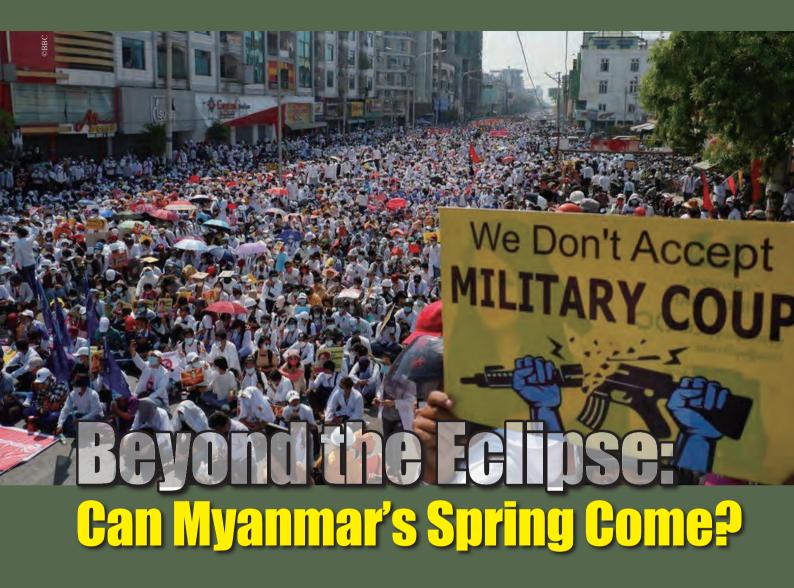
As the only civilized species, many humans select the point of view that every species has their own right to live without any pain or abuse. Dogs and cats, whose interests do not conflict with humans' necessities of life or livelihoods anymore, are considered as "companion animals," with their rights strengthened day by day. It will take much time and effort to expand the boundaries of this kind of respect and consideration for other species from companion animals to livestock, and from livestock to the environment. Also, on the road of expansion, there will be numerous cases of conflict between species' interests and humans' such as financial profit, religious differences, and so on. The Argus suggests the readers think of the right way of thinking



Earth is a community where every species should live with equal rights.

and put forth effort toward the equal co-existence of humans and other species on the planet.

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By Song Chan-ho Staff Reporter

> emocracy is when the people keep a government in check," said Aung San Suu Kyi, the first State Counsellor of Myanmar and a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. Her country, however, is indiscriminately trampling over people who want their government "in check," including herself.

> The government of Myanmar has been subverted by a military coup and the junta is suppressing the people who are opposing to their unjust rebellion. As a result, many have got injured or died, and people of Myanmar are appealing for help from the international community. The leaders from various nations including South Korea, the United States of America, the European Union, and the United Kingdom issued a joint statement to censure what has been happening in Myanmar, but the blood spilled in the country never seems to stop.

> The situation in Myanmar is complicated, and the status quo is rapidly changing. As such, The Argus looks deep into the background of the Myanmar situation.

Two Important Figures in the Myanmar Situation



Aung San Suu Kyi (1945-) is a politician, and a pro-democracy activist in Myanmar. Also, she is a daughter of General Aung San, a hero of the nation's independence movement from the U.K and Japan, whom people admire the most calling him the "father of Myanmar." She completed

her master's degree in economics at Oxford University in the 1980s and led pro-democracy movements. Suu Kyi has been leading the National League for Democracy (NLD) as the State Counsellor of Myanmar.



Min Aung Hlaing (1956-) is the commander-inchief of the Defense Services, and Chairman of the State Administration Council of Myanmar. He has been the "de facto" leader of Myanmar, given the fact that the military has the most power to control state affairs. It is well shown that in Jan. Xi Jinping, the president of China met with Aung San Suu Kyi, the representative leader of Myanmar, and him,

2021 Myanmar Coup d'état and Protests

On Feb. 11, 2021, Min Aung Hlaing, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Myanmar, purged important people of the government. Then, Hlaing proclaimed martial law nationwide, controlling the press.

In Nov. 2020, there was a general election in Myanmar. In the election, the NLD, presided over by Suu Kyi, achieved a great victory, winning 82.4% seats. Hlaing did not accept this result, and put pressure on her secretly, but Suu Kyi, who was widely supported by the people, did not yield. As a result, on Feb. 11, 2021, the day when the new parliament was to start its tenure, he staged a coup, and then subverted Suu Kyi's government. Afterward, he put Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest again. It has been 11 years since Suu Kyi was released from her first house arrest of 21 years from 1989 to 2010.



▲ Protesters are requiring the release of Aung San Suu Kyi.

After the 1988's 8888 Uprising in Myanmar, which was a pro-democracy movement opposed to the corrupted junta, Aung San Suu Kyi was arrested as a leading person of the protest. Then, because of the national request for democracy and pressure from the Western world, she was released and allowed to take part in politics. Still, she was restricted from holding the office of president, since a constitution was formulated to prevent her: a person whose spouse is a foreigner cannot run for the presidency. Even so, as the leader of the NLD, the overwhelming party supported by most people in the country, she led 2015's general election and won a triumphant victory. Moreover, she has risen to the position of State Counsellor, a position which can virtually lead the country, and she also succeeded in making a candidate from the NLD the 10th president of Myanmar.

However, as Suu Kyi is under house arrest again, the people of Myanmar, whose democracy and economy were destroyed by the military, are not overlooking it this time; right after the coup, people are participating in national protests and demanding the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and resignation of the junta. But Hlaing's army is indiscriminately assaulting, kidnapping and killing the protesting citizens, and thousands of casualties have been reported so far.

Cause1. Overwhelming military power

Myanmar is a country that has escaped the U.K.'s colonial rule with armed resistance. Hence, the military's power, which led to the country's independence, could remain so strong that it has established a government led by the military.

It is well shown in Myanmar's political system. Myanmar's military nominates 25% of all seats in the parliament "under the Constitution." In order to change this, a constitutional amendment process is necessary, and the constitutional amendment can be carried out only with the consent of 75% of the total seats. However, Myanmar's military can exert enormous influence on parliament as a constitutional amendment is impossible without the consent of all other lawmakers under the current 25% nomination of the military. As a result, the military's impact on state governance is huge, and this

became a serious problem because the government could not properly control the military, for there is no structural system to check it.

The head of Myanmar's armed forces is the commander-in-chief of the Defense Services. This is different from other countries whose head of the country's armed forces is the president. Neither the president of Myanmar nor the State Counsellor can give orders to the military. Myanmar's government has only the right to ask the military for cooperation; furthermore, there is no way to impose sanctions if the military refuses to do so.

Rather, it has become a political tradition in which the government follows orders from the military, because they threaten with rebellion, as they did before this 2021 coup. Professor Lee Sang-hwan of Department of Political Science and Diplomacy at HUFS explains, "Myanmar's national influence of its armed forces is unparalleled, and it comes from the army's contribution to the nation-building process throughout its independence. However, now the military force is committing 'irrevocable atrocity' to hold their own interest, including military force's political power. They claim that they will transfer the regime to a civilian government within a year, but they will not stop until they establish a dictatorial regime under military's guardianship."

Cause 2. Economic collapse

Ne Win, who took power with a military coup in 1962, nationalized all of the nation's economic bases under the slogan "Burmese way to socialism," which imitated Soviet-style nationalism. However, the economy could not work well in a system in which everything was forcibly owned by the state under the pretext of equal distribution—from private companies to resources to the means of production. Myanmar's economy, which was promising due to its abundant natural resources such as rare minerals and grain-rich granaries, became so bad that the United Nations selected it as the world's poorest country to be supported in 1987.

Professor Lee Sang-hwan explains: "Myanmar has become one of the poorest countries in the world, due to constant civil wars, political unrest, and military force's corruption. Recently they have been showing good statistical indicators through resource exports, but actual social improvement is still lacking. The biggest problem is that the military monopolized economic fundamentals from main industries such as natural resources like oil drilling to tourism." About the diplomatic circumstances of Myanmar's economy, he adds, "Neighboring countries including China and India reinforced their partnership with Myanmar from 2010, considering its economic potential and geopolitical factors, but it could not have a great effect because the Western society including the U.S. put sanctions on Myanmar for the country's human rights issues. Although the Western world lifted the sanctions and increased its investments in Myanmar since it seemed signs of democratization, now it all has been suspended due to the coup of the military."

Cause3. Ethnic minorities conflict

The population of Myanmar is composed of more than 30% ethnic minorities in addition to 68% ethnic Burmese. Unlike the Burmese, where 88% of the population is Buddhist, minorities differ considerably in religion, cultural background, and appearance. From the late 19th to the early 20th century, Myanmar was ruled by Britain, which used a policy of persecuting Buddhism and giving preference to certain ethnic groups and religions to facilitate control, which resulted in Myanmar's anger distributed to other minorities.

This includes the Rohingya people, which account for 2% of the population. They were pro-British people who were strategically migrated from India by the British during the British colonial period; these people monitored and controlled



▲ Many Rohingya people are leaving to neighboring countries such as India or Bangladesh, fleeing from national persecution.

the Burmese under British leadership. In addition, unlike most Burmese who believe in Buddhism, their religion is Islam and their appearance is apparently different from that of Burmese. Therefore, the majority of the Burmese people and other minorities who suffered from British colonization have often called them "imperialists" and showed deep disgust toward them.

When Aung San Suu Kyi took power in 2017, Myanmar started conducting a massive "ethnic cleansing" against the Rohingya people. Myanmar's military sent armed forces to Rohingya to indiscriminately kill people. Aung San Suu Kyi was criticized for her acquiescence in the incident and was also said to have lost Western support and many peace-related awards she received were withdrawn. However, it turned out that the military was actually behind the Rohingya massacre. Aung San Suu Kyi attempted to harmonize with the Rohingya but failed because her initiatives were overshadowed by public hatred. Kim In-ah, a professor at Dong-A University, claimed through her YouTube channel that the military deliberately carried out genocide against the Rohingya in order to make Aung San Suu Kyi give up either of her statuses that were supported by the Western world and Burmese people.

Professor Lee Sang-hwan adds, "The expectations of the Western world toward Suu Kyi's regime were mainly democratization and economic growth followed by the lifting of the sanctions. However, the ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya betrayed their belief, and Suu Kyi lost trust from Western society. I guess the Rohingya genocide contributed to the outbreak of the military coup, since although Suu Kyi could keep support inside, she lost Western support, and therefore it rather made it easy for the military could do the armed revolt while she became distant from the Western community."

Outlook of Myanmar

Unfortunately, experts claim that the feasibility of direct support from the international community is not high. Professor Lee Sang-hwan says, "The problem is not easy because the influence of the military is deep-rooted throughout the Myanmar's society. Compared to 1988, when the 8888 Uprising, the former large civilian pro-democracy movement broke out, the conditions have hardly become better. The Western world including the U.S. is not taking immediate action, while just preventing China from assisting Myanmar's military. In the background, the U.S. and China are competing for hegemony, but neither wants a direct fight. Hence, when both the national conditions and



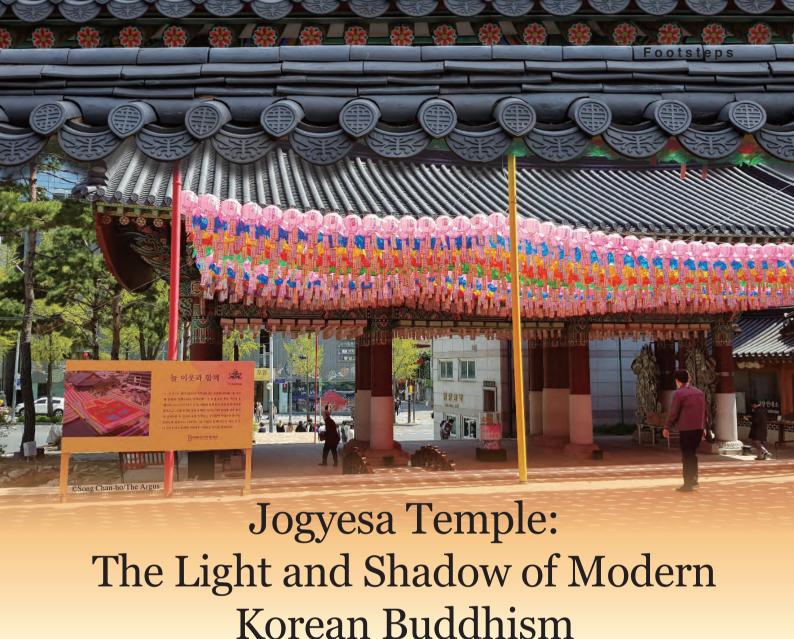
▲ Protesters in Myanmar are using the three-finger salute from The Hunger Games to oppose the military coup.

international support are not probable, it is very difficult for the people of Myanmar to have this situation their chance for democratization."

However, he suggests another view: "Even so, if the military perpetrates more brutality against the protestors, and ordinary people, the international community will have no other option but to be involved in the situation to solve it. In that case, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) supported by the UN or international non-governmental organizations will replace the junta. Additionally, the Indonesian government suggested a special committee to discuss the Myanmar situation, and then the junta decided to send a high-level deputy there; this makes it possible to expect that the ASEAN will play a great role in this stage." Professor Lee also emphasizes what people in Myanmar have to focus: "It is going to be a tough challenge now that Aung San Suu Kyi, the 'pivot' of Myanmar's demand for democratization and her efforts for the hope has become faded. Therefore, it is important for people to lead 'gradual improvements' on national conditions."

Myanmar's situation never seems easy. However, there is always hope. Kim Dae-joong, the 15th president of South Korea, and one of the most historic pro-democracy activists, said, "Onlooking is the most shameful, and servility is the most sinful. People who can stand to fight have to come out to fight, and people who are in difficult conditions to do so have to encourage the people fighting not to discourage them. This is how to act. A conscience that does not act is on the evil side, in the end. Be an acting conscience" Although he was fighting in one of the darkest eras in Korean history, he finally made it. The Argus hopes that the people who are fighting for their desperate wish can keep holding on for their brightest future that will wide open someday.

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

uddhism has special meaning for Korean people. It has been more than a thousand years since Buddhism was first brought to the Korean Peninsula. Along the way, Buddhism has been not only the main religion, but also a guideline for people living through hard times. However, Buddhism went through a rough history during some Korean dynasties; it was oppressed and strictly forbidden and overshadowed by other religions.

Jogyesa Temple, one of the most well-known and symbolic temples in Korea, shares such a rocky history. The temple was built in 1910, the very year when Korea was forcefully merged into the Japanese empire, and it was used both as a center for pro-Japanese activities and anti-Japanese activities.

In the light of the coming May 19, Buddha's Birthday, The Argus visited Jogyesa Temple to follow the historic footsteps remaining there.

This article was written helped by the Bureau of Education of the Korean Buddhist University of Culture.

Footsteps



History of Jogyesa Temple

Jogyesa Temple was built in 1910, just before the collapse of the Joseon Dynasty. At the time, with the wish for recovery of ethnic self-esteem and the advance of Korean Buddhism, it was named after another of the Buddha's names, "Gakhwang," which means the emperor of enlightenment. Also, Jogyesa Temple is the first temple located in Seoul. This has special meaning because in the Joseon era, Buddhism was officially excluded, and Buddhist monks were sorted as the lowest social status. Thus, the monks were forbidden to step in the capital and building a temple in Seoul was unimaginable for a long time.

After the Japanese empire took over Joseon, in 1911, it declared that every temple in the Korean Peninsula would be under Japan's order, and it would only designate 30 temples officially permitted. Others were forced to close, but for the 30 temples, Japan fully supported them—this conciliatory policy was successful and many Korean Buddhists turned to support Japanese rule.

However, many Korean Buddhists did not give up, and they led both anti-colonization activities and the innovation of Korean Buddhism. Han Yong-un, well-known for his beautiful literary works, was one of the monks. Including Han, many tried to establish a Buddhist institute against the temples under Japanese control. Despite the persistent interruption, the monks continued resistance.

Meanwhile, Japan coaxed other Buddhist monks again; they promised that they would provide their best efforts for the progress of Korean Buddhism and its missionary work. Many Buddhist monks were impressed by this because for 600 years under the Joseon dynasty, Buddhism was treated as not only taboo, but also lowly. Therefore, more than a few of them decided to turn to Japanese policy again, and Heo Yeong-ho and Lee Jong-wuk, two of the most significant monks who led early Buddhist anti-imperialist activity, were included among the converts. There fore, the remaining Buddhists had no other option but to be involved in the Japanese temple policy. Even so, many never gave up on patriotism and still led the anti-Japanese movement under Japanese rule.

In 1937, Buddhists from the 30 temples held a meeting, presided over by Han Yong-un, and they agreed on a new rule: Headquarters System. The Headquarters represented the Korean Buddhist coalition and involved every temple under the alliance. Also, they selected Gakhwang Temple, the old name of Jogyesa Temple, as the Headquarters. Building on the Headquarters of Jogyesa, Buddhist monks succeeded in receiving permission for the establishment of the religious body, Jogye Order, which is the biggest Korean Buddhist alliance today.



Buildings of Jogyesa Temple



🔔 Daeungjeon: Main Buddha Hall

Daeungjeon is a building in a temple where a statue of Buddha is situated. Jogyesa Temple explains "If the word is translated word-to-word, it means the place for a grand hero who has overcome the limits of a human being." The Daeungjeon of Jogyesa features an enormous extent and three Buddha statues coinciding with the scale of the huge building. The three statues of Buddha represent Surkgahmohnee Buddha, Amitabah Buddha, and Medicine Buddha, which entail different aspects of Buddhism.

Looking at the Daeungeon of Jogyesa, it felt so enormous; actually, it accounted for about half of the whole area of Jogyesa Temple. The three statues of Buddha readily overwhelmed the size of people, and in front of the statues, many Buddhists were



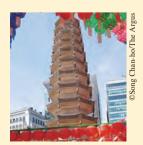
▲ In Daeungjeon, there are three Buddah statues whose sizes are overwhelming that of

praying. At the time when the reporter visited, it was forbidden for outsiders to step into the building. From a distance, it was clearly felt that many people were solemnly worshipping, and the majesty of the three Buddhas was inexpressible with a photo. It was amazing that such site where the mysticism of ancient times was felt existed in the middle of modern Seoul.

Eight-sided and ten-storied stone pagoda

Situated in front of Daeungjeon, this stupa also represents Jogyesa Temple. In 1913, Dharmavara, a famous Sri Lankan monk, visited Joseon during his worldwide holy pilgrimage and donated one Jinsinsari (sacred relics of Buddhism) to the local Buddhist community.

Originally, there was an old tower in this spot. However, a new 8 angle, 10 story stone stupa was built to enshrine the relic just before the 100th anniversary of Jogye Temple in 2009, in consideration of some criticism that the previous stupa did not match the scale of the temple and also was built in Japanese style. The eight angles of the newly built stupa symbolize the noble eightfold path and the ten stories



▲ The eight-sided tower is situated in front of Daeungjeon.

stand for ten wholesome actions.

On the day The Argus visited the temple, the planning for Buddha's birthday event was proceeding; thus, lots of lotus lanterns were surrounding the tower. On the lanterns, various wishes from many visitors were written, and many of them were impressive.

Mistorical monument of Jogyesa Temple

The Jogyesa Temple Historical Monument celebrates the history of Jogyesa Temple and the Jogye Order. This history entails the successful revival of Korean Buddhism and the overcoming of great trials such as the oppression of Buddhism during the Joseon era, Japanese colonization, and the confusion of the modern era. In addition, there is an aspiration prayer inscribed on the monument for the light of Dharma (truth) to widely shine forth. This monument stands at 7.25 meters to match the scope and stateliness of Jogyesa Temple. A total of 8529 characters have been inscribed on a single plate of the stone.

Seeing the picture of this monument before visiting, the reporter thought that it was a small monument, but in fact, it far exceeded the stature of the reporter, and dwarfed people there. This monument was also surrounded by lotus lanterns due to the anniversary event preparation.



▲ Behind the Historical Monument of Jogyesa Temple, the signboard of Jogye Order appears.

🔔 Jogyesa Park: The first office building of Korea Daily News and Boseongsa Temple

Korea Daily News (Daehan Maeil Shinbo) was co-founded by Earnest Thomas Bethel, a British journalist and Yang Ki-tak, a Korean independence activist in 1904. Boseongsa Temple is one of the temples of Joseon that existed during the Japanese colonial period and secretly printed the Declaration of Independence and the Independence Newspaper (Tongnip Sinmun) during the March 1st Independence Movement in 1919. These two sites were actually located within Jogyesa Temple, and this space was separated from the main temple building and created in a park-like atmosphere.

In the past, during the Japanese colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula, monks led the anti-Japanese movement, leading Buddhist reforms and





▲ Beside the main buildings of Jogyesa Temple, a historical park is located where citizens in Jongno can freely visit.

refusing Japanese colonial rule. During the March 1 Independence Movement in 1919, monk Yongseong was named as one of the 33 national representatives, and monk Han Yong-un read the Declaration of Independence. The reverberation of the March 1 Independence Movement was enormous. Japan, which ruled the Korean people through force and coercion, would return to its appeasement policy after the large-scale movement. It is a space with historical meaning to its fullest extent, but it was opened for all citizens to use freely, and nearby office workers and residents were sitting on the bench here and relaxing.



Korean Buddhist University of Culture

The Korean Buddhist University of Culture at Jogyesa Temple is an independent junior college established for educating Buddhists. Although it belongs to Jogyesa Temple, it was located quite far from the temple. In the college, many Buddhists were focusing on the Buddhist lecture and a monk teaching them passionately.

And a Bureau of Education was also installed on the first floor of the college. There, I could access advice and a wide selection of references for this article.



▲ The Korean Buddhist University of Culture is an institute to nurture faithful Buddhists, managed by Jogyesa Temple.

Jogyesa Temple symbolizes the modern history of Korean Buddhism. However, there are few spots containing both the bright and dark sides of history simultaneously, as this temple does. Although it has a history that turned back on people suffering from colonization, it also has a history of keen fighting for the recovery of ethnic and national independence from imperialism. Jogyesa Temple has preserved this history intact. For the coming Buddha's birthday, The Argus hopes for readers to visit Jogyesa Temple and experience the light and shadow of Korean modern history and Buddhism. A

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Lee Jussar

Interviewee

◆ Interviewee, Lee Jussarang, is a Vice President of Lunit branding and communications department. Lee Jussarang (Lee), Vice President of Lunit Branding and Communications Department.

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Lee Jussarang is in charge of Lunit's branding and communications activities. She has a professional track record of over a decade in the field of communications/branding, with international experience in covering diverse topics, from medical humanitarian issues and politics to arts and culture. She began her career as a journalist in New York, then expanded her scope into public relations, branded content creation, and overall marketing communications activities at the Korean Embassy in the United States and Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders.

The Argus: Please introduce "Lunit"



Lee: Lunit, a portmanteau of "learning unit," is a medical AI software company devoted to saving lives with technology. In specific, we are focusing on conquering cancer through AI, as cancer is one of the most challenging

problems that we face today.

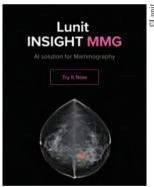
With AI, we aim to make data-driven medicine the new standard of care. We develop AI solutions for precision diagnostics and therapeutics, to find the right diagnosis at the right cost, and the right treatment for the right patients.

Founded in 2013, Lunit has been internationally acknowledged for our advanced, state-of-the-art deep learning technology and its application in medical images.

We are one of the first-generation medical AI startups, and we consider ourselves a global frontrunner among them. Lunit has been named by CB Insights as one of the "AI 100" startups transforming the healthcare industry and "Digital Health 150" companies. Lunit has also been chosen by the World Economic Forum as one of the "Technology Pioneers" that are shaping the future.

The Argus: What motivated you to start Lunit?

Lee: We have six co-founders who met in a hip-hop group while pursuing undergraduate degrees at KAIST. That was around 2005; and after more than 15 years, they still run the company together. Although they had different majors such as computer engineering, business administration, electrical engineering, etc, they came to gain interest in artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning technologies



▲ Coustomers can try the product on the homepage.

by 2010. Days of research led to years of further academic engagements, and together they built an AI company in 2013.

The original interest we had was applying AI in "fashion," which is rather distant from where we are at the moment. By 2015, Lunit decided to pivot to the medical field, as even the slightest increase of accuracy can lead to the greatest impact--saving lives. With the rise of deep learning and AI escalated by AlphaGo in 2016, we saw that the future with AI has now been accelerated. By then, we had been winning in major international deep learning competitions, surpassing top companies like Google, IBM, and Microsoft.

The Argus: Please explain the product and technology you developed.

Lee:

Lunit INSIGHT



▲ "Lunit INSIGHT CXR" is a technique for detecting chest-related cancers

Cancer screening is one of the pillars that we focus on in our mission to conquer cancer. The Lunit INSIGHT series works as a diagnostic biomarker that detects early-stage cancer and other findings from existing imaging methods. It provides AI detection and analytics for radiology images. The most advanced products within the series are Lunit INSIGHT CXR and Lunit INSIGHT MMG, which analyze chest x-rays and mammograms, respectively.

Lunit INSIGHT CXR is an AI-powered software that detects lesions that are indications of ten major chest abnormalities that can be signs of diseases such as lung cancer, pneumonia, pneumothorax, tuberculosis, etc. Lunit INSIGHT MMG is an AI-powered software that detects breast cancer from mammography images. The software detects problem areas with 96-99 percent accuracy, visualizes the location of the findings, and calculates the probability of their existence.

One of the interesting case studies we had was analyzing a series of chest x-ray images of a 54-year-old male. This man was diagnosed with lung cancer in 2016. He had been getting his x-ray exams in the same hospital since 2013, and we had these images collected and analyzed by Lunit INSIGHT CXR in retrospective. The AI analysis results showed that the man had faint signs of the lesion in 2013, and Lunit AI detected it again and again in the images in the years after, with more confidence. With AI, this man would have been diagnosed years earlier, which directly would have led to an increased survival chance.

According to a study published in Radiology, a medical doctor can perform up to 20 percent better in the detection of findings on chest x-ray images. This can lead to an earlier diagnosis of diseases, reduced reading time of up to 40 percent, and a decreased recall rate for mammography examinations by 30 percent, helping clinicians improve their diagnostic accuracy and workflow efficiency.

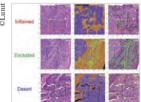
• Accurate and efficient reading: 96-99 percent detection accuracy, max 20 percent increase in reading performance



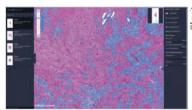
- ▲ "Lunit INSIGHT MMG" can be checked through the online demo website screen
- Seamless workflow optimization: PACS integration supported, worklist triage feature
- Increased breast cancer detection: 24 percent increase
- Reduced false-positive recalls: 12 percent decrease in falsepositive recall for breast cancer

Lunit SCOPE IO

Cancer treatment is another pillar that we concentrate on. Lunit's AI solution for oncology, the Lunit SCOPE series, provides quantitative and predictive information that can be decisive in the course of cancer treatment. The AI detects and analyzes tumor tissue data, quantifying key features within the tumor microenvironment and calculating the response prediction of each patient for immunotherapy.



▲ "Lunit SCOPE IO" provides the necessary solutions for cancer treatment.



▲ Using Lunit SCOPE IO, the results are the same as the example screen.

Immunotherapy, although a promising new treatment for cancer that can complement the crushing side effects of chemotherapy and the narrow pool of targeted therapy, is not readily available for all cancer patients. Patients must be eligible for immunotherapy; in other words, they must be proven as responsive to the therapy, in order to embark on the journey. Determining eligibility is the role of a "biomarker."

Our findings show that Lunit SCOPE can be a potential biomarker for immunotherapy response prediction, with accuracy surpassing that of current biomarkers such as PD-L1 and TMB. As immunotherapy focuses on killing cancer cells by boosting immune cells, it is crucial to see the correlations

between cancer and immune cells, which can be visible through the analysis of tissue slide images. We employ AI to make an objective quantitative analysis through image recognition deep learning technology.

The Argus: In which countries have you obtained marketing authorization, and what is the use case?

Lee: Currently, Lunit has users from more than 80 countries around the world with more than 200 paying customers (sites) throughout Mexico, South Korea, Brazil, Italy, the UAE, and more. More than 6.5 million images of chest x-rays and mammography have been tested through Lunit INSIGHT. Especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, Lunit INSIGHT CXR has been used to screen patients in over 10 countries worldwide.

Including the KFDA, Lunit has a CE Mark and is commercialized across European countries, and also has approval in Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, and Thailand. We are expecting FDA approval of our products within 2021.

The Argus: Lunit SCOPE IO shows that AI can also be used in the field of cancer treatment, and has been recognized and announced at AACR and ASCO, which are considered two of the world's major cancer science organizations. Could you please explain the "Classification of cancer tissue tumorinfiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) distribution into three immunological traits through analysis of patient's tissue slides (3-IP; 3 Immune Phenotypes), that the prognosis of immune-anticancer treatment is different according to each trait"?

Lee: In USCAP and AACR, Lunit focuses on the development of AI biomarkers for immunotherapy, called "Lunit SCOPE." Lunit SCOPE works as a therapeutic biomarker that provides therapy response information that can critically affect treatment outcomes of cancer patients.

As immunotherapy activates immune cells to attack the tumor, an analysis of the spatial relationship between the tumor and its surrounding environment is key in the development of a successful AI biomarker. Since tissue data is the best data that comprehensively and effectively visualize this spatial information within the tumor microenvironment, Lunit SCOPE is being trained and developed with digitized tissue slide images in order to predict the treatment response of immunotherapy.

The team employed Lunit SCOPE, which has been trained with H&E whole-slide images, to analyze the distribution of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes among NSCLC patients. Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes are known to be one of the

most prominent components of the tumor microenvironment observed to have a high predictive value in response to immunotherapy. According to the distribution, the patients were classified by three immune phenotypes-inflamed excluded, and desert. The inflamed type represents an active immune response; excluded represents T-cells being inaccessible to the tumor microenvironment, and the desert type shows no presence of T-cells.

Upon validation of AI-based classification with an independent cohort, patients with the inflamed type, identified by Lunit SCOPE, showed a survival rate seven times higher than that of excluded and desert types.

If the previous presentations at AACR or ASCO focused on the idea and theoretical point of view on AI biomarker, this vear Lunit focused more on clinical validation and research so that our AI biomarker can actually be used in cancer treatment in the future.

The Argus: The study published by the USCAP aimed at comparative validation with pathologists of how much the Lunit scope IO can classify patients' 3-IP with high accuracy. What research did you do with the university hospital research team?

Lee: According to recent studies, Lunit SCOPE IO showed remarkable performance in classifying the immune phenotypes of NSCLC patients, by analyzing their H&E whole slide images. In the USCAP abstract presentation, the researchers shared the findings from further validation of the AI's performance, by directly comparing the AI detection results with those of pathologists' diagnostic results.

By analyzing H&E whole slide images of NSCLC patients, the AI software accurately predicted three immune phenotypes (3-IP) with a rating of 92.4 percent. This showed a higher rate compared to the 3-IP annotation made by independent pathologists with the same validation set, which showed an 80.5 percent average concordance rate.

The Argus: How can technologies help patients? How can real world patients feel the difference from the benefits of this technology? How much does this cost the patient due to the development of this technology?

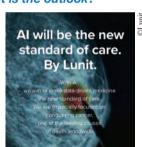
Lee: When you look into the history of medical imaging, you will notice that it has evolved with each breakthrough of technology. The x-ray, for instance, was invented in 1895 and has not left the hospital after more than 120 years. MRI was discovered only in 1973, now just about 50 years since its introduction. You will notice that the imaging quality and accuracy gets significantly improved with each breakthrough, helping the reader to have a better view and improved understanding of the patient with the given medical images.

Doctors and healthcare professionals use all of these tools to collect a well-rounded base of information on the patient's condition and to accurately diagnose and monitor the situation. It is a crucial part of a successful treatment process, and we believe that AI will be recognized as another breakthrough in medical imaging in hindsight--a technology that has elevated diagnostic accuracy to another level by equipping physicians with an unprecedented depth of vision through AI.

Right now, our AI solution is charged to the hospitals for integration into medical devices, so there is no need for the patients to pay any extra cost to get AI support during their diagnosis.

The Argus: The is expected that the future of Lunit's technology will lead to a major change in both the Al field and the medical field. What is the outlook?

Lee: Currently, our most advanced products are aimed at "assisting" healthcare professionals to better detect findings, making their workload less burdensome. From the AI's perspective, this is a simple task. The real deal, however, is the fact that AI is able to process vast amounts of complicated data and information that no human could process in their lifetime. This is



▲ Lunit has a bright outlook on artificial intelligence and cancer.

advanced medical intelligence, and when applied to clinical settings, it will offer us precise diagnostic and predictive capabilities that "go beyond" human capacity. Our goal is to harness our AI technology into doing something good for humanity: conquering cancer and saving lives.

Artificial intelligence becomes a new standard for health care. It is Lunit's slogan that has brought a new wind to the medical community by connecting technology and people. To reduce late-stage cancer patients and prevent cancer from progressing further. Lunit will continue to develop and work hard. I hope that Agus readers will dream of this future and be interested in companies like Lunit.

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The Charm of Classical Vocal Music Hidden in Spenthouse By Kim Yeo-won Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

s the popularity of "Penthouse" increases, other content - like song covers, parodies, or reviews of real singers - is also becoming hot topics. There might be a moment when questions arise while watching a drama or related video. What is the sound made by echoes of a maschera? What is the sound of high F? Or what is the difference between Italian and German art songs? Classical songs in Penthouse are very famous and common in our lives. By solving intellectual curiosity while watching this drama, classical music - which people may find difficult to understand and also old-fashioned - can become more accessible. Considering the scenes shown in the drama, The Argus wants to explore this topic by resolving questions about classical music to ensure that interest in it continues after the end of the drama.



"Penthouse" proved its popularity as the audience rating exceeded 30 percent.

Before reading

Primadonna: A term that refers to a female singer who plays the leading role in an opera. In Italian, prima means the first and donna means woman. The second woman is called "Seconda Donna", and "Primo Uomo" is a tenor singer (and literally means first man).

Shadow Singer: A singer behind the scenes who sings without showing her face.

Octave: A term that refers to a pitch with a frequency ratio of 1:2, that is, a pitch of 8 degrees.

Bel Canto Singing Method: This is singing in an Italian style, emphasizing the beauty of sound. In Italian, "bel canto" means "beautiful song". The characteristics of the "Bel Canto" include a soft and beautiful tone, a uniform sound from high to low, fast and fluid transmission, splendid skill, and emotional expression corresponding to the lyrics. This feature contrasts with the German opera, which prefers a magnificent and heavy tone.



Vocalization: Why is the vocalization of classical vocal music different? What is the Sound of the Maschera Ringing?



▲ Cheon Seo-jin says to her daughter that, "Make a sound by ringing a maschera.'

Cheon Seo-jin is the best prima donna in Korea and a teacher at Cheong-A Arts High School (and later becomes the principal). In her individual lessons, there are a number of scenes in which she says to her students or her daughter, Ha Eun-Byeol, "I told you to make a sound by ringing a maschera."

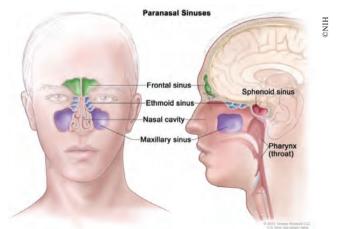
If vocalists of classical music sing a common or popular song, can they sing well? Maybe not. This is because the purpose of the sounds produced by vocalists of classical music and that of ordinary singers is different. The biggest difference between them is that the purpose of vocalization is to make the sound go farther. Through vocalization, we will try to answer the question about the sound of the maschera.

This is because classical music, unlike popular music, was developed before electric sound equipment. In order to deliver music to distant audiences without sound equipment such as microphones and speakers, they had to study the body's resonance more economically and academically. It is easy to understand if a person makes his or her own "karaoke echo effect" with amplitude by resonating empty spaces in the body, such as a head voice (a sound made from the head) and a chest voice (a sound made from the chest). On the other hand, if the resonance is excessive for ordinary singers, the microphone will not be able to absorb the sounds. Vocalists of classical music differ in vocalization from other singers in that they must make a sound that goes through the orchestra without using a microphone.

Therefore, although there are individual differences when classical singers perform pop songs, there is a high possibility that they will experience difficulties. As mentioned before, since the vocalization itself has an echo, it can be heard when combined with an audio device like a microphone. In addition, there are cases when a classical singer feels the resonance of the space and finds it difficult to sense the sound of the speaker. If they have a microphone, they do not have to make the sound loud, but classical vocalists who always use loud resonance find it difficult to control. Soprano Park So-young said, "The two vocals are different, so they can do both or not. The fact that they are good at vocal music does not mean they are good at singing all genres." However, with the development of the media these days, more and more singers are standing in front of sound equipment, and vocalists are increasingly practicing to find techniques suitable for sound equipment.

So, what is the sound of a maschera ringing? It is said that in the Italian Belcanto Singing Method, you can often come across a phrase like "Make a sound lifting a maschera. Make it high." This is because maschera is an important organ to emit human voices for singing. Maschera means "face" or "mask" in Italian. In other words, vocalization using maschera means "raise the front of the face and make a sound forward." If you cover your nose weakly, close your mouth, and make a sound (humming), you can see that your nose rings. It will be easy to understand that part. Since the sound is made by the front, the lyrics and sound can be conveyed more clearly and farther. Based on this, let us look at the structure of the body. The nasal cavity structurally resembles the shape of a musical instrument. Maschera is the triangular position between the cheekbones and the eyes. It is the sound of the nasal cavity that gives the resonance of sound from the bones in the triangle. This maschera can be easily felt through humming.

As mentioned earlier, the position of maschera is important in that classic vocalization requires the sound to carry without



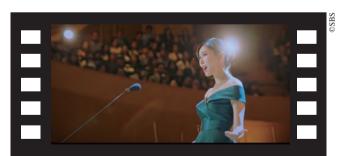
▲ In body structure, maskera means paranasal sinuses.



▲ Classical vocalists use sound echoes without microphones.

a microphone, so that the sound resonates forward. Also, if the point of the sound is too high or too low, the sound becomes lighter or the reverberation becomes dark. For this reason, vocalists try to produce a sound that is bright and powerful, while thinking about the distance between the eyes and the nose as the resonant point of the sound. Other vocalizations are chest voice and head voice. For a simple example, trot singer, Park Hyun-bin, majored in classical vocal music. Chest voice and head voice are the main utterances among his vocalizations and he crafted his voice in a personalized way. For classical vocalization, original voice and falsetto¹⁾ are not commonly used. Classical singers seem to sing using those voices, but they are actually using the head and chest.





▲ Cheon Seo-jin sings "une voce poco fa" for the 20th anniversary as a prima donna.

While preparing for a performance for the 20th anniversary as a prima donna, Cheon Seo-jin gets a vocal cord nodule. She did not want to give up because it was an important performance, so she looks for a shadow

singer. At this time, Oh Yoon-hee, who has an ill-fated relationship with Cheon Seo-jin, secretly stands backstage as a shadow singer, and Cheon Seo-jin gets blindsided. At the same time, she is surprised when Oh Yoon-hee finishes her performance with a high F, which is higher than planned for the original song.

☐ Il Barbiere di Siviglia: Una voce poco fa (Rossini) ☐ Der Hölle Rache kocht in meinem Herzen (W.Mozart)

Cheon Seo-jin says, "It's a perfect pitch high-F." For readers who do not major in vocal music, it will not be easy to understand what kind of note this sound is. It means a perfectly high-pitched fa. Usually, it is difficult to make a high C, so this song ends with a middle F. However, in the story, it is said that it was set to go up one octave to high F in order to highlight the talent of the shadow singer Oh Yoon-hee. If so, what is the scale in vocal music that we simply feel "high or low"?

Imagine a set of keys called "Do re mi fa so la ti do" based on the piano keys. When the last "do" is used as the ending note, there are a total of seven sets. Among them, the high F from the drama refers to "fa" in the sixth set. In general, many vocalists sing in the range of three, four, and five, but since it is a set that is higher than one octave, it is a range that cannot be easily approached, and F is an extremely high note that is rarely used. The song written to make this note is difficult for anyone to sing or even try, so it is said that there is only one aria – "The Night Queen" – Mozart's opera The Magic Flute.

Since it is difficult for ordinary people to get a sense of the sound, let us take a popular pop song for example. In the IU's²⁾ A Good Day, which is famous for its high note, the last note among the three high notes is two octaves, F #. High F is three octave F, and it is about an octave higher than A Good Day so people can understand how high it is. Among the vocal songs, the most commonly used note is about three octaves D-E. It is difficult for a soprano to sing a note such as High F musically and not like screaming.

If so, how much is the sound that the average person feels is really low or high? To know about this, it is necessary to understand the range of notes. Vocal range is divided by the range of sounds that can be produced in vocal music. It is largely divided into soprano, mezzo soprano, tenor, baritone, and bass. A Soprano is the highest range of female singers in vocal music. The lower note is the mezzo-soprano, and

¹⁾ If a person sings or speaks in a falsetto, his or her voice is high -pitched, and higher than a man's normal voice.

²⁾ Korean singer. Her songs are famous for their high notes.

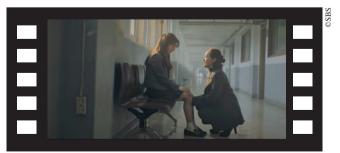
▲ It is easy to understand vocal scales with the piano.

the lowest note is the alto. In the chorus, the soprano's range is generally located in C4-C6, and the alto is located in G3-F5. For males, the highest pitch in vocal music is tenor, and the baritone is in charge of the profound and thick voice. The lowest note is played by the bass.

Based on the above criteria, it is possible to understand notes in vocal music. The treble, which is described as the highest in pop music, is the second octave E-F. However, since classical vocal music generally consists of two octaves of notes, the three-octave C-F can be felt as high. "Low" refers to a low note that sounds beautiful musically, not just a low sound. When you listen to the music of the bass, you can feel the thrill, which is the stable heart reverberation that only the bass gives, unlike the thrill that the treble gives.



(Every Italian and German song below refers to the kind of classical music that combines a melody with a poem.)



▲ In a desperate situation where Barona was conned by a music teacher, the mother and daughter find hope and sing "Lascia ch'io pianga."

Oh Yoon-hee's daughter, Bae Rona wants to enter the Cheong-A Arts High School which is famous for vocal music, and she wants to become a classical music singer. However, Cheon Seo-jin buys off Rona's teacher to interfere with her entrance exam, because Cheon Seo-jin has a bad relationship with Rona's mother. In fact, the requirement of the entrance exam was an Italian art song, but her teacher tricks her saying that it is a German art song.

☐ La Traviata: Sempre libera (G.Verdi)
☐ Lascia ch'io pianga (Rinaldo)
☐ Trout (F. Schubert)
☐ O sole mio (Capua)

Like Korean songs, German art songs are written in German, and Italian art songs in Italian. Here, art songs are a form of singing poetry. This is a vocal genre that combines literature and music. Since lied, same as art song, is a complex art in which poetry, accompaniment, and song are well harmonized, it is important to vividly express the emotional factors felt in poetry in the music. Lied was largely born from the development of the piano and the trend of poetry literature. Previously, pianos were less musically expressive than today and were limited in their use of techniques. With the development of the piano, the pedal technique was renewed, and lyrical and dramatic expressions became possible with rich and warm sounds. Next, when Goethe and Schiller appeared at the end of the 18th century, poetry literature was greatly developed. Poetry literature was unnoticeable even in the days of Beethoven's life, so when it came to Schubert, artist songs were firmly established in Germany.

On the other hand, opera is a kind of a musical play. It is easy



▲ In the drama, Cheon Seo-jin plays the song "Transcendental Etude (Mazeppa)" because of madness.

to understand that opera is a performing art with a play such as a musical, but the singer uses classical vocal techniques. Operas are similar to musicals, but differ in that they are larger in size and have an orchestra and conductor. Both have lines while they are singing, but there are many differences. Opera is more centered on music than stories, and sung by classical music vocalization. In addition, compared to musicals with large movements, operas have fewer rhythmic movements. Here, opera aria refers to a song that the main characters sing solo in an opera, and solo songs in all operas regardless of language are called arias. Such an opera aria requires a musical melody and brilliant technique. "For this reason, if you major in vocal music, you will study art songs and aria songs in Italian, German, French, English, and Korean, and additionally you will study songs from other countries such as Spain and Russia," said Jung Min-ju, a classic vocal major.

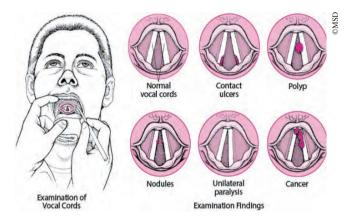
Let us look at the songs that appear in the play with the above classic vocal songs classification. As art songs originated from poetry, and opera is a type of play, both have literary characteristics in music. Thus, the songs are used to show a more dramatic role in the mood and flow of the scene. In the play, there is a scene where Bae Rona was deceived by a music teacher and got swindled in preparation for the entrance exam. In a desperate situation, the song sung by her mother and daughter in search of her hope is the opera aria "Lascia ch'io pianga" (Rinaldo) in the Italian language. The original song is the aria from Handel's opera Rinaldo, which is sung by Almirena, the main character in the play, wishing for her freedom after being captured by the enemy. The desperate situation and aspirations make the atmosphere of the play even more alive. The song that Bae Rona originally prepared was

"Trout" (Schubert). It is a German song that starts with the lyrics "The trout is playing in the mirror-like river." The lyrics of the drama and song fit exquisitely. In the original poem, a fisherman throws a fishing rod to catch trout in a clear stream, but the water is so clear that it was difficult to catch, so he deliberately made the water muddy to deceive the trout. The artist is pathetic and resents the world for the trout that has been tricked by the fisherman, but the resentment part of the song is excluded. This content reminded readers of mother and daughter as a trout that was tricked by Chun Seo-jin, and her song and story were well connected. The song sung by Min Seol-Ah, who won first place in this entrance exam, is called "La Traviata: Sempre libera" (G. Verdi). In fact, she also sang an Italian aria rather than the Italian art song in the entrance examination, causing the viewers to laugh.

The next song we saw earlier, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia: Una Voce Poco Fa" (Rossini) is also an Italian aria. In the lyrics of this song, there is a part that says, "I am usually docile, but if someone gets on my nerves, I will become a poisonous snake." In the drama, it is also reminiscent of the shadow singer Oh Yoon-hee who is full of vengeance for Cheon Seojin. All the songs that appear in the drama are famous, but the most familiar one is probably "O Sole Mio" (Capua). This is an Italian art song and is commonly used for vocal tests in schools. It appeared in lessons among actual plays. In addition, the classic songs that viewers were most curious about were "Lacrimosa" (W.Mozart) and "Transcendental Etude" (Mazeppa). The former is a song from a scene of domestic violence, and it evokes a sad atmosphere. It is also a song that often comes out when the villain, Ju Dan-tae appears in the play. In fact, it is said that a day before Mozart's death, he shed tears while playing Lacrimosa. The latter is a song in which Cheon Seo-jin neglects her father's death and struggles with madness. This song has the name of a transcendental practice song, which means that it is a practice song that pursues the extremity of human experience. It creates an intense feeling, matching the insanity of Cheon Seo-jin.



It has been mentioned that classic vocalists study vocalization to convey sound from a distance. Vocal cord nodules occur when the body is overstressed, such as when excessively



▲ This picture shows vocal cord-related diseases.

practicing vocalization, breathing, and loudness, or when the teacher's methods are not appropriate for the student. However, no matter how hard the vocalist manages his or her throat, vocal cord nodules arise because classical singing is a profession that uses a lot of throat. The vocal cords are small muscles in the neck that make it possible for us to make sounds, such as talking or singing when the vocal cords collide and vibrate when breath comes out through them. The vocal cords vibrate faster the higher note, and slower with low-pitched sounds. Therefore, too frequent and excessive use of the neck causes the vocal cords to collide and calluses are formed, which are vocal cord nodules. The risk of nodules is greater when speaking a lot than when singing a lot. In response, classic vocalist Kim Ji-yeon said, "The risk increases when someone makes an unreasonable demand on the throat."

These situations occur when we are upset, yelling, speaking in a loud voice, engaging in excessively long practices, vocalizing notes that are too high or too low for an extended period, etc. However, in the drama, Cheon Seo-jin often screams, and real vocalists do not scream at all, even when they are upset.

Vocal cord nodules are considered the most common vocalist's disease to the general public, but vocal cord polyps are actually more serious. Polyps occur when the vocal cords are filled with water, but if you check the picture, you can see that it is more than a nodule. It is virtually difficult to cure nodules and polyps, but with vocal treatments such as humming and vibration, they can find a way to sing. In addition, diseases that are not a big problem to the general public are often catastrophic to vocalists. In the case of bronchitis, when coughing increases, it is hard on vocal cords and the sound cracks. If the rhinitis is severe, the back part of the nose becomes uncomfortable and the sound resonates differently, or there are cases where it is difficult to catch the pitch easily. Also, it is difficult to emit the nasal voice, which is the sound from the nose, and you can hear a lot of rhinitis, sound from the nose. In the case where surgery is performed, if the wound is not completely healed, it is difficult to handle the pressure of the sound and it causes difficulties while singing. Even a herniated disc can be disastrous because singers cannot use the power of the waist to make a sound. However, classic vocalist Kim Ji-yeon said, "The above diseases can be overcome depending on the degree and management. However, if it is a disease or disorder related to the body organs necessary to sing, such as muscles or breathing, it will be difficult to sing."

"I have a belief that classics are eternal." That's what soprano Kim Ji-yeon said. As the performance was given in an unfamiliar language on the subject of classics, there was a great recognition that "classic is boring" due to differences in language and culture. Although it is the era when pop music gets the limelight, it does not mean that the importance of classical music, a basic study, has disappeared. In addition, Lee Joo-hye, a pianist and professor, said, "Since the end of the 20th century, not only have the world's leading vocalists such as Jo Soo-mi and Shin Young-ok become known, but also performers of instrumental music. Overseas musicians are paying attention to the Korean music industry because of the Korean artistic temperament, passion for education, and sincerity." In addition, the conservative classical market has started using media due to the coronavirus, and if they figure out the current needs of the public and promote accordingly there will be renewed enthusiasm for musicals. For the day when the trend turns and classical music is loved again, The Argus hopes for the attention of readers.

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2021 FLEX Schedule and Registration

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

* Test information: http://flex.hufs.ac.kr

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

1. 2021 FLEX Test Dates

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

- * You must register by 6 p.m. on the last date of the registration period.
- * Please note that registration may be closed early depending on the test sites and subjects.
- * FLEX Listening and Reading is a nationally accredited qualification test. FLEX Speaking and FLEX Writing are registered private qualification tests.
- 2. Requirement : None (Anyone can register for the test)
- 3. Test Languages : English, Chinese, Japanese, French, German, Russian, and Spanish
 - * You must take just one language at a time. (You cannot take two languages at the same time.)
- Registration: You can register after joining the following web site: KORCHAM(Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry) Qualification Project Group (http://license.korcham.net)
 - * Registration Fee: Listening & Reading ₩42,000, Writing ₩70,000, Speaking ₩70,000 (Please refer to the website for surcharge and the refund policy.)
- 5. Score Report : KORCHAM License Website http://license.korcham.net FLEX score is valid for two years from the test date issued.
- 6. HUFS iBT FLEX (English, Chinese)

HUFS students who want to register for the iBT FLEX must have taken a regular FLEX within the last two years (http://ibtflex.hufs.ac.kr).