

The Argus

Since 1954

No. 521 OCTOBER 19, 2021

REDEFINING THE *Equality*



**DO YOU THINK
YOU ARE MORALLY IMPARTIAL?**

Some are employed for the purpose of showcasing
a representative example of equality.



**DO NOT NATIVELY THINK THAT TOKEN WILL SOLVE EVERYTHING:
LET'S HEAR THE REAL VOICE OF MINORITIES.**

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

- *President and Publisher* Prof. Kim In Chul
- *Executive Editor* Prof. Kwon Iksoo
- *Copy Readers* Prof. Merrilee Brinegar
Prof. Joseph R. Vincent
Prof. Chris Kobylinski
- *Editor-in-Chief* Nam Gyeong-eun (G-3)
- *Staff Reporters* Kim Ye-ji (D-2)
Park Kun-ha (S-2)
Shin Jun-seo (ELC-1)
Yang Yu-min (IS-1)
Yoo Hwa-in (B-1)
Lim Se-jin (GB-3)
Jeong Ga-yeon (ELLT-1)
Choi Ye-jin (CS-3)
- *Illustrator* Jung Jung-bin


107, Imun-ro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea
(Postal Code 02450)
Tel: (02) 2173-2508 Fax: 2173-2509
81, Oedae-ro, Mohyeon-eup, Cheoin-gu Yongin, Gyeonggi
Province, Korea
(Postal Code 17035) Tel: (031) 330-4113
Printed by HONG DESIGN | Tel: 464-5167 Fax: 464-5168

Editorial

Power of the Burdens

I used to think of how to make a balanced life. As others suggest, starting a day, a little earlier and finishing a day, the same much earlier. But I guess it is my nature to think, cry, laugh, and seize the aliveness in the late nighttime. I feel alone, obviously, to be awoken in the dark when everyone is sleeping. But the things that keep me up all night is my genuine self. At times, a day, sometimes a month, passes so quickly. There is no time to look through my own feelings and thoughts, pushed by my blessings and obligations such as picking up dinners for reporters, tidying up the office, thinking of which items I should approve or discard, financial decisions, casual and extra meetings, and so on. After all these works, I personally study German, look up artists to get closer to my dream. Then I close my laptop to move back to my private space. It feels empty to just get straight to sleep. There is something missing, but to live a balanced life as people envy, there is no time to think of the “burdens.”

Did I feel fully balanced doing so? No. Even when I needed to take a time and tap myself, I was stressed by the thought to sleep early. The very reason for a balanced life; to have a peaceful mind and optimistic thoughts, were long gone. Thinking back on such past, now I slightly understand the genuine peace. When people want to achieve something, it is not the worst to set up forms to follow. However, it is not the best. The twenty-first century is all about achieving equality, diversity, and respects for a peaceful world. We rescued the inequality of the past, took off the uniforms, and educated people to respect each other as they are. There are now measures giving chances to the ones who were discriminated by genders, races, ages, and so on. But, as no one is perfect, not every trials are perfect either. A word we spotlighted in this issue’s cover story, was a “token.” Tokens are the ones who are only to be sacrificed as a symbol of a certain virtue. The Argus, in this October issue, scrutinizes over the tokenism throughout the global society in the eye of, Kim Ye-ji a twenty-one-year-old, warm-hearted, student reporter.

It is human nature to look, think, and talk. It is no wonder to see the figures, find the differences and share them with friends. It is impossible to frame such nature. Let’s not cram triangles and squares into rhombus. It is high time to get rid of the mechanical equality and take a step to the genuine equality, the peace. Let’s find the best triangle and the best square to fit them. It is only the fairness that we always need to keep in mind. The Argus now invites the readers to the token-free world of genuine equality. 

By Nam Gyeong-eun
Editor-in-Chief

남경은

04



18



24



14



28



37



CONTENTS



Cover Story

>> What is equality? Is giving as many opportunities as possible for the disadvantaged the right answer? In a world where anyone can claim special rights, and where any ideology can be disseminated through the media, readers must consider what real equality is. It should not be the answer to unquestioningly simplify and overlook the minorities and the individual differences. The Argus criticizes corporate virtue signaling, so that we can ward off illusions erroneously lead by public relations and can move toward a world of true diversity and equality.

02 · News Desk

Culture Section

04 · Visting

With Your Dream, Without Hesitation

08 · Cover Story

Are You Patronizing Minorities?

14 · Culture Trip

Find Your Identity, Set Up Your Profile

Theory&Critique Section

18 · T&C Tower

Trick or Treat! Green Halloween

24 · Caduceus

Cook, a Scientist in Kitchen

Social Section

28 · Social Insight

Stop Grounding Sports

34 · Poirot's Deduction

Carers Caring for Their Former Carers

37 · People

Super Hero for the Poor: Lim Hyung-joon from World Food Programme

40 · Epilogue



©Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport

▲ The HUFS “sustainable library” was evaluated 1+ in the energy efficiency rating.

The HUFS “Sustainable Library” Wins the Minister Prize

In the Seoul campus, the HUFS “sustainable library” won the minister prize of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport (MOLIT) at “the 2021 Korea Green Architecture Open Competition”. The competition was conducted in a way that MOLIT selected excellent green buildings. Especially, this contest expanded the participation of the public by establishing a green building idea section, unlike the previous contest that had exhibited completed green buildings. In addition, this contest

was held in three stages: document examination, spot investigation (announcement review or panel review), document examination, spot investigation, and comprehensive audit. It was estimated by the deliberation committee formed with experts of the green architecture field. HUFS “sustainable library” was evaluated 1+ in the energy efficiency section and graded 4 in the green building section. The building, especially, was highly regarded excellent in which its improved appearance and system deterioration, increased energy efficiency along with vertical and horizontal expansion, and harmony with the surrounding green space. According to the green building regulations, green buildings mean two: 1. Buildings that have received green architecture certification, energy efficiency rating certification, and zero energy building certification. 2. Remodeled buildings that objectively prove the energy performance and greenhouse gas reduction effect before and after remodeling. 📺

By Lim Se-jin

limsj0225@hufs.ac.kr

HUFS Abolishes Personal Statement in College Admission

In the 2022 academic year, HUFS has abolished the personal statement of comprehensive student record screening in the Early admissions. The decision is to lessen the burden on students preparing for college admissions. In the 2021 academic year, this screening evaluated students qualitatively with the school life record, the personal statement and interview. However, from the 2022 academic year, this screening only evaluates students with the school life record and interview, excluding the personal statement. This is because the personal statement induces private education. Kim Yoo-jin, in charge of HUFS Office of Admission, said, “HUFS has abolished the personal statement to increase the fairness and credibility, and contribute to reducing the factors inducing private education.”

There are both positive and negative opinions about the change. Kim Bo-ram, applying for the 2022 comprehensive student record screening, said, “I always worried about offording the private education for writing my personal statement. The abolition of the personal statement relieved the burden on my shoulders.” On the other hand, there are also opposing views. Ham Hyo-rim (Division of International Studies ‘21), who entered HUFS through the comprehensive student record screening, raised concerns. She said, “The personal statement is another chance through which students can appeal to HUFS.” Due to the abolition of the personal statement, the burden on students has been reduced. However, it is also clear that the personal statement has been a measure for students to show their passion and competence. This change hopefully will make HUFS more accessible to more outstanding prospective students with great potentials. 📺



©HUFS Office of Admission

▲ HUFS Office of Admission announced the abolition of the personal statement through their own YouTube channel.


By Yang Yu-min

202102045@hufs.ac.kr

Office of Academic Affairs (OAA) Introduces the Student Self-Designed Convergence Major (SSDCM)

The Institute of Educational Innovation (IEI) is accepting applications from students for the self-designed major from Oct. 22 to Oct. 27. Students will set a time to consult with the professors from the department each of the students are interested in or the Academic Support Center and Registrar (ASCR) from Oct. 1 to Oct. 22. After that, applicants will have to download applications from the Academic Announcement. After filling out the application, it should be submitted to ASCR.

IEI held an online orientation twice in Sept. 28th and 29th. It was announced that SSDCM is a major requiring that students plan their own curricula independently. Its difference between the Convergence Major is that students must make their curriculum, not one given by the instructors. The purpose of institutional support is to help students who had difficulties from limitations within an existing curriculum. Also, it is to give student opportunities to learn across divisions especially for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The plan must include various department's classes to convert and synergies for your career. In addition, wanting the name be included in the students-made major, it is mandatory to take more than 21 credits within the major you are planning to pursue.

Applicants who want to study more in various fields and discover their interest and career may apply, but must be a student in their third to seventh semester. It is possible for applicants to make teams for the new major and submit applications together. Although it is possible to apply at the same time during the double major application period, if you pass these applications processes, you must select and enroll in only one of them. Although it has a different application period, if you quit during the course, the same rule applies for SSDCM as for double majors. 

By Choi Ye-jin

iamthebestjyc@hufs.oc.kr




▲ IEI promoted a presentation in Sept. 28th and 29th, providing relating materials.

HUFS Institute of Indian Studies Runs a Course



▲ The HUFS Institute of Indian Studies and Gangdong-gu runs a course.

The HUFS Institute of Indian Studies and Gangdong-gu announced that they will run a course called “India and the World: Meeting Humanities” for 10 weeks from Oct. 7th to Dec. 9th. “India and the World: Meet Humanities” is a free humanities program opened as part of the HK (Humanities Korea) + Regional Humanities Center Project sponsored by The HUFS Institute of Indian Studies and the National Research Foundation of Korea. Gangdong-gu signed an agreement this year with the HUFS Institute of Indian Studies to expand the knowledge base of India’s cultural heritage. The course is designed to provide general residents with opportunities to access Indian humanities assets. The course will consist of 10 lectures, and Cho Joon-ho, a Visiting Professor at the HUFS Institute of Indian Studies, will give lectures to help people learn about Indian thought and culture.

Lectures will be held every Thursday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. with online real time classes using “ZOOM” through smartphones or PCs so that immediate communication between instructors and attendees will be possible. There will be no tuition for lectures. An anonymous HUFSan said “It is interesting that ordinary citizens can make an attempt to approach Indian culture by studying humanities itself. I think if research on Indian humanities which is a blue ocean is conducted consistently by HUFS, it will help people to encounter various languages.” 

By Shin Jun-seo

wedae20@hufs.ac.kr

With Your Dream, Without Hesitating

By Choi Ye-jin
Staff Reporter of Culture Section



▲ Yang Song-hui is working as a Communication Team in KFA.

Alumna Yang Song-hui (Division of International Sport Leisure '08, now known as Global Sports Industry) currently works on the Communication Team for the K LEAGUE. Because she was interested in football, she operated a small club while in college called FC HOLICS, which is the female football club at HUFS. After having graduated, she worked for the Incheon United Football Club for five years. Then, she flew to the United Kingdom and has enjoyed her own football journey. She also published a book about her unique experiences. The Argus will take a look at how to find a job by falling in love with something, and what attitude students should have.



▲ Yang Song-hui is doing some work with her laptop, maybe a task for the Communication Team.



Football Kid's Introduction

Please introduce yourself. What made you fall in love with football?

Hello, my name is Yang Song-hui and I graduated from the Division of International Sport Leisure (DISL), class of '08. In 2002, when I was a middle school student, the 2002 FIFA World Cup was being held. It was my first time to feel excited seeing the game. After the World Cup, I wanted to work in places related to sports, so I applied for this major because I thought that it wouldn't be that bad to learn about sports deeply. That is how I came to be working here, in the K-LEAGUE. I was lucky because after coming back from the United Kingdom in 2019,

I came across a recruitment ad for the K-LEAGUE in January 2020. They were seeking a person for the Communication Team, and I got the job. On this team, we manage all kinds of work related to press releases, the player's interviews and social media.



School Life in HUFS DISL(GSI)

What was the reason you chose HUFS DISL? Did it practically help you prepare your job?

I remember subscribing to the HUFS Minerva publications when I was a high school student, and that was the first time establishing DISL in HUFS. At that time, DISL was a new major. Because it started in 2007, there was almost no information, so I was curious about this division. I still remember calling to the school to get some information about DISL. Actually, I did not submit all three applications for sports related majors. I applied only for HUFS, and I got in. I thought it was an opportunity to learn about the things which I was interested in, so I enrolled it.

At that time, there were few senior students and no alumni. Also, since most of my fellows of the class '08 were all in the military, I was nearly the only one who graduated. Now, GSI is a popular major, but at that time, I went after my dreams nearly by myself. Ironically, the club I managed was unexpectedly helpful for my job. Although it is a central club these days, it was just a small club for me and my peers back then. I remember being captain and my friends practicing for the competition. Anyway, I did not expect that this experience would help me get a job.



Journey after Graduation

How was your journey after graduation?

As soon as I graduated, I was hired right away by Incheon United Football Club (IUFC) when I was 25. After leaving school, there was a lot of recruitment, and the reason why I chose IUFC is that it was the first place to be announced. The first day I went to work, I thought I was going to work on the Communication Team, but I soon realized that I was on the Arena Management Team. I worked on this team for one year in 2013, managing the overall arena-related work, and in 2014 and 2015, I finally joined the Communication Team, in the same position I now have with the K-LEAGUE. Then I worked on the Management Planning Team from 2016 to June 2018. However, I felt that team did not suit me because I always wanted to work in the field and that job was too clerical for me. Although I requested a department change, it didn't go well so I decided to go for a working holiday, which was one of my career plans. Soon after, I quit my job and prepared for the working holiday, got my visa and went to the United Kingdom. As my double major was English-Korean Interpretation and Translation Studies, it helped me prove my English skills. Maybe the requirement might no longer exist now, but at that time we had to prove our English skills by submitting a specific score from the British Embassy in Seoul. Fortunately, I made it!

Specifically, what work did you do in the U.K? Did you met any difficulties there? Please tell us how you got through them.

I worked for a retail shop Tottenham Hotspur Football Club (where Son Heung-min currently plays). As the United Kingdom is a country that has a long history with football, they operate a large football industry called the Premier League. And by working there, I could learn how they manage the industry by watching in hand. Also, I could enhance my English skills due to starting to use it in at work.



▲ Yang Song-hui was working in Incheon United Football Club (IUFC) in a Arena Management Team, after her graduation.



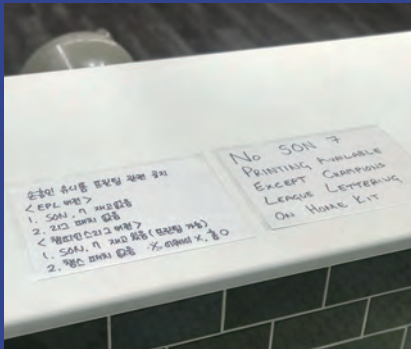
▲ Yang quit her job in IUFC and got a retirement present, (which is an uniform in which her name is inscribed) from there.



▲ "SON" may have been the most popular uniform sold in retail shop Tottenham Hotspur Football Club.

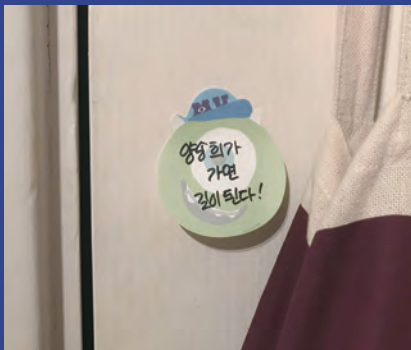
I got my job after arriving there - not in advance. Because I was 30, I actually felt a little anxious. Others might have thought my decision to go there was rash, but I had a confidence that I could manage this adversity well. Being a highly adaptable person, I had almost no problems in the United Kingdom.

Wishing to work as long as possible in the football industry, the wisdom I learned from working in the United Kingdom prepared me for working well in the K-LEAGUE where I always wanted to work.



©Yang Song-hui

▲ It is a statement from both English and Korean that there is no more "SON,7" uniform available (due to his popularity).



©Yang Song-hui

▲ Yang wrote some of her mindsets "The way I go shall be a path!" in a sticky note and attached it somewhere that stands out well.



©K-LEAGUE

▲ Look at her smile with confidence and happiness of her job. This is a picture of her working in K-LEAGUE in 2020.



Publishing an Essay like an Autobiography



You just published your book called <Because It Starts with Doing It> and the second printing has been also released. What was your motive for writing it and how did you do it?

I memorized the assignment I submitted in Minerva College about career exploring, and I wrote that I wanted to write down my story through an autobiography. Always having this idea in my mind, finally I did it. Since I had written on my blog while working in the United Kingdom, I felt my writing skills enhance. Also, COVID-19 started last year, and meeting people was limited, I thought that this was the right time to write down my manuscript. Luckily, I got a call from a publisher and decided to publish my book in August this year.

While I was in the United Kingdom, I set up my Kakao Talk status message as "Because It Starts with Doing It" and this is my motto. I considered this motto as the title for my book because it was a phrase I always had in mind and apply in my real life.



Do you have any thoughts to share with the readers of The Argus?

The book explains about my youth and the reason why I got interested in football including the story of my time in the United Kingdom. The most relevant part for readers of The Argus is the third part. There, I wrote some things I learned on my British journey. In my twenties, I did not know how to love myself and was always busy comparing myself to other people. But finally, I learned how to cherish myself because these days, we live to be 100 years life, so I decided to love myself for my remaining 70 years. I want you guys to read this part of my book.

“There are many things I learned while I was in the United Kingdom but the most invaluable thing was learning how to love myself... Looking back, I did not like myself when I was in my twenties, always comparing myself to others. It is useless to regret at this point, because I have 70 years left to love myself.”

< Because It Starts with Doing It > pg. 179



©Yang Song-hui

▲ <Because It Starts with Doing It> is written by Yang Song-hui and was published on Aug. this year (2021).



▲ Yang Song-hui working in front of the arena exit, for the K-LEAGUE in the weekend.




Words to Say to HUFS Juniors...

Do you have any words for HUFSSans?

I hope you guys will study English hard. I realized that there were lots of people good at English while double majoring in English-Korean Interpretation and Translation Studies, but now, working in my field, there are more people good at English in here. So please study English steadily. Also, to students studying a foreign language whether who are majoring in it or not, study hard because it will help your in various ways for your future life. Especially for those who hope to work in sports industries, it is also necessary to have not only English skills, but also the ability to adapt and passion for this work. Due to the fact that most games are held on weekends, it is essential for you to have passion giving up your weekend time.

Lastly, like the title of my book, I hope you guys will not hesitate when you start something you like. In addition, nobody can be perfect on their first try, and expecting otherwise is greedy. Also, rather than limiting your possibilities because nobody can do it, throw yourself at a challenge with the thought of “I can be the first guy.” This might be the shortcut to becoming an expert in your division and you can be the first example of it. Do not be a coward; that may be a good way to deeply explore my favorite part.

By the story of a young girl who fell in love with football, from IUFC, the United Kingdom to the K-LEAGUE, there is one thing for HUFSSans to learn: do what you want, do as you want. Yang Song-hui had a bold attitude and had a confident voice during the interview. It was also a relaxing voice that came from a person who tried something that she liked with no hesitation. It would be nice for HUFSSans to think about what they really want to be and what to do, and focus on the inside of their mind. Do not be afraid to attempt what you want to do. If you go for a challenge, you will be one of the promising stars who prepare to leap forward, to change and meet the world. 

iamthebestyjc@hufs.ac.kr

Are You Patronizing Minorities?

By Kim Ye-ji
Staff Reporter of Culture Section

“Under the sea~ Under the sea~” The Walt Disney Company decided to plan a live action version of its animated film *The Little Mermaid*, which has captivated millions of children’s minds. Against all odds and expectations, African American actress Halle Bailey was cast as the mermaid. However, the public response was quite lukewarm. People criticized the movie as ignoring the story and intent of the original film in order to create the optics of Disney as a diverse and inclusive company.

Like the criticism toward Disney, merely making a display of taking a stance on equality is often referred to as “tokenism.” It includes companies establishing quotas for women to stamp out sexual discrimination, for example, or the film industry trying to cast African American people to eliminate racism but paying them less than the Caucasian actors. Pursuing equality in a mechanical way brings superficial happiness to the minority but causes social agitation in the long term. The Argus is going to talk about the concept, causes and solutions to tokenism in the discrimination against gender, race, and generation and eventually find out the real meaning of equality.



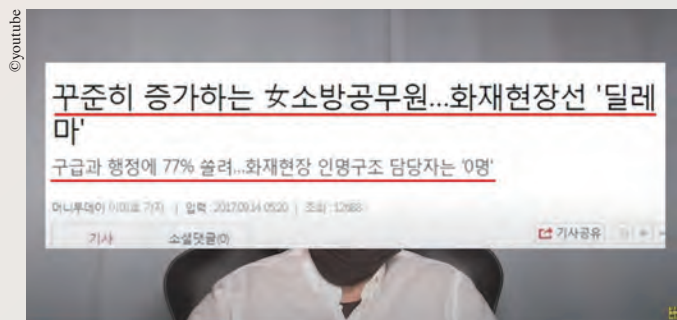
©Weheartit

▲ Halle Bailey was cast for the little mermaid beyond any expectations.

Phenomenon

🔗 A Token Woman: Ideal and Reality

There is a newly coined term designed to refer to minorities who are employed for the purpose of showcasing a representative example of equality: “token.” The word “token” means “a member representing a certain category, but with no more than a symbolic value” For example, women who are hired through a gender quota system can be tokens of equal opportunity. Achieving gender equality with a quota system may look fair at a glance, but in reality is not. Let us take another example: law enforcement has traditionally been a male-dominated society, and there appears to be a certain kind of tokenism toward policewomen. In the research conducted by Professor Kim Sang-ho, of Daegu University, the 421 policewomen working in the Daegu District Prosecutor’s Office were polled. The research asked them: four questions to measure the (A) pressure to make high performance, including “Do you feel that your behaviors are often evaluated as they represent all women?”, five to check (B) whether they feel outcast in the group, including “Is it prevalent to make sexual jokes within the workplace?”, and four to survey the (C) role limitation (toward the police women), including “Were you limited in the role placement because of your gender?” The result was: 3.4 out of 4.35 for A, 3.14 out of 4.7 for B, and 3.09 out of 4.35 for C. These figures show that many Korean policewomen are not functioning properly and sensing inequality within the community even though the public often consider women are extending their working areas in the male-dominated field these days. As a result, the actions taken to create equality have instead caused inequality for token women.



▲ In a video of YouTube, there was a criticism toward some of the women firefighters who did not participate in rescuing citizens in danger.

office jobs. This is the reality of the Korean gender quota system.” The gender quota system eventually created a shortage of workers who need physical strength and the ability to endure intensive labor. As a result, trying to create gender equality mechanically brought negative effects to both genders.

✍ A Token African American & Asian: Reflecting the Stereotypes of Token

Along with women, Asians and African American people frequently are subject to tokenism, and it is especially shown in the film industry. “Whitewash” is a phenomenon where Caucasian people become the mainstream of the art world, limiting the opportunities of non-Caucasian people. Hollywood movies have been constantly criticized for whitewashing; so as a countermeasure they chose to increase the number of African American and Asian actors in the movies. However, the tokens only performed some of the representative racial stereotypes within the works. In the American drama series *Charlie's Angels*, “John Bossley” who was cast as a Caucasian actor in the first series had been suddenly replaced by an African American actor in the sequel. The audience criticized this issue as “black painting,” a concept contrary to “whitewash.” Also, this African American character reflected the typical stereotypes of black people, which caused public criticism. He was described as a man who loves hip-hop, uses slang all the time, and bears fury toward the world, which was blamed for ruining the real meaning of equality.

Asians are also the victims of tokenism. Bang Seung-eon, staff reporter of Seoul Newspaper, criticizes some movies that show stereotypes of colored people in his article *Asian Wave in Hollywood At Last*. Netflix drama series *Kim's Convenience* got a favorable response, since Asians made up a large majority of the cast. However, it was not what it looked like. It featured a Korean family with a father who is strict and patriarchal and a placid, devoted mother. Also, it described Asians as sensitive and temperamental, which was criticized as “a bundle of stereotypes toward Asians.” As such, displaying equality by featuring people of diverse ethnic backgrounds in the media looks like it defines racism, but it actually strengthens the existing stereotypes which prevented the public from getting closer to a real equality.



Hollywood drama ► series *Charlie's Angels* was issued by its whitewash.

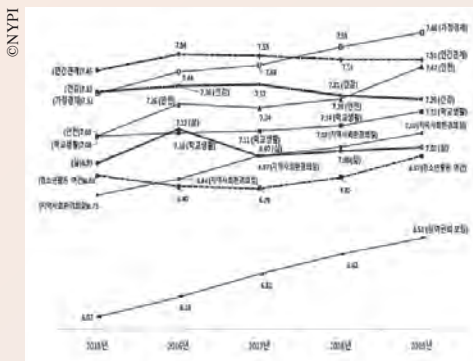


◀ *Kim's Convenience* was criticized by its expression toward Asians, which was evaluated it strengthened the stereotypes against Asians.

🔗 A Token Teenager: They are Not Puppets

Teenagers can be considered as social minorities, because they lack self-determination and tend to be under protection of their guardians or educational institutions. If so, is the society being equal for teenagers? It seems not according to the research conducted by the National Youth Policy Institute (NYPI) in May 2020. It targeted students all over the country from fourth grade in elementary school to seniors in high school, and the subject was “The Happiness of Community Youth.” Among the categories of health, relationship, education, security and participation, teenagers displayed the lowest satisfaction toward “social participation.” with the figure 6.41, which was lower than other categories of figures over 7. The news came as a shock that students were the most frustrated about the lack of participation for teenagers, since it was against the common belief that Korean students are the most concerned about academics or friendship. Ironically, Korea has ranked the second highest place with the number of youth participation organizations among OECD countries, including such organizations as the Korea Youth Work Agency and Korea Youth Commission.

So, what makes teenagers so dissatisfied with their opportunities for social participation? Professor Jo Geum-ju, of Sangmyung University said, “It is because of the lack of guidance in the roles of the youth committees, lack of fellowship between the participants, the low application of teenagers’ opinions. The administration makes a show of reflecting the position of teenagers, but there is a lack of representation on the committees for vulnerable social groups.” The current youth participation organizations are merely an illusion that degrades teenagers to tokens. Also, in the research conducted by the National Youth Policy Institute in 2020, targeting students who have participated in such organizations, about 37.4 percent responded that they are only in phase 1, which is “Adults make the final decisions and teenagers follow the instructions,” and 35.1 percent answered that they are in the phase 2 which is, “Adults provide all the information to the youth and teenagers get advice from the elderly.” This shows that about 72 percent of the teenagers are actually experiencing the weakness of the youth participation organizations. The government and the local entities must keep in mind that making a show of equality for teenagers would degrade human resources and democratic values in society in the future.



▲ In a research conducted by NYPI, Korean teenagers showed the lowest satisfaction toward the opportunities to participate in social decisions.

Cause

🔗 The Blind Spot of the Ostensibly “Balanced” Policies for Women

Tokenism toward women is rooted in the loopholes of Korean social policies toward women. The main purpose of the current policies for women was to enable women to engage with the society more easily, but they are not working properly at present. An incident involving the company Geumbokju, where many consumers boycotted the company’s major product Cham Soju is an example. Geumbokju is a large enterprise, which takes up nearly 80 percent in the sales volume in Daegu and Gyeongsangbuk-do Province and it was harshly criticized for its personnel management policy, which strictly limited the number of women in office jobs. “Hiring only unmarried women and leaving only unmarried women within the company” was its creed almost for 60 years, while rejecting women who are married and also persuading married women to resign. Also, punishments toward enterprises like Geumbokju are too weak, which lead to an even more serious problem. Actually, the company was fined thirty million won, practically nothing for a company which earns tens of millions of won every year. The company made a show of accepting women as a part of the community, but the reality was that only unmarried women could survive within the company.



▲ In 2017, Geumbokju, an alcohol manufacturing company was boycotted because of its discrimination toward women workers.

©pinterest



▲ In recent years, the term PCism is in the use, which avoids discriminative remarks.

🔔 Film Industry Carried Along with Political Correctness

Why are so many Asians and African American people appearing in films where only white people had been prevalent for over a century? Some say that this is a result of “political correctness,” which is often called “PC-ism.” The term PC is used in the U.S. by conservatives to characterize speech which makes a show of rejecting biased expressions which have been used thoughtlessly in the past or encourage thinking more about the environment and animals such as being on a vegetarian diet or participating in eco-friendly movements. This term is rapidly spreading among the public in recent times due to the development of Internet. However, this belief has been greatly criticized. In Korea, this term has been used since last year, but there are many people who consider it negative.

Those who are against it think that it is pointless not to use some expressions such as “fat”, “blind-spot” or call “maid” as “housekeeper.” They argue that the essence of the word does not change, nor it could be an excessive limitation of the freedom of expression, which eventually makes people who adhere to “PC-ism” feel that they have moral high ground. Likewise, critics say that casting an African American actress as the mermaid in the movie *The Little Mermaid* is also a result of “PC-ism.” It does not reflect the original work and instead pushes a values agenda. “PC-ism” is often considered as a form of social justice in the current generation, so some think it is objective righteousness. However, Park Jae-gyun, a staff reporter of KAIST Newspaper said, “PC-ism is just like the ideology of the mainstream in our society. It is only the ideology of the minorities.” Cultural contents are released to the public who has a wide range of beliefs, so it should not be carried along with an idea which is not proved as objectively just.

🔔 Students Locked in Schools

The Korean educational environment does not seem to allow students to ponder on social issues, only to be subordinate to adults. Most Korean teenagers are not free from their academic schedules and even after school they must do activities related to their school studies. In Korea, students from age eight to thirteen spend six and a half hour at school in average; students from age fourteen to sixteen spend eight hours; and students who are in high school, from age seventeen to nineteen, spend almost twelve hours at school a day. In addition, most of the afterschool activities were related to academics, since 31.8 percent of all activity was “going to study rooms/getting tutoring,” 10.8 percent was “studying alone,” 9.5 percent was “taking afterschool classes,” and 7.4 percent was “studying alone.” Eventually they have no left time to participate in social decisions. The percentage of teenagers who participate in youth organizations was only 0.8 percent. Also, Korean education curriculum tends to focus on teaching theories. Professor Seo Hyeon-jin, of Sungshin Women’s University said in her report Searching for Good Education of Future Voters on Election and Political Participation, that the endemic problem of Korean education is that lectures about elections or political participation for teenagers are biased to areas far from their real lives and excessively theoretical, requiring only that they memorize text. Such myopic education has caused teenagers to lose their interest and ability for social participation and eventually they become “puppets,” who are easily manipulatable, within the society.



▲ Most of Korean students stay at school for a long time, having less opportunities to participate in various social activities.

©YeonhapNews

Solutions

☞ Women Policies: Benefits in the Real World

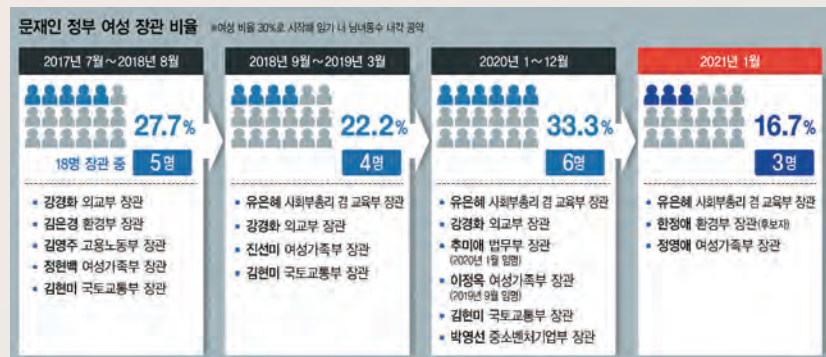
How can policies for women be improved if they merely make women into tokens? It is suspected that some organizations and enterprises tend to showcase examples of successful women such as women presidents or CEOs, highlighting the favor they have provided women with. They must enable as many women as possible to actually be benefited from the policies. Yeom Geon-ryeong, head of the Korean Institute of Criminology said, “The existing women’s policies in Korea are just for civil servants. Women working for businesses with four or more workers and private enterprises which are out of the government’s jurisdiction, are in a blind spot.” Actually, data has shown that the number of workers who use the “maternity leave policy” in private companies is 0.42 percent, which is just a tenth of the figure for civil servants, at 4.5 percent. Especially for workers in temporary positions, women in small companies, where it is hard to find replacements for such positions taking time off, face difficulties suing for their rights under the existing motherhood protection policies.

So, what are the policies that women can actually benefit from? Yeom proposed increasing the number of women in high-ranking positions. Among the eighteen officials in the Korean National Assembly, the number of women officials fell to three from six. Yeom added, “If there are an overwhelming number of male officials in positions where important social decisions are made, our society cannot help but to revolve around men,” emphasizing the importance of increasing the number of women officials in high-ranking positions to increase their recognition of the practical difficulties women face. Also, maternity leave must be mandatory so that companies can guarantee accessibility to this benefit, provide extra pay during the leave, and prompt the government to support companies in finding replacements.



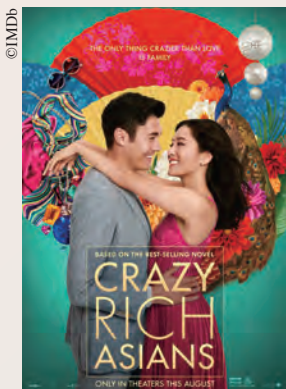
©HankyorehNews

▲ Businesses with four or less workers are not obligated to follow women policies such as maternity leave.



©DongAIlbo

▲ The number of Korean women ministers has been fluctuated but eventually fell to 16 percent.



©IMDb

▲ *Crazy Rich Asians* was expected as an unprecedented Holly movie with many Asian characters.

☞ Separation Between Art and Morality

Movies are something that can be easily accessed, so they may involve, intentionally or unintentionally, the risk of disseminating specifically framed ideological perspectives. Likewise, movies can generate and display prejudices against specific cultures or people. For this reason, the audience have expected to involve racial and ethnic diversity in film works, considering it is morally right. However, focusing only on diversity could lower the overall quality of art works. In August 2018, the Hollywood movie *Crazy Rich Asians*, which shows the fancy lives of the Singaporean rich, was released. As most of the actors were Asians, it was in the center of public attention and they expected it would create a platform for Asians in Hollywood. Among those expectations, people raised their expectations toward moral duty and the extermination of racism existing in the film industry, regardless of the quality of the work. And that rather caused the movie to draw criticism from both movie-goers and professional critics.

Reporter Bang Seung-eon said, “We have to examine why we tend to worship a movie excessively just because it displays the word ‘Asians,’ who were always minorities in the film industry.” In actuality, one criticism is that this film is overrated because it is so rare to see an Asian-centered movie come out of Hollywood. Critics say that it just borrows its plot from typical romance stories and there are few Malaysians or Indians portrayed in the film, even though they are the ethnic majorities of Singapore. Also, reporter Bang said, “Emphasizing that it is an ‘Asian’ movie can be seen as another form of racism. Focusing on the group one identifies with rather than appreciating one’s unique individuality is actually the most typical meaning of racism.” As art and morality are in an inseparable relationship, an artwork cannot be evaluated without considering its moral dimension. Readers should be aware that it creates another inequality to consider art as part of a social movement.

📌 Improvement in the Educational Environment and Youth Organizations

How can teenagers participate in social decisions? Youth organizations can use online websites to increase accessibility to students spending most of their time at school, living in non-metropolitan regions, or those with no interest in youth organizations. But the publicity for online youth organizations is still insufficient. In 2020, the Korean Youth Website held an event called “Sharing Happiness with Korean Teenagers,” which was a public contest asking for youth policies. But the participation was so low that eventually the event needed to be prolonged to gather more participants, and the giveaways were changed to prizes with lower price. To prevent situation like this, the information about these activities should have been posted on social media platforms that are frequently used by teenagers such as Instagram, YouTube or Facebook. Also, such an event should be held at least once a month and not just as a one-shot opportunity. Furthermore, in the Youth Forum held by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and the Nation Youth Participation Institute, the importance of cooperation between schools and youth organizations was emphasized to increase the opportunities for students to participate in a variety of activities.

The optics of youth organizations must be re-invented. In research on the recognition of youth organizations by teenagers, 13.5 percent of students answered that they are aware of them, which is a low percentage. Professor Jo Geum-ju criticized the weakness of the existing youth organizations, commenting on the importance of training potential youth committees and proper promotion of activities. Also, the organizations concentrated around the capital should be dispersed. Students who live in non-metropolitan regions face many difficulties to participate in the activities, since they have to travel long distances costing them a lot of time and money. For example, a student who lives in Jeolla Province has to travel six hours for a round trip by bus. The first step to achieve genuine equality for teenagers is to bridge the gap of chances to participate in youth organizations between local areas and cities.



▲ To increase the participation of teenagers of all over the country, Korean government is using online website to promote some events and policies for teenagers.

Extending positions of minorities would be the first step to actualize the equality, and the society is gradually trying to offer them opportunities to show their potential. However, some are misunderstanding that they are being closer to the true equality by making few symbols which are called as “tokens.” We must be aware that tokens cannot solve any existing inequality. The cosmetic actions to consider the minorities only make the problem worse as they delude the public that our society is being one step beyond to equality. The Argus hopes that the society would see the reality of the unequal conditions toward the minorities and not be satisfied under an illusion. **A**

migooba1119@hufs.ac.kr



FIND YOUR IDENTITY, SET UP YOUR PROFILE

By Yoo Hwa-in

Staff Reporter of Culture Section

“Set up your profile.” People see this message whenever they try to sign up for a new social media platform such as Instagram or Facebook. The profile is a symbolic tool representing an individual’s existence, and setting it up is the act of choosing how one’s own identity will be seen by others. However, in a technologically advanced world where it has become natural to live both in the real world and the metaverse, people need a new profile to hide and reveal themselves at the same time. Through an international exhibition <Set up your profile>, The Argus would like to find out how to express one’s identity in the metaverse by appreciating the profiles expressed by various artists.

Before Reading

Metaverse: A term represents a three-dimensional virtual world where social, economic, and cultural activities take place just like in the real world. For more details, refer to <The Argus, Vol. 520>.



Before the Entrance

After getting out of Exit 3 of Apgujeong Station and passing through friendly alleys, there is a roadside. Walking a little further along the roadside, the Coreana Museum of Art appears. Entering the building, visitors should check their online tickets and QR code at the information desk. Finally, after picking up the pamphlet on the desk, all is ready to enjoy the exhibition. Visitors have to take the elevator and go down to the first basement floor to meet the final entrance of the exhibition. The exhibition covers two floors. The Argus appreciated the exhibition following curator Lim Young-sim’s kind explanation.



▲ The Coreana art museum is also called as “Space C.”

©Yoo Hwa-in / The Argus

Inside the Exhibition Hall – First Basement Floor

Sunwoo Hoon: Connect Real World and Metaverse.

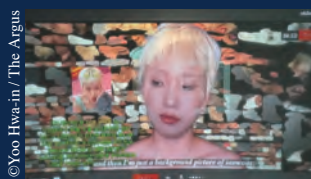
Sunwoo Hoon is a Korean webtoon writer and pixel artist. He presents space compressively by simplifying visual information through ultra-low resolution dot graphics*. His work, <Welcome to Cube Room>, is the first to be seen through a computer screen as audience enter the exhibition hall. After pressing the start button on the screen and setting the avatar's name and appearance, patrons can enter the cube room, which is a virtual exhibition space. In the cube room, there is the Coreana Art Museum where the exhibition is being held and audiences communicate with each other's avatars through chatting.



▲ Patrons can choose various conditions of their avatars.



▲ All pictures of the Kim Nara have different concepts.



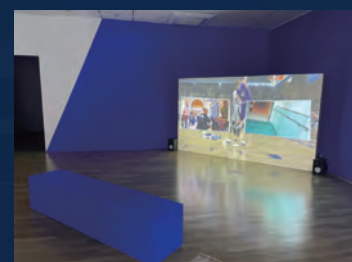
▲ Kim Nara is communicating with her fans by live-stream.

Kim Hyo-jae: A Special Eye Looking at “Default”

Kim Hyo-jae is a Korean media performance artist. She creates her arts under the concept of “default,” originally meaning the value automatically set by the system. However, she defines default as an individual's changing appearance and says that people choose their identities according to the changing environment. This concept can be explained more specifically in her two pieces of work located to the left of the entrance. She expresses her work through Kim Nara, an influencer on Instagram. In the first work, <Default>, the phrase “And I made my vibe DEFAULT in this shitty post-reality” appears along with repeated photos of Kim Nara. It shows that Kim Nara continues to change her appearance in the virtual reality world and chooses what is to be seen by others. In the next work, <Ssul>, Kim Nara tells her story about an image of her face being stolen in Japan and China without her permission and sold on a T-shirt in Harajuku. Kim Nara says, “The more I lost myself, the more famous I could become.” Through her works, Kim Hyo-jae criticizes individual identities fading away and being distorted online.

Sondra Perry: Who has Digital Body Ownership?

Sondra Perry is an American artist who explores the intersection of power and culture. Audiences can appreciate her work, <It's in the game>, on a large screen at the center of the exhibition. The work contains the story of Sondra's twin brother, who was a basketball player for the National College Athletic Association (NCAA). The NCAA handed over profiles that included the height, weight, and game records of its basketball players to Electronic Arts (EA) through a licensing contract without the permission of the players, and characters reminiscent of existing players appeared in the video game. In the video, Sondra and her brother visit a museum and appreciate the looted and displayed objects. They are juxtaposed with the game characters of NCAA players who had their data stolen in the very next scene, conveying the message that data theft is not any different from looting cultural property. Sondra reveals the correlation between identity and body, which is reinterpreted in the virtual world, and presents a critical view of the capitalization of digital body ownership.



▲ Audiences can appreciate Sondra's work sitting at blue installation chair.

Lu Yang: I, but not Me

Chinese artist, Lu Yang reveals his interest in gender, science, and religion through several multimedia projects. His work, <Dokusho Dokushi Hello World>, is located in the innermost room of the exhibition. Visitors can find a character moving quickly and making several gestures as soon as they enter the room. The character is “Doku” an avatar created by a 3D scanning of Lu Yang's motions. He made Doku an insincere



▲ Doku makes twitching facial expressions.

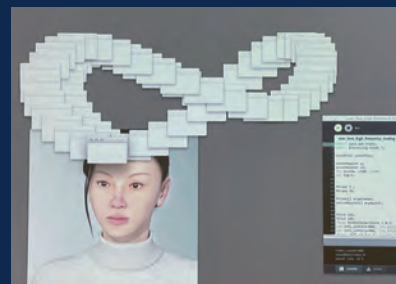
*Dot graphics: Digital art that draws a picture by arranging minimal colors in a square pixel, which is a unit that constitutes a digital image.

being in the hope that it could be free in the virtual world without being subordinate to a specific gender. Doku illustrates that it is possible for an avatar to form a new and independent identity by accepting various external elements, breaking away from the idea that the avatar only appears on the inner side.

📶 Inside the Exhibition Hall – On the Way from the First to Second Basement Floor

aaajiao: Are We Programmed to Converse?

aaajiao is a Chinese writer, online media artist, blogger, and programmer. He pays attention to the way that the digital generation consumes technology and leads their lives on social media. His work, <I hate people, but I love you>, can be found on the way from the first basement floor to the second basement floor. In this work, Android and the pop-up windows are communicating. Android asks, “Do I look real? Will you be my friend?” and the pop-up window answers, “I hate people, but I love you.” Their conversation seems to have no problem on the surface, but in fact, they only repeat the same sentences, and it does not flow to meaningful communication. Through the conversation between the two, aaajiao maximizes isolation and loneliness, conveying the message that humans are just objects who converse only within a fixed frame in their daily lives.



©Yoo Hwa-in / The Argus

▲ The pop-up windows are embodying infinity.

📶 Inside the Exhibition Hall - Second Basement Floor

Kim Hee-wook: Time to Look Inside



©Yoo Hwa-in / The Argus

▲ Audience can take the personality test with tablets prepared in the booth.

Kim Hee-wook, a Korean artist, gives an eye to the moment when the system and individual's unstable emotions collide in various events that occur within the social structure. As soon as visitors enter the second basement floor, they can see her work. In the white booth, a video of a masked woman introducing healing products to modern people is being played. The woman is Kim Hee-wook herself. In her installation work <Soul for me: Who are you?>, there is a personality test inducing the audience's participation. Park Seo-yeon, a visitor in her 20s who participated in the survey, said, “I answered the survey seriously, but the results were ambiguous. So I did it again. But regardless of my answers, the results came out the same.” She also added, “In the end, I realized I have always tried to define who I am.” The artist, Kim, spotlights modern people who

want to look inside quickly and easily through unofficial tests which are popular online.

Ahn Ga-young: Two-faced Internet

Ahn Ga-young is a Korean media art artist who is interested in the coexistence of humans and non-humans in the virtual world. Her work, <KIN Online>, is a video in a square sculpture located inside the exhibition hall. In the video, three artists migrate to the VR world, an online game metaverse. Each of them experiences indiscriminate reproduction, maladjustment, and sexual harassment in



©Yoo Hwa-in / The Argus

▲ Miya is being sexually objectified by other users in a virtual world.



©Yoo Hwa-in / The Argus

▲ Audiences can see a neon light title of the work from various angles.

the virtual world. This video shows the problems that may arise in the virtual world and makes the audience consider them.

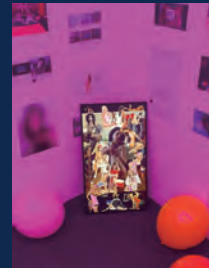
In this work, the title carries an important meaning. The word “KIN” means “relatives” in English, but it is also very similar to the shape of turning the Korean Internet term “꼴” 90 degrees to the left. The Korean informal abbreviation “꼴” is mainly used when ignoring another person online. By implicating another meaning to the existing word “KIN,” Ahn reveals the opposite aspects of the Internet.

Molly Soda: Identity Defined by Others

Molly Soda is a new feminist artist and a celebrity on social media. She usually becomes the subject of her own works and creates artworks using mass media. Her work <Me and My Gurls> is a room located inside the exhibition hall. It emanates a soothing purple glow. The room is decorated with numerous photos, balloons and screen captures. Videos of her daily life are being played on the walls. However, unlike vlogs that people usually watch, her video is filmed in a virtual house. This makes visitors feel that the atmosphere is heterogeneous and somewhat strange. In addition, she acts very unpretentious in all her videos, revealing her natural look. It breaks the stereotype about women that people unconsciously have. Through this exhibit, Molly Soda makes people look at everyday things from a different perspective and think about whether the self-identity that presupposes the gaze of others is truly themselves.

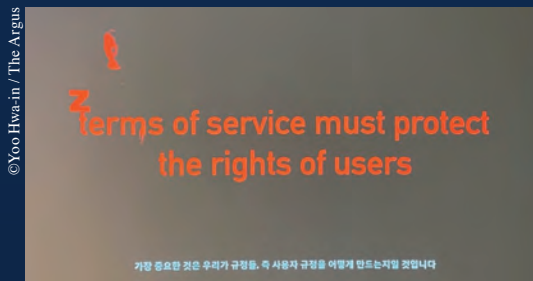


▲ Molly Soda is introducing her virtual house to viewers.




▲ Molly Soda is taking selfie with her naked body.

Laturbo Avedon: Being without Substance



▲ Avedon does not reveal himself while conveying his opinion to people.

Laturbo Avedon, a writer and curator, creates work online as an avatar artist. At the last part of the exhibition, visitors can find his work, <Nobody but Me>. In this video, Avedon talks about a virtual identity's subjecthood and rights, expressing his impressions about working as an avatar artist. His message is once again revealed through another title of the work, <No-body but Me>. Although Avedon does not exist in any shape, traveling on a network and rendering* his body in virtual space as needed, it is him as well. He emphasizes that the uniqueness and originality of the avatar must be protected and advises visitors not to give their data to anyone carelessly.

The era of the metaverse has already arrived, and now people have to find new ways to express themselves. These can appear in various forms as seen in the exhibition, <Set up your Profile>. What is the most important is to know the core that composes the biggest part of one's identity. Of course, it will take a lot of time and effort to find out what it is. But through this, people can realize how to express their identities naturally, so, it is definitely worth it. 

hwain@hufs.ac.kr

*Rendering: A computer graphics term describing the process of creating a three-dimensional image by infusing a sense of realism into a two-dimensional image by considering external information such as light sources, locations and colors.



By Lim Se-jin
Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

“**T**rick or Treat!” Every Oct. 31, an international holiday Halloween returns. This tradition originated from an ancient Celtic festival when people would light bonfires and wear ghost costumes to ward off ghosts. Following their custom, modern people enjoy the festival wearing strange costumes and accessories. This Western custom has gradually spread, and now many countries around the world are enjoying a Halloween festival. So, how will the joyful and showy Halloween festival affect the environment? The Argus deals with the problems, causes, and its solutions derived from Halloween in order. Through this, we hope readers will pay attention to the environmental problems that arise from the showy Halloween festivities and look back on the numerous warnings sent by the Earth.

Before reading

Jack-o'-lantern: It is a symbol representing Halloween. It is made by digging the inside of a large orange pumpkin, carving eyes, nose, and mouth in the shape of a devil's face, and then putting candles inside it. It acts as a guide for souls wandering in the human world on Halloween.



Problem

Causing Climate Change

Jack-o'-lantern, a lamp made of a pumpkin, is a symbol of Halloween. But many pumpkins used in the process of making jack-o'-lanterns are discarded after Halloween and a gas called methane is generated in the process.

Reducing carbon dioxide has always been a top priority in Climate change adaptation. However, methane has emerged as a new ambush for climate change as the United Nations (UN) released an official report which for the first time stated that managing methane will be the key to preventing climate change. This is because methane has around an 80 times higher effect on global warming than carbon dioxide. One of the main authors of the report, Dr. Charles Koven of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) advised through the Cable News Network (CNN) that "The fastest way that we might mitigate some of the climate change is by reducing methane. Decreasing methane is the easiest way for us to lower the global temperature in the next decade."

However, reducing methane emissions is not easy. This is because methane gas, the primary component of natural gas, is not only generated in nature such as by volcanic eruptions and plant decomposition, but also released in large quantities in landfills, livestock, petroleum systems, and agricultural activities. Jung Tae-yong, an assistant professor at HUFs's

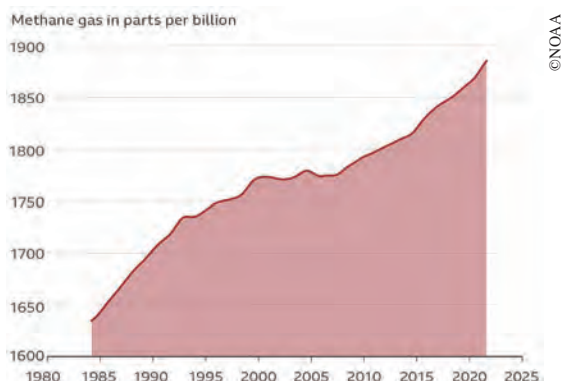
Department of Environmental Science, emphasized that methane emitted from human activity is absolute compared to the amount generated naturally. "It may vary from region to region, but according to a survey conducted in California, about 54 percent of the methane arises from livestock activities and 21 percent arises from waste disposal."

Threatening the Marine Ecosystem

On Halloween, makeup using glitter is popular. This is because glitter doubles the splendor. Although visually beautiful, glitter is made of microplastics of less than 5mm, which have a bad influence on the marine ecosystem.

As microplastics are very small, these are not filtered out from the sewage treatment equipment and are dumped into the ocean. When marine organisms mistake them for food and consume them, disturbance in the marine ecosystem occurs. If marine organisms consume microplastics, microplastic polymers* interfere with the behavior of organisms by being attached to their outer surfaces and interrupt digestion by blocking the digestive canal inside. Besides, it causes inflammation, liver stress, and decreased growth rate to the organism.

According to a report released in May 2018 by researchers at Florida State University, microplastic concentration affects the gender determination of sea turtles. The sex of marine turtle eggs is determined by the sand temperature during



▲ Methane gas production is continuing to rise.



◀ This loggerhead post-hatchling was rehabilitated and released by the Loggerhead Marinelife Center(LMC). The sea turtle during its stay at LMC in 2017 excreted the vial contained plastic.

◀ Seals strangled by plastic nets are dying.

egg incubation. The warmer sand produces more females and the cooler sand, more males. Temperatures between approximately 24 to 29.5°C produce males and above 29.5 to 34°C, females. Since plastics warm up when exposed to heat, when combined with sand, microplastics may increase the sand temperature. This could potentially affect the nesting environment of sea turtles, biasing the sex ration of turtles toward producing only females and affecting the future reproductive failure of the species.

Besides, microplastics ingested at lower trophic levels can climb up the food chain and be concentrated in upper trophic levels of marine life. According to the result of a joint research by university of Exeter, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Greenpeace, it was confirmed that microplastics were present in the plankton collected from the sea surface. Because microplastics are also found in invertebrates that feed planktons, located in the lowest trophic levels of the marine ecosystem, and vertebrates like fish that feed them, there is growing apprehension that the consumption of microplastics through biological accumulation in the human body will increase.

*Polymer: A polymer is a chemical compound with large molecules made of many smaller molecules of the same kind.

Causing Negative Effects on the Human Body

Candles are essential for a successful Halloween party. This is because the flames flashing in the dark not only create a spooky atmosphere, but also help guests remember the moment. However, when using a candle, carcinogens are also released at the same time. When lighting up a candle, the heat melts the wax at the top of the candle, and the liquid wax permeates the wick and starts burning by itself. In this process, as paraffin which is a raw material for wax is burned, carcinogens and endocrine disruptors erupt.

Since endocrine disruptors are invisible, an awareness of their danger is low. But exposed to endocrine disruptors throughout a lifetime, they accumulate in our bodies and generate fatal diseases. How can chemicals disrupt the endocrine system? Disruption of the endocrine system can occur in various ways. Some chemicals mimic a natural hormone, fooling the body into over-responding to the stimulus or responding at inappropriate times. Other endocrine disruptors block the effects of a hormone from certain receptors. Still others directly stimulate or inhibit the endocrine system and cause overproduction or underproduction of hormones.

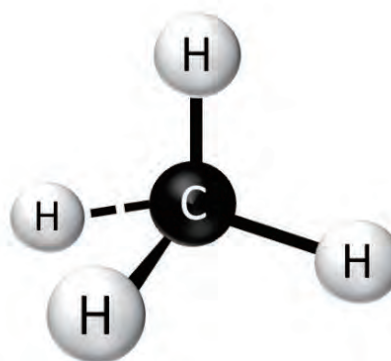
The endocrine system regulates all biological processes

in the body from conception through adulthood and into old age, including the development in the body from conception through adulthood and into old age, including the development of the brain and nervous system, the growth and function of the reproductive system, as well as the metabolism and blood sugar levels. In other words, the endocrine system is a place that plays an important role in maintaining homeostasis and controlling reproduction, development, and behavioral patterns. So, when humans are exposed to endocrine disruptors, genital troubles such as reproductive function reduction, infertility, precocious puberty, cancer, learning disorders, mental disorders such as depression, various allergic diseases, diabetes, and obesity can occur.



Reason of Problem

Pumpkin: Earth Destroyer on Halloween



© Korea Gas Corporation Blog

▲ Methane molecules have a carbon atom in the middle and hydrogen atoms at the apex of a tetrahedron.

According to a statistic from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), 589 million tons of pumpkins are produced annually in the U.S. However, many of them are discarded as garbage after being used as Jack-o'-lanterns on Halloween. The number of pumpkins discarded in this way comes to 264 million tons every year. Assuming that the average weight per pumpkin is 5kg, that is more than 50 million.

So, how does abandoning pumpkins trigger climate change? Pumpkins are disposed of by the reclamation or incineration because if they are discarded randomly, maggots can grow as imago and reproduce, which can cause harm to farmers. When pumpkins which are organic waste, are decomposed in solid waste* landfills in cities, methane, a harmful greenhouse gas, is generated. Ko Jae-hyeon, a professor at Hallym University's School of Nano



Convergence Technology, defined methane molecules as follows: “Methane molecules have carbon in the middle and hydrogens at the apex of a tetrahedron. Molecules such as methane can absorb infrared light while vibrating in certain ways.” He then explained the effects of methane on global warming. “When sunlight pours onto the Earth’s surface, the Earth tends to absorb sunlight and then emit infrared light. But, when the concentration of methane in the atmosphere increases, greenhouse gases absorb some of the infrared light that should be emitted into space. Greenhouse gases emit the absorbed infrared light again, but some of them are directed to the Earth. Finally, some of the infrared light that should be emitted into space is returned to the Earth, which triggers global warming.”

Global warming is a phenomenon in which the Earth’s temperature rises. Living things can live only when the Earth maintains a constant heat on its surface, but if the temperature rises more than that, abnormal temperature and climate change occur.

*Solid waste: The useless and unwanted products in a solid state derived from the activities of and discarded by society.

Microplastic: Main Threat to the Marine Ecosystem



▲ Glitters are harmful to the environment.



▲ Microplastics flowing into our oceans threaten deep sea marine life.

Most glitters being made from etched aluminum bonded to polyethylene terephthalate (PET) are formed with microplastics, which can find their way into oceans and the

creatures that calls them home. Unlike other substances such as metals and wood, plastic waste consumed by human activities, they are not biodegradable*. Therefore, plastic wastes flowing into the ocean are broken into microplastics of less than 5mm due to a photolysis caused by ultraviolet rays, corrosion, and weathering over the long term.

Through what channels are microplastics flowing into the ocean? Shim Won-joon, a principal research scientist at the Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology’s Risk Assessment Research Center, explained “The route of microplastics into the ocean can be largely divided into inflowing directly through buoys used in ships or farms from the sea and inflowing from land.” Especially, inflowing from land is largely divided into three routes. According to Shim, the routes are “1. Coming in through rivers; 2. Releasing directly into the sea without going through the rivers; and 3. Moving through the atmosphere and falling into the sea.”

Through these processes, microplastics that flow into the ocean move through the seawater and tend to absorb and accumulate harmful chemicals such as polychlorobiphenyl*, heavy metal and bisphenol*. So, if humans dump microplastics into the river and the sea, problems such as a decrease in growth and reproduction rates occur in the marine life that eats them. And this problem will eventually return to the human table through numerous food chains.

*Biodegradable: It refers to the ability of things to decompose by the action of micro-organisms such as bacteria and fungi while getting assimilated into the natural environment.

*Polychlorobiphenyl: It has been produced and used worldwide in large quantities. It was terminated due to its persistency, bioaccumulative properties, and toxicity.

*Bisphenol: Environmental hormone that is harmful to children

Candle: The Scary Secret of the Mood Maker

A candle is made of paraffin wax, a by-product of petroleum. Paraffin wax is made in the process of chemically bleaching and deodorizing petroleum wastes. However, when burned, paraffin wax generates toxic volatile organic compounds including acetone, benzene, and toluene, which are known as carcinogens, into the air. They are the same chemicals which are found in diesel fuel emissions and cause allergy, asthma, and skin problems. According to the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, the intake of large amounts of paraffin can cause intestinal obstruction, and smoke generated from the heated paraffin wax can cause slight irritations to the nose and throat.

Above this, Kang Sang-wook, a professor at Sangmyung



©TOYOICHEM

▲ Paraffin wax is white and solid. It is made from saturated hydrocarbons.

University's Department of Chemistry and Energy Engineering, emphasized the dangers of the candle. "A candle contains pigments, scents and various additives for several functions. So, when it burns, harmful substances are generated." For example, carcinogens can be emitted from the wick of a candle. Lead has been commonly used in candle wick manufacturing for decades, because it serves to support the wick to stay straight while burning. However, according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, when lead is mixed into the candle wick, the lead vapor is generated during combustion. If human respiratory organs are directly exposed to this vapor, it enters the body, accumulates mostly in the bones, and then gradually melts into the blood. At this time, if lead accumulation is left unattended, serious symptoms such as kidney and generative dysfunction may occur. In addition, if lead accumulates in the brain, it can cause serious brain diseases such as quadriplegia, loss of sight, mental disorders, impaired memory, and 25 percent of patients with brain diseases can die from them.



Solution

Don't Throw It Away: and Give Way to Our Bodies

When people talk about plainness, they often express it by comparing it to a pumpkin. However, ironically, pumpkins are a food that has excellent effects on beauty and diet. Han Myung-sook, a cuisine researcher, praised the effect of pumpkins. "A pumpkin has abundant vitamins and minerals. Especially beta carotene, which helps protect eyesight and has antioxidant effects, which help prevent aging. In addition, a pumpkin has abundant dietary fibers, so they are effective in preventing constipation; and kalium in pumpkins helps prevent hypertension by releasing natrium." Subsequently, she



©Shutterstock

▲ Pumpkin pancakes are the perfect food for the fall season and they are very delicious.



©Liz Andrew / Styling: Erin McDowell

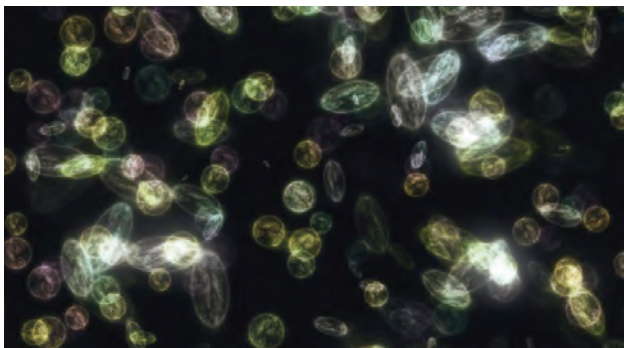
▲ This is a classic and easy pumpkin soup made with fresh pumpkin.

explained various effects of pumpkin seeds. "Pumpkin seeds also contain abundant unsaturated fatty acid and vitamin E, which helps fatigue recovery and prevents aging."

If pumpkins, with their various positive effects, are used for cooking instead of being thrown away, the environment and beauty can be taken care of at the same time. Han researcher recommended making and eating various dishes using pumpkins by saying, "By crushing a boiled pumpkin, it can be used as pancake and cookie dough. And after stir-frying with onions in butter, grinding finely, adding milk or cream, if it is boiled, it can be a pumpkin cream soup." In addition, there are many dishes we can choose from pumpkin porridge and baked seeds that can be eaten as snacks, to coconut pumpkin cakes, pie, and pasta.

Hidden Treasure, Microorganism

Sparkling glitters invigorate makeup and make people the main character of the party, but they cause serious environmental pollution. To solve this problem, while various studies are being conducted, the most promising approach is to allow microorganisms to decompose microplastic polymers through a biodegradation process. Bacteria are



©SciTechDaily

▲ Microbiologists have found a way to use bacteria to remove microplastics in the environment.

promising candidate microbiomes because they can adapt and penetrate in any environment, and it has been reported that some bacteria actually break down microplastic polymers. For example, fungi such as *Aspergillus niger*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* can disassemble polyethylene terephthalate and polystyrene*.

It follows from this that microplastic decomposition methods using microorganisms are environmentally friendly and can be applied directly to sewage wastewater treatments. Therefore, such treatment is expected to contribute to the reduction of microplastic wastes into the ocean from household wastewaters. However, Shim was worried about the reality of the technology. “This technology is possible only in laboratories because it creates good conditions for microorganisms to grow and feeds only plastics.” Accordingly, technologies that can be applied directly in the real world and universalized, not just discovering microorganisms, should be developed later.

*Polystyrene: Light plastic substance used to make containers or to keep things warm, cool, or protected from damage.

Rediscovery of Soy, Soy Candle



©iStock

▲ Soy wax is vegetable wax made from the oil of soybeans.

Candles are used not only on Halloween but also on special days to create a romantic atmosphere. Therefore, candles cannot be completely excluded from our lives. So, the only option left for us is to use eco-friendly candles.

As an alternative to paraffin wax, eco-friendly candles can be made using soy wax which is literally a wax made of beans. It is made through the process of harvesting beans, peeling them, making them into flakes*, and then extracting oil and hydrogenating. The Green Book, by Rogers and Thomas Kostigen, clearly shows the advantages of the soy wax. According to the book, making candles using soy wax can improve the quality of indoor air and reduce exposure to carcinogens. In fact, soy wax emits about 90 percent fewer carcinogens than produced while burning paraffin candles made from petroleum. This is because less carbon dioxide and soot are generated than by paraffin wax.

Using soy candles will protect human health and the Earth while creating a special atmosphere. With soy candles, people can spend a special Halloween and provide more spaces for the Earth to breathe.

*Flake: A small thin piece of something, especially one that has broken off a large piece

Recently, the global village has been suffering because of extreme weather phenomena such as forest fires, droughts, heat wave, and floods. As people feel these changes, more people became interested in protecting the environment than in the past. In addition, it has arrived a Green Survival era, which means that humans must think about the environment. However, although most people are aware of the seriousness of environmental problems and practice to reduce harm in small ways, there are few activists who act directly. Therefore, eco-warriors, who have the power of execution to think about environmental issues and act directly, are drawing more attention. Opportunities to become eco-warriors are open to everyone, and changing the world is possible with momentary choices and small actions. On the upcoming Halloween, let's protect the Earth and enjoy the festival by becoming eco-warriors. 🍁

limsj0225@hufs.ac.kr

Caduceus



Cook, a Scientist in Kitchen

By Park Kun-ha

Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

How well should one grill meat enough to serve for the most delicious steak? How does *Kimchi*, a Korean traditional food that global citizens love, obtain its outstandingly ripe taste as time passes? How can Turkish ice cream have a sticky texture? All the foods mentioned above necessarily rely on chemical reactions, such as heating, fermenting, and cooling. In brief, chemistry and cooking are closely related to each other.

Human history began with cooking. As humans, whose digestive capacity is relatively limited compared to other primates, discovered fire and consequently started to process meat with heat before eating, they became far more effective in digesting and in absorbing nutrients than when they had it raw. In a sense, the history of manipulating fire corroborates the human history, specifically within the context of cooking. For World Food Day on Oct. 16, The Argus aims to explore the “scientific principle hidden in cooking,” the key to the survival of humans.



Before Reading

Pasteurization: A type of sterilization by heating the liquid with a temperature below 100 degrees Celsius. It aims to partially sterilize pathogens, such as bacteria, fungus, and yeast. Louis Pasteur, French chemist and microbiologist, and his co-worker Claude Bernard devised and implemented it on April 20, 1864. Sterilization is devised as a method of preventing oxidation in milk and alcoholic beverages.



Heating

Grilling

The secret of the magical steak-grilling method is to generate the “Maillard reaction.” The Maillard reaction is a chemical phenomenon in which pork belly or neck is cooked on charcoal until it changes to a caramel color, releasing an odor that stimulates people’s salivary glands and stomach wall. The best temperature for Maillard reaction in meat is a high temperature of 130 to 200 degrees Celsius. The chemical reaction that cooks meat in brown color occurs through the process where sugar and protein components in the meat are heated at high temperature. People cannot taste protein since it has bigger size of molecules than people can taste. However, when the Maillard reaction occurs in a protein, protein transforms into small molecules, resulting in rich taste and flavor.

Additionally, when steak meat is grilled, salt is often sprinkled on it. Is this process for its taste and seasoning? Naturally, but there are other scientific reasons as well. Sodium chloride, commonly known as salt, has the effect of coagulating the surface of the protein and trapping the juices and moisture inside. Hence, if you prefer succulent meat, it is a good idea to add salt to trap the juices in the meat.



▲ Grilling meat is the most common method to have steak.

©Make Your Meals

automatic temperature control device to cook at a precisely regulated temperature for longer than usual cooking times. In the muscles of meat, there are proteins that break down muscles, called calpain and cathepsin. Since calpain and cathepsin are proteins, they are denatured when heated. Calpain is denatured at 40 degrees Celsius, and cathepsin is denatured at 50 degrees Celsius. Consequently, they lose their muscle-degrading functions when boiled. If the temperature does not reach the degree of denaturing calpain and cathepsin, the efficiency of muscle degradation increases rapidly as the temperature increases. If the water temperature of the sous vide tank is set close to the denaturation temperature and cooked for a long time, the meat can be cooked to the maximum tenderness by maintaining the functions of the muscle degrading elements.

Fermentation

Kimchi

Kimchi, a traditional Korean food, tastes different depending on the degree of fermentation. Fermentation is the process by which anaerobic microorganisms* break down carbohydrates through anaerobic respiration*. Fermentation is not caused by artificial chemical activities but by the metabolic activities of microorganisms. During the aging process of *kimchi*, a large amount of lactic acid bacteria is naturally produced. The sugar contained in vegetables is converted into lactic acid bacteria, creating a sour taste. Lactic acid inhibits the growth of other harmful bacteria that cause spoilage and creates a unique flavor of *kimchi*.

There are diverse types of lactic acid bacteria involved in fermentation, and about 30 types of bacteria live in *kimchi*. Bacteria that act in the early stages of fermentation cook *kimchi* to an appropriate extent, and bacteria that act in the middle and late stages make *kimchi* sour. Specifically, lactic acid bacteria that are active in the early stages play a role in promoting



▲ *Kimchi* is representative Korean traditional food.

©The Korea Times

Boiling

The meat cooked through “sous vide” is very tender. Sous vide is a French word meaning “under vacuum.” It is low-temperature long-time (LTLT) cooking. In other words, it is the method of cooking the ingredients packaged in a vacuumed state in a plastic pouch or a glass jar and putting it in a water tank equipped with an



▲ Sous vide is the method to cook the ingredients in a water tank through LTLT cooking.

©Anova Culinary

Caduceus

metabolism by making dietary fiber, and lactic acid bacteria that are active in the late stages are resistant to acids.

The biggest help in the fermentation process of *kimchi* is jeotgal*, in other words, salted seafood. Jeotgal contains abundant amino acids and nucleic acids that are produced when the protein of fish is decomposed by microorganisms. They serve as food for the microorganisms that ferment *kimchi*, promoting the ripening of *kimchi* and creating a unique savory taste. To keep *kimchi* for a long time, it is better to reduce the amount of jeotgal to control its fermentation rate.

*anaerobic microorganism: Microorganism that does not require molecular oxygen for growth

*anaerobic respiration: Respiration using electron acceptors other than molecular oxygen(O₂)

*Jeotgal: Preserved-in-salt dishes made with seafood such as shrimps, oysters, clams, fish, and roe.

Yogurt

Yogurt is a type of fermented milk and is a product made by fermenting lactic acid bacteria in milk and by coagulating it. A brief description of the yogurt manufacturing process is as follows. Add lactic acid bacteria to pasteurized milk. Then, let it go through a fermentation process, in which carbohydrates and peptides in the milk decrease, and lactic acid bacteria and their concentration increase. Then, lactic acid and casein* are coagulated to produce curd. Curd is milk coagulated by acid. After the lactic acid in the curd is acidified, lactic acid bacteria and whey* are added to the curd, then it becomes hot yogurt. For cool yogurt to be made, some proteins from fat and whey are re-solidified after the lactic acid bacteria stop working.



▲ Greek yogurt is one of the world's top five foods according to <Health>.

Commission (CAC)* acknowledges a yogurt that contains 5.6 percent or more protein as a “concentrated yogurt”. Bulgarian yogurt, which is often seen normally in the supermarket, contains three to four percent of protein, while Greek yogurt contains six to 12 percent of protein. Furthermore, Greek yogurt is rich in iodine and has the effect of improving thyroid function. Consequently, in 2006, the American magazine <Health> selected Greek yogurt as one of the world's top five foods along with *kimchi*, natto, olive oil, and lentils.

The main reason Greek yogurt is particularly popular is

because of its probiotics. Probiotics play a role in suppressing harmful bacteria and excreting toxins. Unlike bacteria that are killed by strong gastric acid as soon as they enter the stomach, probiotics survive in gastric and bile acids and reach to the small intestine, where they multiply and settle. These probiotics produce lactic acid, which makes the intestinal environment acidic. Due to probiotics, harmful bacteria that cannot withstand an acidic environment are eradicated, and beneficial bacteria that actively grow in acid proliferate, improving intestinal health.

*Casein: Protein commonly found in milk

*Whey: The liquid remaining after milk has been curdled and strained. A byproduct of the manufacture of cheese or casein.

*Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC): A body established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) that prescribe the internationally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines, and other recommendation published by the FAO relating to food, food production, labeling, and safety.

Alcoholic Beverages

What was the first drink made by humans? In China, there is a belief that it is alcohol. It is said that a monkey, not a human, made alcohol for the first time. A hungry monkey hid the fruit for later eating in a crevice



▲ Grape juice is fermenting material that is essential key to make wine.

of a rock or a hole in a tree but forgot where it was stored. Consequently, the fruit naturally fermented over time, and humans ate it and discovered alcohol. When fruits like grapes are stored for a long time, their smell becomes alcoholic, because the sugar in grapes is fermented by wild yeast* in nature and turned into alcohol. Kim Jin-man, a professor in the Department of Biotechnology at Chonnam National University, suggested the scientific principle behind alcohol, saying, “The first processed food of mankind is made through the fermentation process by microorganisms. In other words, alcohol is the result of a scientific biological process.”

Alcohol is produced by microorganisms called yeast. Fruit wine, such as grape wine, can be easily fermented into alcohol by yeast, so the fruit juice is used as a fermenting material. Like fruit wine, beer is also made through fermentation. However, in the case of beer, starch from barley is used rather than fruit juice. Starch consists of amylose and amylopectin, in which small-sized sugars such as glucose form long chains. To become a monosaccharide* by breaking this chain structure, the action of an enzyme is extremely necessary. The brewing

process of beer begins with malt, a slightly sprouted barley kernel. Malt contains an enzyme called amylase, which has the property of converting carbohydrates into sugar. The yeast converts the sugars broken down by amylase into alcohol to make beer.



▲ *Makgeolli* is Korean traditional wine that is made with rice.

In oriental countries, fermented grain wines developed, which are made from grains such as rice. A representative example is “Korean *makgeolli*” made from rice. To make alcohol with grains, just like beer, a saccharification

process, converting starch into sugar, is essential. In the case of *makgeolli*, *nuruk** is used to obtain an enzyme that breaks down starch into monosaccharides. Professor Kim explained, “*Nuruk* contains various molds and yeasts that exist naturally in nature.” In *nuruk*, molds such as *Aspergillus* and *Rhizopus* and yeasts such as *Candida* and *Saccharomyces* grow attached to *nuruk*. This results in the production of glycosylation enzymes such as amylase. Professor Kim said, “The flavor is determined by the various substances produced by the microorganisms during fermentation. The main flavor of *makgeolli* is banana, apple, and vanilla. This flavor is not made of artificial additive. It is a flavor produced when mold and yeast are placed in an environment suitable for fermenting microorganisms.” As fermentation proceeds, sugar is converted to alcohol, and carbon dioxide is generated along with it. The most important condition in this fermentation process is temperature. Professor Kim said, “The microorganisms in yeast show growth and activity even at low temperatures, but the bacteria that adversely affect alcohol are more active at higher temperatures. Therefore, in the case of fermentation, the lower the temperature, the better the quality of *makgeolli*.”

*Yeast: A single-celled microorganisms classified as members of the fungus kingdom.

*Monosaccharide: Simple sugars. The simplest form of sugar and the most basic units of carbohydrates.

**Makgeolli*: Korean alcoholic beverage. It is a milky, off-white, and lightly sparkling rice wine that tastes slightly sweet, tangy, bitter, and astringent.

**Nuruk*: *Nuruk* is a traditional Korean fermentation starter.

Cooling

Ice Cream

The method to make ice cream is simple. An ice cream mix is made of milk, whipped cream, sugar, and vanilla flavoring. Place a basin in a large bowl full of ice and add the ice cream mix. Then, stir it around with a spatula. The important thing here is that the ice must be mixed with coarse salt. After the salt is sprinkled on ice, its surrounding gets cooled down while ice and salt melt together. As this process repeats, the temperature can drop to minus 20 degrees Celsius. Water freezes at zero degree Celsius, but mixtures with other ingredients such as sugar have a lower freezing point, which is below zero degree Celsius. Hence, cooling a liquid ice cream mix into solid ice cream requires a temperature below zero degree Celsius. As a result, adding coarse salt to the ice can be the solution to provide the proper environment for it to be cooled.


It is often seen in Itaewon that a Turkish ice cream shop owner stretches an ice cream like cheese from a large ice cream container and puts it in a cone, then pretends to give it to customers making fun of them. Turkish ice cream “*Dondurma*” is much chewier than other regular



▲ Turkish ice cream seller makes fun of customers with the ice cream.

ice creams. The reason is that the ice cream mix contains “*salep* mastic”, a resin powder of the tuberous roots of orchids, which is high in polysaccharides*. When *Dondurma* seller stirs the ice cream with a stick, the polysaccharides contained in the *salep* mastic coagulate, making the ice cream particles denser. In other words, because polysaccharides are frozen with water, their crystals are tightly bound together, and the melting rate becomes slower than other types of ice cream. In short, “fineness of crystals” is the scientific secret of Turkish ice cream, *Dondurma*.

*Polysaccharides: Polycarbohydrates. The most abundant carbohydrate found in food.

A delicious steak is grilled using the Maillard reaction and tender meat is cooked through the sous vide method. *Kimchi*, yogurt, and alcohol, the foods that are frequently encountered in daily lives, were all created through a chemical reaction called fermentation. Ice cream that heightens up the mood with its cool taste is made on the principle of cooling with good use of freezing point. These familiar and delicious foods are products that scientific principles are applied to. Anyone can become a chef and a scientist at the same time when they understand the principle and apply it to food. This October, how about becoming a scientist in charge of the kitchen and delighting your tongue with various experiments? 

trulymonical224@hufs.ac.kr

@contestkorea



Stop Grounding Sports

By Shin Jun-seo
Staff Reporter of Social Section

The 1936 Berlin Olympics are remembered by the Korean people by a photo. The photo shows Sohn Kee-chung, an Olympic athlete who is covering his chest with a laurel pot. Anyone who knows about the Japanese occupation of Korea would be heartbroken by seeing Sohn Kee-chung's demonstration. But Son's demonstration actually violates the current IOC rules that no political, religious or racial demonstration is allowed. The neutrality of sports, which should not be linked to any ideology, has been a part of sportsmanship for a long time, but there have often been instances of athletes expressing their beliefs through demonstrations or statements.

Demonstrations of athletes also appeared at the 2021 Tokyo Olympics. Raven Saunders of the U.S., a silver medalist in woman's shot put made headlines by crossing her arms making an "X" on the podium meaning that she opposes all types of oppression.

The Argus reviews demonstrations and statements in the field of sports, reasons why actions like these have not been welcomed, and future prospects of sports demonstrations.



▲ Sohn Kee-chung is covering his chest with a laurel pot.

@yonhapnews

Phenomenon

1. Demonstrations in The Olympics

The place where demonstrations receive the most attention in sports is definitely the Olympics. At the 1968 Mexico Summer Olympics Gold, medalist Tommie Smith and bronze medalist John Carlos showed raised fists on the podium after the 200-meter race to protest against racism in the U.S., using a demonstration called the “Black Power Salute,” and as a result, they were no longer able to compete in the Olympics. At the time, Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said the Olympics should not be involved in politics, but he actually allowed for the Nazi salute to be used during the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

The Korean soccer team was also at the center of controversy related to a demonstration. At the 2012 London Olympics, Park Jong-woo, a midfielder at the time, made international headlines by holding up a sign that was handed to him by a supporter with the phrase “Dokdo is our territory” after winning the third-place game against Japan. He was sanctioned by the IOC for showing a political message, and after almost a year he managed to receive a medal after the ruling by the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

In addition, Great Britain’s women’s footballers took a knee before their Tokyo Olympics football match with Chile in July. Kneeling is an act that signifies opposition to racism. It spread worldwide after the 2020 incident

in the U.S. with George Floyd, who died because of an excessive use of force by a white police officer. The captain, Steph Houghton, said, “We want to fight all forms of discrimination.” The women’s national soccer teams from five countries, including the U.S., Sweden, Chile, and New Zealand, also

©hankookilbo



▲ Tommie Smith and John Carlos are raising fists on the podium.



©hankookilbo

▲ Park Jong-woo is showing the phrase “Dokdo is our territory.”

participated in the demonstration before the match. As Olympics is a sports festival involving people from around the world, political and social demonstrations have a greater impact than on other sports stages.

2. Demonstrations Appeared in Professional Sports

Political demonstrations appear not only in the Olympics but also in professional sports. In 1999, Yugoslavian soccer players refused to play or showed demonstrations during the game in protest of NATO’s airstrikes against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. One player, Predrag Mijatović of Spain’s soccer club Real Madrid, refused to play for two matches and participated in protests against air strikes. In response, the club warned that they would not only impose fines but also release him from the team, but he did not back down. Shasha, a member of the soccer team Suwon Samsung in K League, also held a demonstration during the game, wearing a shirt with the phrase “Stop the air strike.”

Celebration in the form of shaping the hand like the wing of an eagle also drew attention. The eagle is an animal that expresses the identity of Albanian-Kosovars. The celebration was held by Xherdan Shaqiri and Granit Xhaka of the Swiss football team, who scored against



©yonhapnews

▲ Xherdan Shaqiri is shaping the hand like the wing of an eagle.

Serbia in 2018, sparking controversy over whether two Albanian-born players sniped at Serbia, which had oppressed Albania. They were eventually fined 10,000 Swiss francs (\$9,394).

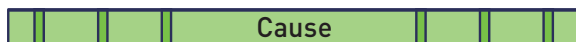
3. Statements of Sports Stars



◀ LeBron James is wearing a top with the phrase "I can't breathe."

Sports players' statements are also embroiled in controversy as well as demonstrations. England's cricket player Moeen Ali was banned from playing by the Federation of International Cricketers Associations after wearing a bracelet with the phrases "Save Gaza" and "Free Palestine" in a match with India in 2014. In the same year, National Basketball Association (NBA) basketball player LeBron James wore a top with the phrase "I can't breathe" to commemorate Eric Garner, who died from a white police officer's chokehold on New York's Staten Island.

Jung Chan-sung, a mixed-martial arts fighter, said in 2017 when the impeachment protests were under way, "The situation in Korea is difficult. I pray for a warm-hearted and strong leader to be born for the harmonization of people in Korea." As the controversy over whether he supported the candlelight demonstrations or the Taegukgi rallies grew, he said in a press conference that he just wanted to convey a message of national harmony.



1. To Maximize Profits Using Sports

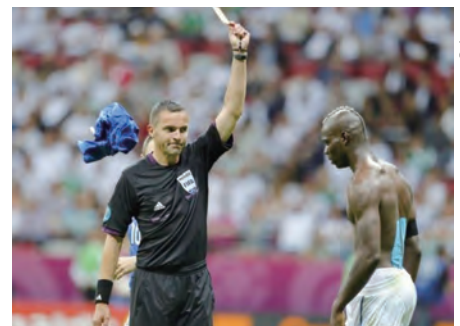
Why are political demonstrations and statements not welcomed?

Michael Rosenberg, a reporter for Sports Illustrated (SI), pointed out, "The reason why the IOC is trying to separate the Olympics from politics is because they only want to maximize profits." SI criticized the IOC's irresponsibility for overlooking while Belarusian sprinter Krystsina Tsimanouskaya was being forced to return to Belarus for publicly criticizing the country's athletics federation. SI said that the IOC values profits based on smooth relationships between countries than protecting players.

Professor Kim Sang-yu of the School of Sports at Myongji University said, "It is said that the IOC is not affected by external factors, but they are affected in some way or another. This is because most of the IOC members are playing an important role in their country. There are also many politicians and royal families. They are especially affected economically. In fact, if the Tokyo Olympics had been canceled, it would have been a huge blow to the IOC's income, so they pushed ahead with it."

Assistant Professor Joe Trolan, Dept. of Global Sport Industry at HUFS, also said, "The IOC has lost sight of the true meaning of the Olympics. Commercialization has become central to the Olympics, and nationalism creates stories to sell more sponsorship/TV rights. Sports and sports committees are susceptible to keeping quiet about social issues, inequality, and discrimination because of the potential economic loss."

There is also a different interpretation in receiving a warning if players take off their uniforms as a goal celebration in a soccer game. Federation International de Football Association (FIFA) has created a rule which gives yellow cards when players take off their uniforms, reasoning that since soccer is a gentleman's sport, it is ungentlemanly to take off uniforms and that time is



► Italian soccer player Mario Balotelli is getting a yellow card for taking off his uniform.

delayed in the process of dressing. However, some say these reasons are superficial. The player who scored is naturally close up on the broadcasting screen, providing an opportunity for companies to see the promotion effects since the sponsor's logo on the uniform is magnified. But if the sponsor's logo cannot be exposed due to a celebration, companies will get upset, so it is prohibited.

2. To Stop Sports Becoming a Battleground of Ideas

There are concerns that if all sports demonstrations are allowed recklessly, the sports event itself could be a venue for expressing ideology. The conflict between Hungary and the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) in June is one such example of a "collision between sports and politics." The Hungarian Parliament passed a law banning homosexual depictions in movies and advertisements for minors to eradicate pedophilia. Then Germany and the European Union (EU) refuted that the bill contained discrimination against sexual minorities. Later when Munich, where the 2020 Euro match between Germany and Hungary was held, said they would illuminate the stadium with rainbow-colored lights as a symbol of embracing sexual minorities, Hungary's foreign minister said, "They are engaging in politics in sports."

UEFA's position was prioritizing the separation of sports and politics. First, the UEFA forbid Munich from illuminating the stadium with rainbow-colored lights on the day of the match, for they judged that there was a political intention aimed at Hungary. However, as criticism was deluged over whether UEFA was agreeing with social minority discrimination, the UEFA logo on social media was changed to a rainbow of colors.

If political issues begin to be prioritized



▲ The UEFA logo on social media was changed to a rainbow of colors.

at sports events that attract a lot of people's attentions, sports can become a stage for ideology, not fair competition. If that happens, the essence of sports as pure physical competition will be shaken.

3. Some Athletes Could Have Demonstrations That Can Be Socially Controversial

People do not empathize with all the demonstrations. In 2005 Paolo Di Canio, a soccer player who claims to be a fascist, was punished for a Nazi salute after scoring a goal. In 2013, Giorgos Cartidis, a Greek soccer player, scored a goal and performed a Nazi-style military salute to the team's cheering squad, sparking controversy.

The Korean people were once hurt by a discriminative goal celebration. Federico Macheda of Manchester United at the 2009 Korea Tour and Uruguay's Valverde Dipetta at the "FIFA U-20 World Cup Korea 2017" drew criticism from Korean fans for their so-called "slant eyes" celebration. In the U.S. and Europe, they call small and long slanted eyes "slant-eyes," deprecating the appearance of Asians. Socially problematic celebrations such as this cannot be allowed without any regulations.



▲ Paolo Di Canio presenting a Nazi salute after scoring a goal.



▲ Uruguay's Valverde Dipetta is showing "slant eyes" celebration.

Prospects

1. Changes Made Due to The MZ Generation.

Scenes where athletes expressed their beliefs were often seen in the Tokyo Olympics. Women's Artistic Gymnastics athletes in Germany wore full-body uniforms refusing sexual objectification, while hockey



◀ Germany women's hockey captain Nike Lorenz is wearing a rainbow colored socks.

players wore rainbow-colored wristbands in solidarity with the sexual minority community. Various non-verbal expressions of players protesting political and racial discrimination were seen.

A wind of change is blowing on the Olympics, which has prohibited individual athletes from expressing their beliefs. At the center of change there is the MZ generation. Professor Trolan commented about the MZ generation, saying, “The MZ generation are much more dynamic and engaged in social issues. From race to gender and the environment, they are extremely adapted at creating a movement for change.” The Pew Research Center, a U.S. polling agency, pointed out active political participation around race and gender equality as a characteristic of the MZ generation in 2019. These characteristics of the MZ generation are not unrelated to the demonstrations of athletes at the Tokyo Olympics. Generation MZ had an important impact on the IOC’s relaxation of regulations of the IOC’s Rule 50, which prohibits every kind of demonstration or political, religious or racial propaganda. Now, athletes can express themselves before starting a competition or after, but not during a game or on the podium. IOC also stressed that protests must not be “targeted, directly or indirectly, against people, countries, organizations and/or their dignity,” and they cannot be “disruptive” to other competitors. In these conditions, athletes can take a knee or raise a fist. Demonstrations using clothes and accessories is also allowed.

Professor Trolan said, “Generation Z affected change in the Olympics more than Millennials. They are social media creatures, and what happens around the world is

viral within minutes or hours. Similarly, Generation Z are the future breadwinners. They continue to watch, support, and participate in the Olympics,” he said, emphasizing that future changes in the Olympics and sports will be led by Generation Z.

The MZ generation is actively participating in and leading the change in the sports world, which regarded political neutrality as an absolute rule. Yannick Kluch, an Assistant Professor for the Center for Sport Leadership at VCU University, said, “The era of athlete activism has arrived.” This means that as social movements to resist discrimination and hatred develop around the world, the MZ generation athletes are also using their influence to speak out politically.

2. Change of Perception Seeing Athletes Demonstrations

In the digital era, athletes are also increasingly expressing their views on social and political issues. With the development of the Internet, information technology, and smart devices, athletes acquire various kinds of information and knowledge, and their own thoughts and beliefs are naturally formed.

In 2019, black players of the New England Patriots, the U.S. Super Bowl champion, refused to visit U.S. President Donald Trump at the White House. They criticized President Trump for segregation policies such as Executive Order 13769, which temporarily banned entry into the U.S. and visa issuance for people from seven Muslim countries, including Iran and Iraq. It has



▲ New England Patriots star Devin McCourty turned down the White House's invitation.

been a long tradition in the U.S. for the president to celebrate and invite Super Bowl winners to the White House, but the players acted according to their beliefs, and many people supported them.

Dr. Kim Hak-soo of Sports Studies said in his column, “The athlete’s conceptual remarks are possible only when they have deep self-reflection. I think we are living in an era where showing individual identity and having an interest in social and political situations while focusing on hard training is a natural cultural act.”

3. A Demonstration Everyone Can Sympathize With

Professor Kim said that sports can never be politically neutral because politics and sports are closely related. China uses sports to make citizens follow social rules and laws through game rules, while Canada invests in




▲ Ethiopia’s Feyisa Lilesa is performing a demonstration by crossing his arms and creating an “X”

sports to establish a national identity encompassing French and English-speaking regions. As for South Korea, it transformed itself into the image of an advanced country through the 88 Seoul Olympics and the 2002 Korea/Japan World Cup. They are not the only ones using sports for political purposes. There is certainly a view of concern that sports might be wrongly used for political purposes. However, putting strict standards on the player’s political demonstrations just for that reason alone, is something to reconsider.

Ethiopia’s Feyisa Lilesa, who won the silver medal in the 2016 Rio Olympics marathon, quickly drew attention from all over the world by performing a demonstration by crossing his arms and creating an “X” as he entered the finish line. This was done to support the protests against the suppression of human rights done by the Ethiopian government. When he said, “If I go back to Ethiopia, I will either die or be imprisoned. I have nowhere to go back to,” many people felt sorry for Ethiopia and the situation Lilesa was in, and more than \$40,000 was raised in a day.

If an athletes’ demonstration is not contrary to universal values or justice recognized by the majority, players can freely express their beliefs, and if there are many who sympathize with the message, it can have a positive impact on society. Professor Kim predicted, “Demonstrations supporting human rights and statements opposing discrimination and suppression by skin color or gender, or for any undue reason will be supported.”

Demonstrations in sports are evolving in a way — not just simply expressing the joy of victory — but revealing athletes’ principles on various issues such as race, violence, and discrimination. Of course, demonstrations such as supporting certain people or political parties, or distorting history must be restricted. But there are players who show empathy, support, and solidarity through demonstrations. Sometimes they induce interest in problems that people do not know well and promote justice and resistance against injustice. From now on, more demonstrations will be witnessed and if it is about something everyone can sympathize with, hastily regulating athletes’ demonstrations while emphasizing only the neutrality of sports might be going against the trend. Now is a time for a more mature discussion and a new approach on how to view and understand the demonstrations of athletes. 

wedae20@hufs.ac.kr



©almerja

Carers Caring for Their Former Carers

By Shin Jun-seo

Staff Reporter of Social Section

The drama *My Mister*, aired on tvN in 2018. It spotlights the main character Lee Ji-an and her tragic life. She is left alone with her sick grandmother at the age of six and takes care of her while paying off the debt left by her father. Until 21, she was not even able to have a dream. This is not a fiction that only appears in dramas. This actually takes place in reality. Currently, there are real Lee Ji-ans living not only around the world, but also in Korea.

In foreign countries, those who take on the burden of care at a young age are called Young Carers. Young Carers, who suddenly became guardians of their parents or grandparents, have no chance to design their own lives, dominated by the reality of their situation. Korea has yet to have a word to refer to young people, who travel back and forth between work and home to care for their powerless families. The Argus investigates the “Young Carers” who are fighting against the world alone, and tracks the background and causes of their appearance.

► Lee Ji-an is caring for her sick grandmother in the drama *My Mister*.



©tvN

1. The Emergence of Young Carers

The word *Young Carer* was first mentioned in the UK in the late 1980s, in the middle of the investigation of the carers of people in need, in order to rebuild the national social security system. The UK defines a *Young Carer* as a person under the age of 18, who cares for family members or relatives suffering from chronic diseases, mental illness, disabilities, alcohol or drug dependence, and so on. A carer from the age of 18 to 30 is defined as a “Young Adult Carer.” But in general, a Young Adult Carer is just the grown-up version of a *Young Carer*, which means all the burden to care for their family members is left to young carers. On the other hand, Australia defines *Young Carer* as young people under the age of 25 who care for their families or friends with a disability, physical/mental illness, drug addiction, and the elderly. As such, the standards of *Young Carer* differ by country. In Japan, which did not have the concept of *Young Carer*, in recent years the term *Young Carer* is frequently mentioned. But according to Professor Heo Yoon-jung, of the Department of Medical Humanities and Social Medicine at the Ajou University School of Medicine, “There is no standard to define them in Korea, so far.”

2. Background on the Occurrence of Young Carers

The *Young Carer* phenomenon is a social problem caused by various factors such as a low birth rate and aging, nuclearization of households, and an increase in double-income households. In most cases, when a child is born, amid population changes such as aging, low birth rate, and late marriage, parents are already middle aged and grandparents are elderly. There is even a high possibility that the child is the only child because of the nuclearization. Kazuhiko Fujimori, who studies single-person households at Tohoku Fukushi University, pointed out the situation that “Children have to take care of their parents alone, as the number of siblings decreases due to low birth rates. If parents or elderly grandparents are not healthy, the child will inevitably become a young caregiver.”

Professor Kim Hye-kyung, of the Department of Social Welfare at Nazarene University, said, “Low birth rates and aging have particularly affected the cases of grandchildren caring for grandparents.” Unfortunately, while both the demand and period of caring for the elderly extend, due to aging, the number of carers decreases because of the low birth rates, reduction of family sizes, and the rupture of nuclear families due to divorces. Ironically, under both the social atmosphere and welfare policy of Korea, which regards family care as a private area of responsibility, taking it for granted, people left with their sick families have no choice but to give up their life and care for their families.” The same or even more applies to teenagers and young people who have the right

to dream about their future and to seek their self-fulfillment. Professor Kim said, “The causes of the occurrence of Young Carers internally placed throughout the society are the reduction of family units and weakening solidarity of modern families and indifference between social neighbors.”



▲ The Korean population is aging.



▲ Low birthrate is one of the causes of Young Carers.

3. Background of Young Carers Having Difficulties

3-1. They Cannot Live Their Life Properly

If the preparation to set out in the world and the fulfillment of tasks needed at their age is postponed, the time for young people to explore their careers or accumulate property will also be pushed back. The problem is that parents in need of care do not wait for the children to be in a socially stable state. Someone may face a situation having to care for their parents before entering a professionally stabilized period. Then the tasks that must normally be completed at their age will be unaccomplished.

Professor Heo said, “For Young Carers, providing care becomes a priority. Therefore, they cannot invest in their future or dream like their peers. This leads to irreversible consequences for Young Carers.” Professor Kim also said, “In some cases, opportunities for choice of career can be deprived, and the impact on Young Carers caused by this deprivation can appear throughout their life. They are often exposed to economic plight along with difficulties as carers. In addition, Young Carers care condition is often worse than that of adults, so they have no choice but to face various difficulties.”

3-2. Unprepared Policies for Support

Why is there no national support for Young Carers while they are unable to properly live their lives? This is because there is no supporting policy. The UK enacted the “Child and Families Act 2014.” According to article 96 of the Act, if a *Young Carer* requests the government for the support needed to sustain his or her family, the government should evaluate the request and come up with measures for support.

However, in Korea, not only are there no laws and systems to support Young Carers, but surveys to figure out the current

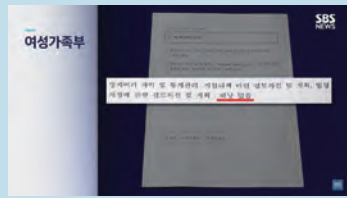
Poirot's Deduction

situation of Young Carers are also absent. According to the Seoul Broadcasting System's (SBS) inquiry of government about the survey plans and support measures for young carers, irresponsible answers such as "It's not our job" (Ministry of Gender Equality and Family) and "There is no plan" (Ministry of Health and Welfare) were given.

There are even cases where the current systems hinder Young Carers.

Even if Young Carers try to apply to become Recipient of National Basic Livelihood Guarantees or Self-Support*, they cannot succeed due to the Support Obligator system*. There is no way for Young Carers to apply and receive support. The Hospitalization Solidarity Guarantor system* is also a problem. A *Young Carer* cannot report as a guardian if they are a minor. Since Young Carers are mostly minors, they will have to find guarantors in urgent situations like hospitalizing their care subject.

Professor Kim said, "In 2018, Korea announced a basic plan for Community Care and has been conducting a priority project since 2019. The project was originally announced to include the elderly, the disabled, and children as care subjects but the priority project includes only the elderly, and the disabled. In



▲ Ministry of Gender Equality and Family gave an irresponsible answer "It's not our job."



▲ Ministry of Health and Welfare also gave an answer "There is no plan."


the future, I think it is necessary to consider the problem of Young Carers when conducting a Community Care project," emphasizing the need to support Young Carers. Professor Heo also said, "The problem is that the Korean welfare system maintains only application systems. Young Carers who need care or support should know where and how to receive it."

3-3. The Lack of Social Recognition of Young Carers

The lack of social recognition of Young Carers can be pointed out as the cause of the lack of a support system. The number of Young Carers in the United Kingdom, with a population of 68 million, was 490,000 and in Australia, with a population of 25 million, was 250,000. However, in Korea, which has a population of 50 million, problems of aging and low birth rates, there is not even any term to refer to them, let alone a survey to determine who they are.

In Cho Ki-hyun's book, *I Became a Dad of My Dad*, who has cared for his father with dementia since he was 20, the concept of *Young Carer* is not established by the government to community service centers. They do not even understand the difficulties of Young Carers. This means only when Korean society recognizes the existence of Young Carers, institutions and policies to support them can be created.

Professor Kim said, "The inferior reality of Young Carers can be encountered through videos encouraging sponsorship, but the policy to support them as a system is not clearly presented. This is because of a lack of awareness of Young Carers. In the future, we need a policy to issue and institutionalize problems such as the phenomenon of Young Carers."

Hyoja and Hyonyeo are the words used to praise someone who do their best to perform filial duty, which is considered as one of the biggest virtues of Korean Confucianism. However, such praise may cause an adverse effect regarding caring for others by sacrificing oneself as just an "individual" virtue. Young Carers are a clue that reflects the general atmosphere surrounding Korean society, which has regarded caring as a matter of families and individuals, not the government. While covering this article, many experts who were asked for an interview on this issue said that they heard the word "Young Carer" for the first time and could not give an answer about handling them, because it is not their field. As such, there are no scholars, institutions, and organizations interested in Young Carers. As someone else takes responsibility for caring, it is easy to forget its difficulties. The Argus hopes that Korean society will move forward as a true welfare state by reflecting on the care which has been disregarded and left a matter for individuals. 

wedae20@hufs.ac.kr

* **Self-Support:** The process of providing low-income families with labor opportunities for self-reliance.

* **Support Obligator system:** A system that restricts the supply and demand of livelihood and medical support in the presence of an obligator.

* **Hospitalization Solidarity Guarantor system:** A system that requires a guarantor to pay medical expenses before treatment.

Superhero for the Poor: Lim Hyoung-joon from the World Food Programme



◀ Lim Hyoung-joon is standing in front of the food which will be supplied to the recipient country.

©Lim Hyoung-joon



©The World Food Programme

World Food Programme

유엔세계식량계획

By Yang Yu-min
Staff Reporter of Social Section

There is nothing to eat on the vast farm where only dust is blown. The hungry even try to catch insects, but their efforts are in vain. In 2021, this situation occurred on the island of Madagascar, west of Africa. To cope with this situation, the World Food Programme (WFP) is here to work at the forefront of the food crisis. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the importance of food has grown in respect of malnutrition, which occurs frequently in poor areas, lowers immunity, and increases the possibility of getting COVID-19. In this social situation, the WFP received the Nobel Prize for peace with the evaluation of the Nobel Committee, "The best vaccine is food." The Argus met Lim Hyoung-joon, office manager of WFP Guinea, and listened to the story of the WFP, where people are working out of view to make a society free from hunger.

Before Reading

Zero Hunger: The second goal among the 17 goals of Sustainable Development Goals declared by the U.N. General Assembly in 2015, and is the largest goal of the International Community from 2016 to 2030. In addition, Zero Hunger means a world without hunger, which is the ultimate goal of the WFP.

The Ultimate Goal of the WFP: Zero Hunger

The Argus: Please introduce yourself and the WFP.

Lim Hyoung-joon (Lim): The WFP is the world's largest humanitarian organization, which is annually supplying food for 140 million people in 92 countries around the world. The WFP's goal is "Zero Hunger." As for me, my name is Lim Hyoung-joon, and I am the manager of the WFP Guinea office. Guinea, which is located on the Atlantic coast at the western end of Africa, is the poorest country with half of the population suffering from a food crisis and the highest infant mortality rate. We are working to provide food to about 400,000 to 500,000 starving people in this country and running the school lunch program, which helps children get their meals and go to school.



▲ "Zero Hunger" is the second goal among the 17 goals of Sustainable Development Goals.

The Argus: Does the WFP consider the characteristics of the recipient country in supplying food? In which procedures the WFP purchases and supplies food to recipient countries?

Lim: It is important to consider the characteristics of the recipient country when it comes to food supply. For example, if the WFP supplies corn to a country that lives off rice, the

©Met Office



▲ The Children are eating food which is supplied by the WFP.

residents will not eat or sell it. This situation significantly reduces the effectiveness of food aid. For this reason, the WFP establishes a food aid plan by deeply considering the

food culture of the recipient country.

All processes of purchasing, supplying, and distributing food are carried out in consideration of the *supply chain. To support as many people as possible, the WFP should purchase good quality food at a low price. Therefore, we need to search for reliable food suppliers in advance and purchase food in the best conditions by bidding with suppliers. In the same way as food purchase, we also bid on the truck or airline companies to transport food.

The Argus: What are the current challenges with the WFP?

Lim: The first challenge is COVID-19. In low-income countries, people tend to rely on remittances from family members who are working abroad. However, as the global economy worsened due to COVID-19, remittances from abroad significantly decreased. This caused more people to be in food crises. As a result, the number of hungry people has nearly double from 135 million in 2019 to 270 million since COVID-19. Also, as the economy of developed countries has deteriorated because of the pandemic, it is taking a toll on the WFP's budget. The WFP is funded by voluntary contributions from the donor country, including the U.S. government and Europe, and donations from individuals or private companies. Among them, the United Kingdom (the UK) is the third-largest donor to the WFP. However, due to economic deterioration, the UK cut 40 percent of its contribution, compared to last year. Now, the WFP's food supply cannot keep up with the demand for food aid.

The second challenge is climate change. For example, the rainy season in El Salvador, South America, used to be five months a year on average. However, due to climate change, the rainy season in El Salvador is now reduced to two months a year. The decrease in the rainy season causes terrible water

shortages because the water not only for farming but also for humans is very insufficient. To make matters worse, declining crop yields is also making more people face a food crisis. However, in such hardships, the WFP has never given in but implemented various solutions. To collect as much water as possible during the two months of the rainy season, the WFP has installed *Rainwater Harvesting in each house. In addition, to collect water, the WFP has built large reservoirs and dams. In this way, the WFP is working hard to handle climate change as much as possible.



▲ Rainwater Harvesting is used to collect as much water as possible.

The Story of Lim Hyoung-joon

The Argus: Why did you decide to work with the WFP?

Lim: When I was a university student, I had a lot of worries about my career. To find a solution for my future, I traveled to 80 countries over three and a half years, and that was a turning point for me. In Europe, people did not seem to worry about hunger. However, a few hours away from Europe by plane, what caught my eye was the people dying from a lack of food. Seeing this hell on earth, I began to think deeply about the



▲ Lim Hyoung-joon stands in front of the banner with the WFP.

* **Supply chain:** An economic term that refers to the sequence of processes in which food is delivered from suppliers to recipients.

* **Rainwater Harvesting:** A facility collecting the run-off water from a structure or other impervious surface in order to store it for later use.

contradiction of the world. After that, there was a time when I could not eat anything for three days on a trip. At that time, a passer-by gave out his food, and then I realized the big value of a little help and the importance of food. From this experience, I constantly thought “How can I contribute to the global problem of hunger?” and then I had an experience that gave me the answer. As I passed one village, I saw many people lining up to get food from the WFP with happy smiles. As soon as I saw that, I decided to work with the WFP.

The Argus: What will the future of the WFP look like?

Lim: So far, the WFP has been the “food aid organization” that simply supplies food to places where food is insufficient. Unlike the previous operation method, the WFP is trying to be a “food assistance organization.” A food assistance organization exists to create conditions where food is always accessible so that individuals can be healthy. As such, the WFP is working on food aid under the principle of “Teach the poor how to fish, rather than give them fish.” In other words, the WFP should help the poor to live on their own without any food aid. To foster the recipient’s independence, the WFP has built infrastructure, such as roads, school facilities, dams, and agricultural and water facilities. However, the case of refugees is different. Refugees have no land to farm and no ability to get

a job. For this reason, their possibility to become independent is significantly low. Unfortunately, refugees have no choice but to depend on the WFP. In spite of this challenge, the ultimate goal of the WFP is to create a society where even refugees can overcome hunger by themselves. I think this is the area the WFP should pursue. Ultimately, my hope is for a world where the WFP is no longer needed, and ironically, there will be no need for workers like me.

The Argus: Do you have any final thoughts to share with the readers of The Argus?

Lim: When I was studying in the U.S., I was taking a leadership course. One day, the professor gave students an assignment to write about “ambition” and “aspiration.” When I asked the professor what those meant, he answered, “Ambition is about me, and aspiration is how we can coexist in a better world.” He added, “The world is not a place in which to live alone. To live in a better world together, young people should think about aspirations. So do not limit yourself in a narrow world; think about what you can do for humanity.” As the professor said, you should think about how you can contribute to the world, no matter how small you are in the world. The Argus readers are capable enough to lead the world in a good direction, I think. Try to capture wider world and fly higher.

©FOOD navigator




▲ The WFP is supplying food to the recipient country.

©Lim Hyoung-joon



▲ Lim Hyoung-joon is smiling with the children of the recipient country.

Lim Hyoung-joon repeatedly emphasized, “Think about what I can do for humanity.” As Lim said, readers should think about how to contribute to making a better world. If people who want to change the world gather one by one, a better society will come soon without doubt. As such, the more people are concerned about the food crisis, the more hungry people will be able to escape hunger. The Argus hopes one day the word “hunger” will disappear from the earth. 

202102045@hufs.ac.kr



Welcome Cub Reporters!

Nam Gyeong-eun

Welcome! This is the Editor-in-chief, who will train the cub reporters this semester. I may sometimes act like an evil assignment giver, but I will try my best to “train” the cub reporters; for your improvements in reading, writing articles, and thinking skills. Please lean on me whenever you are struggling with schoolwork, personal things, The Argus, or anything. I want to be a person who listens as I felt about my predecessor, Park Chang-hwan, the 102nd Argusian. I am looking forward to our trainings! I hope you feel yourself at home in The Argus and again, WELCOME!

Kim Ye-ji

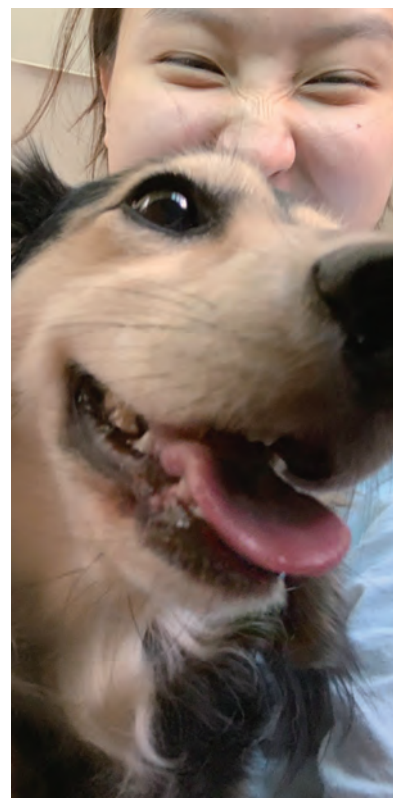
Being a reporter of The Argus would be more than writing some English articles. You will be able to experience things that most university students cannot go through. Sometimes you will feel like an office worker, sometimes as a passionate reporter or sometimes as a student learning new things. It would not be easy to manage something you’ve never experienced before, but I can assure you that this would be one of the most meaningful experiences of your college life in HUFS. Welcome to The Argus!

Park Kun-ha

Welcome to The Argus! It would be your most tremendous accomplishment that you achieved in your university life. For me, it was a very heart-pounding experiment to carve my name in a university magazine. Writing down my message in my own words was a priceless achievement than I imagined. I have no doubt that being a journalist as a member of The Argus would be the most memorable time as an undergraduate student of HUFS.

Choi Ye-jin

Welcome, 108th cub reporters!! It’s an honor for us to welcome the 108th cub reporters! Being proud of your own article written down, asking interviews for reliability and accepting feedback from coworkers...: they are all important abilities in living your life. Although it might be a little hard for you as a cub reporter, I bet that all experiences you will get here will be a great enhancement in your life as a staff reporter. I Hope you guys get well trained and put passion into being a staff reporter in The Argus.



Shin Jun-seo

I did not start writing for The Argus with a significant mindset. I just thought writing my own article would be cool. But now, The Argus has become something I can't separate from my everyday life. Writing an article is not easy. There will be hardships and challenges ahead of you. Nevertheless, you will earn something priceless. So don't hesitate and issue a challenge. We are waiting for you.

Lim Se-jin

108th cub reporters, it is really nice to be with you! Among the activities I participated in school, I can confidently say that The Argus was the most rewarding one. There will be difficulties during your life in The Argus, but there will be much more to gain. I believe all of you will successfully finish a training period. I am always there for you cheering behind your back and waiting for the day we work together.

Yoo Hwa-in

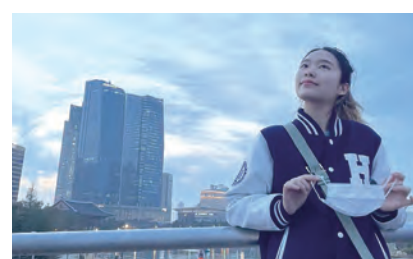
I can't believe that it is already the time for recruiting 108th cub reporters. During training, there were so many days that I had to be up all night to do tasks which were very time consuming and definitely not easy. At that time, I didn't even know why I was doing them. But I just kept working on given tasks. As a result, I'm so grateful for myself that I didn't give up since I'm having the most meaningful time in my college life now.

Yang Yu-min

In March, when I was walking around HUFs campus, I saw the banner "Recruitment of the 107th cub reporter." As soon as I saw that banner, I thought "I want to join The Argus and write my own article." Only this simple thought made me work in The Argus as a staff reporter. To work in The Argus, you don't need a grandiose mindset. All you need is the desire to write your own article. Don't hesitate to apply. Welcome to The Argus.

Jeong Ga-yeon

Welcome cub reporters! While participating as a cub reporter you might come up with thoughts such as "How can I do all of them?" or "This is beyond my capability." However, as long as you faithfully do all of your cub reporter duties, the time comes, to shine your capabilities, improved during your cub reporter period. Do your best with pride that you have gained an opportunity of becoming a staff reporter and I wish to work together with all of you in the future.





The Argus
www.theargus.org