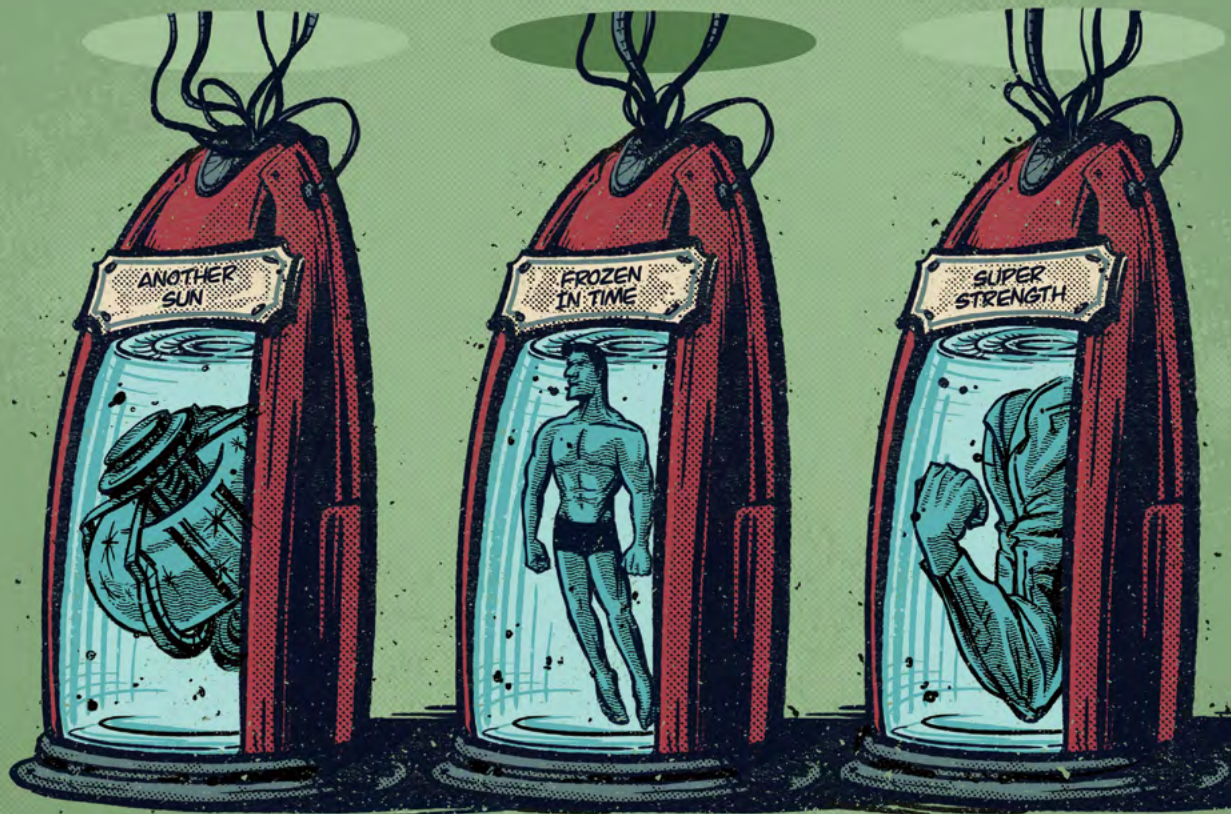


No. 523 DECEMBER 8, 2021

The Argus

Since 1954

Avengers: Future Science and Technology, Assemble



**WHAT IF WE COULD BE
THE AVENGERS?**

The possibility has already begun as one imagines the future.
If we are really into the Avengers movie,
we will also be into the science they demonstrated.

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.

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Back on the Track

From this November, Korea is now back on track after all the COVID-19 pandemic chaos. I cannot predict how long this “with-Corona” scheme will last, but I am trying to be flexible with this “unfamiliar” change. Being the 94th editor-in-chief of The Argus was the same to me. After spending a rough six months as a staff reporter, everything for The Argus and from The Argus started feel like too much for me. I was even thinking of quitting The Argus after the semester, but then this position that I had never and could not have imagined knocked on my door, the editor-in-chief. It was not because I was the best, but still, I was happy to be asked, and the thrilling passion to run this newspaper better than ever was starting to grow inside me. It was tough to serve in this position right after being “staff” reporter with zero senior reporters left to help me, but eight staff reporters were waiting for the lead. I did miss some tasks that I should have done and sometimes was not right on time. The sixty-eight-year long history of The Argus was not built just in a day, and I felt that in my bones. There was no time to take a breath for a person like me who likes to drink hot cocoa, to take a nap, and to watch Disney movies. Nam Gyeong-eun, as an editor-in-chief for half a year, was a whole different person. I started to drink iced coffee, to doze off whenever I have time, and to watch short YouTube videos because my phone was always ringing with messages for The Argus everyday. I had been a spontaneous, outgoing, and generous person and always want to be that way, but I found myself being anxious without a clear solution in sight, feeling relieved when left alone, and sometimes getting mad. The change was so quick for me to adjust, and I feel sorry for the 107th staff reporters who had to endure such an immature leader.

Wrapping up 2021, this sentence comes into my head: Never again. This experience, to lead a group, to publish results monthly, to communicate with real adults in society, and to be right in the center of everything, will never come back to my life that easily, especially the people I met and who helped me to run The Argus safely. Professor Kwon, copyreader professors, and the editing team, thank you for your constant patience and love that you always showed for The Argus every month; 107th staff reporters, thank you for all your hard work to write those marvelous articles. In every meeting, I was always motivated by your thoughts and efforts. Often our dinner time was the best part of my day, talking and laughing. Sorry for being such a reckless and inexperienced leader, and it is all thanks to you if nobody realized my ineptitude. This short and unforgettable time will always stay in my mind, as I hope it does in yours. Please look after The Argus, even when I leave, and if you have time left, remember me! Writing articles and publishing the four beautiful magazines with you were just like the taste of the sweet egg tarte we shared one day. Time to say goodbye, auf Wiedersehen! 🍷

By Nam Gyeong-eun
Editor-in-Chief

남경은



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>> Have you ever watched the movie *Avengers*? If you watched the movie, you must have wondered if the science and technologies could be implemented in real life. In fact, these seemingly impracticable technologies are currently under development. It means that there are not many days left until the world in the movie comes true in front of us! If we properly understand science, we will be able to fully understand and enjoy the future that is approaching. The Argus explores the future value of science and technologies featured in the *Avengers* movie by elaborating science and technologies appearing in the movie, the principles, and the practicalities.

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First HUFS Human Rights Research Presentation Held

The first Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) Human Rights Research Presentation will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 22, hosted by the 55th Student Council of HUFS, at the Seoul Campus. This project is held for the formation and development of various discourses on human rights within the university. The recruitment targets are students enrolled at the HUFS Seoul Campus, and the study period is from Nov. 1 to Dec. 10, for about 40 days. Research fields can be freely selected from a variety of topics that combine technology, culture, society, institutions, and human rights. The due date for submitting final reports is Friday, Dec. 10, and the research presentation is to be held on Dec. 22. The time and place will be announced later. Research teams were selected through study plans that each team have submitted. The prize money will be awarded as scholarships, with three million won for the grand prize (1st place), two million won for the first prize (2nd place), one million won for the excellent prize (3rd place), and 500,000 won (\$420.27 in U.S.) for the encouragement prize (4th place). For more information, contact the school notice or the GSC. 



©Instagram of GSC @hufstagram

▲ The first research will end on Dec. 10, and the presentation will be held on Dec. 22.

By Kim Jin-seo
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The India South Asia Student Thesis Competition Starts


©Institute of Indian Studies HUFS



▲ Institute of Indian Studies HUFS posted an announcement for the India South Asia Student Thesis Competition on Oct. 18.

“The India South Asia Student Thesis Competition” begins on Jan. 13, 2022 and runs for about 22 days to Feb. 3. Winners will be announced in late March on the Institute of Indian Studies HUFS (IIS) homepage. IIS holds this competition to enhance interest to further promote academic development and discover creative and innovative students who can make contributions in the field of Indian and South Asian Studies.

Students from undergraduate and graduate programs can apply for this competition. However, graduate students who have completed a master’s degree or a doctoral degree are not eligible to apply. In order to participate, students must choose either of the following two topics. The first topic is “Great Transition in India,” and the second is a free topic related to India and South Asia. After choosing the topic, students should write a thesis in a Hangul document (HWP file), PDF, or MS Word file, not exceeding 20 pages including abstract, main body, and references. As for the type of participation, individual research or joint research (team of 3 people or less) is possible. In the case of joint research, it is important that all team members are eligible to participate.

Through the competition, winning students will be awarded and get a certificate with 3,000,000 won (\$2,543.45 in U.S.) for the first prize, 1,000,000 won (\$847.82 in U.S.) for the second prize, and 500,000 won (\$423.91 in U.S.) for the third prize. In addition, awarded papers will be reviewed and published in the Journal of South Asian Studies, a Korea Citation Index (KCI) academic journal of the National Research Foundation of Korea. 

By Yang Yu-min
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HUFS Library, an “Excellent Model for Green Remodeling”

On Nov. 3, 2021, Noh Hyeong-ouk, Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, visited the library of HUFS Seoul Campus and looked around the facility. He reiterated the importance of green remodeling and emphasized the environmental excellence of the HUFS facility. HUFS Seoul Campus began remodeling its library into a “smart library” in the second half of 2018. In this process, the school promoted a sustainable model, green remodeling project. As a result, the architecture received an award for the “Sustainable Library,” from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. Kim Jae-joon, the head of the construction planning team at HUFS Seoul Campus, said, “This library was created by maximizing energy saving since our school library is a library re-created by energy efficiency. Our school library’s facility is good enough to receive the grand prize for sustainable architecture in 2021. It is a very sophisticated building that is able to increase energy efficiency while remodeling with vertical and horizontal extensions.” Throughout his comments, he pointed out the environmental benefits of the school library.

Minister Noh received a briefing on what aspects of energy saving were in play while looking around the building facilities. Kim In-chul, President of HUFS, said, “The smart library green remodeling project was a very valuable and meaningful project for me also in 2021.” The smart library of HUFS Seoul Campus, which has improved the convenience of students, is also expected to have a high usage rate in December, the month of final exams. 📖



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▲ HUFS smart library is awarded as the “Sustainable Library” by Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

By Park Kun-ha

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HUFS GTEP, A New Opportunity for the HUFSSans

The final successful candidate for the 16th HUFS Glocal Trade Expert Incubating Program (GTEP) will be announced on Dec.10. HUFS GTEP is a business group sponsored by the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) and a trade association and is organized by our university to nurture global trade experts who combine theory and practice. In addition, GTEP is a project to educate and supply advanced trade professionals with necessary capabilities to expand small and medium-sized companies’ entry into the global market in accordance with rapid changes in the trade environment. Therefore, it aims to foster customized regional professionals who combine languages, commercial practices, laws, and trade practices in each region through regional concentration such as China, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and Africa.

Sophomores, juniors, and seniors in 2022 will be subject to the 16th generation, which will be announced this time simultaneously for students in Seoul and Global campuses. The training period is from February, 2022 to February, 2023. Participants are scored on trade-related theories and practical education, participation in domestic and foreign exhibitions, and e-commerce practice. Among the personnel produced through GTEP, only the most talented person in theory and practice will be awarded a “regional trade expert certificate” under the name of the Minister of MTI through strict evaluation. 📖



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▲ Eight students(team) from GTEP participated in “2021 College Student Trade Camp” on August and every team had won the prize.

By Lim Se-jin

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Global Campus 40th Anniversary Special Exhibition

HUFS Global Campus holds a special exhibition this year celebrating its 40th anniversary. In 2020, Global campus marked the 40th anniversary. Global campus started from “Yong-in University” since 1979 and was authorized to a university in October 1980. In 2020, the HUFS global campus celebrated its 40th anniversary with the opening ceremony of the main gate of the campus. The ceremony of last year included the commemorative address of the university president, UCC award, appreciation plaque award, tape cutting in the main gate and art exhibition celebrating the 40th anniversary. Last year, the event was minimized due to the COVID-19 regarding the safety of participants. The prearranged academic lectures and exhibitions were postponed to 2021. This year, the HUFS global campus reminds students memories of global campus seeing the Memorial Day. HUFS Historical Museum projects a special exhibition displaying the history and memories of global campus. Unlike last year’s celebration that concentrated on repairing the main gate and distracted by the pandemic, this year’s celebration focuses on reminding the memories of HUFS students. The exhibition shows students’ memories about the campus: Myeongsudang, the lake located in global campus, the Mohyeon Dormitory, the Forest of Oblivion, and other parts of the campus. The exhibition starts from Nov. 10. to Dec. 10. and it takes place in the first floor of Centennial Complex. The permanent exhibition is located on the second floor of Centennial Complex, in the K-zone of the building. The event expects students’ attention as last year’s ceremony was interrupted by COVID-19. The opening reception is held on Nov. 10 at 5 p.m. Any matters for inquiry are received in HUFS Historical Museum (tel.02-2173-3985, email: archives@hufs.ac.kr), which is located on the third floor of Minerva Complex. 📷



▲ The exhibition shows the history of global campus, celebrating its 40th anniversary.

By Kim Ye-ji
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HUFS Leads Korean Learning

Publishing Division of University Knowledge Contents & Press will supply “Cyber Korean Courses- Beginner / Intermediate” to the King Sejong Institute Foundation in December. This supply is the output of the Cyber Korean Courses Project, which began in May. The project was led by Professor Kim Jae-wook’s research team, the Department of Korean.

The textbook is for Korean learners who are taking the online curriculum of “Cyber Korean.” The level of the textbook is for beginner and intermediate classes. This textbook was made to meet the ever-increasing demand for Korean language learning in many countries. Publishing division tried to meet the needs of various language area learners by translating the contents into 11 languages. The textbook also provides an self-learning educational environment through online courses. This textbook includes abundant review exercises and various ways of utilizing vocabulary to help learners. Additionally, as the textbook is for online education, learners can check a digital copy and vocabulary lists through QR codes.

Jang Hae-jung, contents creator of publishing division of university knowledge contents & press, said, “learners can use the textbook through the King Sejong Institute Foundation website after textbook production. HUFS and the foundation expect the textbook to be very useful for students who want to learn Korean through an online learning environment.” 📷

By Jeong Ga-yeon
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▲ King Sejong Institute Foundation posts the book cover of Cyber Korean course.

119, Please Save HUFS!

By Jeong Ga-yeon and Yang Yu-min
Staff Reporter of Social Section

The General Student Council (GSC) of Seoul and Global Campus held “HUFS119” on Nov. 9 at 8 p.m. HUFS119 was held via Webex and in Obama Hall as an online and offline meeting. It was also broadcast live over YouTube streaming through the GSC of Seoul Campus channel. The number of participants in Obama Hall and Webex were totaled to determine the number of participants. The opening of HUFS119 started at 8 p.m. and the following events began as soon as the number of participants reached more than 1/10 of the total number of *full-membership. This means 838 for Seoul Campus and 681 for Global campus. The number reached by 8:31 p.m. with 846 from Seoul Campus and 748 from Global Campus. HUFS119 started with <Report>, followed by <Discussion> and <Resolution>. The Argus reporters visited Obama Hall, where the offline meeting was being held.

<Report> was about the election schedule guide, the election preparation on each campus, and the plan for election preparation after HUFS119. The student body presidents of each campus introduced the “Meeting of three Parties (professors, staff, and students).” They also said they established and participated in the “Election Committee meeting” and the “Public Debate Committee meeting.”

<Discussion> dealt with the agenda about “The Nine Requirements for Candidates.” The requirements are as follows: (1) Communicate with campus members, (2) Enhance the university’s competitiveness and present a clear vision, (3) Ensure financial integrity through profitable business, (4) Revision of the student grading system, (5) Improve the educational environment by expanding courses and investing in IT infrastructure, and so on, (6) Reduce tuition and expand the scholarship, (7) Improve old campus infrastructure, (8) Expand career, employment, and start-up support, (9) Reformation of campus governance for democratization. The adoption of the agenda was conducted through real-time online voting. As a result, there were 947 ayes, one nay, and one who abstained from Seoul Campus.

From the Global Campus, there were 852 ayes, zero nay, and four abstained. Then the <Discussion> was over. Lee Jun-su (Department of English Linguistics & Language Technology ‘21), who participated in the meeting offline, said, “I was thrilled to hear that the agenda of <Discussion> was passed by a landslide.”

Finally, <Resolution> proceeded. From the 12th presidential election, students have the right to vote, which makes five percent of the total vote count. The GSC set up the agenda of <Resolution> specifically to emphasize the students’ opinion about the election, which was about increasing the reflection rate of students’ votes. To emphasize the democratization of HUFS, the GSC formed a separate agenda as <Resolution>, though its content was the same as clause (9) of “The Nine Requirements for Candidates.” Then, the student body presidents read the agenda that students will keep striving for HUFS’s democratization. After reading, applause filled the Obama Hall indicating that everyone agreed.

The GSC of Seoul Campus “To HUFS” said, “Though student’s autonomous activities were withering due to COVID-19, the opening of this meeting evokes new feelings in us. Also, we can deliver students’ aspirations to increase the reflection rate of students’ votes to the presidential candidates.” Also, the GSC spoke to the new president: “The president who is elected now represents professors, staffs, and HUFSans. Please maintain HUFS to be a place where students can participate in its governance.”

From this election, students have the right to vote for the president of the University. All the parties including students should take an active part in advocating democracy in HUFS, remembering this historic moment of the “HUFS119.” It is expected that HUFS transforms itself into a more democratic university. 🇰🇷

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* full-membership: students enrolled, students who are on leave after having applied for full-membership, and students who delayed graduation.



▲ Tak Hyeon-su is working in SBS Digital Lab as an intern.

By Choi Ye-jin
Staff Reporter of Culture Section

In November, students who applied for a double major and shifting their double major are waiting for the results in December. Since 2014, there have been a lot of changes at HUFS, and one of them was the integration of both Seoul and Global Campuses. As a result, students from the Global Campus have been able to double major at the Seoul Campus and vice versa. With this undergraduate system in mind, we will consider one successful example who is called a “legend” in the Department of Czech and Slovak Studies. He earned a GPA of 4.5 out of 4.5, and was successfully accepted as a double-major in the Division of Media and Communication. Now, he is doing his internship at the Seoul Broadcasting System (specifically SBS Digital Lab). The Argus interviewed him so that the students find out how HUFSans can survive by double-majoring and find the key for building a career plan starting at HUFS.



The Argus: Please introduce yourself.

Tak Hyeon-su (Tak): Hello, readers of The Argus, nice to meet you. I am a student of the Department of Czech and Slovak Studies (CS) 17' in the College of Central and East European Studies. I am also double-majoring in Broadcasting, Film and New Media (BFNM) through the Division of Media and Communication (MC). Putting an emphasis on my double major in my resume, I am now working as an assistant director intern making videos at the SBS Digital News Lab since the beginning of this semester, which started in September.



Major Department of Czech and Slovak Studies (CS),
Double Majoring in Broadcasting, Film and New Media (BFNM)

The Argus: What is the reason you applied for CS?

Tak: First of all, because I always wanted to be a person who is irreplaceable and indispensable, I thought learning a unique language was cool. In short, the reason for

▲ Tak is working as a student intern.



▲ Tak is with his friends holding a flag of Czech Republic in front of the Centennial Complex.

coming to CS was that HUFs is the best place to learn unique languages. Also, knowing that the Czech Republic is a famous country for films, holds “Karlovy Vary International Film Festival (KVIFF)”* and has a famous animation character like “Krték”*, I preferred to learn CS. I thought I could learn these cultures through classes.

The Argus: What motivated you to apply for a double major and what effort did you put into your application?

Tak: Knowing that the number of students learning both CS language and BFNm are rare was the motivation, because it is a rare combination. Also, being a student who wanted to study fields related to video and media, there was no hesitation when applying for BFNm as a double major. Whether it was a double major or minor, I wanted to study in this field as soon as possible.

To be selected as a double major in BFNm, it is important to earn high grades. However, I did not study only for this. I just studied CS in the mindset that “If I take first place in my major, then I am a capable of taking first place in anything else.” This mindset was a strong motivation in studying both CS and BFNm.

The Argus: Since you study in the Division of Media and Communication (MC), we are curious about whether you noticed any qualitative differences between double majoring and minoring, or whether there are any advantages.

Tak: Global Campus students who minor in MC must attend lessons which are only available through the Global Campus. Because this department is popular, the school decided to divide students in this field by campus to prevent overcrowding the Seoul Campus. Although students from the Global Campus can successfully double major, we can only take classes required by the major at the Seoul Campus. As a result, there are limits and qualification differences. For example, the “Television Production” class which is only offered on the Seoul Campus, is open to the first major and the double major students, not for minoring students, especially from the Global Campus. Therefore, there are students who are disappointed because they cannot attend this practical class. Though, in my case, I still haven’t attended Seoul Campus classes that much, so I did not feel a big difference between the classes of both campuses.

However, I notice the difference between people whose first major is BFNm and those whose double major is BFNm. First major students can have much more benefits from the quantity of information and infrastructures than double major students. Because we, who double major BFNm, need to find information ourselves related to classes, I think we have the same kinds of difficulties with the problems of the class quality difference of minoring BFNm between Global and Seoul Campus.

이수중인 전공			
이수현황			
순번	전공구분	전공명	
1	1전공	체코-슬로바키아어 (Czech and Slovak Studies)	
2	이중전공	방송영상 뉴미디어 (Broadcasting Film New Media)	

▲ Tak is studying CS for first major and double majoring BFNm as the picture says.

The Argus: Before COVID-19, how was your daily routine or your time-table?

Tak: People who are double majoring at the Seoul Campus might know, it is much more comfortable to make one day wholly to study at this campus. Taking two classes at different campuses in one day is actually really hard and can even be impossible. In my case, because I was an online ambassador for HUFs, it was mandatory for me to go to the Seoul Campus once a week to work in the Office of Public Relations. On that day, I took all double major classes I had to attend.

Also, there are school buses for going back and forth between both campuses, and if you miss this bus, it takes one hour more to go to the other campus than by using a school bus. I remember trying to get to the bus on time, and asked my professor if it would be okay to go early because of my class at the Seoul Campus. Thankfully, most of them permitted it and I could make it to Seoul on time.

순번	교과명	학수번호	교과명	학수번호	교과명	학수번호	교과명	학수번호
1	1전공	체코어1	체코어1	체코어1	체코어1	체코어1	체코어1	체코어1
2	2전공	체코어2	체코어2	체코어2	체코어2	체코어2	체코어2	체코어2
3	3전공	체코어3	체코어3	체코어3	체코어3	체코어3	체코어3	체코어3
4	4전공	체코어4	체코어4	체코어4	체코어4	체코어4	체코어4	체코어4
5	5전공	체코어5	체코어5	체코어5	체코어5	체코어5	체코어5	체코어5
6	6전공	체코어6	체코어6	체코어6	체코어6	체코어6	체코어6	체코어6
7	7전공	체코어7	체코어7	체코어7	체코어7	체코어7	체코어7	체코어7
8	8전공	체코어8	체코어8	체코어8	체코어8	체코어8	체코어8	체코어8
9	9전공	체코어9	체코어9	체코어9	체코어9	체코어9	체코어9	체코어9
10	10전공	체코어10	체코어10	체코어10	체코어10	체코어10	체코어10	체코어10

▲ There are both classes from CS and BFNm in his timetable.

* Karlovy Vary International Film Festival (KVIFF): One of the famous international film festival held in Czech Republic. This event has taken place for every July. In Czech, it is written as “Mezinárodní filmový festival Karlovy Vary.”

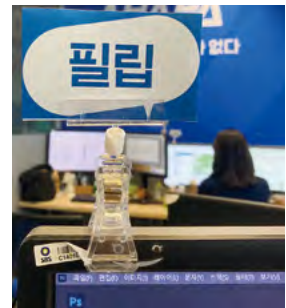
* Krték: A national character in Czech. It is a cute and energetic mole character, because the meaning of krték is mole.

Internship at SBS

The Argus: Do you think the collaboration of CS and BFNМ worked well? Also, tell us the reason why you are working as an intern with your double major.

Tak: Of course, when I first applied for MC, I thought that it would be nice if I could be an expert in Czech films and animation. Also, as I mentioned before, the fact that Czech Republic is one of the powerhouses of film and animation did affect my dream. The reason I chose BFNМ is also because I enjoyed watching movies. However, I thought that I still had a lot to learn and a sufficient amount of time is required to be an expert. For these reasons, I felt it would be hard to make my dream come true immediately, and left it as a dream to be completed someday in the future.

There are two reasons I chose to earn an internship with my double major. First, I thought that my Czech language skills diminished while I was in the military (since I did not use any Czech at all during this period). So, I decided that I would be less competitive than my friends and anyone who was majoring CS to get a job by using this major. Second, as expected, I was interested in new media and content production, so I decided to apply for a broadcasting system internship and waited for the announcement.



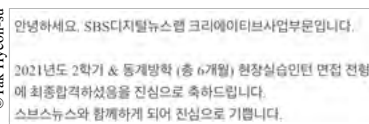
▲ Tak uses his nickname "Fillip" in work.

The Argus: What works do you do in the SBS internship and tell us what you felt doing it. Also tell us your future career plan.

Tak: Since I am a team member working in the Original Content Team under SBS Digital News Lab, we usually make videos. Finding items, collecting information, assisting for filming and video editing are the majority of what assistant director intern does. We can help the overall process of filming and produce videos such as shorts* by hand.

I have been told that HUFS is famous for its MC department, because it is often called the "Press University of Foreign Studies." And I felt that this was true. Lots of producers (PD) who are working with us graduated from HUFS. Also, I felt that studying and writing in a foreign language might be an advantage in making contents because we can learn about various various cultures and insight looking for an item.

Since there are many PDs who graduated from HUFS working in here, my final goal is to be like them. I want to return to SBS as a PD and any other HUFS alumni PDs have done.



▲ This is a mail he got when he passed the interview with SBS internship.



▲ Tak makes videos in SBS DL as an intern.


Words to say to HUFSSans...

The Argus: Do you have any words to say to HUFS students and the readers of The Argus, especially those who are studying foreign languages?

Tak: I thought that I was a special case because studying a language of Prague (the capital city of Czech Republic) and Bratislava (the capital city of Slovakia) is not a usual case. However, working here, many more students are studying foreign languages. Therefore, my message is that it is important to study hard in your first major, which mostly might be a foreign language. In addition, it is much more important to figure out which job you are interested in and what your real dream is, if you want it to make it come true.



▲ Hak takes a picture with his intern fellows.

By meeting Tak Hyeon-su, we could take a look at how a special language learning student survived at HUFS through his double major. As both Global Campus students and Seoul Campus students are systematically prepared to help them learn through the major of their interest, as Tak said, it will be a great help in career design, if the students use special language skills as their strengths and study subjects they really are interested in. Therefore, even if it is difficult it, HUFSSans should know that you can take a step closer to the job you want by using the double major system, not giving up and working hard. If the readers of The Argus find out what their goal is, move forward toward it, achieve what you want, and become competitive alumni, who can make HUFS proud. 

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*Shorts: A short video which is around one minute. It has become a trend since this year (2021) such as TikTok, YouTube Shorts, Instagram Reels.

Abandoned to the Cold Road, Animal Abandonment



By Shin Jun-seo
Staff Reporter of Social Section

Is an animal an object or not? Currently, South Korean civil law divides the subject of law into two categories: humans and objects owned by humans. And animals have been considered practically as “material things.” However, in September, a civil law amendment which was released by the Ministry of Justice stating, “Animals are not objects,” passed through a Cabinet meeting and was submitted to the National Assembly. Recently, as the number of households with pets has increased, a social consensus has formed to protect and respect animals as living creatures. This attempt to revise the civil law reflects the change in public awareness of animals in the legal system. However, there are pros and cons in the increasing number of households raising pets. As the number of pets increases, the number of abandoned pets is also getting bigger. The Argus aims to explore the causes of rapidly increasing animal abandonment, focusing on single-person households where the youth generation is concentrated.



▲ A civil law amendment stating, “Animals are not objects,” passed through a Cabinet meeting.

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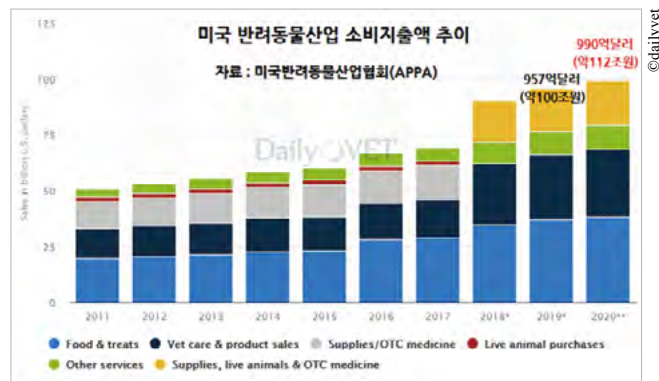
Pets are Being Abandoned by Single-Person Households

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, the number of people who are raising pets has reached 10 million in 2020. And the number of Korean households with pets was recorded as 3.46 million in 2010, 4.58 million in 2015, and 6.38 million in 2020. As of the end of 2020, households with pets accounted for 29.7 percent of all households. However, Professor Kim Ok-jin of the Center for Animal Resources Development at Wonkwang University said, “As the number of households with pets has increased, the number of abandoned pets is also increasing.” According to the “2016-2020 Abandoned & Lost Animal Analysis Report” of the Korean Animal Welfare Association, 101,076 animals were abandoned nationwide in 2017, 118,769 in 2018, 133,659 in 2019, and 129,209 in 2020.

According to a report released by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security on Oct. 6, the number of single person households is the highest (9,367,439 households) accounting for 40.1 percent of the total households. And according to the “2019 Korea Single-Person Household Report” published by the KB Financial Group’s Management Research Institute, one out of ten single- person households have pets. Currently, 41.5 percent of them are willing to have a pet in the future.

Professor Kim said, “In fact, in the case of Japan, studies have shown that the number of pets has increased due to the growth of single-person households because of celibacy or divorce,” stressing that the increase of single-person households is correlated with the number of abandonments of pets.

Social distancing due to COVID-19 has also caused people to have pets, and this has led to increase in animal abandonment. It is said that not only in South Korea but also in many other countries, animal adoption has increased as more people feel lonely and bored by staying only at home. The Consumer News and Business Channel (CNBC) reported last year that sales in the U.S. pet market increased significantly as the number of homeworkers surged due to COVID-19. People chose pets to cope with loneliness and Corona blues*. Professor Kim said, “Pets can have a great effect on reducing loneliness or depression. If you’re alone, pets can be a good friend or family member.” According to the Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS), sales by major pet adoption centers in Korea increased from as little as 20 percent to as much as 40 percent last year. However, animal adoption in animal shelters has decreased. In order to adopt abandoned animals, applicants must visit the shelter in person. But in the case of government-run abandoned animal shelters, the level of management and accessibility are considerably low, and COVID-19 also makes it difficult to go out, so the number of people trying to adopt abandoned animals in animal shelters has decreased.



▲ The U.S. pet market increased significantly as the number of homeworkers surged due to COVID-19.

*Corona blue refers to depression or lethargy caused by major changes in daily life due to self-isolation or social distancing due to COVID-19.



Why Abandon Pets Which are Nothing Short of Family?

1. Pet Owners are Not Ready

A single person household who is tired of loneliness and disconsolateness might consider adopting a pet at least once. Watching pets such as dogs on various YouTube videos, SNS, and TV entertainment shows or seeing cute puppies while walking on the street, it is easy to think that anyone could easily adopt and keep a pet.

However, the case of blindly adopting a pet without studying the matter properly, encountering reality, and becoming frustrated continues to occur among new pet owners. Professor Kim said, “In order to select a suitable pet before adoption, future pet owners must receive basic education on characteristics according to the type or variety of their pets,



▲ Tierheim, an animal shelter in Germany has better systematic animal adoption verification procedures compared to Korea.

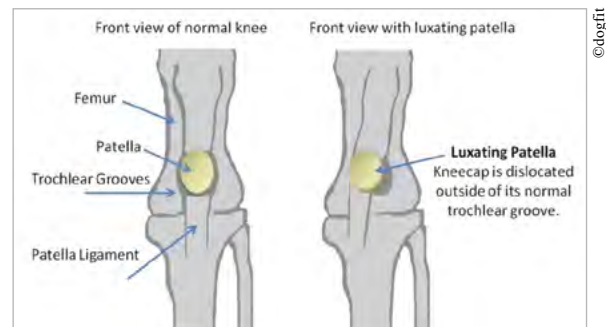
characteristics by their gender, and changes in body according to age. In addition, they need to receive animal behavioral education such as animal behavioral characteristics, causes and prevention of problematic behavior, and education on pet management tips and veterinary management to prevent diseases.”

However, the reality is that adoption procedures are poor, let alone education before the adoption process. In the case of pet shops in Korea, pets can be easily adopted for money, and animal shelters also have no special adoption verification procedures except for simple counseling. This is a very poor procedure compared to Germany, where there are procedures such as constantly visiting a shelter where the animal to be adopted is staying, interacting with the animal, and obtaining consent and signature from all family

members of the adopter before the adoption. Professor Kim said, “In Korea, it is very easy to adopt pets compared to in other countries, so there is a tendency to devalue pets.”

Economic support is also very important when raising pets after adoption. It should be recognized that the average amount one person spends during a month is equally spent on the pet such as for hospital expenses like rabies and dog heart worm vaccinations which are required every year and once a month each for grooming, food, snacks, and household goods. Lee Geon-hak, a 22-year-old who has three dogs said, “The monthly cost of food, snacks, nutritional supplements, vaccinations, and basic management, exceeds 200,000 won (\$169.50).” According to the National Statistical Office (NSO), four out of ten single-person households are unemployed. So, it is very difficult for those who are not economically rich enough to save money while keeping dogs. One of the chronic diseases of small sized dogs, which is easy for single-person households to keep at home, is luxating patella. This is a disease where the patella, which connects into the thigh bone, is dislocated due to impact applied to the knee. It is a common disease in small dogs, but it costs at least 450,000 won (\$381.37) to two million won (\$1694.99) to treat.

Professor Kim said, “Pet owners should take responsibility when adopting pets. They should have the economic capacity to prevent possible diseases and treat them when they are sick and have a lot of time to spend with pets. It can be said that people abandon animals because there is no basic requirements/ regulation for adoption,” he said, warning that adopting pets without being prepared in advance and lax adoption procedures could lead to animal abandonment.



▲ Luxating patella is a common disease in small dogs.

2. Lack of Policy and Legal Regulation

Why do pet owners who are not ready to take responsibility for their pets constantly adopt and abandon them easily? The biggest reason is the lack of specific guidelines and rules for pets or legal regulations for animal protection. In fact, an increasing number of single-person households are having difficulty in finding homes because of keeping pets during a lease contract. This is because a leaseholder sometimes includes a clause in the contract that prohibits tenants from living with their pets or just refuses to sign the contract if the tenant has a pet. In the worst case, tenants may be kicked out while raising pets secretly, or they may suffer enormous losses at the end of the contract due to restoration costs of the floor and wallpaper of the house. As the revision of the Housing Lease Protection Act allows landlords to refuse to renew their contracts because of the pets' damage to the house, tenants who raise pets are bound to be in a legally disadvantageous position.

Poirot's Deduction

There are also conflicts such as refusal of passengers when using public transportation. This is because Korea does not have transportation management regulations for pets. In other foreign countries such as the United States, pets must be placed in a pet carrier when using public transportation. There are also laws and regulations that strictly punish pet owners if other people are damaged by pets due to a lack of control of the pet by the owner. For those who do not like or are allergic to animals, secured pet-only spaces are also required.

Another problem is that there is no standardization of pet medical expenses, which vary widely from hospital to hospital. According to The Kukmin Daily, an animal hospital in Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, offered a minimum price of 450,000 won (\$381.37) for the treatment for luxating patella, and an animal hospital in Gangnam-gu demanded a maximum price of two million won (\$1694.99). According to Lee Geon-hak, "It costs about two to three million won to treat luxating patella, but I don't think it is that unreasonable because it covers the pet's lifetime; nonetheless it's true that the high amount is burdensome.

3. Animals Also Have Their Rights

In order for policies and regulations related to pets to be created and established, respect for animal rights and knowledge of animals must be supported first. In the case of the United States, animal attorney Steven Wise filed a writ of habeas corpus* suit in March 2017 to give chimpanzees the status of a person with legal rights, attempting to upgrade the status of animals from just objects. In many developed countries, law schools have also adopted animal law as a regular subject, and in the United States, Pet Lawyer solves legal issues related to animals. In the United States, there are also organizations such as the Nonhuman Rights Project (NHRP), a lawyer's organization striving to liberate zoo animals.

However, it is difficult to find related experts in Korea because there are few lawsuits related to animal rights, including pets. Currently, Korea has People for Non-Human Rights (PNR),




▲ Korea has People for Non-Human Rights (PNR), an animal rights research lawyer organization.

an animal rights

research lawyer organization; but there is a lack of interest in animal-related bills, let alone animal attorneys. As the bill to upgrade the legal status of animals from object to life is set to be revised, positive changes should be made in line with the current trend of recognizing animal rights and status, as well as fostering animal attorneys and animal-related bills. That might be the cornerstone for solving the problem of animal abandonment.



▲ Animal attorney Steven Wise filed a writ of habeas corpus suit to give chimpanzees the status of a person with legal rights.

Animals are old companions which have lived together with humans on the planet Earth. Humans began to regard animals as family by developing the relationship with animals from livestock to pets. Pets have established themselves as human friends and family, and our society is gradually moving toward coexistence of humans and animals. We should respect and care for animals as life and move on to a new era with animals. 

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*Habeas corpus is a fundamental right in the Constitution that protects against unlawful and indefinite imprisonment.

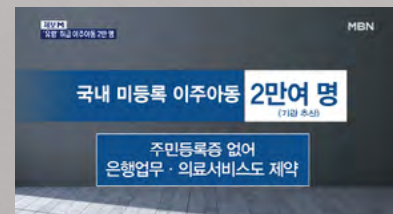
I am Alive: Undocumented Immigrant Children

By Yang Yu-min

Staff Reporter of Social Section

“Certified.” In the current times of COVID-19, QR codes are essential for using indoor facilities including restaurants. Creating a QR code is simple enough that it usually takes one minute. However, there are children who cannot even do this. That is, undocumented immigrant children, referring to children under the age of 18 who have not been registered with the state because they do not have the status of residence in Korea. They are neither Korean nor foreigners, having no nationality, and they are excluded from Korea’s official demographics because they have no birth or foreigner registration.

If there is only one means for undocumented immigrant children to be guaranteed their rights, it is the Convention on the Rights of the Child (the CRC). “Children under the age of 18 must have their rights protected regardless of gender, nationality, race or property.” This is the mandate presented in the CRC. It was created to protect the rights of all children around the world, and 196 countries have ratified it. Korea also ratified the CRC in 1991. However, according to the International Child Rights Center, Korea does not properly implement this convention so that the rights of immigrant children who are undocumented in Korea are not guaranteed. The Argus takes a look at the CRC and focuses on the reality of undocumented immigrant children residing in Korea, for whom these problems are serious.



▲ There are approximately 20,000 undocumented immigrant children in Korea.

Before Reading

Undocumented immigrant children Undocumented immigrant children refer to those who immigrated to Korea with their parents but do not have legal resident status in Korea, as well as children who continue to reside in Korea with their residential status expired. On top of that, children born to parents without legal resident status to stay in Korea are also called undocumented immigrant children. This is because, according to Article 46 of the Act on Registration of Family Relations, birth registration is permitted only to parents who are Korean nationals.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (the CRC)

The CRC is an international law about human rights created by the international community to protect and promote the human rights of all children in the world. It was unanimously adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on Nov. 20, 1989. This convention has been ratified by 196 countries, including Korea, as of Jan. 2021, and is currently the most ratified convention in the world. According to Article 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, the CRC has the same effect as domestic law. However, there is no legal force to enforce the convention.

In the CRC, a child is defined as any person under the age of 18. According to the International Child Rights Center, the CRC declares that children are not the possessions of their parents but people who prepare for the future. It also declared that children are noble and dignified beings that make up our society and have rights. Additionally, the CRC stipulates that children should be free from violence and discrimination, their participation should be facilitated, and the interests of children should be put first.



▲ The Convention on the Rights of the Child consists of 54 articles in total.

©Association for Young People's Health

undocumented, children and their parents should not be repatriated forcefully until they graduate from school. In 2013, the Ministry of Justice extended it to high school students and their parents. Accordingly, undocumented immigrant children can receive compulsory education up to middle school and enter high school at the discretion of the principal. However, there are still limitations to this. According to the results of the “Research on Children residing in Korea” published by the Korean Association for Public Administration in Nov. 2018, 22.2 percent of undocumented immigrant children were rejected by daycare centers or schools. The reasons for this are twofold. First, these guidelines have no legal basis, and there is no audit to see if it is being consistently implemented. This means that these guidelines are not law to be enforced, but just a recommendation. In conclusion, schools in Korea do not suffer any disadvantage even if they refuse admission of these children. In addition, it is difficult for children to actively assert their rights, and there are even negative views on them. According to Lee Jun-il, Professor of the Graduate School of Law at Korea University, schools reject a large number of undocumented immigrant children from entering the school, having negative prejudices and stereotypes about them.

Even if they successfully enter schools, many obstacles still exist for them. Undocumented immigrant children are not eligible for the support for educational expenses or scholarships because they do not have a resident (foreigner) registration number. Moreover, they are restricted from participating in various competitions or registering as athletes. Not only this, they are not eligible for compensation from the School Safety and Insurance Federation, so they are excluded from school activities such as field trips. As a result, they are experiencing limitations during school life. Some people might say, “It is not a big deal to miss out on a field trip just once.” However, contrary to this way of thinking, being naturally excluded from school life has a negative effect on children’s

Korea, which is not properly complying with the CRC

1. “I want to go to school and study.”

Where is children's right to education?

Article 28 of the CRC stipulates the right to receive education regardless of gender, nationality, race, and property. However, undocumented immigrant children in Korea are still not guaranteed the right to receive proper education. In 2010, the Ministry of Justice prepared a guideline for “Supporting the Education Right of Undocumented Immigrant Children.” This guideline is made to refrain from crackdown on undocumented immigrant children attending elementary and middle schools. In addition, it indicates that even if they are found to be



▲ Undocumented immigrant children protest for the protection of their rights.

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psychological well-being. According to Eun Soo-yeon, Head of the Ansan Global Youth Center in Gyeonggi-do, the children with limitations to participate in all parts of school life or those partially excluded have a sense of relative deprivation and confusion about their identity. In addition, the “Supporting the Education Right of Undocumented Immigrant children” mandate is not an ultimate solution. So to speak, it does not grant a resident status to the child, but merely defers forced repatriation. The children’s right to be educated continuously is not guaranteed.

2. “Mom, I am so sick. Why we cannot go to the hospital?”

Children who cannot go to the hospital.

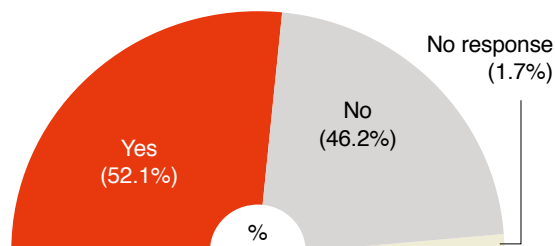
What do children need to grow up healthy? Not only education, but also getting medical treatment at the right time is important. Article 24 of the CRC sets out the government’s obligation to ensure the health of children. Specifically, it clarifies, “States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health” and “No child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.”

However, in Korea, the guarantee of these rights is neglected. According to the “Actual Survey for Supporting the Health

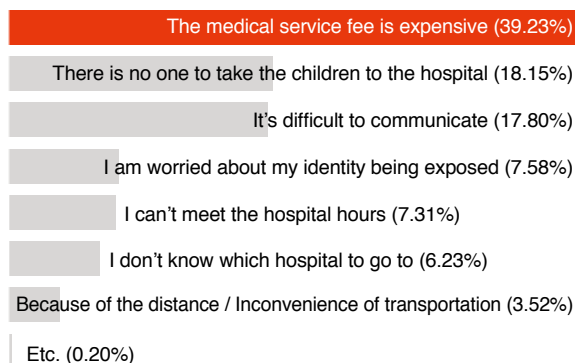
Rights of Undocumented Immigrant Children” conducted by the Gyeonggi Institution of Research and Policy Development for Migrants’ Human Rights in 2019, 52.1 percent of 340 respondents (177 respondents) answered “yes” to not receiving medical care. The unmet medical care rate, which is the ratio of people who cannot go to hospitals or clinics even if they are sick, was 52.1 percent. This is almost 10 times higher than the 5.6 percent unmet medical care rate for documented children aged 12 to 18 in Korea, according to the “7th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey” by the government announced in 2016. While five out of 100 documented children cannot go to the hospital, 52 out of 100 undocumented immigrant children cannot take medical treatments. When asked why they could not go to the hospital, 39.23 percent of the respondents answered, “The medical service fee is expensive.” As these children are not registered by the state, they cannot join national health insurance. For this reason, they have to pay expensive medical service fees every time they go to the hospital. As a result, most parents of children have to wait for time to solve the problem even if their child is sick.

To solve this problem, the government implemented the “Medical Expense Support Project for the underprivileged, such as foreign workers” in 2005, making it mandatory for undocumented immigrant children to get essential vaccinations. In addition, it started providing minimal emergency medical care for them. However, there are still limitations. Even if children try to get vaccinated at the public health center, most of the centers are not fully aware of the relevant information. For this reason, the proper vaccinations are not performed for the children. Head Eun criticized this situation, saying, “In that case, children can only be vaccinated if they claim their rights by accompanying Koreans such as social workers. However, children who find it difficult to ask for help from Koreans due to language barriers or other problems eventually give up on vaccinations.” If Article 24, which stipulates children’s right to health, is not properly implemented, the rights of

1. Have you ever been unable to take your child to the hospital when your child was sick?



2. Why couldn't you go to the hospital?



▲ Immigrant Children Network in Korea, which works for undocumented immigrant children, submits a complaint to the National Human Rights Commission of Korea urging the guarantee of the rights of undocumented immigrant children.

undocumented immigrant children are clearly infringed.

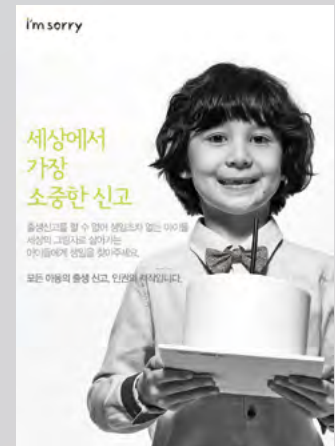
Remedies currently being proposed

The first remedy suggested by the Ministry of Justice is the “Conditional Salvage for Undocumented Immigrant Children” In March 2020, the National Human Rights Commission of Korea (the NHRCK) recommended to the Ministry of Justice to set up an institution for undocumented immigrant children who have stayed long-term in Korea to apply for residency status. Also, the NHRCK suggested that the Ministry of Justice should use current laws and institutions to evaluate whether or not to give them residency status before the establishment of the institution.


Therefore, the Ministry of Justice decided to implement the “Conditional Salvage for Undocumented Immigrant Children” from April 19, 2021 to Feb. 28, 2025. This is an institution that grants residency status to undocumented immigrant children. Three conditions are necessary for children to receive salvage: (1) born in Korea, (2) resided in Korea for more than 15 years, and (3) undocumented immigrant children who are currently attending or graduating from high school or middle school in Korea. If all three conditions are satisfied, the Ministry of Justice grants the status of residence to them. However, it is not very effective, as only about 500 of the 20,000 people can be salvaged. Lawyer Kwon Young-sil, who is working hard to provide legal support to undocumented immigrant children, said the Ministry of Justice should revise it. Lawyer Kwon criticized condition (1), saying “The condition should not be about whether or not the children were born in Korea, but about how long the children have stayed in Korea. In other words, the Ministry of Justice should consider whether children have formed their identity as Koreans while staying in Korea.” She also criticized condition (2), emphasizing that the period should be reduced to less than 15 years. She said, “For a period of 15 years, children have to live in a precarious state, which is too harsh for children.” If the Ministry of Justice accepts the criticism and revises it more effectively, more children’s rights can be rescued.

Article 7 of the CRC states that the name and nationality of every child must be officially registered at the time of birth. Although Korea has ratified this, there is no system to record all children officially. To solve this problem, universal birth registration has been suggested. This means that as soon as all children are born, the relevant medical institution or the doctor or midwife who is involved in childbirth should report accurate information about the birth to public institutions in Korea. Professor Lee said that the transition to a universal birth registration is important in the current situation where

there is no system to record all children officially. Professor Lee mentioned the importance of this system, saying that the information about the date of birth, who the parents are, and what their names are should be recorded to ensure the rights of children. In addition, he said, “Since 97 percent of children are being born in hospitals in Korea, I expect that this institution will be helpful to undocumented immigrant children even if it does not solve all of the problems.” If universal birth registration is conducted, the violation of human rights that children face will be reduced.



▲ Universal Birth Registration (UBR)
Korea runs the “I’m sorry” campaign urging the introduction of a universal birth registration.

Undocumented immigrant children’s only dream is to be recognized as a living being, and to continue to live in the place where they were born and raised. Undocumented immigrant children have been denied their existence from birth. Even though there is no fault with them, these children are not guaranteed the right to be educated and to have their health taken care of just because they are born into this world. Even though these children have their own names, these names cannot define them. In addition, even though they were born in or lived half of their lives in Korea, they cannot leave a few letters of their names in the world. The Argus hopes the day will come when these children, who are shrouded in shadows, will be able to speak their names proudly to the world. 

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▲ Undocumented immigrant children protest about forced repatriation.



THE AVENGERS MOVIE PORTRAYS FUTURE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY!

By Lim Se-jin

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

“I am Iron Man.” This simple and short line is one of the best lines in the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). The MCU, which currently produces the best hero movies, is loved by many audiences through its own view of the world. These days, the MCU has sent love calls to Korean actors one after another, which maximizes interest in Marvel movie. What if the science and technologies in the movie, which we thought were impossible, from Iron Man’s arc reactor and Captain America’s cryopreservation to Spider-Man’s wearable suit, became real? It is always common in history that the imagination of the past has become the reality of today. The dreams of man about flying in the sky have spread out of the Earth, and everything we imagined in the modern era of living to 100 with the development of biotechnology may soon be used in real life. The Argus explores the future value of science and technologies in the *Avengers* movie by introducing science and technologies appearing in the movie, its principles, and practicalities.



Science and Technologies in *Avengers* Movie

● The Invincible Hero: Iron Man



©the media bq

▲ Tony Stark became Iron Man with the arc reactor on his chest.

Heroes with special abilities are loved by helping people in crisis situations, but it is true that this is a little surreal because of unrealistic abilities. However, among these heroes, there is a hero who is the closest to reality. It is Iron Man. In the movie, Tony Stark, of Iron Man, is apparently the CEO of a large corporation, but when he wears a suit, he saves the Earth by becoming a superman with tremendous power and speed. However, he differs from other heroes in that he has an ordinary human body, unlike a 5000-year-old god Thor and a Hulk who has a green-skinned, incredible superhuman strength, and healing factor. For this reason, he uses his abilities with the help of various devices and artificial intelligence computers.

The energy source of the suit, which allows him to fly freely in space and lift an aircraft carrier, is the “arc reactor.” The arc reactor in Tony Stark’s chest was developed to prevent grenade fragments from going to the heart due to fatal injuries caused by villains on his way home after demonstrating a fancy new weapon. It is made of a metal called palladium obtained from a missile in a cave in Afghanistan, which was initially developed to protect Tony Stark’s life, but later used as an energy source to operate the Iron Man suit.

● The Leader of the *Avengers*: Captain America

Captain America, Marvel’s eternal captain who makes Avenger’s heroes act with just one word, was born in the Super Soldier Project, where he obtained the best physical ability that humans could have. What is the Super Soldier Project that allowed him to become a human with superhuman abilities? The Super Soldier Project is a project to strengthen the body of a lean person and to transform humans

into a soldier of great strength by injecting a super soldier serum. However, there was a side effect of strengthening the tendency of the serum-injected person and thus making good people better and evil people more evil. Steve Rogers, who later becomes Captain America, was not physically talented but had a good personality, and Dr. Abraham, who saw a good person in him, allows Steve to join the military and further the project. Steve, who is injected with a super soldier serum, grows more than 20cm taller, gets a muscular body, and becomes a good super soldier, the Captain America that we know. However, in the process of destroying a missile, he is caught in an explosion and falls somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean. And he falls into a frozen state in glaciers for about 70 years until he was found by the Strategic Homeland Intervention Enforcement, and Logistics Division (S.H.I.E.L.D), an American extra-governmental counter-terrorism and intelligence agency, tasked with maintaining both national and global security.

One thing to note here is that Captain America, who was frozen, was revived without getting old. Humans are homoiothermic animals that maintain a body temperature of about 36.5 degrees Celsius. Therefore, if the surrounding temperature drops sharply without any protective equipment, we die of hypothermia. So, how did Captain America wake up unscathed from a frozen state?



©animated ITEMS

▲ Captain America became the best of what humanity has to offer after being injected with the super soldier serum.

● Friendly Neighborhood: Spider-Man

Bitten by a radioactive spider, an ordinary teenage boy, Peter Parker, gained amazing superpowers and became Spider-Man. He is the only teenager in the MCU. When Peter Parker takes off his ordinary clothes and changes into a suit, he becomes Spider-Man with his amazing superpowers. Spider-Man often uses this power to solve difficult situations citizens



©Daily Superheroes

▲ Karen was a natural-language user interface created by Tony Stark and installed in the second iteration of the Spider-Man suit. It was designed to work alongside and aid Peter Parker in his duties as Spider-Man.

face, such as saving lives from traffic accidents or the scene of a fire. The reason why such an ordinary student can move like a hero with such a small force is the suit.

Spider-Man, which has been incorporated into the *Avengers* series since 2017, has evolved by grafting high technology into superpowers. Therefore, when we think about Spider-Man, the smart suit made by Iron Man cannot be left out. The Spider-Man suit he made is equipped with various cutting-edge items such as Karen, an artificial intelligent system to aid him, a heads-up display embedded in the eye lenses, a reconnaissance drone, a parachute, and retractable wingsuit components. So, his suit can be used as a combat weapon. In addition, since the Spider-Man's suit is wearable and equipped with diverse functions, it implies that Spider-Man's development potentiality will be endless in the future. So, how is it possible to incorporate cutting-edge technology into a suit?



Principles of Science and Technologies

● Iron Man's Heart: The Arc Reactor

In order to understand the arc reactor, we first need to know what it is. A reactor is a device that obtains electric energy through a nuclear reaction. Nuclear reactions are divided into nuclear fission and fusion. First, nuclear fission is a reaction wherein a heavy nucleus is bombarded by neutrons and thus becomes unstable, which causes it to decompose into two nuclei with equivalent size and magnitude, with a great detachment of energy and the emission of two or three neutrons.* However, because it emits radioactive substances, it is expected that if it were in Iron Man's body, it would have caused terrible consequences.

Therefore, the arc reactor seems to be a nuclear fusion reaction rather than fission. Contrary to fission, a fusion reaction is a method of fusing light nuclei into heavy nuclei, and using the energy released at that time. Unlike fission, nuclear fusion does not emit radioactive substances. Therefore, it seems relatively possible to put the arc reactor into Tony's body.

However, there is something to consider. It is the temperature. To cause nuclear fusion, a temperature above 100 million degrees Celsius is required. When the gas is exposed to high pressure and temperature environment, it becomes a "plasma" often called the fourth state of matter. The temperature on the surface of the sun is 6,000 degrees Celsius and its core temperature is 15 million degrees Celsius. Then is Tony Stark, who has a nuclear fusion device on his heart, hotter than the sun? Unfortunately, it is not. This is because he uses a tokamak* that confines 100 million degrees Celsius of plasma in a magnetic field. When electrically charged particles move, currents flow and a magnetic field is formed. At this time, when a magnet is installed in a vertical direction to the current direction, plasma particles pass evenly through the interior of the toroidal,* which allows plasma to be trapped in a magnetic field. Based on this principle, Tony Stark was reborn as a hero protecting the Earth by using the arc reactor as an energy source.

*Neutron: It is an atomic particle that has no electrical charge.

*Tokamak: It is a device which uses a powerful magnetic field to confine plasma in the shape of a torus.

*Toroidal: It is a doughnut-shaped vacuum container used in a vacuum to accelerate electrons.

● Frozen in Time: The Cryonics Technology

Cryonics is the preservation of the human body at cryogenic temperatures in the expectation that future medical technology may be able to repair the accumulated damage of aging and disease at the



©NationalPost

▲ Volunteers with Cryonics UK train with a dummy on the process in which a person is "frozen in time" after death.



molecular level and restore the patient to health. The most important thing in cryonics technology is the freezing process. Since more than 70 percent of our bodies is moisture, freezing the human body increases in volume and forms pointed crystals, causing the cell membrane to tear apart. Therefore, before cryonics, the body must be prepared through complicated procedures.

According to the Alcor Life Extension Foundation, the world leader in cryonics, the method of freezing and preserving the human body is as follows: First, surgery for cryonics begins immediately after the patients' death is confirmed. When a patient is on the operating table, the medical staff immediately pour ice to lower the body temperature below zero. In this state, the whole body's blood is drawn and a special drug with antifreeze properties is injected through the arteries. When the temperature of the human body decreases, there is a risk that body fluids may create ice crystals between tissues and cells, and damage surrounding cells. To prevent this, antifreeze is needed. And then the patient is wrapped in a sleeping bag cutting off heat and placed in a cooling capsule. The cooling capsule filled with liquid nitrogen is maintained at -196 degrees Celsius.

The process of reviving conversely proceeds with freezing. First, gradually raise the temperature of the storage where the subject is located. This is to prevent damage to organs and cells from temperature differences between the interior and exterior of the body. When the appropriate temperature is reached, all the antifreeze from the body is taken out and the patient's blood is filled into the body again. When this work is done, it gives the heart an electric shock to return the vital sign. Through the process of freezing preservation and thawing, cryonics technology, which has only been seen in movie, is becoming a reality.

● Giving Super Strength: The Wearable Robot

A wearable robot is a device that is worn on a human body to reinforce insufficient muscle strength, reduce the risk of injury, overcome a disability, or further surpass human physical limitations. This is used not as a concept of boarding a robot, but as a method worn directly by a user, and can be applied to a wide range of fields as it has the advantage of combining human intelligence and the robot's body. At one time, wearable robots which looked somewhat cumbersome

like the suit of Iron Man, are now evolving into soft robots that are light like Spider-Man's suit. If Iron Man's Suit, which is strong, heavy, and hard, is a first-generation wearable robot, the second generation is Spider-Man's suit, which is made of fabric that is comfortable like clothes, such as light and soft leggings.

Because they imitate the movements of flexible creatures such as octopi and fish, soft wearable robots are made of flexible material like fiber, unlike normal robots made of hard metallic solid material. The way they move is also different from conventional robots. This is because the use of hard parts such as motors inevitably reduces flexibility and elasticity, and they use air pressure or transmit force through thin stings. Therefore, soft wearable robots can be used in many parts of our industry. Since they are made of soft materials, they make it possible to move flexibly. So, they can be used not only in place of some functions of people with physical disabilities, but also in rehabilitation processes. In addition, hard exoskeleton robots are more likely to be injured when colliding with humans, while soft wearable robots do not need to have these concerns, so they can be used to rescue humans in case of a disaster. Through this principle, Peter Parker was able to become Spider-Man through a wearable suit that could move like a hero without executing much force.



Future Possibilities of Science and Technologies

● Approaching the Realization of the Artificial Sun

Nuclear fusion energy is one of the future energy



▲ The ITER fusion reactor will contain the world's largest magnet, which stands vertically in the centre of this picture.

©NewScientist



▲ The SPARC device uses powerful magnetic fields to hold in place the hot plasma to prevent it coming into contact with any part of the doughnut-shaped vacuum chamber.

sources called “dream energy.” This is because unlike fission, nuclear fusion does not generate radioactive waste, and there is relatively little concern about fuel depletion by using deuterium* or tritium,* abundant in the sea, as fuel. Therefore, research on nuclear fusion energy is active in South Korea and other countries around the world.

Yoon Ei-sung, a professor at the Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology’s (UNIST) Department of Nuclear Engineering, explained the development level in fusion technology as follows. “So far, devices have focused on how long high-quality plasma can be trapped. In other words, the focus was on controlling plasma. But now we’re working on a technology that can actually extract energy from controlled plasma.” In fact, nuclear fusion reactors are being implemented in Cadarache, France, under the name of International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER). Kwon Jae-min, a doctor at the Korea Institute of Fusion Energy’s (KFE) Division of Integrated Fusion Simulation predicted, “Korea is also participating in ITER, and in about 2050, we will be able to actually produce energy through nuclear fusion.”

To realize the arc reactor, a technology capable of generating fusion energy on a small scale must also be developed. Professor Yoon explained on this, “A device called SPARC uses a new superconductor* recently made, and it has miniaturized the reactor by applying a strong magnetic field.” He expressed the possibility of realizing nuclear fusion energy, saying, “Currently, there is a plan to operate a SPARC in 2025 and build a power plant that converts thermal energy produced by SPARC into electrical energy by 2035.” So, a nuclear fusion and miniaturizing technology that seemed to be impossible to realize is currently under development.

We may not be able to achieve everything in a short time, but we are looking forward to the day when a nuclear fusion generation succeeds and the stories in the movie come true.

*Deuterium: It is a stable isotope of hydrogen, occurring in natural hydrogen and in heavy water.

*Tritium: It is a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, occurring in trace amounts in natural hydrogen and produced in a nuclear reactor.

*Superconductor: It is a metal that allows electricity to pass through it without resistance at very low temperatures.

● A New Option Appears in the Face of Death

In 1967, an American psychologist, James Bedford was diagnosed with liver cancer and entered a nitrogen tank. This was the world’s first time a frozen human was born. As such, there are hundreds of frozen humans in the world at the border between life and death. Although each story is different, the wish is the same. In the distant future, when medical technology advances, they will wake up and find a new life. Can science and technologies present them with a second life?

Currently, cryonics technologies have already made considerable progress. However, the problem is thawing. Kim C-Yoon, an assistant professor at Konkuk University’s College of Veterinary Medicine explained, citing steak as an example. “Considering the process of defrosting a steak in the freezer, we may have experienced that no matter how much heat we apply, only the outside burns black and the inside is frozen. However, if we wait for the steak to defrost slowly, the cells in the steak will break and lose all the juice. This is because ice crystals generated by prolonged exposure to freezing dangerous temperatures damage cells. If we freeze it quickly within a few minutes, we can quickly pass through this dangerous section, but there is no way to pass this section quickly in thawing.” Assistant Professor



▲ Liquid nitrogen is a good example of a cryogenic fluid.

©Science Photo Library

Kim predicted, “Currently, researchers are trying various methods to overcome this limitation, and ultimately, developing a super capacity microwave that can raise the temperature inside and outside of the steak at the same time and quickly will give us a clue to resolve the thawing problem.”

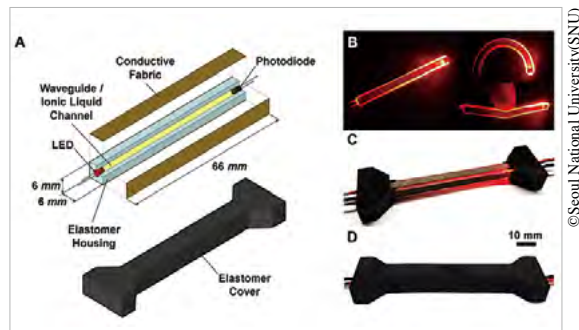
● Anyone Can be a Hero

Recently, a study opening the possibility of wearable robots like a Spider-Man suit has come out in South Korea and it is drawing much attention from the industry. The main character is a muscle fabric robot technology that does not use a motor at all. Park Cheol-hoon, a principal researcher at the Korea Institute of Machinery & Materials’ (KIMM) Department of Robotics and Mechatronics succeeded in weaving thin and light muscle fabrics and using them to create a wearable robot. The developed muscle fabric which is light and soft like a Spider-Man suit, can be cut or folded like an actual fabric and can be easily assisted by attaching it to body parts that require strength.




▲ Muscle fabric which is palm-sized weighs a paper cup. It can be cut or folded like an actual fabric, and can be used by attaching it to the body part in need.

Park Yong-lae, an associate professor at Seoul National University’s Department of Mechanical Engineering also developed soft sensor technology that is variously modified and easily detects motion. Until now, robots had to employ many sensors to detect human movement and immediately perform necessary tasks. However, a soft sensor technology developed to solve this problem can detect not only individual deformations such as bending and compression, but also deformations that combine two or more modes with a single sensor. Associate Professor Park explained soft sensor technology saying, “If a sensor with a thickness of 6 mm and a length of 7 cm is attached to a joint such as a wrist, it is possible to remotely transmit various commands to the wearable robot only with body movement. It is designed to easily detect various deformations without interfering with movement even if the sensor is attached to the human body. Therefore, it will be a great advantage in implementing wearable interfaces in the future.” Through this example, we can see that wearable robots are steadily evolving for human convenience.



▲ It is a multifunctional soft sensor implementing sensor elements of three different principles (optical elements, ionic solutions, and conductive fabrics) in a single sensor structure.

Science starts with imagination. Let’s think of the future city we used to draw in art classes when we were young: trains flying in the sky, robots walking around the streets, and people living in space. The science we imagined is not exactly the way it is now, but it has settled in our lives in a somewhat similar form. This development would not have occurred if everyone had stopped imagining with complacency. Through the *Avengers* movie we can compare the similarity between existing science and imagination and realize that the long-awaited future is coming true. Imagine a future in which small nuclear fusion generators produce energy, we become frozen humans until treatments are developed, and we gain supernatural power from a Spider-Man suit. The possibility has already begun from imagining this. The future we have imagined may become a reality more quickly than we thought. Therefore, if we know about science, we will be able to fully understand and enjoy the future that is coming to us. If we really love the *Avengers*, we will also love the science they imagined. 

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I am Groot:

Forest Researcher Chae Jung-woo



©Chae Jung-woo



Hyun Shin-kyu Academic Award:

The Hyun Shin-kyu Academic Award was established to commemorate the achievements of Doctor Hyun Shin-kyu, who devoted his entire life to research on tree breeding in order to reclaim the land that became bare due to the Japanese colonial period and the Korean War.

Sintoburi:

“Sintoburi” means that the human body and the land cannot be separated from each other, and domestic farm products are the best. The word is used to describe an attitude of loving and enjoying Korea’s own traditional goods.



©Marvel

By Park Kun-ha

Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Humanity is currently facing an environmental crisis caused by land degradation not only in Korea but also worldwide. Therefore, it is very important to go beyond land greening to preserve forests and prepare for a future where humans coexist with nature. Chae Jung-woo, the forest researcher of Gyeonggi Province Forestry Environment Research Center, won the Hyun Shin-kyu Academic Award for exploring the possibility of coexistence between humans and forests. He is in the process of developing advanced technologies that create synergy between humans and ecology, and forests in particular. For International Mountain Day on Dec. 11, The Argus aims to explore the harmony between forest ecosystems and humans considering research conducted by Chae Jung-woo and his own beliefs in forestry.

The Argus: Please introduce yourself to The Argus readers.

Chae: Hello, readers of The Argus. I am Chae Jung-woo, working as a green area researcher at Gyeonggi Province Forest Environment Research Institute. I majored in forestry,* and in graduate school got my doctorate in “Research on the native environment and physiological activity of the Oldham’s blueberry,” which is a Korean native blueberry tree. After working at a forest-related private research institute, the Mountain Conservation Association of Korea, I was appointed as a green space researcher in Ulleng County, North Gyeongsang Province in 2006, and I still am continuously working in the same spot as a forest researcher. My main field of research is on generating local income

using forest resources, and my main field of interest is to verify the performance of medicinal plants and trees, finding new methods to apply them in everyday life. Since I was a child, my dream was to be a botanist, so I consider myself lucky for being able to live out my dream every day.

*Forestry: Forestry is the science and craft of creating, managing, planting, using, conserving, and repairing forests, woodlands, and associated resources for human and environmental benefits.

The Argus: What research topic was the most meaningful in your memory?

Chae: The research topic that remains the greatest in my memory is my first research topic, which was a general study of 25 kinds of endemic plants in Ulleung Island. In particular, at that time, I was also in charge of creating an arboretum called “Botanical Garden in Ulleung County,” so research on Ulleung Island’s native plants and plant resources for ex-situ conservation were underway. In the process, I came to know that Ulleung Island’s native plants have been used in various ways by Ulleung Island residents since the past, and this became a trigger for me to start researching functional plants in earnest.



Oldham’s Blueberry, the *Sintoburi*

The Argus: What research results are you most proud of and are the most meaningful to you so far?

©Chae Jung-woo



▲ Researcher Chae stands in front of Oldham’s blueberry, smiling.

Chae: The research closest to my heart is the research about “*Vaccinium oldhamii* Miq.,” which was the subject of my research at the Gyeonggi Province Forestry Environment Research Center, as well as my doctoral thesis. At the time when the study began, Professor Yun Chung-weon of the

Department of Forest Resources at Kongju National University had been frequently emphasizing the importance and possibility of the Korean blueberry, the



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▲ Oldham’s blueberry is edible Korean local blueberry.

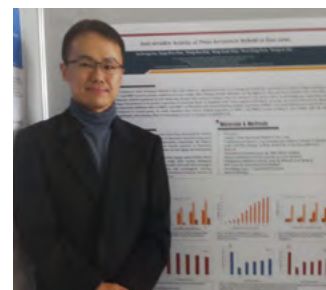
Oldham’s blueberry, although it was a time when the rest of the scholars were neglecting the issue. Ironically, however, the efficacy of foreign blueberries was widely being publicized in media such as on TV, which led to a boom in growing foreign blueberries among farmers. However, as the word “*Sintoburi*” signifies, I had heard stories about people who had eaten the berries of the tree or used them as an ingredient in other foods since childhood. Thus, I believed there would be a priceless value hidden in the tree. Therefore, in Anmyeon Island, Taean County, I visited the native habitat of the tree, restored those places, and analyzed the physiological activity of the berry. I was the first one who submit a thesis on it in the world.



Cosmetics Made by Plants

The Argus: In 2013, you developed functional cosmetics using pine nut shells. What motivated you to start the research and how did it proceed?

Chae: We were able to apply for a patent and develop a product for the first time through research on the by-products of pine nuts. Korean Nut Pine, a Korean endemic tree, is a unique tree species recognized by the world, as it actually includes the word “Korean” in its English name. However, due to global warming, Korean Nut Pine could only be harvested in the north of the Hangang River and high mountains, and there was no way to block the growth of pine nuts as “immature pine conifers,” which are half the



©Chae Jung-woo

▲ Researcher Chae demonstrates his study about pine nut shells used in cosmetics, 2013.

size of mature pine conifers, in the remaining vast reforestation areas of Korean Nut Pine south of the Hangang River. Areas north of the Hangang River also used only edible parts of the pine nuts after harvesting them, and the remaining 80 percent of the pinecone by-products were consumed as fuel or thrown away.

We verified the performance of the immature pine nuts and by-products of pine nuts, developed functional cosmetics, and applied for a patent. Korean pine nuts have three times the wrinkle improvement effect and two times the skin trouble suppression effect and elasticity enhancement effect compared to the synthetic compounds in existing cosmetics. This can be said to be the beginning of research for a rebirth of the Korean Nut Pine as the most valuable tree that cannot be thrown away, even one piece of it. In addition, this research is transferring technology to companies and is trying to hit the global market with the tree's Korean image and excellent price competitiveness through low production costs.

The Argus: In 2017, you developed functional cosmetics using ecosystem-disrupting plants such as maple leaf ragweed. What made you decide to develop a product using ecosystem-disrupting plants and what could be the expected effects of the product?

Chae: I would like to give the answer focusing on the maple leaf ragweed, which is an ecosystem disturbing plant. "Maple leaf ragweed" is an exotic plant native to North America, and it not only interferes with the growth of native plants but also causes various problems, such as allergic diseases in humans. However, as the positive effect of maple leaf ragweed has been verified, it is likely that various products using maple leaf ragweed will be possibly developed in the future. In other words, maple leaf ragweed, which has been recognized as a simple removal target, can be used as a new plant resource and can also help indirectly balance the ecosystem by inducing the consumption of the plant.

I thought that the most efficient way to remove harmful plants from the ecosystem was to promote them to be used as a material of the certain products. Furthermore, I believed it was essential to find various uses by continuously researching the use of maple leaf ragweed for its uses in the future. That was the trigger for my research on maple leaf ragweed. In the research conducted so far, it has been found that maple leaf

ragweed contains a large number of polyphenols that can be used as functional materials. Polyphenols have excellent antioxidant activity to neutralize and remove free radicals in the body and are known to promote skin anti-aging and inhibit high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis.



The Value of the Tree Research

The Argus: What kind of values and responsibilities are you carrying into your research?

Chae: I see research as both a preparation for the future and an opportunity. In particular, I believe that research on nature should proceed in a friendly direction for nature. Most of the developments conducted in modern society proceed in the direction of damaging nature. I think this is because it is more profitable to take advantage of nature without fear of damaging it. But what if the products of destroyed natural areas are more valuable and profitable? Then such development could to be stopped. Therefore, I would like to conduct research in the direction of enhancing the value of nature and preserving it through its remarkable uses.

When I was in my freshman year of college, I had to cut down trees while attending practical training. It was very heartbreaking, and the trees did not easily fall because the people who cut them did not have much strength. I still remember the words of Yun Chung-weon, a professor of the Department of Forest Resources at Kongju National University, who was a senior at the time. "Did you gently apologize to the trees? It is essential to say sorry to the tree when dealing with nature..." This was the message that taught me how to deal with nature. Since then, I have been able to think about the value of nature, and it has given me an opportunity to think that what we learn at university is worth studying.



▲ Researcher Chae believes that every research should head for a friendly direction for nature.

© Chae Jung-woo



Researcher Chae's Opinion on the State of Forest Conservation

The Argus: Do you think there is enough support for research on trees? Do you think that the current forest ecosystem and humans are living in full harmony? Also, what kind of efforts should be made by the Korean people for forest conservation?

Chae: Most of the budget for forestry is designated for planting, caring for trees, and preventing and treating diseases and pests. This is budgetary support for traditional forestry. However, I believe that for a healthy forest to be created, the owner of the forest must become wealthy, which calls for the rise of the value of the plants in the forest. Support for R&D research that verifies and enhances the value of forest life resources is still insufficient and needs to be expanded and continued.

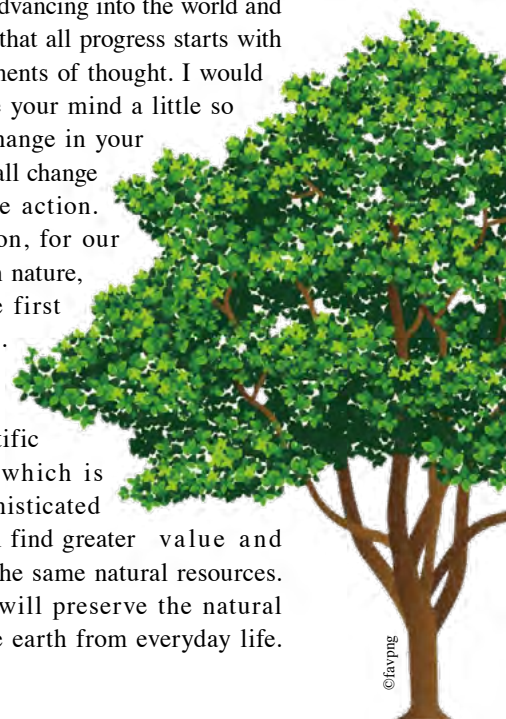
Currently, I think that forest ecosystems and humans stand at the point of confrontation between the two poles. It is a sad reality that humans are destroying forest ecosystems to make a living and generate profits. For forest conservation, first of all, the government should inform the public about the public benefits of forests and induce people to change their perception of the forest ecosystem. Also, our researchers need to work harder so that conserving forest ecosystems is more beneficial than destroying them.



Last, but NOT Least!

The Argus: One final word to HUFs students and readers of The Argus, please.

Chae: I would like to ask something of HUFs students and readers of The Argus who will play a pivotal role in society by advancing into the world and various fields. We believe that all progress starts with small changes and movements of thought. I would like to ask you to change your mind a little so that it can start with a change in your perception of nature, a small change in you. And please, take action. For our future generation, for our children to create value in nature, conservation must come first in the present generation. In other words, we must provide opportunities for the future. The scientific society of the future, which is more advanced and sophisticated than modern science, will find greater value and create profits even from the same natural resources. The future generations will preserve the natural environment and save the earth from everyday life. Thank you.



©fayvng

Through the research taken by Chae Jung-woo, it is newly recognized that plant species that have been known as harmful to the environment of the Earth and humans can be re-evaluated and recycled in a way beneficial to humans. Through the hands of researcher Chae Jung-woo, the Oldham tree, Korean Nut Pine by-product, and maple leaf ragweed were transformed from being an obstacle to human beings to being helpful as edible ingredients and cosmetics. These inventions have been transferred to companies, but their distribution industries are dominated by large companies. Therefore, small and medium-sized companies are having great difficulty in pioneering new distribution networks. Accordingly, small and medium-sized enterprises prefer export routes with high opportunity costs rather than establishing a difficult domestic distribution network. In order to actively distribute these products in Korea, the more public interest is needed. Let's follow the green footprint of research by Chae Jung-woo and prioritize harmony between forests and humans, and let's all leave a giant green footprint together. 🌱

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HUFS

“With COVID-19,” 2021

By Nam Gyeong-eun
Editor-in-chief

The campus is now back on track with students after all the COVID-19 pandemic chaos. There are still approximately 3,000 confirmed cases coming up every day, but it seems people have no more time to wait for the end of the pandemic. Restaurants, bars, and cafes are now allowed to open late after ten at night, and up to ten people are allowed to meet after six. Nobody can predict how long this “with COVID-19” scheme will last, but everyone, especially HUFSans, is trying to be flexible with this “unfamiliar” change.

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Photo Essay



By Park Kun-ha

Staff Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

At a time trees turn red and yellow, “with COVID-19” has begun. Hufs scenery had been paused since un-tact online-classes has been in progress. However, after since “with COVID-19” has started, every corner of the Hufs turned from empty, chilly atmosphere to full of vitality and joy. Hufsans’ giggling and laughing sounds crowded the newly resumed Hufs. Busy footsteps taken in Hufs will lead them to have social confidence while belonging to Hufs society. Light bulbs shining on the trees for Christmas also allows them to heighten their moods with joy toward the coming of the winter vacation. Even though it was just a month-long offline campus life, Hufsans never hesitated to hold out their hands to each other, as if they have been together since March.

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Global Campus



By Choi Ye-jin
Staff Reporter of Culture Section

As the “With COVID-19” policy started, Global Campus has found its vitality since November. Students walk along the long campus sidewalk, stepping stinky Ginkgo nuts. It takes about 20 minutes from HUFSDorm to the Language & Literature Building. However, by walking along the big lake, called *Myeongsudang*, and enjoying its scenery, it seems easy for students to feel the peace of the campus during the long journey.

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Bye Bye, The Argus of 2021-2

Park Kun-ha

"How lucky I am to have something that makes saying goodbye so hard." This is my favorite quote of Winnie-the-Pooh. Performing as the 107th staff reporter of The Argus was an arduous journey, but at the same time, it has been the most memorable experience in my 20s. Even when I have had a hard time struggling with writing my own articles, I have never regretted joining the Argus. Before this, I had never wanted to be an actual professional journalist, but after going through the time that I would never trade for anything else, I started to even dream of becoming a future journalist. Delivering new information to other people and inspiring them was a far more fun job than I ever expected. I learned a lot in my second semester with The Argus, and I am lucky to have something that makes saying goodbye so hard. Goodbye unforgettable Nam Gyeong-eun, editor in chief of The Argus in 2021-2. Goodbye 2021-2 The Argus. Welcome new greeting of 2022-1.

Lim Se-jin

I can not believe the last issue of this semester has already been published. When I first started The Argus, I think I had a lot of worries about "Can I do this well?" However, thanks to other staff reporters, a chief editor, assistants, and professors, I was able to get through it well. I'm happy to meet really good people during the activities and achieve a successful conclusion. My activities in The Argus were the best luck I've ever experienced in my life, and I'll never forget it. I want to say thank you to the readers who read my article until now. I will be back with better articles next semester! Thank you!

Shin Jun-seo

What I experienced and learned in The Argus is precious to me, and I believe it will definitely help me become a better person. I learned from writing articles, learned from my fellow staff reports, and also learned from our Editor-in-Chief. I will keep learning while staying on with The Argus, and I think I will stay here for a quite some time. Some reporters are leaving, and new reporters are coming in. Parting is always sad, but I'm bidding farewell to those who are leaving and welcoming the ones who are coming in.

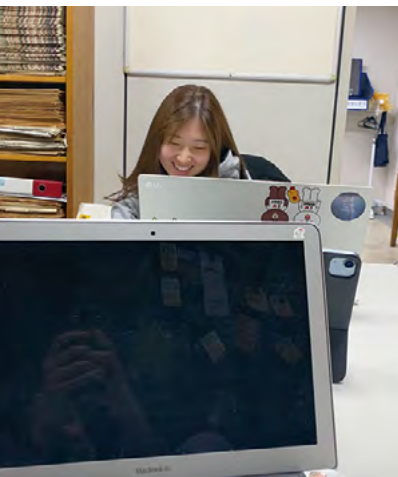
Choi Ye-jin

It was a big honor to work as the 107th staff reporter for the second semester of 2021. It was also really a priceless experience to work with such good and capable fellow reporters. Also, because this semester was the first time to have classes under the "With COVID-19" policy, I had a chance to go to both Seoul and Global Campus. I could feel a little weirdness being a person who has a



Epilogue

Epilogue



double life on both campuses. Personally, this year was the most gorgeous year I have ever had in my life, after my school transfer. Through the activities I have done in The Argus, I felt that my colleagues and I have infinite possibilities. For me, I go on a journey to check out my potential. Although I will rest for the next semester, I strongly believe that the rest of the reporters and the next staff reporter will do a great job here, and so will I. I hope all the reporters will be happy forever! I will be back!

Yang Yu-min

It was an honor to spend the second semester of 2021 as a staff reporter of The Argus. Just around this time last year, I was furiously studying for the Korean SAT, and I never dreamed that I would be a reporter like this. Looking back over the past four months, I always thought, "What is a good article?" Articles that inspire people? Articles that point out issues people are not aware of? The answer is still in the labyrinth. I cannot definitively say that I wrote a good article this semester, but I can proudly say that I worked hard on it. I want to say thank you to the other staff reporters, Editor-in-Chief, and professors who helped me. And to anyone who may have read my articles, I want to say thank you for reading them.

Kim Ye-ji

When I first became a staff reporter of The Argus, I was unsure of whether I could write a whole article on my own, but with the support of colleagues and our chief editor, I was able to manage my life as a reporter of The Argus. I believe I was so lucky to meet such kind, competent and effective colleagues. Even though my first semester in Argus has come to an end, I realized that some good people and the achievements I made remain. I feel so grateful for those who supported the staff reporters of The Argus this year. Thank you all.

Jeong Ga-yeon

It is the end of my first semester as a staff reporter and my twenty-first year of life. After becoming a staff reporter, I promised myself not to make mistakes and to be a perfect reporter, but this promise was broken in a short time. I kept making mistakes and got stressed by everything. Questions like "Is The Argus beyond my power?" nagged at me. But there was something that made me abandon those negative thoughts: the reporters I worked with. They will never know how great a positive influence they have on me. They always suggest good ideas, give great feedback, and make me write better articles. They were the driving force that keeps me going. Taking this opportunity, I would like to express my appreciation to the 107th staff reporters and Editor-in-chief who worked with me.

Yoo Hwa-in

I cannot believe that four months has already passed. When I first became a staff reporter, I did not know writing an article would take so much effort. I learned a lot from every single reporter. I respect all the other reporters of The Argus and want to tell them they did a good job.



BYE BYE 2021





The Argus

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