

ISSUE 04
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hARTS



GUESTS AND GLOBAL ISSUES
Representing our latest hARTS
contributors and political
articles

TIK-TOK AND OUR SOCIETY
bringing you the latest hits and
concerns from across the globe

OUR 2020 RE-LAUNCH
how we have re-organised our
magazine to ease our readers
experience



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modern-day citizenship

A POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY
APPROACH

As social human beings, the one idea that we can most easily relate to is belonging. Ever since our creation, we have joined together realizing that company is unreplaceable and possibly crucial for our very existence. Being a citizen is more than a title. It holistically and suitably fits the modern-day description of man. The subtleties of this title, however, originate from its resulting duties and moral attributes. Being a citizen in the 21st century is different from what being a citizen in the 17th century was like which, in return, is different from what being a citizen in the 12th century implied. In the 1600s, arguably the most striking difference would have been the one between what would be expected of you. If you were a man, in comparison to the expectations of being a woman. Today, the discrepancies between the two are the smallest they have ever been, despite also being the ones most loudly and ardently advocated for. In modern-day society,

If you were a man, in comparison to the expectations of being a woman. Today, the discrepancies between the two are the smallest they have ever been, despite also being the ones most loudly and ardently advocated for. In modern-day society, if there are considerable contrasts between what being a female citizen and what being a male citizen demands, the people will not rest, but will take a stand for “equality” and “fairness”; this being part of their duties as active citizens of society.

Many dictionaries, including MacMillan, define the concept of being a citizen as "someone who has the right to live permanently in a particular country and has the right to the legal and social benefits of that country as well as legal obligations towards it" [1]. It becomes curious, however, when one realizes that the Cambridge dictionary positions it slightly differently: "a person who is a member of a particular country and who has rights because of being born there or because of being given rights" [2]. Notice that the Cambridge definition lacks the mention of "legal obligations" which the MacMillan one clearly acknowledges. Ironically, the clear distinct difference between the two

is also the main subject of discussion when contemplating the subtleties of what being a "citizen" actually means. Arguably associated with modern moral and political theory and first presented in Plato's "Crito" written in 399 B.C.E., Socrates' Social Contract Theory remains a foundational philosophical approach of the so-called 'contract' between the members of a society. [3.1] By skillfully personifying the Laws of Athens, Socrates argued that, after a person has been able to analyze the ruling and conduct of the city they find themselves in and they decide to stay in that city, they are agreeing to abide by that city's Laws and to accept its punishments. [3.2] A citizen is thus shaped to be a person that has given its moral and, at a minimum, subconscious consent to abide by the Laws of a certain society or community. Therefore, the "legal obligations" set aside by the Cambridge Dictionary, here become indispensable. Hobbes approached this situation slightly differently in his 1651 "Leviathan". He enabled himself to define his contemporary man and thus his

contemporary citizen, by imagining the circumstances of a community of people that existed prior to the creation of society entitled the State of Nature.[4] By drawing parallels between the lack of established law and chaos, Hobbes ended up associating this State of Nature to a permanent state of war. Subsequently, after recognizing the Laws of Nature (arguably the same set of laws I have previously acknowledged as moral obligations) man is able to create a civil society in which to flourish. Hobbes demonstrates that society was therefore created in order to avoid the amplification of the self-interest-driven individuals and explores the idea that the innate human desire for order has been the fueling force behind the creation of society itself. We can thus conclude that philosophers, more than two millenniums apart, have continuously identified citizenship with the moral obligations that people agree to abide to when becoming an official member of a society or community. In his masterpiece "The Republic" – first written in 375 B.C. – Plato acknowledged that "individuals need to be educated into citizenship".[5] The Athenian philosopher is not only indicating that, despite having possibly agreed to some sort of social

contract to abide by civil obligations, individuals do not have a good understanding of the actual implications of being a citizen but also that it is society or the state's duty to educate their citizens about those obligations and implications. A lexical approach can here also be deemed indispensable. The word civil, despite meaning "relating to ordinary citizens and their concerns" also means "courteous and polite".[6] The double-meaning of the word could have a direct correlation.

"individuals need to be educated into citizenship"

Being a citizen implies respecting the moral and written laws of the respective nation or state; those moral laws indicating towards a generally respectful attitude. The literary correlation is potentially debatable, however the moral implications of the word "citizen" cannot. Leibniz acknowledged in his "Philosophical Writing", first presented in the 1600s, that "the whole order of nature must eventually be transparent to reason".[7]

As this means, is that any alteration of the so-called moral obligations – be it via the Social Contract, the Laws of Nature or others – are, in fact, the product of human reasoning as to what a society should mainly be founded on (note the use of the word moral in "moral obligations"). In other words, our morals are those that indicate the way we conduct in society. These conceptual implications are subjective, of course, to the way each individual perceives the world around him and are subject to drastic change over time. So far, solely the limitations and binding implications of citizenship have been explored. Perhaps the most relevant aspect of citizenship in our modern-day society remains its role in different forms of government. The most common form of government today is democracy: "the government of the people, by the people, for the people", as Abraham Lincoln stated in his Gettysburg Address in late 1863. [8] Even though the very definition of democracy has been manipulated in today's society – with some of the harshest dictatorships utilizing this term to describe their rule (for example, The Democratic People's Republic of Korea) – there remains significant differences between what is expected from citizens depending on the country's form of ruling.



In an address recorded for the Republican Lincoln Days dinner in 1954, Dwight D. Eisenhower stated that "Politics ought to be the part-time profession of every citizen who would protect the rights and privileges of free people."^[11] The concept of citizenship in a democracy, besides referring to the legal membership to that country, also refers to the activity of the individual in the respective society. In an ideal democracy, the state is said to believe that as citizens become more involved in the decisions that ultimately impact them, the state becomes fairer, undergoes improvement and people's life generally increases in quality. [9] Similarly to the citizen-state relationship explored in Plato's theory that the state should educate its population on citizenship, Eisenhower presents the thought-experiment of a state whose citizens actively take part in its decision-making processes. In both cases, the role of the citizen is indispensable and perhaps even amplified when compared to its contemporary significance.

The implications of citizenship also differ depending on circumstances and location. For example, in South Africa a good citizenship could be defined as someone that actively fights racism whereas in older democracies, volunteering could be the defining factor. This is where questions such as "What values does citizenship demand?" and "What responsibilities do citizens have?" originate. Inquiries about citizenship are therefore directly altered and shaped by the role of the citizen in our society. Modern-day perceptions of citizenship revolve around equality and universality, many of which find their roots in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights created by the members of the United Nations in 1948.^[10] The newly derived concept of being a "global citizen" arises from the desire to become a part of the emerging world community..

Being a citizen in today's society has grown beyond the focalized perceptions of philosophers such as Plato or Socrates. Despite containing relatively the same moral implications, a greater importance is now placed on the change that active citizens can achieve. If citizenship and moral laws aided our resurface from the State of Nature, contemporary citizenship facilitates our creation of an inter-connecting, cooperative world and our never-ending battle against discrimination. The lack of definitive guidelines for the moral obligations a citizen must abide to has led to their continuous alteration, this being dependent on the creation of new norms and standards in contemporary societies. Be it via Leibniz's 'reason', Eisenhower's 'profession' or Plato's 'education', humanity is in continuous need of solidly defined regulations to ease our creation of a global community and prevent the fabrication of immoral collateral damage.

By Laura Ionescu Editor-in-Chief at hARTS

"citizenship and moral laws aided our resurface from the State of Nature"





4 unusual, nonconformist FASHION LAWS

Here are the latest fashion-related laws that have been passed through government from 2018 to the present.

Banning the manufacturing and selling furs

Described by Refinery29 as “one big step towards fighting animal cruelty”, the western American state of California announced late in 2018 that they are outlawing the sale, manufacture and donation of any fashion fur items in the state. Governor Gavin Newsom announced that the law will be implemented starting in January 2023. PETA proudly proclaimed Los Angeles to be the largest city having implemented this law so far, with many other states and urban areas following suit.

Workplace Uniforms

NOLO stated “Federal law allows employers to deduct the cost of supplying and maintaining a uniform (having it mended or cleaned and pressed) from an employee’s paycheck, as long as the employee’s wages after the deduction don’t fall below the minimum wage.” So far, laws have been put into place throughout many American states which indicate that employers can enforce fees onto their employees in order to buy, maintain or replace uniforms that they are required to wear at the workplace.



Uniforms in schools

Northern California has very decisive laws put into place when it comes to school uniforms. Even though schools are allowed to impose a "uniform policy" onto its students, they are legally unable to "use the policy to disfavor a specific message or single out one particular group of students" as stated by ACLU, North California. As far as laws are concerned, schools are not allowed to enforce a certain apparel onto students. What this means is that they can not enforce gender stereotypes making the common phrase "boys need to cut their hair" illegal to be put into practice. Schools cannot discriminate against you based on your sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. This includes not only the length of your hair but also girls wearing pants and vice versa. Clothes that communicate a political or religious message are also allowed.



Seems like politicians really do take every aspect of our civilian lives into account... There are laws put into place about things you would least expect. Do your research; Who knows? You might even find out your favorite yogurt flavor has now been banned.



Gender oriented clothing laws in prisons

METRO UK pointed out to the clear differences to imprisoned people's clothes. In the United Kingdom, men have to generally conform to a given uniform usually depicting the level of seriousness of their respective crimes. On the other hand, women have it better off being allowed to wear their own, usual, civilian clothing. In a world where women seek out gender equality, what can possibly be said about this?



THE NEWEST HARTISTS

Introducing our hARTS Guests

hARTS magazine does not only focus on producing the best content written and edited by its permanent journalists and tam members but also wishes to create a global tight-knight community of hARTS writers.

We are currently recruiting writers frm across the globe from Europe, America, Asia and more.

If you are interested in joining the hARTS team, please check out our website and complete the Google Form!

We look forward to collaborating with all o
you.f

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MARA SERBANESCU

The chi to good sleep

02

IULIA LUPASCU

Trend forecasting or personal style?

03

JIAWEI SUN

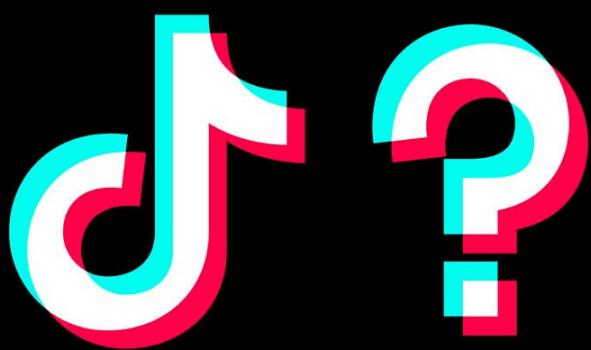
Being Left Handed

TIK-TOK is REVOLUTIONING the WORLD

The music business has always had to constantly work around new forms of media and technology to sustain itself. This has been very evident in the past few decades, as the rise of piracy, iTunes and streaming in rapid succession have completely upended the industry, not only changing the kind of music that artists make, but how consumers engage with it.

Artists and labels have been aware of how great a role the internet has played in promotion for a while now. Internet dance challenges have launched many songs to the top of the charts and added a lot of names to the never-ending list of one-hit wonders.

by Denisa Stan
hARTS journalist (01/2020 –
05/2020



You may pretend to dislike Tik Tok, but the app is probably on your phone. Additionally, Tik Tok already had 500 million monthly users when it merged with musical.ly, another popular app, successfully garnering an even larger audience. Tik Tok is still undiscovered territory for anyone over the age of 25. Extremely popular with Generation Z, Tik Tok is a glimpse into what it means to be growing up in today's hyper-connected world. Why Do People Spend Hours on Tik Tok? According to a recent survey, US. People spend more time in tik-tok than in the Amazon Prime Video. According to the report, 8 out of every 10 minutes spent on Tik Tok came from China. India was the second largest user of the app while the U.S. was third. All in, some 68 billion Hours were spent in the TikTok app globally. That being said, TikTok can breathe life into songs that are seen as more than trends or fads.) Filled with underaged girls dancing on different trending-songs, TikTok is owned by a Chinese company called Byte Dance and was investigated because United States politicians worried that user information could be shared with the Chinese Communist Party. The United States Army was using TikTok for recruitment purposes but decided to reevaluate their use when faced with the possible security threat posed by the app. TikTok can feel, to an American audience, a bit like a greatest hits compilation, featuring only the most engaging elements and experiences of its predecessors. This is true, to a point. But TikTok – known as Douyin in China, where its parent company is based – must also be understood as one of the most popular of many short-video-sharing apps in that country.

You may pretend to dislike Tik Tok, but the app is probably on your phone.



2020 RE-LAUNCH

New Categories

01

Creative Arts

Music, Dance, Beauty, Drama, Fashion. All of our traditional categories will be placed within this new category!

03

Literature

Writing, Poetry, Languages. This literary art will be discussed and explored within this category.

02

Global Change

Eco-earth, Petitions, Protests, Instability. All of these global concerns will be dealt with in this new category.

04

Politics

Think government, country relationships, disputes, international relations. It will all be tackled here.

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