**Exercise 2 (Summary)**

In Natsu Taylor Saito’s five-part paper, “Redressing Foundational Wrongs,” she gives us a tour of the injustices that have been committed against the minorities throughout the world. In “I. Becoming Grounded” we are shown that to move forward “we have to be willing to come to grips with the foundational and on-going nature of the colonization of Indigenous lands and peoples, the functions of enslaved African labor in the settlers' early efforts to consolidate and profit from occupied lands,…”(pg. 16) and several other injustices that have been committed throughout the centuries. In “II. Guiding Principles,” she mentions that the three main reasons minorities seek justice are to recover the dignity of their people, to gain the power to maintain their identities and communities alive, and to let the truth be known about their injustices. Afterwards, in “III. Thinking Beyond States” and “IV. The Potential of International Law” the author discusses the power that international law has on enforcing laws that prevent other injustices from happening as well as remediating whatever wrongs might have been done in the past such as how the U.N. practically banned colonial occupations. However, she also describes how these “states” might not be the best way to organize people and provides the example of “nationalities” (organizing people by their identity rather than by arbitrary boundaries in land) as an option. Finally, in “V. Reality Check” and “VI. Moving Forward” we are told that this justice that is sought after is not unreasonable, just a penitence for laws that were broken in the past, and that this remediation will not be an event but a process that will take many years to accomplish.

The author uses a variety of sources to back up her claims from book notes, to speeches, to research papers. For example, the claim that “we have to be willing to come to grips…lands” is based around *Tales of Color and Colonialism supra note 6*, an entire book on the subject. In addition, the author later makes reference to a famous talk by Ward Churchill "To Judge Them by the Standards of Their Time" to justify her claim that what colonialists did in the past was still unjust by the law standards of the time. Finally, she references the territorial maps in “Colonial Cartographies, Postcolonial Borders, and Enduring Failures of International Law: The Unending Wars Along the Afghanistan-Pakistan Frontier” to back up her claim of how the rise of independent states could have shifted land-borders drastically. The authors of many of these sources are in predominantly history-based fields.