

PERSPECTIVE

Justice

The concept of justice revolves around moral righteousness, ethics, equity, law, and similar aspects of humankind's inalienable rights. The equal protection of one's rights regardless of gender, race, sexual orientation, age, or even religion play into the inclusive theory of social justice.



Dux vol.10

CONTENTS

01_ INTRO TO JUSTICE

Eunice Cho - The Big Picture of Social Justice	06
Sean Koo - Martin Luther King Jr. And His Legacy	10
Andrew Kim - Is Social and Economic Inequality Really Unjust In A Democracy?	13

02_ THREATS TO JUSTICE

Katelyn Oh - Minorities and Injustice	18
Kristin Cho - Why Hate Crimes Have Been on a Rise	22
Andrew Nam - The Oppressed Must Get Justice	26
Teryn Song - Justice for Animals: Let Us Save Them	28

03_ CURRENT EVENTS

Katie Choi - The Rise of #StopAsianHate	32
Eric Yoon - Racial Discrimination Against the First Nations in Canada	34
Grace Yongeun Song - Atlanta: The Sad Pattern of Violence Against Asian Americans	37
Alice Kim - The Influence of Contemporary Social Media on Justice	39
Katie Choi - The Detainment of Uighur Muslims	42

04_ THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Nancy Koo - The Function of the Ministry of Justice	46
Andrew Nam - The Justice System of the United States of America	49
Andrew Kim - The Problem With the South Korean Criminal Justice System	52



01

INTRO TO JUSTICE

Eunice Cho - The Big Picture of Social Justice

Sean Koo - Martin Luther King Jr. And His Legacy

Andrew Kim - Is Social and Economic Inequality Really Unjust In A Democracy?



The Big Picture of Social Justice

By Eunice Cho
Chadwick International School

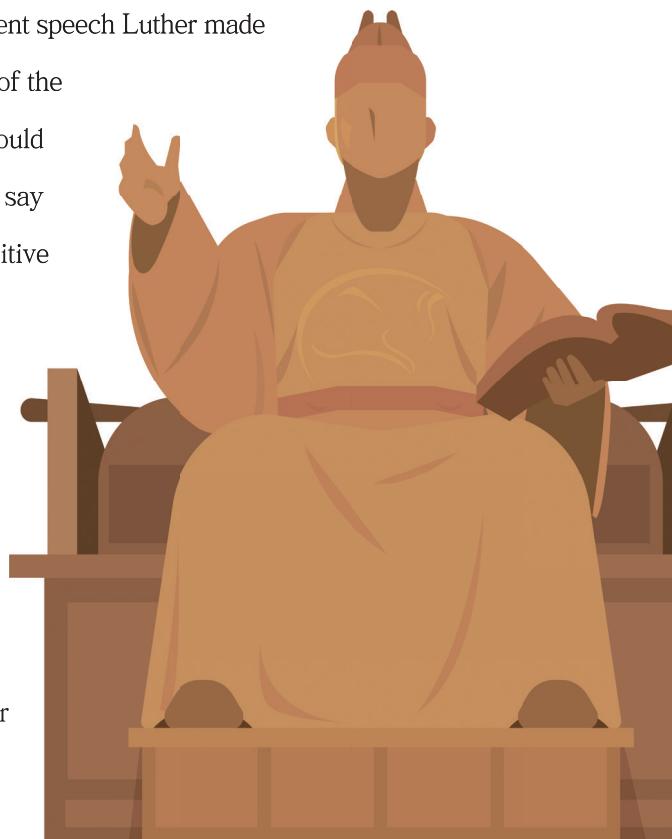
There are many things happening in the world; one of the right acts demonstrates justice. Then what is justice? According to Cambridge dictionary, justice is defined as: "fairness in the way people are dealt with." Adding on, there are different types of justice, such as social justice, economic justice, etc. I will mainly focus on social justice. There are actually a variety of types of social justice as well; some of the examples are climate justice, healthcare, etc. Social justice is primarily about equality; how people are treated in a society.



For instance, Martin Luther King is one of the famous people who performed justice for equal rights of people. During his childhood, he was very intelligent, especially at speaking and revealing his opinion; he was so smart that he even skipped 9th and 12th grades. Martin Luther King's astuteness continuously kepted up, then led up to his first action for justice. In 1955, there was a law that forced people to sit in separate seats in the Montgomery bus according to each race -- either

African Americans, or white Americans. In particular, the white Americans had more

advantage than black Americans; African Americans needed to stand while white Americans always had a seat to sit on. That day, an African-American passenger named Rosa Parks got arrested since she violated the law. After this case, African Americans began to protest that black people should be equally treated as white people. They started to boycott (refuse to use/buy) the bus, and African-American leaders, such as Luther, made speeches. Here are some parts of such an excellent speech Luther made in front of Black colleagues: "I knew that many of the Negro people were victims of bitterness that could easily rise to flood proportions. What could I say to keep them courageous and prepared for positive action and yet devoid of hate and resentment? Could the militant and the moderate be combined in a single speech?" Finally the Supreme court of the U.S ordered the bus to have equal seats for both white and black people. Therefore, Martin Luther King used his brilliant ability, which is speaking, to protest with nonviolent method to fight for justice in equal rights during the discrimination at that time.



Another example of people who showed justice is King Sejong. Similar to Martin Luther King, Sejong also worked hard for people who were in disadvantage, and tried his best to make a better country. When Sejong was a king, the rich tricked the commoners by making them sign a contract that had all the unfair disadvantages for the poor. Since commoners were in poverty, they neither had a chance to learn and write, nor to interpret the "Hanja" (chinese characters that were used in

early Korea). By looking at the common incidents in which commoners were unreasonably punished because of lack of education, King Sejong was disheartened. He pondered day and night about how to solve this problem. One day, he suddenly found a solution to it; he planned to make a totally new language and a writing system. However, some of the servants opposed this idea because making a new language wasn't an easy thing to do and Hanja was used for a long time. Despite these kinds of struggles, Sejong overcame it and finally finished creating a new writing system called "Hun Min-Jeong Um", which means "a sound of justice that teaches the citizens". In order to make the pronunciation and shape of the characters simple, Sejong made each letter according to the one's shape of vocal cords when they pronounced each letter. When the invention of Hun Min-Jeong Um was finalized, the citizens were able to know how to write or pronounce words, so they didn't get deceived by the rich. If they needed to understand Hanja, they would have to learn almost 10,000 characters, but Hun Min-Jeong Um only has 24 letters! To summarize, Sejong invented Hun Min-Jeong Um so that he could show justice towards the early Korean citizens who had trouble with lack of education.

Eunice Cho

Chadwick International School, 6

Work Cited

- Betts, Jennifer. Examples of Social Justice Issues Facing the World.
<https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-social-justice-issues-facing-the-world.html>. Accessed 4 June 2021.
- Fox, Amy. "Martin Luther King." The Day, 20 Jan. 2020,
<https://theday.co.uk/themes/2020-martin-luther-king>.
- Garrow, David J. "King, Martin Luther, Jr." World Book Student, World Book, 2021,
www.worldbookonline.com/student/article?id=ar300380. Accessed 6 Apr. 2021.
- "Justice." Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary, 31 Mar. 2021,
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/justice>.
- Kim, Hi-Sun Helen. "Sejong." World Book Student, World Book, 2021,
www.worldbookonline.com/student/article?id=ar756870. Accessed 6 Apr. 2021.
- 18, February. "9 Biggest Social Justice Issues of 2020." Yeshiva, 16 Mar. 2020,
<https://online.yu.edu/wurzweiler/blog/2020-biggest-social-justice-issues>.
- Channaga. "7 Speeches by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. That Stand the Test of Time (Video)." Syracuse, 19 Jan. 2015,
https://www.syracuse.com/opinion/2015/01/martin_luther_king_jr_speeches.html.
- Author: King, Martin. "MIA Mass Meeting at Holt Street Baptist Church." The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute, 23 July 2014, <https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/mia-mass-meeting-holt-street-baptist-church>.

Martin Luther King Jr. And His Legacy

By Sean Koo
Seoul International School

The fight for the rights of black men still rages on as people (both black and white) rise up for justice. These fights for justice happen because of injustice to black men. For example, there was one incident where a black man called George Floyd was killed. However, right now the situation for black men is better compared to the time before the civil rights movement. Though this may seem not true as even today, black men are treated unfairly but it's true. The change that made black men's lives better than before was from many people such as Rosa Parks, Harriet Tubman, Malcolm X, and many more. However, the person who had the most impact was Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr. was born on January 15, 1928, in Atlanta, Georgia. He lived in a middle-class family with both his father and mother who both graduated from college. His father was a pastor in Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. Although he lived

in such a not-lacking environment, this didn't prevent King from experiencing the prejudices that were common in the South. At the age of 6, his white friend told him that he would not play with him anymore as his parents told him that they shouldn't play together anymore because they now went to segregated schools.

In 1944, at the age of 15, King entered Morehouse College, located in Atlanta. Before he began college, however, King spent the summer on a tobacco farm in Connecticut. This was his first experience of seeing how both black and white men lived peacefully inside the North. This was the start of his spark towards fixing racial discrimination throughout America. At Morehouse College, King studied in the fields of medicine and law, and in 1948, he graduated. After he graduated, he spent the next three years at Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, where

he first encountered Mohandas Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence.

In Boston, he met Coretta Scott and married her in 1953, and had four children. From then on, King became the pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montohomery, Alabama, when the city's small group of civil rights decided to oppose racial segregation because of the incident on December 1, 1955, where Rosa Parks, an African America woman, opposed racial segregation by refusing to surrender her seat on the bus to a white passenger and was arrested. The activists formed the Montgomery Improvement Association and made King the leader.

After seeing the success in the Montogomery action, King went on to organize the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) giving him an operation base in the South as well as a national platform to speak. King gave lectures all around America and discussed race-related issues with other civil rights leaders. Upon meeting India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in February 1959, King decided

to follow in the footsteps of nonviolence protests.

From 1960, King's influence reached its peak. King became the attention of the news media and television. He used this attention to broadcast to the world his thoughts and inspired many to join this fight for justice. Eventually, even President Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson supported King. However, in the spring of 1962, in Birmingham, Alabama, King was jailed with large numbers of his supporters ending his campaigns for a while. Eventually, he was freed and his letter written in jail became a philosophy for many of his supporters.

On August 28, 1963, the March on Washington happened where King and the other civil rights leader went to Washington D.C. in front of the Lincoln Memorial. More than 200,000 people attended this movement to demand equal justice for all the citizens of the U.S.A whether their skin color was black or white. There, King gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech where he emphasized his faith that one day that all men would be brother and equal.

During the five years after the March on Washington, King had many hardships where he even had to face his own people. On 1968 April 4th, on a trip to Memphis, Tennessee, while standing on the second-story balcony of the Lorraine Motel, King was killed by a sniper's bullet. On March 10, 1969, James Earl Ray, the sniper that shot King, was arrested and sentenced to 99 years in prison. However, the spark for revolution had already been lit and turned the world into what it was today: A not perfect world but a world where both white men and black men could walk on equal footings.

Sean Koo
Seoul International School, 9



Is Social and Economic Inequality Really Unjust In A Democracy?

By Andrew Kim
Seoul International School

Not only is social and economic inequality an impending issue, it is currently and has been an issue. Inequality, by definition, is the state of being unbalanced or something that is unfair, and for that reason people instantly think that inequality is unjust. Sure in a board game if someone starts with 10 cards and someone starts with 5 cards, there is an inequality there and it is unjust, as every player is meant to have 10 cards each. However, is every person meant to be in the same social position as another? Is every person meant to have the exact same amount of money as everyone else? Is social and economic inequality really unjust?

The competitive nature of a human being is an instinct that is impossible to take away. One person will always, either socially or economically, want to be the highest and higher than others. This creates a society where those whose competitive spirits could not get them up too high on the social or economic ladder fall more behind and vice versa. This causes inequality, but can we actually say that the nature of humans is unjust? Possibly, through this reasoning, inequality may be how it is meant to be. Being unequal may be the most equal thing possible. In addition to competition being an instinct of a human being, there are many other things that nature decides.

Nature itself is unequal, and nature itself is sometimes unfair. No being is perfect, and some will be better than others at certain things. In the animal kingdom, for example, there are no perfect animals. Take lions and giraffes for example. Lions are way better than giraffes at killing and protecting themselves. They are mostly the predator, not the prey. However, they are bad at reaching tall things and have trouble in the water. A lion

is imperfect in that sense. A giraffe is not a predator, and more likely the prey. However, they are good at reaching tall things and they can easily get leaves off of trees to feed themselves. Giraffes are imperfect in that sense. The imperfectness in humans creates inequalities on some occasions, but is that really unjust? If nature has been tolerated for generations and generations, perhaps inequality is not actually unjust.

There are many reasons as to why inequality exists and why it should not be portrayed as an unjust thing. However, why does inequality persist? Why is it not something that just happens in one generation? It is because nature has a lot of luck involved in it. The saying “the richer get richer” is not just a saying for individuals. It is a saying for family as well. The rich couples give birth to a child who has a rich family, and automatically at birth, the child is rich. At the age of one, the child is richer than some adults. However, it is not like this example of the birth lottery only happens once in a while. Inequality is continuing currently due to the birth lottery and luck.



The instincts of humans and the natural imperfectness of humans both cause inequality, and the existence of the birth lottery continues inequality. In conclusion, inequality is neither just or unjust. It is simply something that will and does persist. It is difficult to say that someone having an advantage over someone is justified, but it is also difficult to say that someone having an advantage over someone is not the right thing. Therefore, inequality is unfortunately an issue that will persist in society, and it is neither justified or unjustified.

Andrew Kim
Seoul International School, 8





OZ

—

THREATS TO JUSTICE

Katelyn Oh - Minorities and Injustice

Kristin Cho - Why Hate Crimes Have Been on a Rise

Andrew Nam - The Oppressed Must Get Justice

Teryn Song - Justice for Animals: Let Us Save Them

Minorities and Injustice

By Katelyn Oh
Seoul International School

An ethnic or religious minority is “any group of persons which constitutes less than half of the population in the entire territory of a state whose members share common characteristics of culture, religion, or language, or a combination of any of these.” In every region of the world, there are ethnic and religious minorities within its population. These minorities often face situations involving long-standing social, economic, and political discrimination alongside many instances of civil exclusion, denial of their fundamental rights, and sometimes even violence. It is estimated that 10 to 20 percent of the population belongs to minority groups, and 40 percent of the world’s countries have more than five sizeable ethnic groups in which one or more experience serious injustice and discrimination. Due to the disparities between the ideals of some ethnic groups, numerous



domestic conflicts and even civil wars have emerged, and it has been shown that ethnic and religious minorities are forced to bear the consequences of the disagreements with limited resources.

The social, economic, and political exclusion of minorities can be attributed to various causes. Being affiliated to an ethnic or religious minority group increases the chances of being subject to discriminatory practices, such as the inadequately balanced funding of local healthcare services and other infrastructure, low incomes, weaker political representations, and worse access to markets. Research indicates that in the United States, minority groups are more likely to experience multidimensional poverty than their majority (white) counterparts.

This has a direct effect on the marginalization and exclusion of minority groups, as they lack a good living environment that often yields better job

opportunities, education, healthcare, and overall standards of living. In addition, the widespread discrimination in itself has become a major cause of the economic exclusion of persons from minority groups, which has caused social discontent and unrest among the populations. If ethnic and religious minorities remain under-educated, under-employed, and underpaid as a result of discrimination, the economy of the entire region will most likely suffer, facing the consequences of ignoring the significance of the minorities.



Minority groups are also subject to severe human rights violations. For example, in China, the Uighur Muslims, one of China's

55 recognized ethnic minorities, have been allegedly persecuted and curtailed of their religious, cultural, and commercial activities. According to Western reports, at least 1 million Uighur Muslims have been taken into more than 85 identified ‘reeducation’ camps in Xinjiang — an autonomous region in Northwest China. Members of the minority group claim that they were beaten, interrogated, indoctrinated, and detained because of their religion and ‘extremist’ views that are a threat to China’s security.

A recent formal legal opinion published in the United Kingdom revealed how children in these facilities are “deprived of the opportunity to practise their Uighur culture,” bolstering “the evidence that their forced removal is carried out with the intention of destroying the Uighur population as an ethnic group as such.”

Although various efforts have been made to help ameliorate the status quo, the issue has not seen substantial progress over the years. The fact that the inequality between majorities and minorities has escalated indicates the international failure to recognize the issue and take direct action to alleviate the effects of this exclusion. Thus, this injustice requires international attention and has to be addressed to establish sustainable development paths for the future.

Katelyn Oh
Seoul International School, 9



Works Cited

“Ethnic and Racial Minorities & Socioeconomic Status.” American Psychological Association, American Psychological Association, July 2017, www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/publications/minorities.

Ramzy, Austin, and Chris Buckley. “‘Absolutely No Mercy’: Leaked Files Expose How China Organized Mass Detentions of Muslims.” The New York Times, The New York Times, 16 Nov. 2019, www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/11/16/world/asia/china-xinjiang-documents.html.

Ramzy, Austin. “China’s Oppression of Muslims in Xinjiang, Explained.” The New York Times, The New York Times, 20 Jan. 2021, www.nytimes.com/2021/01/20/world/asia/china-genocide-uighurs-explained.html.

“Religious Discrimination.” U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, www.eeoc.gov/religious-discrimination.

“What Is Happening with the Uighurs in China?” PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, www.pbs.org/newshour/features/uighurs/.

Wong, Edward, and Chris Buckley. “U.S. Says China’s Repression of Uighurs Is ‘Genocide’.” The New York Times, The New York Times, 19 Jan. 2021, www.nytimes.com/2021/01/19/us/politics/trump-china-xinjiang.html.



Why Hate Crimes Have Been on a Rise

By Kristin Cho
Havergal College

Although hate crimes are not a new concept in society, they have become more prominent through the use of media. As many people know, hate crimes—motivated by biases like preconceived negative stigma—are offenses that affect the security of individuals, communities and societies through threats, assault and sometimes even murder. They are known to inflict the most psychological distress, specifically leading to post-traumatic stress, safety concerns, anxiety, etc. Yet statistics from the Bureau of Justice Statistics report that most of the

victims of hate crimes from 2004 to 2015 chose not to report to law enforcement. Despite the grave consequences of racially-motivated offences, why is the severity of these crimes not well-addressed and why are these wrongdoings constantly on the rise with no solution to erase them?

Since the breakout of COVID-19, a surge of Asian Americans have reported racially-motivated hate crimes in the United States. On social media, where COVID-related hate speech is prevalent, derogatory language has spread extensively online, starting

from politicians and leaders. Terms like the “Chinese virus” have created a rise in anti-Asian sentiments and are spreading xenophobia. Despite now refraining to



use offensive terms on his platforms, President Donald Trump may have been a factor encouraging the use of language that fuelled hate speech in the United States over the past few months. Last year, the advocacy group STOP AAPI Hate announced a report of 2,800 reports of incidents of racism, hate speech, discrimination, and physical attacks against Asians. Cultural stigmatization and “othering” (the marginalization of non-dominant groups) has fostered an environment that normalizes abuse; however, there has been no specific governmental response to protect Asians who are vulnerable. The government has done little to stop the backlash and has not announced efforts to prevent the targeting of Asians, despite having experience in stopping bias incidents in previous occasions like after the SARS outbreak and the 9/11 terrorist attacks.



Apart from the global pandemic, hate crimes typically cluster around big political moments, in other words, during election years. According to FBI's data, hate crimes spike on a national level before and after election day. “When people are getting used to vocalizing their opinions on national politics, it makes it easier to voice opinions about foreigners, people of different religions or sexual orientation,” said Leonard Trinh, Deputy District Attorney. These hate crimes send a message that voting is dangerous, which

deters members of marginalized groups from participating in democratic processes. Beyond political events, this violence divides citizens and pits them against each other.

Whether experienced directly or indirectly, hate crimes intensify feelings of vulnerability and anxiety. These emotions then increase emotional reactions that instigate behavioral responses like having constant avoidance, proactive behaviours to even having safety concerns. Practical solutions may be adopting principles of community policing including outreach to targeted groups, incentivization to report hate crimes, accessible and effective services that encourage accurate and proactive reporting. Seeking accurate reporting of hate crimes is especially important: hate crimes are overwhelmingly violent and impactful to the entirety of communities. The underreporting of these issues spreads fear

and distrust. More than half the cases are never reported to the police. Agencies are not even required to participate in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program, which gathers and compiles crime data from law enforcement to produce the data set on which the FBI hate crime report is based.

So the FBI's hate crime report each year vastly undermines the extent of the problem.

Analysts say it is unclear to what extent the pandemic might skew trends for the FBI's 2020 count.

Collectively, these racist incidents have profoundly impacted the Asian community

as a whole. To properly prevent these issues which are detrimental to communities, the government must first take proactive action towards mitigation. Individuals can also help by identifying, researching, and responding to these recurring problems.

Kristin Cho
Havergal College, 10



WE ARE EQUAL



Works Cited

- Bates, Josiah. "FBI: Number of Hate Crime Deaths in 2019 Hits All-Time High." Time, Time, 16 Nov. 2020, www.time.com/5912460/hate-crime-murders-record-2019-fbi/
- Campbell, Alexia Fernández, and Alex Ellerbeck. "Federal Agencies Are Doing Little about the Rise in Anti-Asian Hate." NBCNews.com, NBCUniversal News Group, 16 Apr. 2020, www.nbcnews.com/news/asian-america/federal-agencies-are-doing-little-about-rise-anti-asian-hate-n1184766
- Davis, Kristina. "Hate Crimes Surge during Presidential Elections. So Far 2020 Isn't Any Different." Tribune, 31 Oct. 2020, www.sandiegouniontribune.com/news/public-safety/story/2020-10-31/hate-crimes-surge-presidential-elections
- "Preventing Hate Crimes in Your Community." The United States Department of Justice, 13 Aug. 2020, www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/preventing-hate-crimes-your-community
- STOP AAPI HATE, 23 Apr. 2020, www.stopaapihate.org/reportsreleases/

The Oppressed Must Get Justice

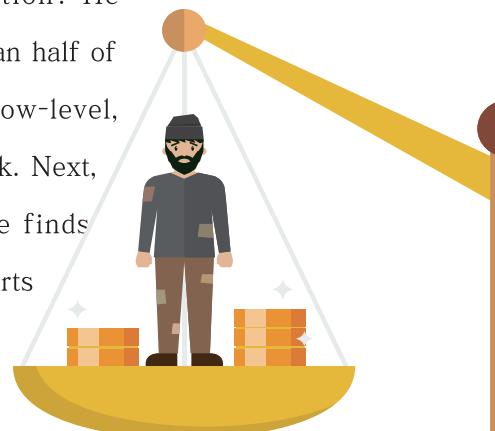
By Andrew Nam
Seoul International School

Justice is a moral rightness principle founded on statute, reason, ethics, natural rights, equality, or faith. It also refers to the act of being just and honest. The concern is how many people are on the right track. We exist in a materialistic society where ethics, rules, and order, among other things, are taken for granted. Anything, including love and respect, can be bought with money. People commonly assess others on a scale of wealth; the wealthier an individual is, the greater his love and respect in society, and vice versa.

People who lack resources suffer in many ways; they not only fail to survive, but they also find it difficult to gain acceptance in society. Being poor is a curse; people without money are forced to work in low-paying jobs with no prospects. Many domestic workers can be found who work hard day and night in the same household during their lives. Money will buy a lot of

things, like happiness, equality, respect, and even justice. Bribery is ingrained in the culture; if you have money in your pocket, you can get some job done. Bribes are paid in cash or in-kind to high-ranking politicians, resulting in the wealthy becoming wealthier and the poor getting poorer.

Honesty and hard work are unlikely to make an individual wealthy. How does a struggling person hope to improve his financial situation? He spends more than half of his day doing low-level, low-paying work. Next, even though he finds new jobs or starts a company, he lacks the financial means to bribe higher officials.



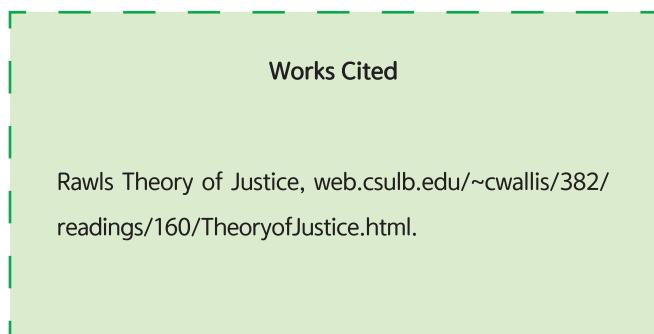
There is a need to reform the corrupt and

unequal scheme. The oppressed must get justice. All have the same right to justice, but the dilemma is that many disadvantaged and uneducated people are oblivious of the inequality they are facing. They struggle for lower pay and are thankful to their bosses, oblivious to the fact that it is their bosses who are abusing them.

Imagine a country where everybody is mindful of their rights and only works in areas where they are equally compensated. No one will be able to shape law and order to suit their own self-interest; therefore, employers will be required to pay equally and handle their employees fairly in order to complete the job. If every man, wealthy or poor, follows the country's laws and regulations and treats everyone with compassion and reverence, heaven will descend on Earth. Only by raising the dignity of labor and eliminating corrupt activities such as bribery can justice be achieved.

We are the ones that are in control of our surroundings. The shift from us has the potential to improve our culture. Pay your employees equally at home and at work, and treat them with dignity. We only have a happy life because of their efforts. Inform them about their legal status. Encourage your children to regard them with respect.

Andrew Nam
Seoul International School, 10



Justice for Animals: Let Us Save Them

By Teryn Song
Chadwick International School

How would you feel being stuck in a cage with no food or water? How would you feel if somebody is giving you an injection with a liquid that looks suspicious to you? The thoughts that are currently popping up in your head are what is actually happening to innocent animals. Because of this, there are many controversies going on regarding whether animal testing should be justified. Although some people may argue that animal testing is beneficial, I strongly believe that animal testing should not be justified.



To begin with, animals have equal rights as humans. They are also living beings and we share a common ancestor that emerged 3.5 billion years ago. We only have different appearances and are all family. This means

that by animal testing, we are hurting and killing your family. For example, if a policy is introduced that “human testing” is legalized, we will go crazy and oppose it. However, although animals, the ones that are like family to us are currently being tested, we do not consider it bad. We should always keep in mind that animals are equal beings as humans.

Secondly, animal testing is a hypocritical act of scientists. Scientists say that we must save endangered animals but they use animals in awful experiments. Also, the living conditions of animals are tremendously bad and are being constantly abused. They are suffering from hunger while trembling from impending death. When we think about this, this is very weird because we were always taught by our parents that we shouldn't hurt others. However, scientists are ironically disobeying their lessons and imposing painful deaths on animals.

Third, there are alternate solutions

instead of animal testing. For example, if the experiment is about cosmetics, scientists can simply use somebody's DNA to create artificial skin which has the same qualities as humans'. Then we don't have to make animals painful by testing them. There was actually a study published in 2011 by the Korean Scientific Research Committee that we can use artificial skin in cosmetics experiments. Then should we really use animals when there is a good alternative besides us? This questions us whether animal testing is really necessary.

Lastly, side-effects happen frequently and we do not know how these side-effects



will be presented. For example, infectious viruses like Covid-19 may occur again. After all, Covid-19 started by the germs that are inside bats. In addition, weird mutations can occur and if those mutated animals escape, there will be chaos in society. For example, humans can receive damage and they could harm the existing ecosystem. We must stop this worst-case scenario before it happens.

In conclusion, animal testing is unjustifiable and should be banned. This may not look like a serious problem but is actually one of the most serious problems that humans have to solve for our future. If we do not solve this, some species of animals may go extinct and tear down the food chain within Earth.

Teryn Song
Chadwick International School, 6



O3

CURRENT EVENTS

Katie Choi - The Rise of #StopAsianHate

Eric Yoon - Racial Discrimination Against the First Nations in Canada

Grace Yongeun Song - Atlanta: The Sad Pattern of Violence Against Asian Americans

Alice Kim - The Influence of Contemporary Social Media on Justice

Katie Choi - The Detainment of Uighur Muslims



The Rise of #StopAsianHate

By Katie Choi
Chadwick International School

#StopAsianHate has been trending on all sorts of social media platforms, such as Instagram, TikTok, and Twitter. The Stop Asian Hate movement is a campaign to stop the incidents of hate against Asian people, mostly fueled by COVID-19. There have been about 3,800 anti-Asian attacks this past year, such as verbal attacks and physical attacks. Xenophobic violence has gone up by at least 150%, and there has been a shocking number of cases of Asian people getting harassed. According to counselling psychologist William Ming Liu, PhD, "For the Asian-American communities that are experiencing this, it just feels like an all-out assault." Research has shown that this harrassment increases anxiety, depressive symptoms, and insomnia among the targeted. AAPI Individuals are not likely to get mental health services, due to the racism against it. This shows how the Asian-American community has received an unjust bias, discrimination, opression, and hatred.



One of the most recent cases consists of a shooting spree that resulted in 8 people being killed, 6 of whom were Asian women. The main suspect, 21-year-old Robert Aaron Long, went on a shooting spree in 3 spas and is still on trial. It is hard to pay back actions, damage, or even words, but it is impossible to pay back a life. This man has 8 of these lives in his hands, yet he is still running free, dismissed by the chief as a “bad day.” This demonstrates how the Asain-American community is not getting the justice they deserve, because these actions were motivated by racism and arrogance, and it is sickening that it took this much violence for this campaign to be noticed. Once is an accident, pushed by foolishness and recklessness. Twice is a coincidence, fueled by anger and ignorance. Three times turns into hate crimes, and this is why the Asian-American community has been treated with injustice, and the AAPI community deserves to have their right to live freely.

Katie Choi
Chadwick International School, 7

Works Cited

<https://ocula.com/magazine/conversations/asian-art-workers-demand-coverage/>

<https://www.apa.org/monitor/2021/07/impact-anti-asian-racism>

Racial Discrimination Against the First Nations in Canada

By Eric Yoon
Thornhill Secondary School

Discrimination towards the First Nations has been one of the main ongoing social justice issue in Canada. First Nations peoples have been faced with various challenges and have suffered from frequent violation of their human rights. Not only have they been discriminated against by the rest of the society since Europeans settled in Canada in 1534, but they have also lost their culture, property, resources, land, characteristics, traditions, identity, and a lot more.

Additionally, First Nations do not have much power politically and are often not represented in Canada. In other words, First



Nations are still facing various challenges, hardship, and suffering even in modern society. With the improvement of the quality of life of First Nations compared to the past, there are still a lot of tasks that need to be done.

The three outstanding example of discrimination of lacking access to social and basic services are: discrimination in health care, employment, and income inequality. With respect to health care, First Nations are not receiving proper health care, unlike other

Canadians. This significantly affects their health and drops their quality of life. Abusive treatment, lack of quality of care, and prejudice are the few reasons for poor health care. Thus, in order to reduce the damage to First Nations who are receiving poor medical benefits due to prejudice and discrimination, it should go beyond medical institutions and develop into a

economic discrimination can also contribute negatively to their health.

Furthermore, discrimination in employment is another major social justice issue that need to be improved. Cultural stereotypes and lack of respect towards First Nations can lead to unequal employment and economic opportunities outside of the First Nations community. There are often various challenges and disadvantages that they need to fight against to find occupations. These challenges can include competing with non-indigenous people, having limited access to education, vocational trending, and the labour market denying First Nations fundamental labour rights.

Finally, income inequality shows how the First Nations are treated unjustly in society. First Nations individuals are being discriminated against through income, receiving a



major social justice concern in Canada. Apart from poor medical treatment, mental illness or poverty from social, culture,

lower payment level than non-indigenous people. The average total income for First Nations people is 75% of non-first nations

people, which is a 25% income gap. In addition, a First Nations women's income is much lower than a First Nations man with there being a 45% income gap between women and men. First nations individuals had an average total pay of \$31,519 in 2015 which is 66% of the non-indigenous average real income. The poverty rate for indigenous children is 30.4, almost double the poverty rate for non-indigenous children. In short, is this discrimination fair and just? In these examples, we can see that the First Nations in Canada are not living in a just environment. To be able to achieve justice, people in Canada need to be aware of what is happening behind the scenes.

Unfortunately, the reality is that most of Canadian students don't have a lot of opportunities to learn about the dark side of history. The only learning of the suffering and hardship of the First Nations from the government happens in the grade 10 history course. To solve this social justice issue, every Canadian needs to gain knowledge on how the government's interference, suppression, and social atmosphere towards First Nations affect their communities.

Eric Yoon
Thornhill Secondary School, 11

Works Cited

- Aylsworth, Laura. "Economic Conditions of Indigenous Peoples in Canada." The Canadian Encyclopedia, 31 Oct. 2011, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/aboriginal-peoples-economic-conditions.
- Canada, Global Affairs. "Indigenous Health and Well Being: Youth Lead Call for Change." GAC, Government of Canada, 20 Mar. 2019, www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/stories-histoires/2019/australia-australie-indiginous-autochtones.aspx?lang=eng.
- Eliminating discrimination against indigenous and tribal peoples in employment and occupation (page 5,6,7)
- "Indigenous Peoples." Indigenous Peoples | The Canadian Encyclopedia, 30 Nov. 1970, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/timeline/first-nations.

Atlanta: The Sad Pattern of Violence Against Asian Americans

By Grace Yongeun Song
Seoul International School

Soon Chung Park, Hyun Jung Grant, Yong Ae Yue, Suncha Kim, Daoyou Feng, Xiaojie Tan, Delaina Ashley Yaun and Paul Andre Michels.

They were not, merely, a “temptation for him that he wanted to eliminate,” as a spokesperson for the Cherokee County Sheriff’s Office called the victims of a man who authorities say admitted killing eight people —six of them Asian American women — last Tuesday at three spas in the Atlanta area. The spokesperson only went further, rationalizing and seemingly advocating for the killer’s actions in the most cavalier way, saying, that in addition to the killer having a self-described “sex addiction,” “yesterday was a really bad day for him and this is what he did.”



This constant cycle of dehumanization fits into a familiar trope for many other Asian American women who shared their experiences on social media to seek justice.

In post after post, Asian American women shared their own encounters with violence and with the hypersexualization and fetishization that has a long history in the U.S. In a #MeToo-style outpouring, they told of being accosted on the street; having strangers hypothesize about their body parts and share their fantasies about being with Asian American women and on and on.

Grace Yongeun Song
Seoul International School, 10

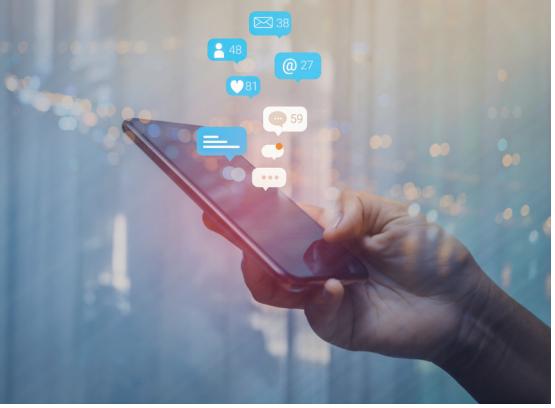
Works Cited

Chang, Jeff. "Perspective | The Long History of Violence against Asian Americans That Led up to Atlanta." The Washington Post, WP Company, 22 Mar. 2021, www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2021/03/22/atlanta-shooting-history-asians/.

The Influence of Contemporary Social Media on Justice

By Alice Kim
Chadwick International School

The word “justice” comes from the Latin root “jus,” which is defined as “right” and “law.” Justice is a very old concept, and we hear the word a lot in the news. But what is



justice exactly? Specifically, it is justice if all people and individuals get equal protection and live without discrimination on the basis of race, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, gender identity, color, religion, ethnicity, age, wealth, disability, or other characteristics.” Sometimes there are even cases where people can’t get jobs just because of their gender, race, age, or the fact that they belong in the

LGBTQ+ community. These issues have been prevalent for decades, but what influences the concept of justice today? Recently, there have been protests like Black Lives Matter and the #MeToo women’s rights movements happening, of which have been influenced by social media.

The #MeToo women’s rights movement is a justice movement which started in 2006 and got viral in 2017 with Twitter and hashtags. An activist named Tarana Burke started the campaign and her goal was “to spread a message for survivors: You’re heard, you’re understood.” And the actress Alyssa Milano helped to spread this movement.



#MeToo spread quickly through social media and it spread awareness about how women are harassed and mistreated in society. Looking back in history, women have fought many times for justice with movements to vote, work, and be treated equally in society. While the #MeToo movement adds to many of these earlier efforts, it is different because it relies on social media to spread awareness. The #MeToo movement may not solve all of these problems, but it definitely informs more people about the issue and changes people's attitudes.

These days, the word “justice” is often associated with racial discrimination too.



Almost everyone has heard of George Floyd's story and has seen the shocking video of him struggling to breathe under the knee of a white police officer while saying "I can't breathe." This video put the spotlight on racial injustices and why they are still happening. Unfortunately, these acts of injustice have probably been going on for a long time. What is different this time is, like #MeToo, people are spreading the message for justice and fairness through social media. An example of this is Black Lives Matter (BLM). According to BlackPast.org, BLM "recognized the value of social media...Using Facebook, Twitter,

and Tumblr, they created a movement unlike most black freedom campaigns that preceded them.” In fact, BLM’s message of justice spread all the way to South Korea, when K-Pop band BTS tweeted: “We stand against racial discrimination. We condemn violence. You, I and we all have the right to be respected. We will stand together” with the hashtag #blacklivesmatter.

Looking at these recent movements, it is clear that the idea of justice itself has not changed very much; it still means fairness and equality for everyone. However, the methods to spread awareness and create change have evolved with the new technology and social media. More people are willing to discuss the issue since social media has spread awareness to millions. But we have to ask ourselves if awareness is enough to create real change. Is it enough to simply “like” or “share” a social media post? Real change will still require petitioning our government representatives, changing laws, and even protesting in the streets. While the concept of justice has not changed, there are certainly new tools that people can use to strengthen social justice movements.

Alice Kim
Chadwick International School, 7

Works Cited

- II, Herbert G. Ruffin. “Black Lives Matter: The Growth of a New Social Justice Movement,” 21 Aug. 2020, www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/black-lives-matter-growth-new-social-justice-movement/.
- Jus definition and meaning: Collins English Dictionary. (n.d.). Retrieved April 19, 2021, from <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/jus>
- What drives discrimination and how do we stop it? (n.d.). Retrieved April 19, 2021, from <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/discrimination/>
- North, A. (2019, October 04). 7 positive changes that have come from the #MeToo movement. Retrieved April 19, 2021, from <https://www.vox.com/platform/amp/identities/2019/10/4/20852639/me-too-movement-sexual-harassment-law-2019>

The Detainment of Uighur Muslims

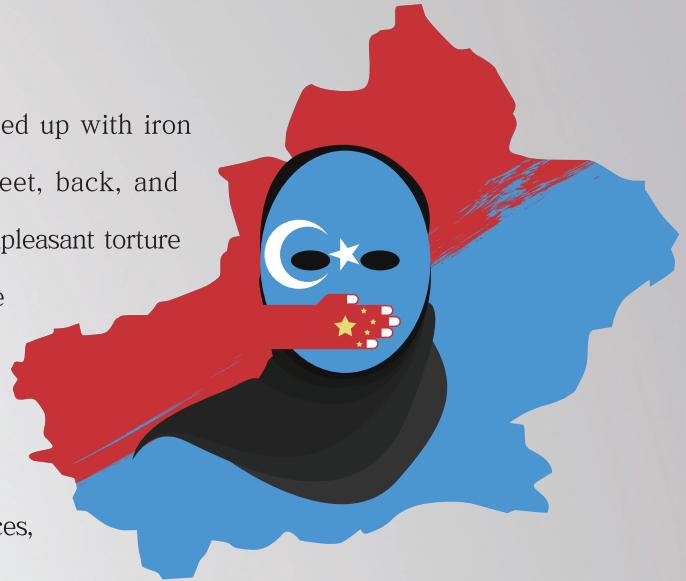
By Katie Choi
Chadwick International School, 7

Remember when we learned about the holocaust, and we were beyond shocked about how the oppressed Jews were treated? We swore that the holocaust would be the last and that we would treat everybody equally. That it would never happen again. Well, it's happening right now, right under our noses. There are at least 1 million Uighur Muslims in more than 80 concentration camps in Xinjiang, and the government is calling them "re-education centers." Their idea of re-education consists of electrocution, lab experiments, food & sleep deprivation, and much, much more. Although there is solid evidence proving this, the Chinese government is denying everything. Uighur Muslims are forced to turn against their religion, forced to eat pork and drink alcohol. Their places of holiness and worship are being destroyed, and it is everyone's responsibility to stop this and hold the Chinese government accountable.

Omir Bekali had a bright outlook until 2017. He had 3 children, a degree in Tourism, and a small business under his belt. He was to lead the Kazakh delegation in the upcoming international Astana Trade Exposition. In March, he was assigned to promote the event in Xinjiang, but this promotion event would change his life for the worse. Policemen arrested him, shackling his hands and putting black fabric over his eyes. Omir was thrown in jail with no explanation and was transferred to another police station, where he withstood 4



days of torture. His feet and hands were tied up with iron shackles and the police beat his hands, feet, back, and stomach. He was subjected to other, more unpleasant torture as well. Omir has stated that “Those scars are still there … whenever I remember those experiences my body shakes.” This shows that no matter what, it is monstrous and nearly impossible to heal from these experiences, and no one should be forced to go through these things. It is our responsibility to raise awareness for what’s happening inside these camps and to help prevent it. The Muslims in the concentration camps were treated unjustly, and no one deserves to go through this because this is pure cruelty, denies their freedom to live freely and to practice their religion freely. It is our responsibility to give them the justice they deserve.



#SAVEUYGHUR

Katie Choi
Chadwick International School, 7

Works Cited

- <https://www.varsity.co.uk/interviews/19990>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-54277430>
- <https://www.vox.com/2020/7/28/21333345/uighurs-china-internment-camps-forced-labor-xinjiang>



04

THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Nancy Koo - The Function of the Ministry of Justice

Andrew Nam - The Justice System of the United States of America

Andrew Kim - The Problem With the South Korean Criminal Justice System



The Function of the Ministry of Justice

By Nancy Koo
Seoul International School

There are numerous organizations and groups that try their best to maintain justice in the world. A justice ministry, ministry of justice, or department of justice is a ministry or other government agency in charge of the administration of justice. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the police service, the judiciary, the prosecution authorities, the prison and probation service, the National Council for Crime Prevention. The Ministry also handles matters relating to migration and asylum policy and civil crisis preparedness. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for legislation concerning the constitution and general administrative law, civil law, procedural law, and criminal law. The ministry or department is often headed by a minister of justice or a secretary of justice. In countries where this agency is called

a department, usually the department of justice, sometimes the attorney general's department, the head of the department may be called the attorney general, for example in the United States. Monaco is an example of a country that does not have a ministry of justice, but rather a Directorate of Judicial Services (head: Secretary of Justice) that oversees the administration of justice. Vatican City, a country under the sovereignty of the Holy See, also does not possess a ministry of justice. Instead, the Governorate of Vatican City State, the legislative body of the Vatican, includes a



legal office.

Depending on the country, specific duties may relate to organizing the justice system, overseeing the public prosecutor and

the interior minister, often responsible for public order. Sometimes the prison system is separated into another government department called Corrective Services.



national investigative agencies such as the American Federal Bureau of Investigation, and maintaining the legal system and public order. Some ministries have additional responsibilities in related policy areas such as overseeing elections, directing the police, law reform, and administration of the immigration and citizenship services. The duties of the ministry of justice may in some countries be split from the separate responsibilities of an attorney general, often responsible for the justice system, and

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) is a ministerial entity, headed by the Minister of Justice. It was formed at the end of October 2001 when it was separated from the then Ministry of National Security and Justice. Over the years the Ministry of Justice has been paired and separated from the Ministry of National Security

on more than one occasion.

The Ministry of Justice is the lead administrator of Justice in Jamaica and therefore administers legislation, delivers justice services, and provides policy support and analysis on justice issues. It is mandated to ensure that Jamaica is a just and law-abiding society with an accessible, efficient, and fair system of justice for all, promote respect for rights and freedoms, the Rule of Law and the Constitution, and promote an awareness of individual responsibilities

and civil obligations. This mandate is to be achieved through protecting the constitutional rights of citizens, maintaining the independence of the judiciary, reinforcing confidence in Legal Institutions, carrying out law reform to effect greater social justice, providing means of redress when people are abused by organs of the state, and carrying out legal directives ordered by the courts for the protection of society.

Thanks to these uncountable organizations and governmental groups, justice in our world has been protected for a long time and is still being protected and increased at the very moment. If it weren't for these organizations and groups, the concept of justice would not be in place and the world would be much more chaotic and out of order.

Nancy Koo
Seoul International School, 10

Works Cited

- “About Us.” GOV.UK, GOV.UK, 22 Mar. 2016, www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/about.
- Government of Canada, Department of Justice. “Department of Justice Canada Minister’s Transition Book.” Roles and Responsibilities of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, 10 July 2019, www.justice.gc.ca/eng/trans/transition/2015/tabc2.html.
- “Justice Minister.” Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 4 Feb. 2021, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice_minister.
- “Ministry of Justice.” Ministry of Justice, Republic of Korea, www.moj.go.kr/moj_eng/index.do.
- “Overview and Role of the Ministry.” Overview and Role of the Ministry | Ministry of Justice - Government of Jamaica, moj.gov.jm/overview.

The Justice System of the United States of America

By Andrew Nam
Seoul International School

District courts (trial courts), circuit courts (first level of appeal), and the United States Supreme Court are the three layers of the federal judiciary system (last level of appeal). There are 94 district courts, 13 circuit courts, and one Supreme Court in the United States.



In certain circumstances, federal judges vary from state courts. The key difference between civil and felony litigation is the types of proceedings that can be heard in federal courts. Federal courts have limited jurisdiction, meaning they can only hear lawsuits that are expressly authorized by the United States Constitution or federal statutes. Any legal action brought under state statutes, the Constitution, or international conventions must be filed in federal district court. "Original jurisdiction" is the term for this kind of jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of state courts and federal courts overlaps, causing some lawsuits to be filed in each. The defendant will file the complaint in either a state or federal court. If the plaintiff chooses state court, the defendant has the option of having the lawsuit "removed" to federal court.

Cases based exclusively on state law will be filed in federal court under the court's "diversity jurisdiction." Diversity jurisdiction occurs when a plaintiff from one state files a lawsuit in federal court against a defendant from another state. The suspect will even apply to be "removed" from state court for the same purpose. To sue in federal court under state law, all plaintiffs must be from different states than the defendants, and the "amount in controversy" must be greater than \$75,000. (It's worth noting that diversity authority regulations are much more complicated than what's mentioned here.)



Judicial offenses are not covered by the diversity jurisdiction. Only state courts can prosecute criminal litigation, and only federal courts can prosecute civil cases. It's also

worth noting that the principle of double jeopardy, which prevents a suspect from being charged with the same offense more than once, does not apply to the federal and state governments. If the suspect is not guilty of a murder charge brought by the state, the federal government can file charges against him if the offense is also illegal under federal law.

Federal judges (including Supreme Court "justices") are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate "with the advice and consent of the Senate," with the provision that they "shall hold their Offices when in good standing." Judges will continue to work for the rest of their lives, but more and more are opting to resign or retire early. They will also be impeached by the House of Representatives and found guilty by the Senate. Fifteen federal judges have been impeached over alleged wrongdoing in the United States' past. The lifetime appointment law does not apply to magistrate judges, who are selected by district judges and serve for a fixed term.

Andrew Nam
Seoul International School, 10

Works Cited

"Introduction To The Federal Court System." The United States Department of Justice, 12 Mar. 2021, www.justice.gov/usao/justice-101/federal-courts.

The Problem With the South Korean Criminal Justice System

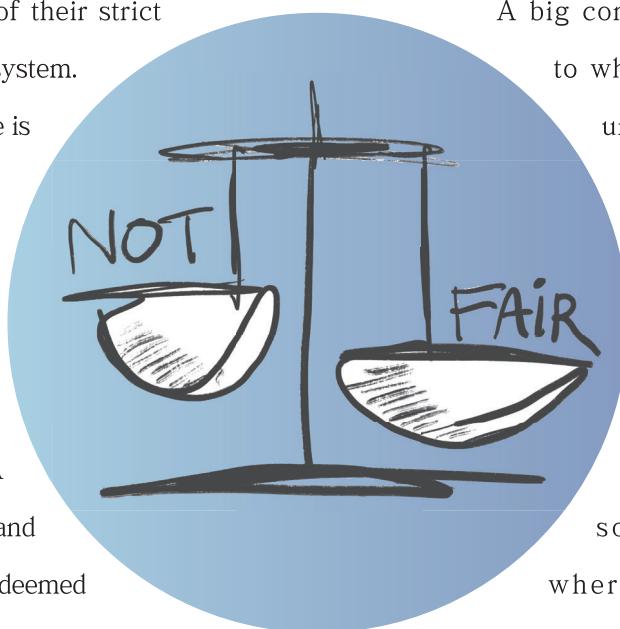
By Andrew Kim
Seoul International School

The U.S. Department of State has assessed South Korea as a “LOW threat location for crime.” Many misunderstand that the reason for South Korea’s low crime rate is because of their strict criminal justice system.

However, the case is quite the opposite. A 93 year old man sexually harasses his 52 year old daughter. A measly 5 years, and even before that, deemed not guilty. Or a 72 year old son who hit and killed his 103 year old mother. Only 10 years. There are some cases with teens and children as well. A 14 year old teenager abused an entire group of people at a karaoke stand. Deemed as “incapable of making decisions” and not charged

against thanks to the Youth Protection Law. These examples and way more raise the question? Is the South Korean criminal justice system really just?

A big contributing factor to why the system is unjust is because of the fact that it is inconsistent. Although there is no real way to measure justice, there are some occasions where the decision from the government is just and some occasions where the decision would be considered by the public as unjust. Some may ask why this is such a huge issue, but take an example. Criminal A kills ten people, and gets sentenced for 35 years. He filled the criteria for first degree



murder perfectly. Criminal B kills ten people as well, but gets sentenced to 5 years. He did meet the criteria for first degree murder as well. Due to this fact, other criminals look into how they can try and avoid a longer sentence like criminal B. They look into it and realize that criminal B had a minor mental disease. It may be faked and it may not be faked. This allows the other criminals to take advantage of the system's inconsistency to commit crimes but not get locked up for long. Not only is this unjust and unfair, it also creates more possibilities for unjust sentencing.

Children may be seen as less developed people and less mentally capable than adults, but this cannot exempt them from being punished for their wrongdoings. The Youth Protection Law is the set of laws that prevents children from 14 downwards from getting sentenced. Although a less harsh sentence or a less harsh punishment could be tolerable, completely freeing children from crime is unjust. Excluding small toddlers, children from 14 downwards, especially teens and pre-teens are completely capable of reflecting and thinking before acting. A lot of crimes in South Korea are in fact committed by the children of the country, and a lot of this is due to the unjust Youth Protection Law. Many children that are completely capable of being mindful of their actions take advantage of this protection law and commit crimes.

The criminal justice system is instilled in order to allow the citizens of the country to feel safe and protected from



crime. The public needs a just criminal justice system in order to feel safe and in order to trust their government. The families of victims of crime need a just criminal justice system in order to feel as though the person that dealt harm to them is getting the correct punishments. The only way to make the criminal justice system just is to modify policies including the Youth Protection Law, and emphasize the punishments that come from intolerable acts. Without reforming the system, murderers, rapists, and predators will be serving almost no time despite their unimaginable crimes. The South Korean criminal justice system is unjust and needs immediate reformation.

Andrew Kim
Seoul International School, 8

Works Cited

- Statutes of the Republic of Korea, elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=38401&lang=ENG#:~:text=YOUTH PROTECTION ACT&text=The purpose of this Act,relieving juveniles from harmful environments.
- “06년생 집단 폭행 사건: 14세 미만 '가해자'는 어떤 처벌을 받을까?” BBC News 코리아, BBC, www.bbc.com/korean/news-49792457.
- Newsis. “103세 노모 때려 숨지게 한 72세 패륜아들 징역 10년.” Newsis, 18 Apr. 2021, newsis.com/view/?id=NISX20210418_0001410498.
- Newsis. “90대 父가 50대 딸 성폭행?...법원 항소심서 징역 5년.” Newsis, 20 Apr. 2021, newsis.com/view/?id=NISX20210420_0001413373.



WE ARE EQUAL

자문위원

재무/경영 박진관, 고려대학교 재무금융학과 교수

Bryan Song, Bank of America 대표

김상일, 아주대학교 경영학과 교수

법학 이주서, 배김리 합동법률사무소 변호사

William Y Kim, Managing Partner, Ropes&Gray LLP, Korea Office

공학 여준한, Applied Materials, Product Line Management, Ph. D

이명훈, 한양대학교 도시대학원 교수

홍경구, 단국대학교 건축학과 교수

의학 고재성, 서울대학교 의과대학 소아과 교수

김충종, 이화여자대학교 간염내과 교수

이경태, 이경태정형외과 원장

언론 최우석, 조선일보 편집국 미래기획부 편집위원

Wu Nan, Founder and Editor in Chief of All Tech Asia

예술 안현경, 성균관대학교 겸임교수 및 학예사

체육 허진무, 연세대학교 스포츠응용산업학과 교수

PERSPECTIVE Dux vol.10

초판 1쇄 인쇄 2021년 08월 09일

초판 1쇄 발행 2021년 08월 19일

지은이 DUX

편집 김지홍

디자인 조혜원

펴낸이 김지홍

펴낸곳 도서출판 북트리

주소 서울시 금천구 서부샛길 606 30층

등록 2016년 10월 24일 제2016-000071호

전화 0505-300-3158 | 팩스 0303-3445-3158

이메일 booktree11@naver.com

홈페이지 <http://blog.naver.com/booktree77>

값 12,000원

ISBN 979-11-6467-082-6 03810

• 이 책은 저작권법에 따라 보호를 받는 저작물이므로 무단전재 및 복제를 금지합니다.

• 이 책 내용의 전부 및 일부를 이용하려면 저작권자와 도서출판 북트리의 서면동의를 받아야 합니다.

• 잘못된 책은 구입하신 서점에서 바꾸어 드립니다.