



## CONTENT

<b>1. Gender</b>	<b>04</b>
• Oppression of Women in Society <i>Jason Lee</i>	06
• Strictly Straight: How Heteronormativity Oppresses South Koreans <i>Seoyoon Eunie Choi</i>	10
• Escaping Class Oppression in Saudi Arabia for Women <i>Andrew Kim</i>	14
• Opinion: The Gender Wage Gap is a myth <i>Andrew Ohn</i>	18
• Femicide in South Africa <i>Ashley Kim</i>	20
<b>2. Education</b>	<b>22</b>
• The Oppression of Those Who Don't Go to Good Colleges <i>Jason Lee</i>	24
<b>3. Health</b>	<b>26</b>
• The decline of mental state due to oppression <i>Kristin Cho</i>	28
<b>4. Politics</b>	<b>32</b>
• Oppression in the Sudanese Crisis <i>Katherine Lee</i>	34
• Japanese Oppression of Koreans During the Colonial Period <i>Katelyn Oh</i>	36
• Hong Kongese Oppression and Relationship with China <i>Andrew Kim</i>	40
• The Effects of the French Revolution on France <i>Grace Song</i>	42
<b>5. Economics</b>	<b>44</b>
• Socio Economic Oppression <i>Nancy Koo</i>	46
• Economic Oppression and Meritocracy <i>Thomas Song</i>	48

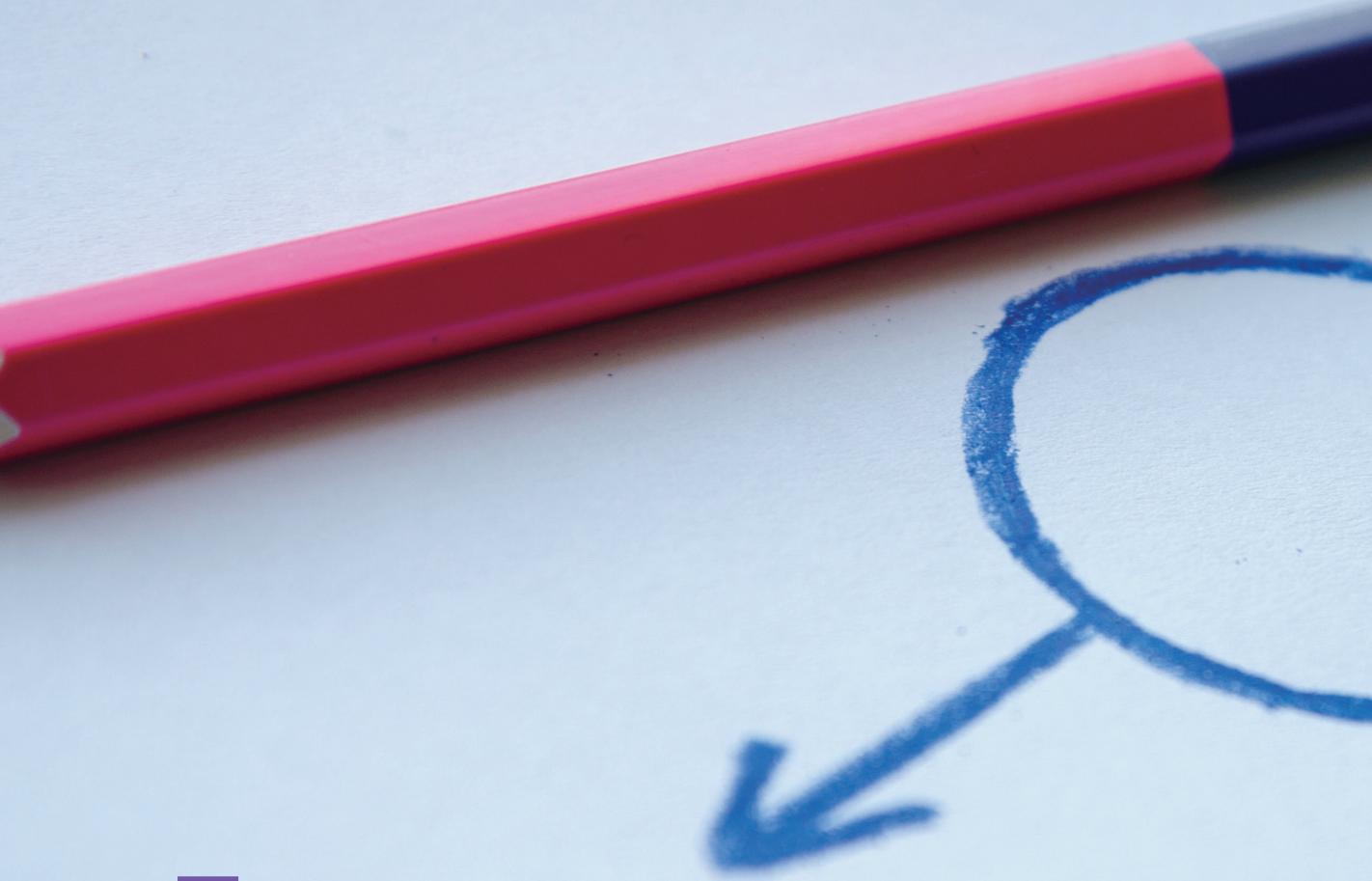
<b>6. Human Rights</b>	<b>52</b>
• The Oppression of Speech and Its History <i>Nancy Koo</i>	54
• Racial Oppression in History <i>Sean Koo</i>	56
• Racial Oppression of Black Americans Throughout History <i>Eric Yoon</i>	58
• Religious Persecution in Society <i>Sean Koo</i>	60
• Religious Oppression <i>Andrew Nam</i>	62
• Disabled People Oppression In south Korea <i>Eric Yoon</i>	64
<b>7. Pop Culture</b>	<b>66</b>
• What's Left Behind <i>Rachel Lee</i>	68
<b>8. Beauty</b>	<b>70</b>
• Society – Oppressive Beauty Standards <i>Katelyn Oh</i>	72
• Weight Oppression (social issues) <i>Andrew Nam</i>	74
<b>9. Demonstrations</b>	<b>76</b>
• Hundreds of Students Join in Climate Protest <i>Grace Song</i>	78

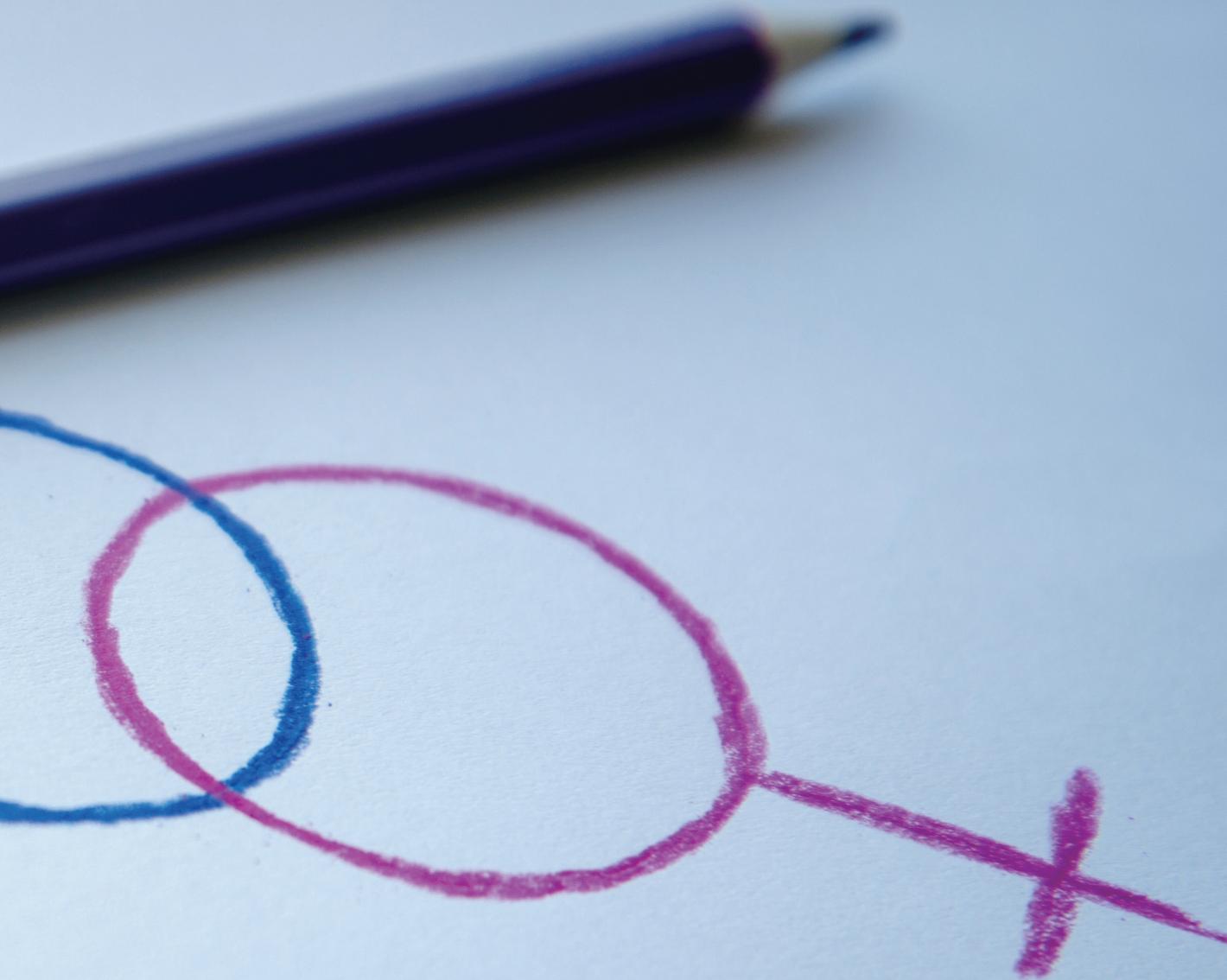


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**01**

# Gender





# Oppression of Women in Society

*By Jason Lee  
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Women. They're half of the human population, and an extremely important part of the world; yet, they are seen by many men in society as weak, overdramatic, and more. These misogenies

of women set by society are very sexist and overgeneralized, but why did they form in the first place, and how do they affect women in society today?



To understand how these sexist views on women formed, we first have to understand the stereotypes themselves and the logic behind them. One very common stereotype against women in society is that the vast majority of them are inherently weaker than men. This stereotype comes from the fact that, in general, in the past, men had to go out and become hunter gatherers, and the women stayed home to care for the children/farm (agriculture).



This turned into a stereotype that carried on until the present.

These stereotypes against women in society can affect women in various different ways in our modern world, which is much less sexist than say, 100–200 years ago. A very good example of where this stereotype of how women are “weak”, or “overdramatic” comes in the form of medical bias. Because of the stereotype that men, which make up the majority of doctors in the status quo, and because many of these men believe, or are trained to believe that women are “over dramatic”, many women are oppressed by doctors, who are supposed to help them. So, because of this stereotype, women are seen as just “faking their pain” and such, and thus many more women die of preventable illnesses/health problems than men.

Obviously, this is a huge problem for women, not only because of the fact that doctors, who are supposed to be open and help all, are being sexist, but also because this sexism can actually affect the lives of many, many women in our society. Because of this sexism, and these misgynies in the status quo, women are dying, and people are just thinking that they’re “being over dramatic because of

their hormones.” This is a huge problem

In the end, these stereotypes and sexism are obviously extremely problematic, as they can cause the death of many. Luckily, these stereotypes are starting to be uprooted and change, with the help of protests, strong women who stand up for themselves, women who run for political positions, and more. So, if you want to live in a fair society, where others aren’t discriminated against for something they can’t control, act against these misognanies in society.

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# Strictly Straight: How Heteronormativity Oppresses South Koreans

*By Seoyoon Eunie Choi  
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South Korean media is comfortable with asking same-sex entertainers to display affection towards each other or cross-dress together, yet it views anything other than heterosexuality a crime. South Korean media encourages “bromance” between men and jokingly edits television programs to make same-sex interactions seem more romantic than they really are. As South Korean media make these types of fabricated interactions a form of entertainment, they unknowingly push the LGBTQ community further into a deep abyss that impedes any sort of progress that can be made to open up these kinds of relationships to the public.

Of course, it is not just the South Korean media that pushes LGBTQ relationships further away from becoming a topic of discussion in the courts or in family homes. It is a well-known fact that gay marriage is illegal in South Korea, because same-sex relationships are not viewed as “genuine” or “real” by the people nor the government. Furthermore, the South Korean government only classifies Korean citizens as father or mother, husband or wife, and son or daughter, completely cancelling out chances for non-binary citizens to properly identify themselves. Since 2007, multiple anti-discrimination laws have failed to pass South Korean courts, further lessening the possibility of giving members of the LGBTG community rights and a voice. Because South Korea only views heterosexual relationships as legally applicable, any other kind of relationship is disregarded and therefore misrepresented as well.

Heteronormativity is a term that denotes a world view that promotes heterosexuality as the normal sexual orientation, as opposed to others. South Korea is a perfect example of a society that is heteronormative, because although society accepts that there are

relationships that are not heterosexual, other non-heterosexual relationships are still surrounded by social stigma. Moreover, it is not just other relationships but also people who are members of the LGBTQ community that are disregarded by the public. In almost every South Korean household, coming out as gay or anything other than heterosexual is almost asking to be neglected, because almost every South Korea parent has grown under strictly heteronormative views. This is supported by a survey completed in 2018 by the World Values Survey, which showed that 42% of South Koreans thought that any relationship other than a heterosexual one would never be justifiable, in comparison to the 18% and 24% from Japan and Taiwan respectively.

The South Korean government and society oppresses LGBTQ minorities by not accepting them as real and capable of maintaining committed relationships. The society refuses to give the minorities a voice and instead builds rules to “contain” them and then does no more. With no voice, no credibility, and no chance to become a true



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part of the South Korean society, members of the LGBTQ community in South Korea must simply choose to coexist with everyone else and conform to society.

And this is where things need to change.

Change doesn't happen overnight. Social stigmas do not disappear in a day. Years of social stigma built up around the LGBTQ community will not get better in a short amount of time, because many citizens still believe that the LGBTQ community is not a justifiable part of the society. But if there is even a small voice given to the LGBTQ community, a small chance for them to show their true selves, that voice will gradually become larger and larger until it is undeniable to the public that they exist. They are real. And they must be heard.

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# Escaping Class Oppression in Saudi Arabia for Women

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Prejudice with economic or social class has been noticeable ever since classifications according to wealth and jobs. Discrimination, injustice-ness, and prejudice can all be examples of causes that class oppression can make. Such actions may cause harm such as mental distress and physical damage. Although classism was the most prevalent generations ago, subtle classist actions in smaller communities remain customary.

Classism originates from differences among socioeconomic status (SES). It differentiates the power one has over others, including their occupation and income. It affects mental and sometimes even physical health. Classism first originated from monarchy where only a few individuals were meaningful, and most had no power. This classist action formed all the way back to 3000 BC, and moved onto slavery, which was both racist and classist. There are past examples of classism, but there is a significant act oppression today. In Saudi Arabia, women don't have the same rights as men, and that has been a significant act of gender-ism and classism. It boldly shows that men have more power in social rankings, and women are less important in the country.

In Saudi Arabia, there is an outstanding example of class oppression regarding equal rights. One of them being women earning the rights of driving. On the 24th of June 2018, the country granted women to earn driver's licences. This was a very significant turn in the Saudi Arabian society, as it allowed the women to escape oppression. Women of Saudi Arabia had a notable movement for their rights and request of equity in power, called "The Women To Drive Movement". The women continued the exercise with campaigns and protests. This whole case of classism showed the extent to which women were disrespected, even disregarded. Being the only country with females not having the right to drive, women showed they have rights, and began a significant exercise.

Apart from the big turn the Saudi Arabian society took for the driving rights earned by women, there has also been a more recent case of women escaping

oppression. Women being able to travel without a male guardian's approval. Before this law was passed, the fact that their lives were being controlled by males oppressed many women. On August 2nd, 2019, Saudi Arabia passed a law regarding women being able to travel without a male guardian's approval. Many women were caught trying to escape Saudi Arabia, or just visit another place, because it was considered wrong to give women too much freedom at that time. This judgement was also because of how people in Saudi Arabia think of the social rankings of the women in their country. When the law was passed, many celebrated, and immediately traveled to many foreign countries. This act of freeing their women from oppression has led to allow women for the first time to register their children's births, as well as marriages and divorces.

Classism has been a big problem, and the issue is slowly being resolved. However, classism is just human nature, and it cannot be fully solved. However, the action as such in Saudi Arabia can make a big difference in the perspectives of the oppressed. Women in Saudi Arabia are finally able to feel of the social and economic quality. Each time the world gets more equalized with class and socioeconomic status, the more people escape from the devastating stage of oppression.

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# Opinion: The Gender Wage Gap is a Myth

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This article is not intended in whatever way to be patriarchal or misogynistic. It is merely questioning the reality of the cliché “Gender Wage Gap.” This hot topic is extremely popular among third-wave feminists, whenever they talk about sexism. Sexism is a significant hindrance, but I believe society in a whole isn’t sexist. You hear the statement “a woman makes 76 cents for every dollar a man makes” almost everywhere these days and many activists are advocating for the problem to be fixed. At first glance, this seems like a big impediment. Before I knew anything about this issue, the fact obviously looked very concerning. This is the reason why many young people/liberals support this agenda. They let their impulses control them when they see unfairness. Their brains signal them that this must be fixed right away. I will prove that this is actually a myth left-wing politicians are spreading to get more votes.

If women genuinely get paid a quarter less than men wouldn’t companies/restaurants just hire women? This statement alone can debunk the whole gender wage gap myth. Try putting yourself in the position of an employer. If you were trying to save money, wouldn’t you hire women? I definitely would, if the facts were correct. The gender wage gap is simply a myth because the calculations of the 76 to a dollar don’t take account of many factors. The factors that are not included are the ranks of the employees, hours worked, and profession. Males tend to occupy higher positions than women. This may show another injustice that is false too. The male brain is naturally more ambitious and constantly seeking for opportunity. Males tend to work longer hours. This is proved by many prominent and credible websites such as Forbes and Business Insider. A recent report from Georgetown University shows that high-paying majors such as Engineering and Computer Science are dominated by males, while low-paying majors like teaching and social work have a female majority. Men almost always hold dangerous jobs. Only 7% of workplace fatalities are women despite them taking up 47% of the workforce. Finally,

pregnancy can negatively affect a woman's job.

The real reason why there is a difference in pay between women and men is choice. Females tend to pick jobs that are less intellectually and physically challenging than men. They don't ask as often as men for promotions and raises. Most importantly, the equal pay act of 1963 makes sexism in wages illegal. Fortunately, this gap is getting smaller every year as women are starting to choose high-paying fields more frequently. In conclusion, a "gender" wage gap simply doesn't exist, but there is a gap created by choice.

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# Femicide in South Africa

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Hundreds of people gathered in front of the parliament in Cape Town earlier this month, to voice their opinions against the growing gender-based violence, after a University of Cape Town student, Uyinene Mrwetyana was found earlier that week. 39,633 rapes and 6,253 sexual assaults were reported in the country in 2017 alone. According to a new government report, a woman is murdered every three hours in South Africa, and many are assaulted and raped before their death. This is

South African President Cyril Ramaphosa admitted to the growing crisis of gender-based violence and has addressed that the government would be implementing new laws, including making a register of offenders public. However, simply implementing a new system will not do the crisis justice.

Women have called for more desperate measures like reenforcing the death penalty for perpetrators of gender-based violence. In response to this growing crisis, women have attended several large-scale protests in South Africa as well as creating a new social movement, known as the #AmINext movement. The movement emerged after a change.org petition was started, calling for government participation in finding the missing and murdered indigenous women in South Africa. This social movement has definitely called more attention to this ongoingly substantial problem, but it is not enough to completely eradicate this problem.

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02

# Education

# The Oppression of Those Who Don't Go to Good Colleges

*By Jason Lee  
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College. Most people go to college when they're 18 years old, in their teens, when they're young and usually don't exactly make the wisest decisions. Despite this, though, which college you end up going to can affect the entire course of your life and how it plays out. Some employers at prestigious jobs don't even consider people applying for the job at the company if they didn't go to a prestigious school, and many people in society don't listen to people who didn't go to a good college which is very frustrating for many. Why is this how we treat people who didn't go to good colleges, and how it is negatively impacting people in our society?

All around the world, but especially in Korea, parents and the government want the children of society to go to good colleges, because going to a good college has been statistically linked to a higher chance of having a good job in the future, and thus being able to live a better-quality life and make more money. In 2015, the Washington Post found that the median amount of money that Ivy league graduates earned 10 years after starting college was \$70,000 a year, \$34,000 more than the median amount students from other colleges under the same conditions made. Because of the benefits to both parents and the government; parents being able to know their kids can have a good life, and the economy becoming better with more, higher earning workers, they both have an incentive to teach people that you must go to a good college, otherwise you're not qualified, smart, and otherwise. This is why, in society, we treat people who don't go to colleges as unqualified as such, because of the paradigms the generations before us have set.

How does this oppression of people who don't go to colleges negatively impact people in our society? Well, for one, it's very frustrating and many make the case that it's not fair that what you do while you're "young and dumb" as a teenager dictates your entire

future, with practically no second chance given. Many employers at prestigious, high paying companies dismiss job applicants who haven't gone to or graduated from a good college, or any college for that matter, out of hand. This makes the overall quality of life in a nation lower, and even hurts the economy, a case that some advocating for change in society regarding this oppression make. They say that more high paying jobs means more money in circulation, making for a better economy, which is true.

In the end, any sort of oppression regarding certain people in society will always exist, but many say that this oppression of those who don't graduate from good colleges is unacceptable, while others argue that it's good incentivization for people to work hard in academics.

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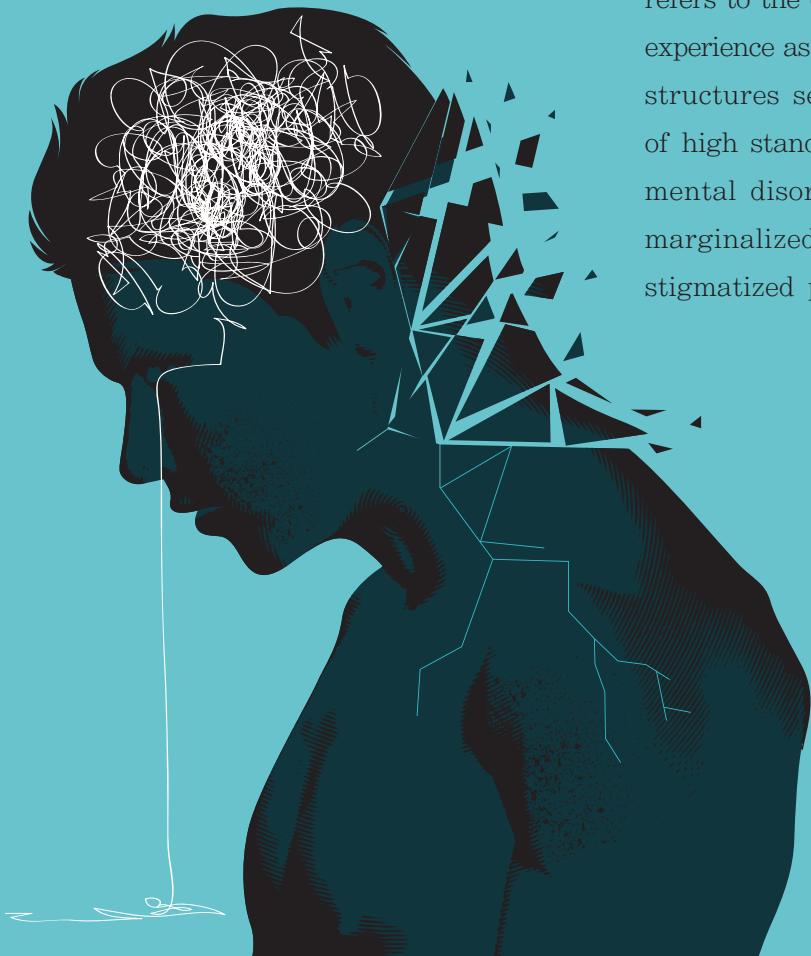
**—**  
**03**  
**Health**

# The decline of mental state due to oppression

By Kristin Cho  
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The first thing that comes to most peoples' minds when talking about 'health', is physical health: how to stay fit, eating healthy and so forth. However, what most people do not consider as effortlessly is mental health, which is

equally significant. With almost 1.8 billion people across the world with 8 of the most common mental health disorders, mental health-related problems are common. So why do people give different responses when someone says they need to go see a physiotherapist, as supposed to seeing a medical doctor? Societal oppression refers to the disadvantages certain people experience as a result of inequitable social structures set by people in power and of high standing in society. People with mental disorders are among the most marginalized, exploited, devalued and stigmatized populations in our society.



They are faced with many societal abuses, including barriers to health care, unemployment, difficulty accessing housing and discrimination.

Attitudes and perspectives within societies that view mental health problems as threatening and dangerous still exist and these viewpoints often foster stigma and discrimination. How one understands the concepts of mental health is largely determined by their beliefs of cultural norms, which are generally set by people in power and prosperity within the society. Although stigma can possibly manifest the way people think and behave towards others who are deemed to be different, it is social constructionism that allows the belittlement of difference to exist. The accumulation of constructed understandings of the world that form the basis for shared assumptions about reality, allows people to brainwash specific concepts and perspectives to those who are vulnerable. Oppression persists because these vulnerable individuals fail to recognize it and these inequalities further perpetuate themselves because those who are oppressed usually don't have access to what would allow them to look from a different perspective. Another important contributor to falsely applied

stereotypes is the media. News, television programs and films play a huge role in disseminating biased information related to mental health problems. Not only can stigma and unfair treatment deteriorate someone's mental health problems, it can impede them from getting help and it also stimulates hinderance in their recovery. Social isolation, unemployment and poverty are all linked to poor mental health. These factors increase the risk of mental health declining and the decline of mental health also increases the likelihood of descending into low-quality lifestyle, trapping people in a vicious cycle. People in society create such discrimination because it seems to satisfy the need to understand the hectic social world as well as discrimination being a way to feel better of oneself, when this really isn't true. Stigma reflects more about society as a whole than it does about the individuals who are claimed to have those characteristics.

Reducing inequity will require a change in behaviors and attitudes mainly in the areas of acceptance in diversity, respect and impartial treatment to all people. A person's mental health and most common mental disorders are shaped by social, economic and physical environments. Risk

factors for many common mental disorders are heavily associated with social inequalities, whereby the greater the inequality the higher the risk is. Action needs to be universal. It takes many people involved and a lot of effort for improvement in something that especially doesn't have visible results of success. People like policy makers and people in charge of media have a crucial role to guide people, as oppression appears in covert forms and may not be explicit to the public's eyes.

When I searched for synonyms for “mental disorders”, the first few words on the list were “craziness”, “insaneness” and even “madness”. This very example already demonstrates the false ways of how media is portraying mental health problems. People should begin to embrace the principles of human rights and self-reflect on their own attitudes and actions towards mental health to ensure that individuals do not perpetuate oppression. The pressure to be “normal” is causing people to feel “abnormal” which causes detrimental impacts like exacerbating mental health, removing individuality and so much more.

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04

# Politics





# Oppression in the Sudanese Crisis

*By Katherine Lee  
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In December 2018, President Bashir imposed emergency austerity measures to try and avoid economic collapse. This angered Sudanese citizens and led to protests in the east over living standards, soon turning into demonstrations to rid President Bashir of his position. The movement quickly spread to Khartoum, the capital, and reached a peak on April 6, 2019, when demonstrators occupied the square in front of the military's headquarters to demand that the army force the removal of the president. Almost a week later, the military announced that it had overthrown President Bashir.

After the coup, the generals of Sudan formed a Transitional Military Council to rule — to protesters' dismay — and tense negotiations began. Though a new group had assumed power over Africa's third largest country, it struggled to return the nation to normality. The protesters continued to demand a transition to civilian control. The generals resisted, but they continued to talk about potential compromises.

Then, in early June, the talks collapsed and members of Sudan's security forces fired on a major protest camp outside the military's headquarters in the capital, Khartoum. According to protest organizers, dozens were killed and hundreds were wounded. A state-imposed internet blackout had been placed throughout the country for over a week, making it even more difficult for activists and civilians to share what was happening with the world. This, and continuous internet censorship, were a couple of the many actions taken by the generals to suppress the release of information of what was really happening in Sudan.

Within a couple weeks of the crackdown on June 3, security forces had killed at least 124 people in the capital and across the country in a sweeping crackdown, with more than 700 people injured and 70 cases of rape, according to hospitals in Khartoum.

Abuse was especially prevalent towards women in Sudan during this time of crisis. Women were at the forefront of the protests that had started all the way back in December. Not only was the state of Sudan trying to silence these women by attacking them violently in protest crackdowns, but other male citizens and even friends or family members of the women who were taking action would oppress them.

As protests escalated, so did the sheer violence towards citizens. Soldiers would surround weaker-looking citizens on the streets and beat them up to the point of unconsciousness, and many more acts of cruelty and violence. With barely any stories like this being shared to the world before it was too late, the people of Sudan had to face one of the harshest crises to overtake their nation with no real voice.

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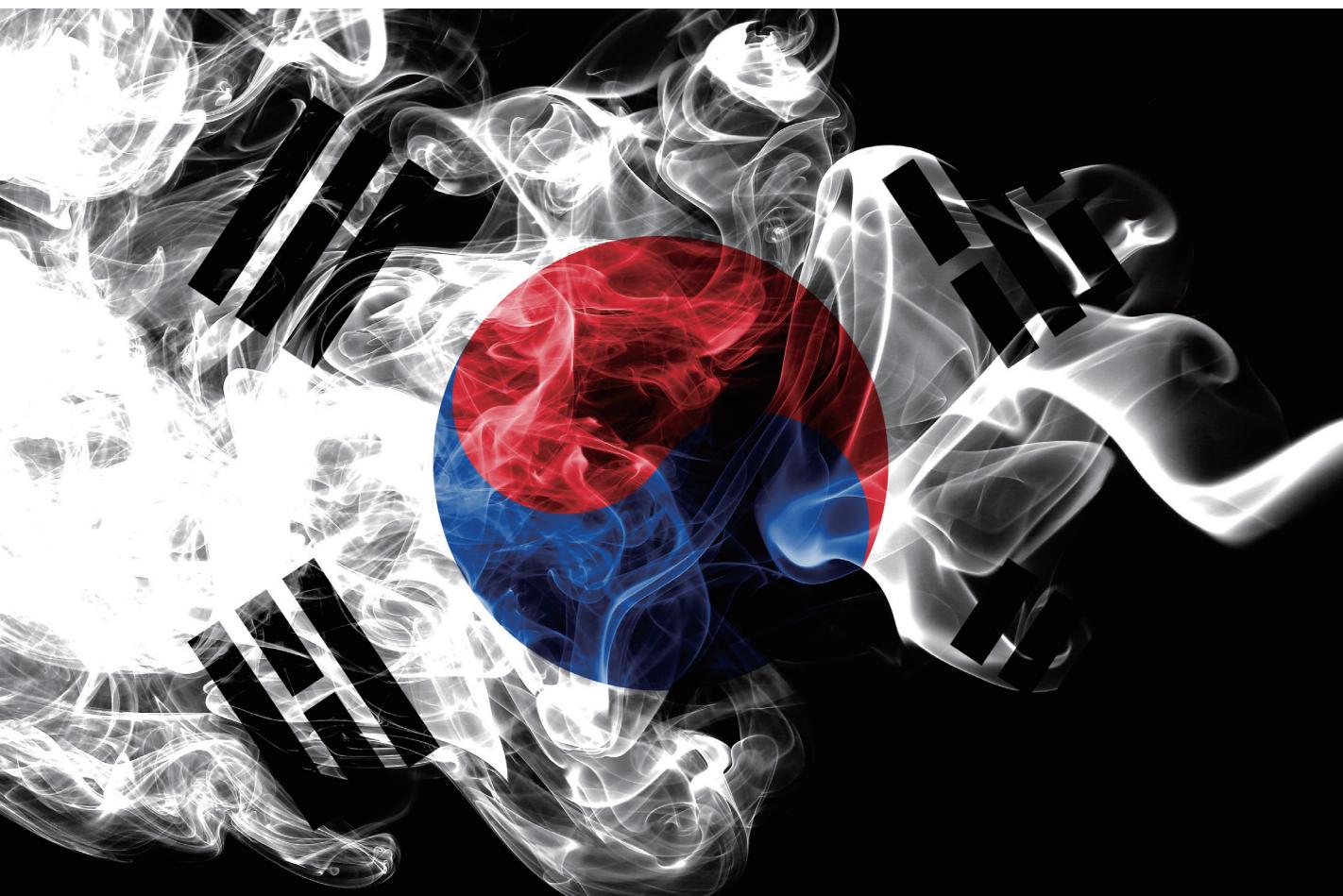
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# Japanese Oppression of Koreans During the Colonial Period

By Katelyn Oh  
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The recent deterioration of Korea–Japan relations has been front–page news over the last few weeks. While this conflict is deeply rooted in history, it is interesting that many are not aware of this history and the extent to which Koreans suffered during the Japanese Colonial Period. It all started in 1910 when Korea was invaded and forcibly annexed by Imperial Japan. Over the next 35 years (until Japan surrendered control of the Korean peninsula at the end of World War II in 1945), thousands of Koreans were oppressed and exploited by the Japanese leading to the anti–Japanese sentiment that



still exists today (especially among the older generation that experienced this oppression directly).

The most basic form of oppression was the stealing of resources. They took away almost all crops grown in Korea and issued the harvests to Japanese soldiers in their country. But the oppression did not stop at only physical resources. The Japanese also attempted to marginalize Korean culture and history. They burned over 200,000 Korean historical documents in an effort to erase the history of Korea to “unite” the two countries. In school, Korean students were taught only Japanese history which prevented them from learning about their own country. Moreover, the colonial government forced Koreans to worship the gods of Imperial Japan including dead emperors and sprits of war heroes who participated in the conquering of Korea in order for the colonists to prove that Korea was part of Japan. Although the worshipping of such gods was seen as cultural genocide for the Koreans, they had no other option since they were harshly punished otherwise.



Also, Koreans were not allowed to use their own language. Korean students had to speak solely Japanese at school and if children were caught using Korean, they were discriminated and whipped. The Japanese government demanded all Korean names to be changed into a Japanese-style name, in order to gain more control over the people. Although Koreans were outraged by this policy, about 84 percent of the population took on the name-change due to the fact that they were put into difficult situations such as not being provided with food, education, and even being fired from their jobs. Even today, Japan does not admit to their crimes and continues to claim that Koreans were not forced to change their names against their own will.

The most blatant form of Japanese oppression was forced labor. Nearly 725,000 Koreans

were coerced to work for the Japanese. They had no choice but to follow Japan's orders because if Koreans refused to join, they were assaulted and not given resources. 40 percent of these workers were placed in Japanese mines where they were treated just like slaves; they were never paid nor did they have any fundamental human rights. None of the mines invested any money into the health and safety of the workers which led to a high mortality rate due to poor safety management. In addition, while going through hours and hours of labor, Koreans were tortured for no valid reason. They were whipped with sticks, cables, belts, rubber tubes and they were often placed in concentration camps. Despite these facts, Japan still denies the truth and claims that the labor was completely "voluntary".

This forced labor is actually the root cause of the current conflict. And forced labor, and the examples mentioned above are just a small sample of the atrocities committed by the Japanese in the colonial period. It is not surprising that Japan would like to conceal its embarrassing past. But until Japan is able to honestly deal and admit to these atrocities, the conflict is likely to continue.

Citation

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# Hong Kongese Oppression and Relationship with China

*By Andrew Kim  
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Hong Kong's history with trying to gain sovereignty is long and cumbersome. In 1841, the British colonized Hong Kong during the First Opium War. Then it was briefly colonized by Japan through 1941 and 1945, before surrendering the land back to the British. Which led to the colonization of the British resuming from 1945 up until 1997. Finally, after the 99-year British colonization deal had ended, China agreed to govern Hong Kong under the principle of "one country, two systems". However, differences between the Hong Kongese and Chinese government, made cooperation almost impossible. Hong Kongese have been oppressed for years, and now protesting is "in their DNA." This mindset has led to a recent crisis where the relationship between Hong Kong and China get complicated because of new regulations being introduced by China.

When China agreed to the deal of "one country, two systems," which is where the places are combined in one country, but there are two different systems in the regions. For instance, the government system. The main difference in the government is that China is fully communist. Whereas Hong Kong follows a limited democracy system. I believe that a significant reason for the Hong Kongese oppression is because of the differences between communism and limit democracy. China, as they are using the system of communism has the thinking of wanting more power and land. Therefore, Hong Kongese get oppressed by China slowly trying to gain power over Hong Kong. For instance, the recent protest was caused because the Chinese government demanded another selfish rule: Hong Kong citizens could be extradited to mainland China. Many Hong Kongese saw the injustice in this law, and started the exercise which included violence and destruction.

Apart from the cause of the protest/oppression, there was actually a very serious effect of the protest left in Hong Kongese history. Starting March 31st, 2019, a large group of people (almost all of Hong Kong) participated in the motion. 1,117 people were arrested during the protest, and many fires, explosions, and destruction. The point is, the Hong Kongese are extremely skilled at showing their feelings through protests and movements as such. Like mentioned, it's "in their DNA" to show their feelings when something is wrong. In the protest, the police of Hong Kong played a big role both negatively and positively. Firstly, the police were very aggressive towards the protests; throwing tear gases, using violence, and more harmful actions. Secondly, if it weren't for the police, the Hong Kongese protest would've involved much more destruction.

Despite the several stages of protests, there aren't necessarily any solutions to fix this ongoing problem. For example, the way the recent protest "ended" with the extradition bill failing to pass, and the Hong Kongese once again take the victory. However, they didn't stop the intense protests, and unexpectedly continued to protest. This is another aspect of the Hong Kongese "DNA" as they sometimes go overboard with the protest. As my interpretation, Hong Kong did go a little bit too far, when the protest session could've been shortened.

Hong Kong is very independent and strong, thanks to these experiences with oppression. The Chinese colonization has led to many oppressive thoughts in Hong Kong, which were beat, and the protest is not stopping. History tells us that it's "in their genes." I believe that it is important for the Chinese and Hong Kongese government to get along to avoid these kinds of arguments. It causes harm in the area, people and the police that are trying to protect everyone.

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# The Effects of the French Revolution on France

The French Revolution was successful in its struggle to achieve rights and freedom for the population of France. It also resulted in many lasting changes including a significant radical change from an absolute monarchy to a republic. The absolute power of the French monarchy began to collapse when the lower class obtained privileges which allowed them to have more political influence and greater social equality. However, the republic of France did not last long and the power of the French government ultimately returned to monarchs in 1815.

The French Revolution had general causes common to all the revolutions of the West at the end of the 18th century and particular causes that explain why it was by far the most violent and the most universally significant of these revolutions. The first of the general causes was the social structure of the West. The feudal regime had been weakened step-by-step and had already disappeared in parts of Europe. The

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increasingly numerous and prosperous elite of wealthy commoners—merchants, manufacturers, and professionals, often called the bourgeoisie—aspired to political power in those countries where it did not already possess it. The peasants, many of whom owned land, had attained an improved standard of living and education and wanted to get rid of the last vestiges of feudalism so as to acquire the full rights of landowners and to be free to increase their holdings. Furthermore, from about 1730, higher standards of living had reduced the mortality rate among adults considerably. This, together with other factors, had led to an increase in the population of Europe unprecedented for several centuries: it doubled between 1715 and 1800. For France, which with 26 million inhabitants in 1789 was the most populated country of Europe, the problem was most acute.

A larger population created a greater demand for food and consumer goods. The discovery of new gold mines in Brazil had

led to a general rise in prices throughout the West from about 1730, indicating a prosperous economic situation. From about 1770, this trend slackened, and economic crises, provoking alarm and even revolt, became frequent. Arguments for social reform began to be advanced. The philosophes—intellectuals whose writings inspired these arguments—were certainly influenced by 17th-century theorists such as Descartes, Spinoza and Locke, but they came to very different conclusions about political, social, and economic matters. A revolution seemed necessary to apply the ideas of Montesquieu, Voltaire, or Rousseau. This Enlightenment was spread among the educated classes by the many “societies of thought” that were founded at that time: masonic lodges, agricultural societies, and reading rooms. The French Revolution was a watershed event in modern European history that began in 1789 and ended in the late 1790s with the ascent of Napoleon Bonaparte. During this period, French citizens razed and redesigned their country’s political landscape, uprooting centuries-old institutions such as absolute monarchy and the feudal system. The upheaval was caused by widespread discontent with the French monarchy and the poor economic policies of King Louis XVI, who

met his death by guillotine, as did his wife Marie Antoinette. Although it failed to achieve all of its goals and at times degenerated into a chaotic bloodbath, the French Revolution played a critical role in shaping modern nations by showing the world the power inherent in the will of the people. The revolution was a result of peasants who were against the powerful government. As a result they created a rebellion against the government. After the revolution ended, the peasants stopped supporting the revolution resulted in the peasants to stop the peasants from revolting against the government and king.

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**05**

# Economics





# Socio Economic Oppression

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The conditions in which people grow up and live in have lasting impacts on their personal and social identities. This influences both the way they think and feel about their social environment and the key aspects of their social behavior. Relative to middle-class counterparts, lower/working-class individuals are less likely to define themselves in terms of their socioeconomic status and are more likely to have interdependent self-concepts; they are also more inclined to explain social events in situational terms, as a result of having a lower sense of personal control. Working-class people score higher on measures of empathy and are more likely to help others in distress. The widely held view that working-class individuals are more prejudiced towards immigrants and ethnic minorities is shown to be a function of economic threat, in that highly educated people also express prejudice towards these groups when the latter are described as highly educated and therefore pose an economic threat.

The fact that middle-class standards of independence prevail in universities and prestigious workplaces working-class people less likely to apply for positions in such institutions, less likely to be selected and less likely to stay if selected. In other words, social class differences in identity, cognition, feelings, and behavior make it less likely that working-class individuals can benefit from educational and occupational opportunities to improve their material circumstances. This means that redistributive policies are needed to break the cycle of deprivation that limits opportunities and threatens social cohesion.

In the United Kingdom, for example, figures from the Equality Trust show that the top one-fifth of households have 40% of national income, whereas the bottom one-fifth has just 8%. These figures are based on 2012. Between 1938 and 1979, income inequality in the United Kingdom did reduce to some extent, but in subsequent decades, this process

has reversed. Between 1979 and 2009/2010, the top 10% of the population increased its share of national income from 21% to 31%, whereas the share received by the bottom 10% fell from 4% to 1%. Wealth inequality is even starker than income inequality. Figures from the UK's Office for National Statistics show that in the period 2012–2014, the wealthiest 10% of households in Great Britain owned 45% of household wealth, whereas the least wealthy 50% of households owned less than 9%.

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# Economic Oppression and Meritocracy

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Since the first appearance of developed civilizations, wealth has been a symbol of power in any structured society. Advanced civilizations have economies that are based on exchange of wealth and goods; a larger amount of wealth is representative of the capability to possess greater amounts and quality of goods and thus, more power in a group of people. Therefore, the wealthy have consistently been labeled as the elite class, starting from kings and dukes of ancient times to the millionaires and billionaires of current times. Consistently, it is the wealthy class that seems to wield an oppressive form of power over the poor.

In earlier times, this oppression was quite explicit and blatant because it preceded the progressive development of the ideals pertinent to equality, freedom, and democracy. Kings and the upper class ruled over the middle class and poor, using them as servants and mistreating them by collecting excessive taxes, using them as scapegoats, and inflicting physical pain, often for entertainment. If a person was superior in terms of the riches he or she possessed, he was to be treated as a superior, demonstrated through obeisance and subordinance.

However, over history, this explicit distinction between classes began to diminish through revolutions carried out by the oppressed lower class. As a result, the gap between the classes in society began to show up in implicit ways other than the immediate contrast in lifestyles and possessions. In modern society, this gap can be traced back to the popular adoption of meritocracy, which was ironically developed to combat the inequality and oppression between the rich and poor class.

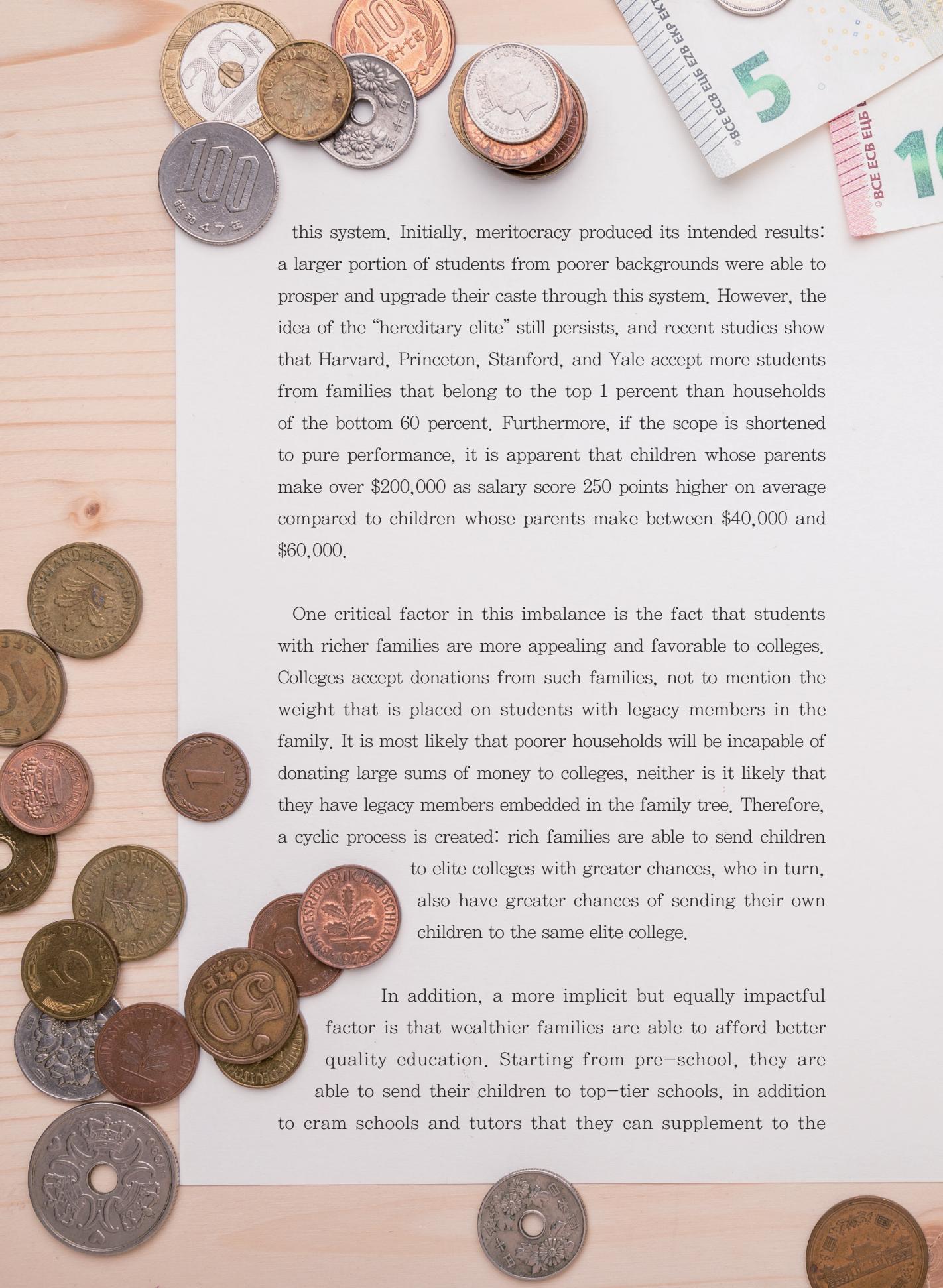
Recently, a lot of focus has been placed on the stark gap between the two classes. The rich and poor gap is a major problem in developed countries such as the US or South

Korea. Studies show that this gap in America has drastically increased over the past 40 years: while only 12 percent of the population lived in especially rich or poor areas in 1980, the number has grown to above 30 percent. In addition, the CEO to a typical worker pay ratio has exploded from 20 to 271 over the last five decades, and the top 1 percent averages 26.3 more than the bottom 99 percent in terms of salary.



In an attempt to reverse the ongoing trend, colleges and workplaces began to develop the idea of meritocracy. Meritocracy is a system that promotes performance over wealth and class, accepting students and candidates based on pure ability instead of family background and income. In a society where the poor families produced children bound to work poor jobs and the rich children inherited businesses and money from their families, meritocracy seemed like the solution to economic oppression. In theory, regardless of family class, the wealthy and the poor would have equal opportunities and chances of success when applying to colleges and jobs. The only factor that could influence this process is the amount of effort that an individual invested in becoming more capable in society.

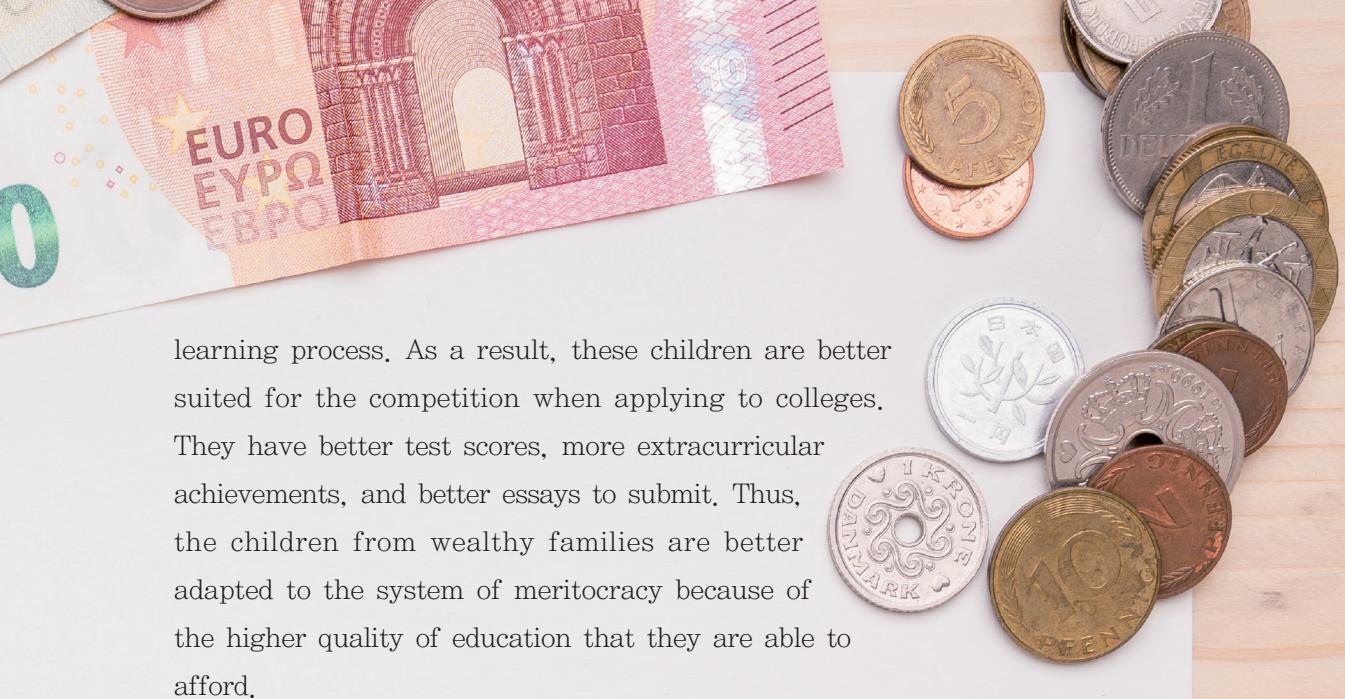
However, it was not long before the upper class began to, and continues to, exploit



this system. Initially, meritocracy produced its intended results: a larger portion of students from poorer backgrounds were able to prosper and upgrade their caste through this system. However, the idea of the “hereditary elite” still persists, and recent studies show that Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, and Yale accept more students from families that belong to the top 1 percent than households of the bottom 60 percent. Furthermore, if the scope is shortened to pure performance, it is apparent that children whose parents make over \$200,000 as salary score 250 points higher on average compared to children whose parents make between \$40,000 and \$60,000.

One critical factor in this imbalance is the fact that students with richer families are more appealing and favorable to colleges. Colleges accept donations from such families, not to mention the weight that is placed on students with legacy members in the family. It is most likely that poorer households will be incapable of donating large sums of money to colleges, neither is it likely that they have legacy members embedded in the family tree. Therefore, a cyclic process is created: rich families are able to send children to elite colleges with greater chances, who in turn, also have greater chances of sending their own children to the same elite college.

In addition, a more implicit but equally impactful factor is that wealthier families are able to afford better quality education. Starting from pre-school, they are able to send their children to top-tier schools, in addition to cram schools and tutors that they can supplement to the



learning process. As a result, these children are better suited for the competition when applying to colleges. They have better test scores, more extracurricular achievements, and better essays to submit. Thus, the children from wealthy families are better adapted to the system of meritocracy because of the higher quality of education that they are able to afford.

As evident, economic oppression is persistent in modern society. Even as efforts are made to eliminate the societal gap between the classes through methods such as meritocracy, the middle and poor class fail to escape the cycle of generations. Whether it be simple goods or education, the wealthy class is better suited to the structure of society, and they continue to prosper and contribute to the growing rich and poor gap. Perhaps it is an inherent characteristic of human civilizations to create and maintain this gap and oppression, through explicit and implicit ways.

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06

# Human Rights





# The Oppression of Speech and Its History

By Nancy Koo  
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The freedom of speech has been an idea prevalent since the Enlightenment among philosophers. However, it has taken centuries for the freedom of speech to be officially protected and granted to everyone. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948, states that 'everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.' It has not even been a century since everyone has gained access to the freedom of speech but now many people have to fight to regain freedom of speech, which was a basic right that everyone should have.

The draconian media laws have been worrying journalists and have led to mass protests all over the continent of Africa. Journalists in Africa have been denied the right to state their own opinion on the media and the internet, which is denying the right to their job. In Kenya, the parliament passed the draconian media laws. Local journalists said the new law contravenes Article 34 of the constitution on media freedom that says the state cannot penalize any person for any opinion or view or the content of any broadcast, publication, or dissemination. "These media laws will force journalists and news outlets to self-censor to survive. They are a severe blow to investigative reporting in Kenya," said CPJ East Africa Representative Tom Rhodes. "The laws also set a dangerous precedent for other East African countries which take their cue from Kenya, traditionally a regional leader in the industry." This has enraged many journalists as they have lost their right to report their individual opinion and findings. However, Kenyan journalists are faced with the harsh



truth that they cannot do anything about the current situation and have to comply with the draconian media laws enforced by the Kenyan government.

Positively in some parts of Africa, such as Gambia, the government has decided to respond to the protests of journalists by resolving all of the draconian media laws. Hundreds of journalists including veterans gathered at the law faculty of the University of the Gambia to celebrate the 2019 International Press Freedom Day. A few years ago, Gambian journalists intensified their calls for the government to repeal the bad media laws in the statute books that continue to hamper their work. The government has decided to alter the law so journalists have full freedom of speech.

In conclusion, even though it is clearly stated that all people have the right to freedom of speech, innumerable numbers of people have been denied the right. The instances of people being denied freedom of speech that is reported in the news are only the tip of the iceberg. Everyone should strive to eliminate all the instances of people being denied their freedom of speech.

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# Racial Oppression in History

*By Sean Koo  
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These days, people are facing racism. In school, streets, everywhere. These people who face racism don't get the same treatment, are abused and are being called cruel names such as "Negro". Although racism is abolished and now every race, religious, and ethnic groups are the same, these cruel this keeps on happening. When did this first start?

Nobody knows when racism exactly started, although it probably started around the 17th century. However, according to Wikipedia, racism started during the Atlantic slave trade. The Atlantic slave trade was the transportation by slave traders of enslaved African people, mainly to the Americas. During this time, African Americans started to live in America as a slave. According to loc.gov, slaves usually worked in plantations with hard working conditions with no proper food and clothing and would usually be abused. When trying to run away, they would be branded. These hard-working conditions and un-manlike treatment may have fueled some of these slaves to fight back but mostly failed until the civil rights came.

The civil rights movement was a fight for social justice and freedom for blacks. Many black people fought for their rights but surprisingly, some white people, such as John F. Kennedy and Ian McKellen, helped them to find their freedom and believed that they were as many humans as they were. The Underground Railroad (A system where black people were smuggled through hiding in houses and wagons) was led by Harriet Tubman while protests and speeches were led by Martin Luther King. On December 6, 1865 racism was finally abolished.

Today, there is still a lot of racism going on. Reports from usnews.com, reports about racism, have been overwhelming. Not only do US news broadcasters report these but also BBC news and Dobbie news have reported similar incidents. Racism has happened

many times in the past and is still prevalent to this day. It may abuse people with words and physically and may even lead them to suicide. We should all work on to abolish slavery mentally, not just physically.

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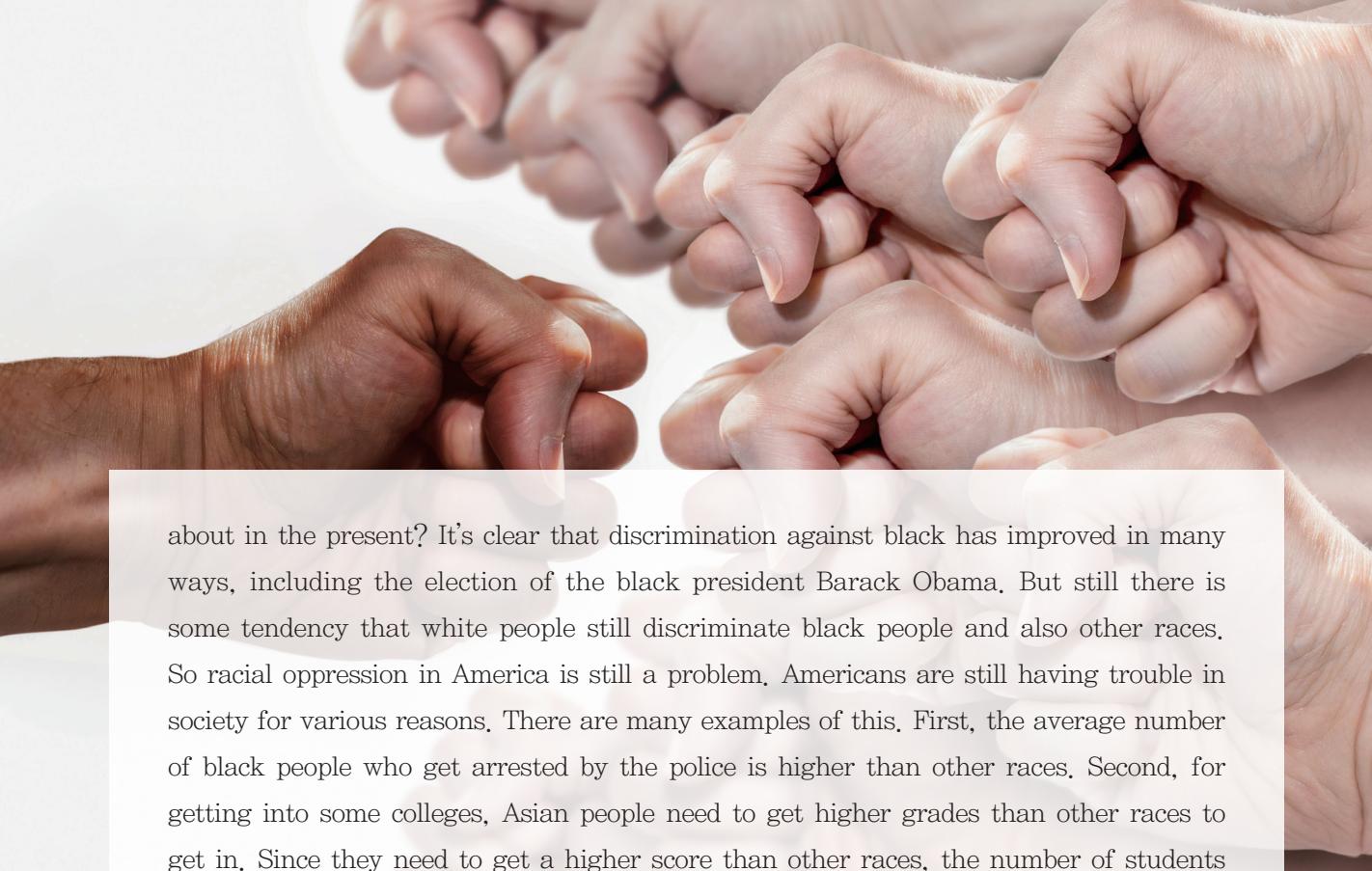
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# Racial Oppression of Black Americans Throughout History

*By Eric Yoon  
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Throughout the history of America, there were racial oppression, especially against black people. In the past, white people took black people from their home countries in Africa to North America and used them as slaves. As time passed, the slavery ceased. However, white people continued to discriminate against their fellow black citizens. White people did not want to live with black people and they enacted racist laws. The law stated equal treatment for both white and black people which sounds fair but in reality allowed for racial separation and discrimination. A couple examples of this separation of status that the law allowed were the separate schools and the different seats in the bus for both races. Of course, the African Americans didn't stay quiet. They wanted to increase their authority and have proper equal treatment. So around the 1940~1950s, black people began to advance in white society. In 1955, Rosa Parks got arrested on the bus because she sat at the front of a bus which is where white people were meant to sit. After this incident, there were a huge protest called "The Montgomery Bus Boycott". The incident became a catalyst for the explosion of discontent in black society. This event didn't go unnoticed. It ended up resurrecting the KKK(The Ku Klux Klan). A white supremist organization who went about terrorizing black people, and increasing chaos in American society. The famous figures of this period were Martin Luther King and Malcolm X. Later, in the 1950s and 1960s, the civil rights movement culminated, and in 1963, starting with the "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom" and "Birmingham Movement", President Lyndon B. Johnson finally signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. African Americans finally have full equality by law. But as time passed, this law became much less effective as it passed through Congress. However, afterwards, as President Johnson enacted the Civil Rights Act of 1968 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, supplementing the 1964 law, black people regained their full legal rights. How



about in the present? It's clear that discrimination against black has improved in many ways, including the election of the black president Barack Obama. But still there is some tendency that white people still discriminate black people and also other races. So racial oppression in America is still a problem. Americans are still having trouble in society for various reasons. There are many examples of this. First, the average number of black people who get arrested by the police is higher than other races. Second, for getting into some colleges, Asian people need to get higher grades than other races to get in. Since they need to get a higher score than other races, the number of students admitted is limited. Finally, in media, there aren't as many diverse roles. Most people of colour do not often act with a high position or important roles in the film. (Of course this doesn't apply to all movies but it still applies to many.) Like this racial oppression is still happening in America. But compared to the past there has been a lot of improvement. Now there was a black president and many black actors are receiving awards at award ceremonies. Also, people of all races have become much more equal and have the ability to become people with high positions of authority within societies. Like this, as time passes, society is going in a good direction. It is now time for all races to not judge a person by their skin color, but rather judge them by their personality and ability.

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Citation:

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# Religious Persecution in Society

By Sean Koo  
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In history, there has been much religious oppression. Christian, Buddhism, and many other types. In today's world, we can believe in whatever religion we want to. However, there are still incidents in the world. According to [oppressionhumannature.weebly.com](http://oppressionhumannature.weebly.com), numerous attacks and murders of 12,000 Christians and Muslims have taken place in Nigeria for the past 10 years as these two religions clash. Not a single person has yet to be arrested or detained for these acts of religious violence. What are causing these distressing things? To know this, we need to see from the perspective of those who committed these crimes.



19 militants belonging to the Islamic terrorist group, al Qaeda, had hijacked four planes. On 9/11/2001, all of these planes attempted to hit four important landmarks in the United States of America. Three of them hit their targets killing more than 2977 people were killed while there were more than 6000 casualties. It is known that they did this because they thought the U.S. government was pressuring Muslim countries. They tried to punish those who would danger or not help their religion.

Another case Since 1947, India and Pakistan have been locked in conflict over Kashmir, a majority–Muslim region in the northernmost part of India. The mountainous, 86,000–square–mile territory was once a princely state. Now, it is claimed by both India and Pakistan. Pakistan (Muslim) and India (Hinduism) were once both the same country until there was a dispute about what religion can be learned and what can not, what is now known as Pakistan split up with India.

Looking at these cases, we could see that most of these disputes were over territory and old disputes. Although religious beliefs are free today, there are still fights between different religions and stereotypes of a type of religion.

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# Religious Oppression

*By Andrew Nam  
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The action towards the students who are committed to a particular religion should not be treated uniquely. Religious people, after all, have their own beliefs in what is morally correct and they are more aware of information that all people should be treated equally. To clarify, complying with the school rules and other academics should be a priority over religious activities. The religious pupils should learn a sense of unity in that they should be taught the way how to respect other people.

As it is commonly known, religions and different beliefs play a crucial role in a student during their childhood. The role of the school is to provide the students with a wholesome and fun experience without discriminating one in a corrupt manner. If this is the case, the variety of religions should not be taken into consideration since everybody in the school has a clash in opinion. If a person in a school is treated separately with a modified schedule, complaints would be flowing in from other students. After all, the role of an average school is to provide no distinctions between students, if a pupil wants to be varied from others, he or she may attend a religious school dedicated to a specific religion.

Moreover, it should be noted that all people who have religion around the globe share a similarity in which they believe that it is important. Quite a number of religious parents recognize religion. By being religious, it does not necessarily mean to pray multiple times a day, comply with all of the rules that are stated and etc. One can still remain religious while obeying to all of the rules that the school offers. If a student decided to join a school with diverse religions, he or she should know how to respect other cultures and religions. For students, the requirements of the school and academic excellence is far more superior to religion and beliefs as a whole.

Furthermore, the impact the religion has on the students may be a concerning matter. Some religious people would simply refuse to eat some kinds of food since it goes “against” their beliefs. In the case of Hinduism, Hindus disdain from eating beef and other types of meat since these oblivious people claim that “cows are holy animals”. This is clearly a superstition and a myth that come from a long way back. Unless a pupil is allergic or has a precaution to a certain type of food, they should eat like the majority of people in the world. Nowadays, it is necessary to comply with the rules that society expects and there are perhaps other ways to be religious without being different to ordinary people.

As there are more and more people converting to a new religion, it is mandatory to note that every religion is respectable and at the same time, all religion has its own flaws. Not a single cult is perfect, so it is important to revere all religions. It's perhaps advisable for spiritual students to perform their prayers on their own time who seek to maintain the school's rules.

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# Disabled People Oppression In South Korea

By Eric Yoon  
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Who are disabled people? They are people with body disabilities or mental disorders that cause them to have great difficulty in their daily or social life. They are discriminated and alienated by other people in society. This should not be happening but it is an issue that occurs often in our daily lives. Now let's get into how disabled people are suffering in social life. Employment can be one of the representative examples of

the disabled face oppression and discrimination from the society. People think that if someone has a disability, it will decrease their work ability and there will be a lot of problems when it comes to performing the task compared to other people. So a lot of companies are obliged to employ disabled people, but a lot of companies are reluctant or negligent to employing disabled people. Also even if they



get the job, they face many unfair events such as less pay than others or getting fired more often or for no reason. Another example of the oppression of disabled people is education problems. People with disabilities in Korea have a hard time getting proper education because there are not a lot of special education schools. In Korea, there are 90 thousand students who have disabilities but there are only 175 special-education school. Also they face oppression when they want to go to a normal public school. Recently in Korea, there was an incident in which local residents strongly denied the making of a special-education school. The residents say that if there will be a special-education school, many people with disabilities will move in to the town therefore ruining the

social atmosphere. Also they say that the house prices in the town will decrease. For these preposterous reasons, they are on the opposite side of the founding of a special-education school. In this way, disabled people are living without receiving proper human rights and respect, and these are just a few examples of how disabled people getting oppressed in daily life. In 2007, Korea made a law "The Disability Discrimination Act." As the name of the law suggests, it is about how we can't discriminate and oppress the people who have disabilities. This law can effectively relieve people's rights so that people with disabilities have rights to social participation and equality. It is made for the purpose of giving dignity and value. The discrimination that is talked about in this law is when a person with a disability is disadvantaged due to limitation, exclusion, separation or rejection without justifiable reason. This law really helps people with disabilities, they can gain basic rights and respect in society and also when they face discrimination in the society and they sue for it, they can get legal basis. We all need to find the solution so that people who have disabilities can't get discriminated and oppressed by society. They shouldn't have to suffer in society because they are different than others. People with disabilities do not want to have disabilities. They are stuck with it because unfortunately, some people were born with a disability or some become disabled because of an accident in the past. But because they are different from others, people in Korean society treat them poorly and they do not receive the most basic human rights and respect that they deserve. We need to try changing people's mind, and we need to give them more benefits so they can live more easily in the society and have better daily lives where they feel loved, supported, and equal. We hope the day in which people who have disabilities do not suffer from discrimination by society comes soon.

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**07**

# Pop Culture



# What's Left Behind

*By Rachel Lee  
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I didn't understand. I had just logged on to Instagram and was faced with a flurry of K-pop fan accounts mourning the death of SHINee's main vocalist, Jonghyun. Jonghyun, whom I had just watched on a variety show a week ago, whose performances I frequently looked for on YouTube. It didn't make sense; he was only 27 years old. He felt so alive, so real. And clearly, I wasn't the only one who thought so – millions of tweets and tribute videos agreed with me.

Young pop stars dying early isn't a modern phenomenon; myriad figures in the entertainment industry have died in their twenties. But Jonghyun's passing felt a step more personal. Unlike Aaliyah or Tupac, whose deaths were surrounded by conspiracy theories and accidents, Jonghyun's death had no room for debate – he had chosen to end his own life. Unbeknownst to his millions of fans, he had been battling depression for the past few years. Similar to Jonghyun's fate was that of Amy Winehouse, who died at the early age of 27 due to alcohol poisoning. Most people think of segregation and the struggle to legalize same-sex marriage when they hear the word "oppression," but oppression also describes the crumbling of one's mental health and stability. And the two artists were oppressed by their own minds in the best sense of the word.

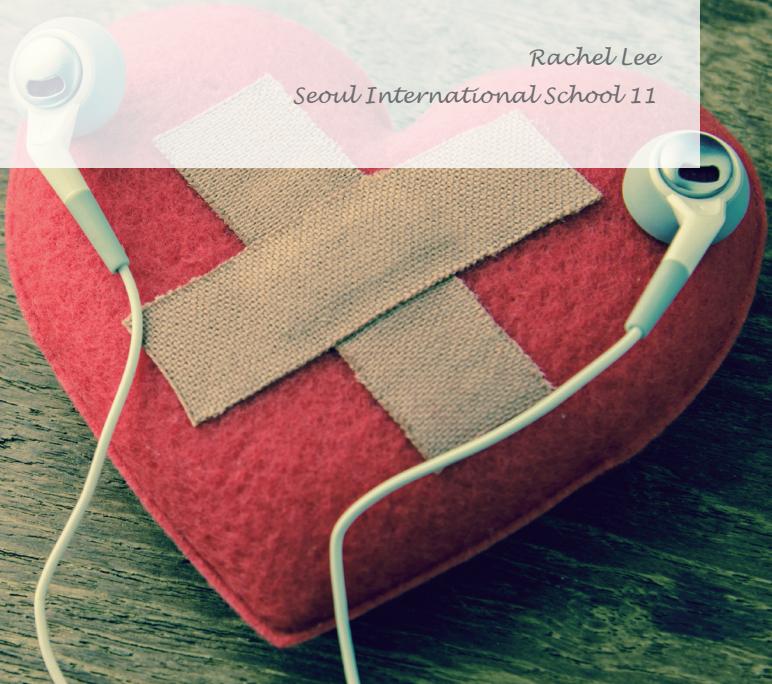
Both Winehouse and Jonghyun used music as an outlet to express their inner turmoil. For example, in her popular 2006 single Rehab, Winehouse croons about being not wanting to go to rehab for her excessive drinking following a toxic breakup. In the track, Winehouse explicitly addresses her issues with alcohol through music instead of pretending to have a picture-perfect. She acknowledges her struggles with drugs and liquor and says that she knows drinking won't fix her problems. Her awareness conveyed through her music is what makes her death strangely poignant; her alcoholism became a defining factor in her legacy by her artistry, and despite the tragedy it would bring to her, Winehouse herself was unabashedly honest of the connection she had with alcohol. Jonghyun, on the other hand, weaved in threads of his depression into the music he

produced. In Lee Hi's Breathe, a song that Jonghyun had written, his lyrics spell out the longing for someone to acknowledge the pain he was feeling. Fans later noticed that the final words of the song were, "We know you did your best," which he repeatedly says is what he wanted people to tell him in his suicide note. But regardless of how either artist relayed their personal struggles to their music, their deaths were equally stunning to the rest of the world.

Following Jonghyun and Winehouse's deaths, chaos erupted. Fans had millions of questions -- how could someone so talented die so young? Why didn't we pick up on the signs they were sending us? Though I wasn't old enough during the aftermath of Winehouse's death to fully comprehend the gravity of the incident, I remember that for weeks after it was reported that Jonghyun had died of apparent suicide, Jonghyun's latest single remained at #1 on music charts.

In retrospect, it may have been that the confusion and panic fans of singers such as Jonghyun and Amy Winehouse faced had to do with the open-ended question their passing left behind – how does an artist continue to impact the world when they don't exist anymore? When an older singer or actor dies, it isn't considered as big of a tragedy because these figures contributed enough to revolutionize their field. Those who die young haven't had the same time to leave their mark on the industry. But just because a singer dies early doesn't mean that their lives haven't been immortalized through their artistry. Some artists who've died early have been more honest and raw through music in a few, short years than most can only hope to achieve in a lifetime.

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**08**

# **Beauty**





# Society - Oppressive Beauty Standards

By Katelyn Oh  
Seoul International School

While beauty standards have always existed, one would think that a singular unattainable beauty standard would be a remnant of the past, especially in today's internet-driven global society. However, it is almost as if the situation is worse now than it has ever been. With public exposure to various forms of media increasing exponentially, these beauty standards are actually being reinforced.

Although it may not be obvious, there are many examples of this standard being advertised in our daily lives. Unfortunately, one that still stands out is: "beauty equals white". In the fairy-tale Snow White, the notion is portrayed when the Evil Queen says, "Who is the fairest of them all?" to her magic mirror. The word "fair" means beautiful, but it can also mean pale. In fact, it is no coincidence that Snow White was described as having the "whitest skin". With the increased diversity in the world, one would hope that this is a belief from the past. However, we can see that the notion is alive and well by looking through the fashion industry internet sites where models are still predominantly white, despite the efforts made to increase racial diversity.

Another example can be found on social media. "Influencers" have an immense and growing effect on today's society, and it is not an overstatement to say the public's views and opinions depend on the social media of these influencers. And one of the largest roles they play is in setting the beauty standards of today's world (especially among the younger generation). Unfortunately, a beauty standard that is all too common amongst these influencers is the need to be skinny and tall. The continuous images and videos portraying women with the "ideal" body shape brainwash the public into believing that being skinny and tall is the only representation of beauty. It is an impossible goal.

People come in different shapes and sizes. However, many are unable to accept this

fact and feel that they must fit a certain beauty standard in order to fit in. This can have several consequences; the most significant consequence is the inability to love oneself. Loving oneself is extremely important, as it gives one more confidence and more importantly, it makes one satisfied.

Although society is doing its best to accept different appearances and support diversity, people still seem to have difficulty fully believing the ideas being promoted. There are countless articles and campaigns telling the world that beauty standards are pointless and unachievable, yet the younger generation is still being influenced by the media and continuing to struggle to meet impossible beauty standards. We are definitely reaching a point where, as a society, we need to make a more concerted effort to affect change for the benefit of our future.

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# Weight oppression (social issues)

*By Andrew Nam  
Seoul International School*

Samoa Airlines is the first airline to use the pay-by-weight system. Unlike the common flat-rate policy where all passengers pay the same price for a standard seat, this service encourages passengers to pay according to their weight. When flying on Samoa Airlines, the passengers are required to enter their weight when booking for the flight. Passengers are weighed again in the airport and if the passenger's weight exceeds the original weight they've booked for, they will have to pay more. Many oppose this weight-based fare referring to it as a "fat tax". Similarly, I agree with those who denounce this policy, and so airlines should not implement this system.

To begin with, the pay-by-weight service is a discrimination against the people who may be considered obese. Many travelers across the world have censured the weight-based fare as being a "fat tax". They argue that they are not paying for a seat, but paying for their additional bulk, which is an offensive practice. Chris Langton, Samoa Air Chief Executive, himself claims that "We are not selling seats, we are selling weight." This implies that it's a "weigh-more, pay-more" policy. In addition, this system enforces large people to purchase larger seats. However, the people who are considered heavy may be perfectly fine sitting in a standard seat. They might be going through a financial crisis or they might be willing to sacrifice their body for a short flight. Yet the airline makes it mandatory for all to pay according to their weight, and in cases to pay for an extra seat just because they are over-weighted. In this sense, the pay-by-weight policy is "not the fairest way".

Furthermore, the statement "people who pay more, deserve more" is problematic. This is because this statement can also be true under a normal paying system. Passengers who pay a decent price take the economy class, others who buy a fair bit or pay more than normal citizens will travel on a prestige class seat. The passengers of Samoa

Airlines are obligated to book to seats which are the same. Therefore, making the quality of the seat the same. Travelers who are on a prestige seat are invited to enjoy spacious and private seats that have plenty of legroom which they don't experience on Samoa Airlines. On top of this, they are also offered better quality meals that you can't experience on other seats. In addition, people who are on prestigious seats, are also provided with preflight drink and snacks making their experience on the flight even more enjoyable. Hence, the argument that Chris Langton offers is quite unconvincing in that this statement ("pay more, deserve more") is true for most airlines. In fact, an apparent difference here is that traveling on other airlines may choose to pay more to receive greater comforts whereas a few traveling on Samoa air may be enforced to pay an additional cost for nothing more than a standard seat.



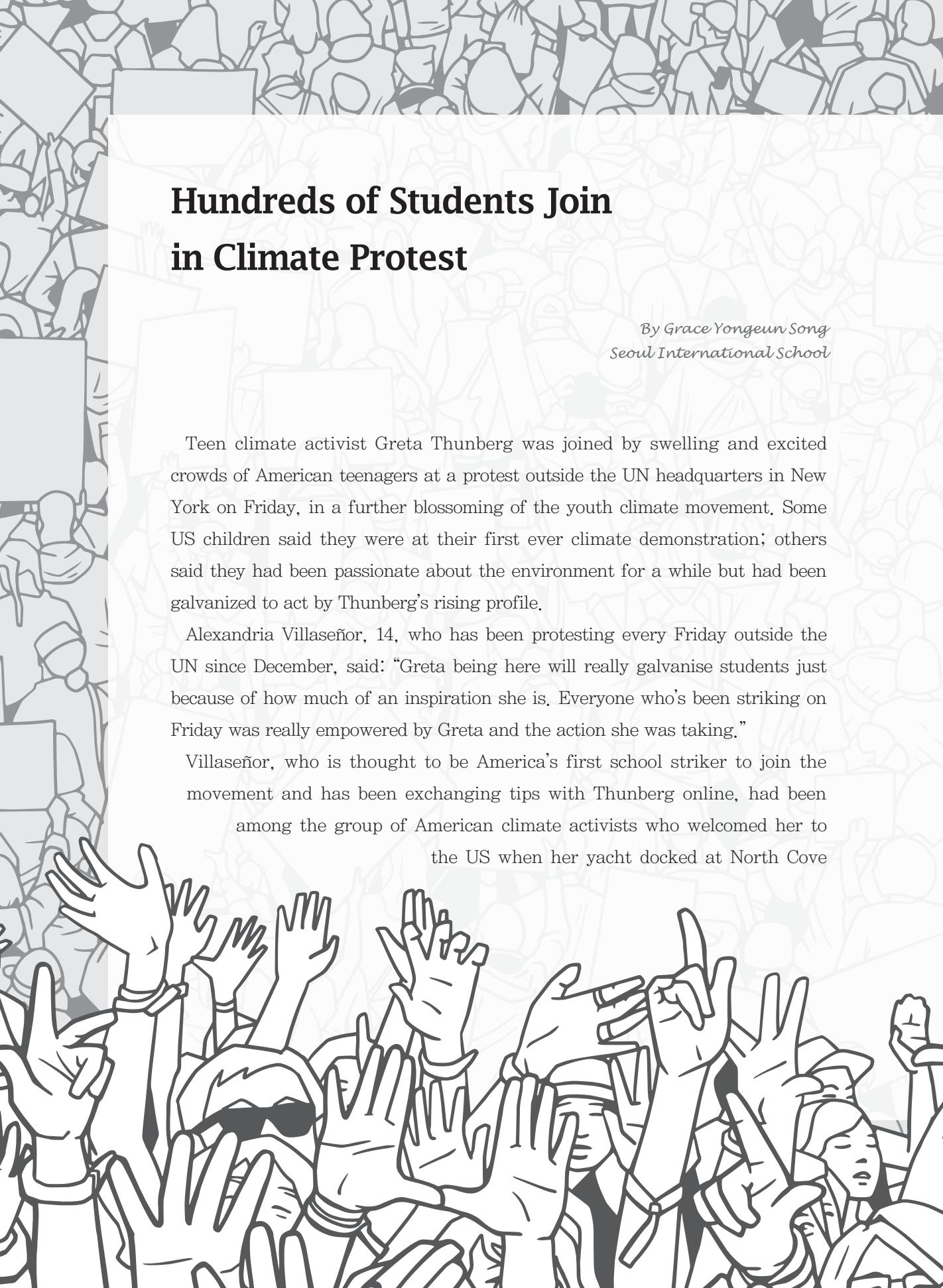
In conclusion, weighing travelers at the airport wouldn't just be ineffective, but would lead to negative publicity. The weight-based fares would gather disapproval from many, especially women, given the fact that campaigns against sexual harassment #METOO people would boycott traveling on the airline. If the purpose is to operate under strict weight restrictions or to estimate fuel usage than it should be done like Fin air where they don't charge their passengers by weight. Therefore, airlines should not use weight-based fares.

*Andrew Nam  
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09

# Demonstrations



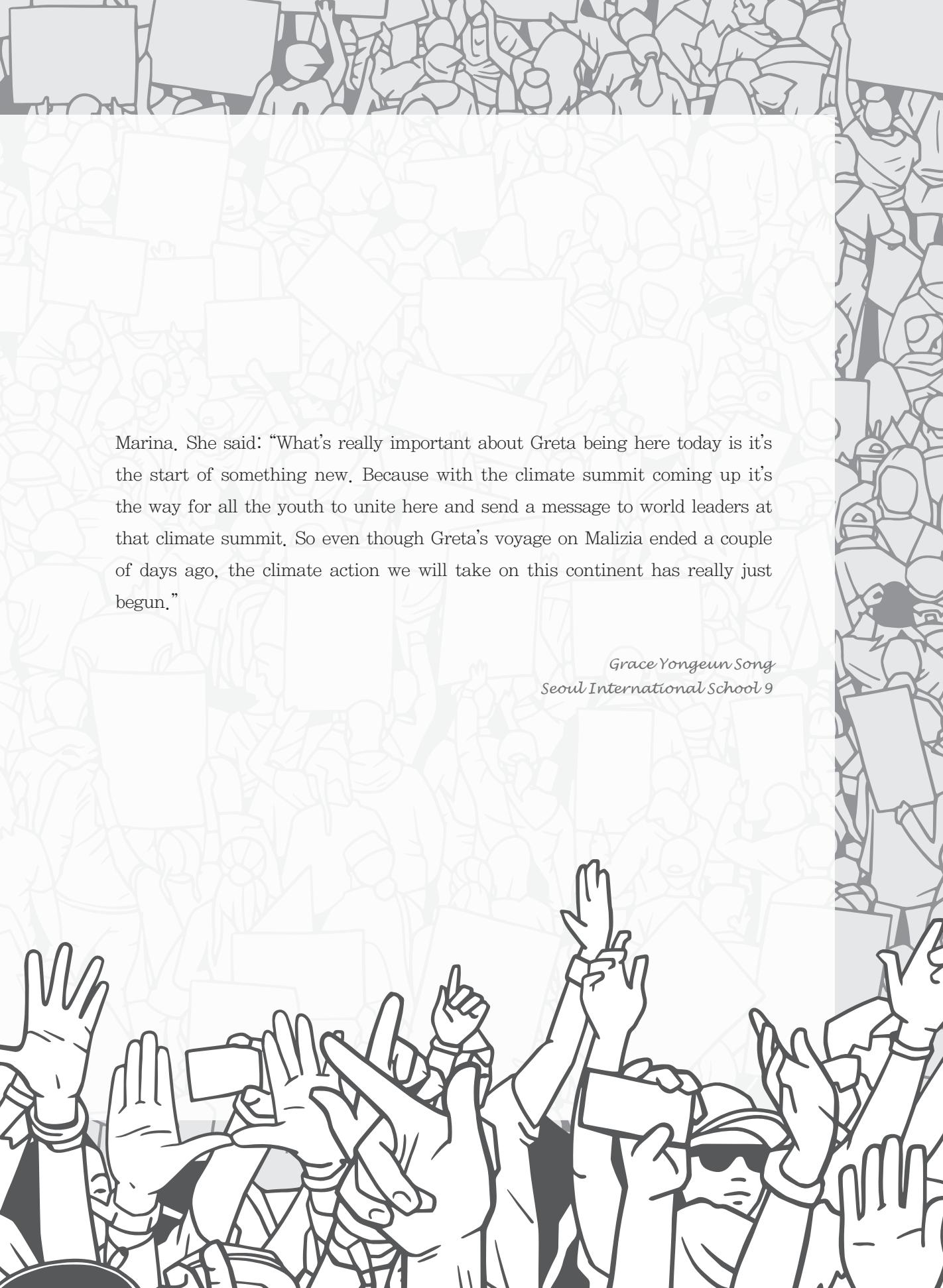
# Hundreds of Students Join in Climate Protest

By Grace Yongeun Song  
Seoul International School

Teen climate activist Greta Thunberg was joined by swelling and excited crowds of American teenagers at a protest outside the UN headquarters in New York on Friday, in a further blossoming of the youth climate movement. Some US children said they were at their first ever climate demonstration; others said they had been passionate about the environment for a while but had been galvanized to act by Thunberg's rising profile.

Alexandria Villaseñor, 14, who has been protesting every Friday outside the UN since December, said: "Greta being here will really galvanise students just because of how much of an inspiration she is. Everyone who's been striking on Friday was really empowered by Greta and the action she was taking."

Villaseñor, who is thought to be America's first school striker to join the movement and has been exchanging tips with Thunberg online, had been among the group of American climate activists who welcomed her to the US when her yacht docked at North Cove



Marina. She said: "What's really important about Greta being here today is it's the start of something new. Because with the climate summit coming up it's the way for all the youth to unite here and send a message to world leaders at that climate summit. So even though Greta's voyage on Malizia ended a couple of days ago, the climate action we will take on this continent has really just begun."

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