


TRUTH





EDITORIAL

As the academic year is coming to a close and our time with our senior editors, Thuc Anh and Hyerin, draws to an end - we find ourselves grasping at 'Truth'. We clutched onto the idea of impermanence, that no wonderful or negative experiences last forever, considered across multiple cultures as an universal truth. However, this brings us to the questions: How do we classify truths? How do we reach and arrive at these truths? How can the truth be affected by external factors amongst numerous other questions without answers...




This term, the Novus magazine will explore the theme of 'Truth'. To tackle this challenge, some writers choose to search for its existence in various fields such as Dance and Fast Fashion, detailing the indisputable catharsis that Dance provides and the grim reality of trends as well as the costly consequences of Fast Fashion in an ever-changing industry. For others, they delve into the nature of truth itself. With each article, writers observe and question truth by viewing it in relation to its antithesis 'Lie', the perceived reality surrounding it, or the factors that distort truth (e.g. Confirmation Bias) until facts are dissolved and meshed into layers of conflicting information; this is aptly portrayed in the field of Sports with the latest case regarding Son Heung Min and Lee Kangin.

Moreover, writers also choose to examine 'Truth' in the context of the human mind, with two closely-related articles analyzing the depth of human personality and consequently self-improvement, as well as unveiling the psychology of murderers and how the role of nature and nurture interplay to construct humans capable of committing grave crimes. Last but not least, truth is probed in Novus' starting article; the nature of its necessity and ethicality inquired in order to provide an additional nuanced interpretation to the existing debates on truth.

It is safe to say that Novus' last edition for this academic year does not disappoint. There is much to explore and always much more to inquire about. So, I hope you will enjoy the multitudes of articles within this edition, and maybe even learn something new to ponder and debate about with your friends! Happy reading!

Hoang Thai Anh



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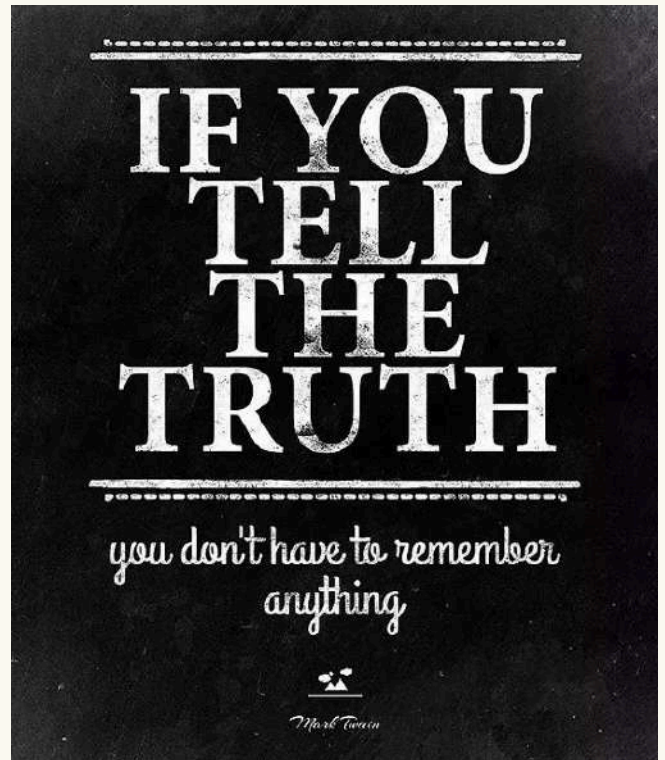
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Is It Always Necessary and Ethical to Say the Truth?

In a world where honesty is hailed as a virtue, the age-old adage "honesty is the best policy" echoes through our moral consciousness. From childhood, we are taught that telling the truth is not only essential but also the ethical path to follow. Yet, as we navigate the complex web of human interactions and grey areas of ethical dilemmas, we are left to ponder: Is it always necessary and ethical to tell the truth?

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The concept of truth, while straightforward, is far from being a black-and-white notion. It encompasses a multitude of dimensions, raising profound questions about its application in different contexts and its potential consequences. This article aims to explore the intricate relationship between truth, necessity, and ethics, delving into the scenarios where truth may not be the most appropriate or ethical choice.

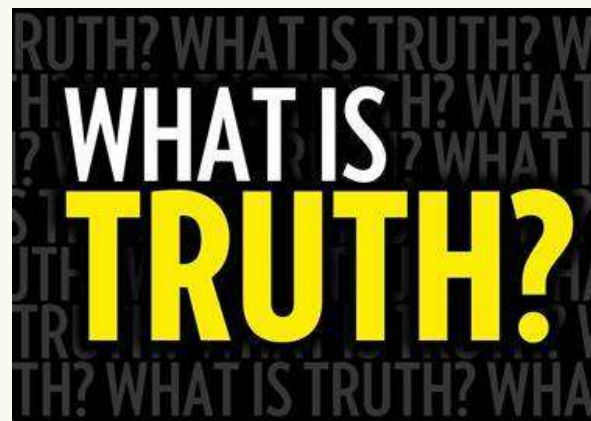


Contemporary society presents us with a myriad of scenarios where truth may not always be the optimal course of action. From white lies intended to protect loved ones from harm to withholding sensitive information to preserve trust, we find ourselves navigating a complex moral landscape. The ethical implications of truth-telling extend beyond individual relationships, encompassing fields such as journalism, diplomacy, and healthcare, where the dissemination of truth can have far-reaching consequences.

Throughout history, great thinkers and philosophers have grappled with the intricacies of truth-telling. Socrates, in his Socratic method, emphasized the pursuit of truth through critical inquiry, recognizing the transformative power of honest dialogue. However, even Socrates acknowledged that truth could be a delicate and nuanced matter, requiring careful consideration of its impact on individuals and society.

This article will delve into thought-provoking case studies that challenge our preconceived notions of truth-telling. We will explore the ethical dilemmas faced by whistleblowers, the delicate balancing act between transparency and privacy in the digital age, and the cultural variations in truth-telling norms across different societies. By examining these multifaceted perspectives, we hope to foster a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding truth and its ethical implications.

Examples of scenarios when the truth may not be the most ethical choice



1 *One compelling set of scenarios where the truth may not always be the most ethical choice arises when protecting a person's well-being becomes paramount. In certain circumstances, withholding the truth can be considered ethical if it is done to protect someone from harm. For instance, a doctor might choose not to disclose a terminal illness diagnosis to a patient who is already frail and may not be able to handle the emotional distress associated with the truth. The intention behind this decision is to prioritize the patient's well-being and preserve their quality of life during their remaining time.*

Furthermore, matters of national security often give rise to scenarios where limited disclosure or strategic deception are deemed necessary for the greater good. Governments and intelligence agencies may employ misinformation campaigns or withhold certain details to prevent potential threats. While these actions may involve concealing the truth from the public, the underlying ethical argument is grounded in the responsibility to safeguard the welfare and safety of a nation. Balancing the need for transparency with the imperative of protecting citizens requires careful consideration and an acknowledgment that, in certain circumstances, the truth may need to be sacrificed to prevent harm.

2 **Cultural sensitivity and respect also shape the ethical considerations surrounding truth-telling. Different cultures have diverse norms and values, and these can influence the approach to truth-telling. In some societies, there may be an emphasis on preserving harmony, avoiding direct confrontation, and respecting authority figures. Consequently, individuals within these cultures may choose to withhold or modify the truth to maintain social cohesion and demonstrate respect for cultural norms. Ethical decision-making in such cases necessitates an understanding of cultural nuances and a recognition that truth-telling is contextual, varying across different societies.**

3 **These examples highlight the complexities surrounding truth-telling and its ethical implications. The scenarios presented demonstrate that the necessity and ethics of truth-telling can vary depending on the context, with considerations such as well-being, trust, national security, cultural sensitivity, and responsible journalism playing significant roles. Recognizing that the truth is not always a one-size-fits-all principle allows us to engage in nuanced ethical decision-making, weighing the potential consequences and the welfare of individuals involved. The pursuit of truth must coexist with compassion and empathy, guiding us towards a more comprehensive understanding of when and how to wield the power of truth responsibly**

How do cultural variation in truth-telling norms impact ethical consideration



Examining the impact of cultural variations in truth-telling norms grounding n ethical considerations adds another layer of complexity to the question at hand. Cultures around the world hold diverse beliefs and values regarding the role of truth and honesty in interpersonal and societal interactions. Understanding these cultural nuances is crucial for navigating ethical dilemmas related to truth-telling.

In some cultures, direct and unfiltered truth-telling is highly valued, as it is seen as a means of maintaining transparency and trust. Openly expressing opinions, even if they may be uncomfortable or conflictual, is considered essential for fostering genuine communication. In these contexts, the ethical imperative often leans towards complete and unreserved truth-telling, as withholding or altering information can be viewed as deceitful or manipulative.

Conversely, other cultures may prioritize harmony, social cohesion, and the preservation of face. In these contexts, truth-telling is tempered by the value placed on maintaining positive relationships and avoiding confrontation. Individuals within these cultures may employ indirect communication, understatement, or even silence to convey messages, often as a way of preserving social harmony. Ethical considerations in such cultural contexts involve reconciling the potential tension between the value of honesty and the importance of respecting societal norms.

The impact of cultural variations in truth-telling norms becomes particularly pronounced in cross-cultural interactions. When individuals from distinct cultural backgrounds engage in communication, misunderstandings and conflicts can arise due to contrasting expectations regarding truth-telling. What may be considered an ethical and honest approach in one culture might be perceived as offensive or inappropriate in another. In these situations, ethical considerations necessitate a willingness to understand and navigate these cultural differences, adapting communication styles and finding common ground to foster mutual understanding.

Moreover, cultural variations in truth-telling norms also intersect with power dynamics. In hierarchical societies, where deference to authority is valued, withholding, or modifying the truth may be considered ethically acceptable to maintain social order and respect for authority figures. Challenging or contradicting those in positions of power can be viewed as disrespectful or even subversive. The ethical considerations in these cases involve weighing the potential harm caused by speaking the complete truth against maintaining social stability and respecting cultural norms.

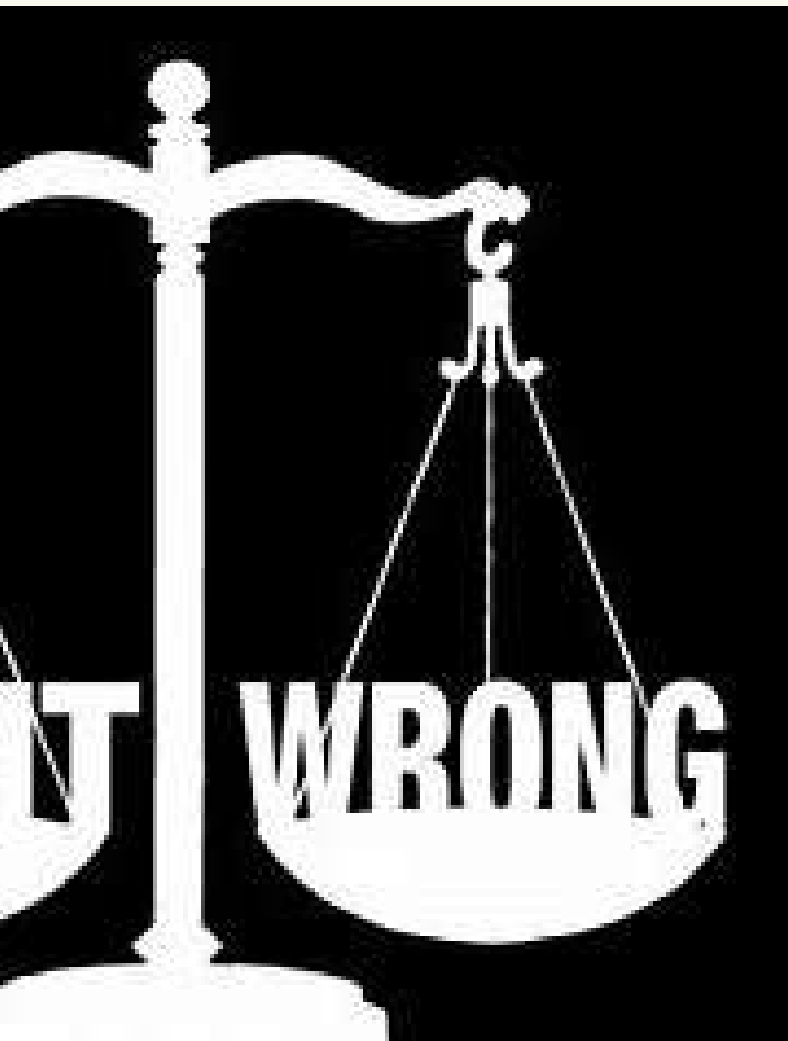
By recognizing and grappling with cultural variations in truth-telling norms, we expand our understanding of the ethical dimensions surrounding truth-telling. Ethical considerations are not static or universal but are influenced by the cultural contexts in which they arise. Engaging in respectful dialogue, embracing cultural diversity, and seeking common ground can help bridge gaps and foster ethical decision-making that respects the values and norms of diverse cultures

Conclusion

In conclusion, the ethics of truth-telling are not universally straightforward and are influenced by numerous factors. Cultural variations in truth-telling norms significantly impact ethical considerations, as different cultures prioritize honesty differently. This highlights the importance of understanding and respecting cultural nuances to navigate ethical dilemmas surrounding truth-telling, particularly in cross-cultural interactions. Balancing the value of truth with other ethical considerations is essential. Factors such as the well-being of individuals, the preservation of trust and relationships, national security concerns, and responsible journalism all play a role in determining whether disclosing the complete truth is the most ethical choice. Recognizing the contextual nature of truth-telling allows for a more nuanced and informed approach to ethical decision-making.



Ultimately, ethical decision-making requires a thoughtful and balanced approach to truth-telling. By embracing cultural diversity, engaging in respectful dialogue, and considering the potential consequences of truth-telling, we can navigate the complexities surrounding truth and ethics. Striving for a comprehensive understanding of truth-telling allows us to foster ethical communication that respects different cultural perspectives and values. It is through this mindful perspective that we can navigate the intricacies of truth-telling and make ethical choices that uphold both honesty and the well-being of individuals and society as a whole.



Truth about Dance



Written by Chaewon (Chloe) Hyun Y9
Designed by Hyemin (Luna) Choi Y12

Dance is an art form, and a creative expression through a physical movement that accompanies music. Dance is often classified as a sport, and consists of many sequences and movements such as aesthetics and symbolic value. Dance is able to recognize by their own choreographies, the historical period, repertoire movements or the place of origin. It keeps the stories alive and has the cultural heritage, as well as the spiritual heritage. It is one of the performing arts, and it consists of the sequence of movement, and is either improvised or selected intentionally. Dance is categorized or known for their choreography, and is spoken directly to the soul.

It is well known for its repertoire of movements, and mainly has a symbolic value. The main symbolic values can be for example, staying fit, improving on how to express your emotions and many more.

Dance is one of the ways that you can express yourself, and can convey feelings, such as excitement, sadness or more. The slow movements can describe sadness and sorrowful mood, and sharp, explosive movements can show joyfulness and delightedness.



The ways to express yourself or stories are for example, movements using your body or your facial expressions. Dance can improve your mood, and you can become satisfied by repeating the dance movements, and coming up to a success. You can learn, practice and come up to an end by performing in many places. Dance can ease depression and anxiety, by releasing emotions and finding catharsis (the process of releasing strong and repressed emotions.) People can demonstrate and express their emotions to the audience, via body language and emotions. The way you move can tell the feeling you are currently having, or how extroverted or neurotic you are.



One way to ***show yourself*** is by dancing, and you can have different feelings within dance and also can create desire and lead to performing on stages or a public place. Dance is one of the ways of how you can describe yourself clearly, and communicate with the audiences. Teaching how to dance to others is also one of the techniques of dance, and although everyone has different perspectives of it and may be challenging, it is one way to express your actual inside thoughts.

In summary, dance should be recognised beyond mere artistic expression. It embodies not only cultural and spiritual heritage but also offers therapeutic benefits, including the use of body movements and facial expressions as a medium for one's inner thoughts and emotions.

THE TRUTH OF LIES

Written by: Dakyung Hwang Y9 & Designed by: Suah Yoon Y12

Truth

Everyone has lied in their lives. Everyone. That is the truth of lies. Whether it is the result of Pandora's box, or pure human tendency, it is widely acknowledged, like the rise and fall of the sun every day.

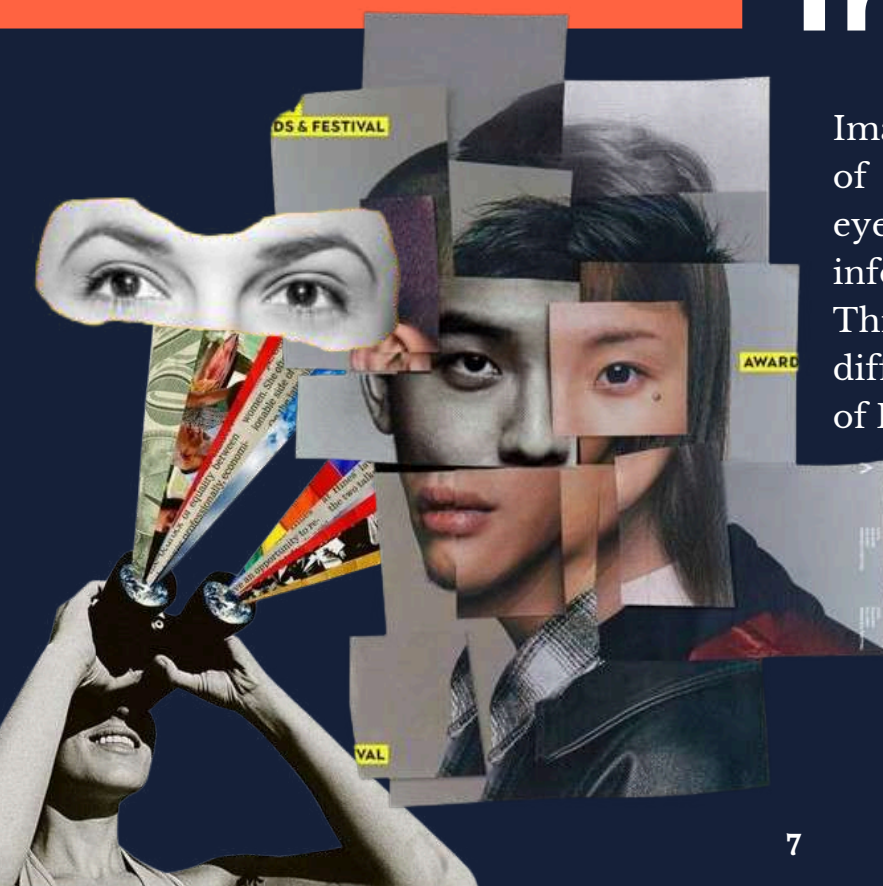
The earliest level of lies emerge at the ages of 2 – 3 years, driven by human nature that only grows more prominent in the passing years. Call it fraud, deception, or insincerity, but these lies are only the fragile truth of reality. By delving deeper into the lies we incorporate into our truths, we can see the fragility of the way we perceive truth. Lies are deeply rooted in our realities, so much so, the truth we believe in may just be built on lies that are curated to fit us.



Truth of Reality

Imagine we were to set up a simulation of the world right now. Every pair of eyes is programmed to receive different information from the same things. Through this simulation, we collect two different aspects of the world: the Truth of Reality, and the Perception of Reality

But what are the differences - perhaps the similarities - of these two data pieces? The Truth of Reality refers to the objective view of the world, independent of our personal interpretations.





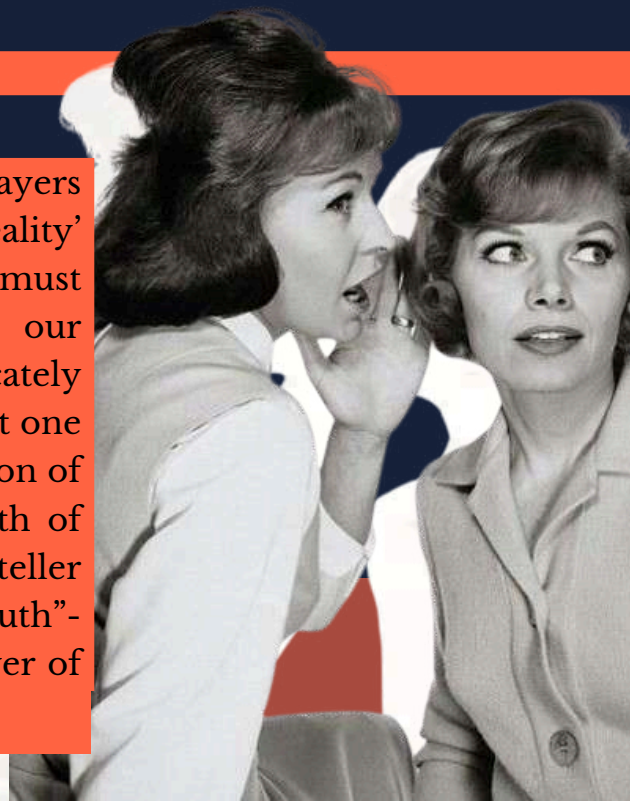
We tend to represent the world in numbered and physical data as a way of showing a common truth. However, as human beings, we are never able to view the pure Truth of Reality without filtering through our subjective views.

Facts and statistics of the Truth of Reality may suggest a logical truth, but a deeper truth comes from within one's mind. No one will completely grasp the pure Truth of Reality as it is hindered by our Perceptions of Truth. Ultimately, it doesn't matter what the absolute Truth of Reality is. The truth and our perceptions are only two sides of the same coin, meaning your purest Truth of Reality will only ever be your purest Perception of Reality – one that you truly believe in.



Lies in the truth

As simple as the simulation sounds, there are more layers to real life than the data from the 'Truth of Reality' concept. Because all humans lie. In conclusion, we must acknowledge the ubiquity of lies, regardless of our constant search for truth. Such fabrications are intricately weaved together to form a new version of "Truth" that one seeks to believe in, which will only show us a Perception of Reality and prevent us from ever reaching the Truth of Reality. In fact, with the manipulation of a "truth"-teller and the selective filtering and personal biases of a "truth"-receiver, objective truth will always be veiled by a layer of subjective perceptions.



TRUTH BEHIND PERCEIVED REALITY

2023-2024

BIS HANDI

WRITTEN BY ANH KHOA

DESIGNED BY JINBANG CHEN

BEGIN



WHILE READING THIS, YOU MIGHT HAVE AN INTUITIVE THOUGHT THAT WHAT YOU ARE CURRENTLY SEEING IS THE ULTIMATE FORM OF REALITY; IT IS WHAT THE PLACEHOLDER OF EXISTENCE LOOKS LIKE. WHAT YOU CAN SEE, FEEL, TOUCH, SMELL, AND TASTE EFFECTIVELY DESCRIBE WHAT THE WORLD IS, OR IS IT?

THE INEVITABLE TICKING OF TIME, SPECTRUMS OF VIBRANT SHADES, MULTITUDES OF SOUNDS, AND MANY MORE CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR AWARENESS OF THE WORLD AND OF YOUR EXISTENCE IN THIS UNIVERSE. HOW CAN YOU GUARANTEE THAT WHAT YOU ARE AWARE OF IS IN FACT REALITY? IF IT'S NOT REAL, THEN WHAT IS THE FORBIDDEN TRUTH OF REALITY?

LET'S CREATE A SCENARIO. IMAGINE A DIMLY LIT CAVE, IN WHICH THERE ARE THREE PRISONERS: THE 3 PRISONERS ARE CHAINED WITH THEIR HEADS TIED UP, RESTRICTING THEIR VISION TO ONLY ONE DIRECTION AND BEHIND THEM IS A FIRE AND DIFFERENT OBJECTS. THESE PRISONERS HAVE BEEN INSIDE THE CAVE THEIR WHOLE LIVES, AND THE ONLY THINGS THEY COULD SEE ARE THE SHADOWS CAST BY THE OBJECTS BEHIND THEM. TO THEM, THIS WAS REALITY.

ONE DAY, ONE OF THE PRISONERS MANAGED TO ESCAPE. ONCE THE PRISONER GOT OUT OF THE CAVE, HE SOON REALIZED THAT REALITY AS THEY HAD BEEN PERCEIVING USING THEIR SENSES WAS A FALSE REALITY AND THAT THERE'S MORE TO THE UNIVERSE THAN SHADOWS.



FOR THIS...

THIS IS A PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENT KNOWN AS "ALLEGORY OF THE CAVE" BY PLATO. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENT WAS TO CONCERN ABOUT HUMAN PERCEPTION OF REALITY USING SENSES.

THROUGHOUT THE THREE PRISONERS' LIFE WITHIN THE CAVE, THEY MOSTLY BASED REALITY USING THEIR SENSES WHICH PROVED TO BE A FALLACY, THE SAME CONCEPT COULD APPLY TO OUR PERCEPTION OF REALITY.

PLATO'S BELIEF STATES THAT WE ARE CONFINED WITH FAULTY SENSES IN OUR PHYSICAL WORLD. THIS THEORY BECOMES MORE INTUITIVE WHEN YOU REALIZE THAT WHAT WE PERCEIVE AS REALITY IS JUST HOW OUR BRAIN INTERPRETS INFORMATION FROM OUR SENSES. SO IT CANNOT BE GUARANTEED THAT REALITY TO US IS THE ACTUAL REALITY, OR WHETHER IF ANYTHING EXTERNAL TO YOU IS EVEN REAL. THEN WHAT IS REAL?

PLATO BELIEVES THAT REALITY IS BASED ON OUR RATIONAL KNOWLEDGE , NOT OUR EMPIRICAL KNOWLEDGE BASED ON SENSES. IT IS OUR INNATE KNOWLEDGE THAT IS LINKED TO OUR SOUL WHICH CONNECTS US TO THE ULTIMATE REALITY; OUR PHYSICAL BODY IS THE PRISON THAT HAS BEEN KEEPING US FROM THE TRUTH. THIS RELATES TO THE BELIEF THAT BEING REINCARNATED INTO A PHYSICAL WORLD IS A FORM OF PUNISHMENT, AND THE ULTIMATE REALITY IS WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO ACHIEVE BY REACHING A STATE OF LIBERATION AND ENLIGHTENMENT

THE END

the truth OF Human Personality!

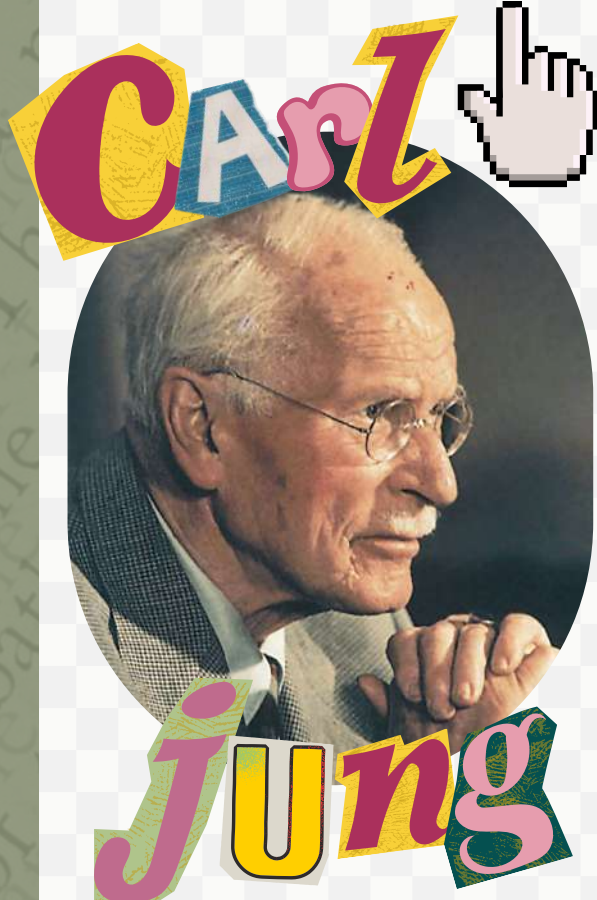
Written by: Judy Kang Y11

Designed by: Thai Anh Hoang Y11

"I am not what happened to me. I am what I choose to become." - Carl Jung

Is it not conspicuous that a human's state of mind changes **every second** based on the external stimulants? For example, what is the reason you get up to study right after watching a motivational reel? Also, our emotions and mind can go under a transition rapidly: You can be happy then suddenly feel devastated. This article explores the truth of human personality: Can it permanently change and how to shape yourself to your **desired personality**.

According to Carl Jung, as the body takes energy from external sources -food- our mind does as well. Based on that outer energy, our **minds keep changing**. For instance, if we watch a motivational film, we would be stimulated to take action. You will feel optimistic and have a feeling that your life is going to change. However, that "passion" runs out instantaneously. We are easily apathetic and challenged when carrying on with the actions that we are not used to do. This explains the word of Laozi - "**The path to virtue is to let go day by day**". In other words, our minds are constantly absorbing drastic amounts of information, so we need to build a barrier with the outer world. Then continue and repeat the routine you have planned. Work out regularly and read the book regularly. This might alter anyone's character and life, but would this change the person's personality that they are born with? We can refer to **temperament** rather than personality, for aspects that would not change easily within ourselves. Temperament refers to the traits that determine how someone reacts to the world and these traits are by nature, permanently affecting the behaviour of humans. For example, sanguine (pleasure-seeking and sociable), choleric (ambitious and leader-like), melancholic (analytical and literal) and phlegmatic (relaxed and thoughtful).



In fact, if the human's personality was fragile as it can change every moment, the word “personality” would not have been used in the first place. Rather, this phenomenon refers to our “character”. This rapidly changing state can be described based on characteristics: fun, caring, brave, honest...etc. Carl Jung also once said “Our minds have a set blueprint when we are born. In fact, though it might sound tragic to some, an encyclopaedic number of investigations confirms that our traits that we are born with cannot be changed.” Your personality traits are already pre-determined by your DNA, the structure of your amygdala, and your childhood environment. Still, just like an art work, we cannot predict the quality of the work just by looking at its draft. It depends on the use of colours and use of lines- the work contributed to that art. Likewise, no one can predict the future quality of an individual just with their temperament. It might look like a complete mess at first, but the **best output** can be achieved depending on what **experience and effort you put in**.



Then how do we transform our personality? The answer is to simply **accept yourself**. You might have experienced these feelings when you attempted to change: Restricted, trapped, suffocated. This will result in an outburst and explosion of all your emotions. So, let us set our feelings as “that man” inside our mind. Even now, we might be consuming our stamina to restrain “that man”. However, once you put down your guard, “that man” will jump out of yourself. This can be situations where you regret what you said or did. There is a worst-case scenario when you approach a tragic situation like losing your family or failing to get in your dream school, “that man” will wreck your life- crime, suicide, or any illegal actions.

Projection



One concept that Jung emphasised was “projection”. It is where you project your **inner troubles to others**. Sometimes, we feel immeasurable displeasure and repulsion when we meet a person who acts like “that man” inside us. For example, if you feel annoyed when someone is bragging, it might reflect the feeling of you also wanting to brag. Once you successfully identified “that man” in your deep inner thoughts, should you chase them out of yourself? Definitely not.



It is because “*that man*” *is you*. Perhaps, it will not be as turbulent and daunting as it might seem once you accept “that man”. Imagine a situation where someone stepped on your foot. If that person happens to be a passenger and promptly apologised, your anger will not escalate as much as when that person was your enemy intentionally stepping on your foot. These reactions are where you objectively perceived the situation by identifying the facts. However, if you are completely unaware of the identity of the person, confusion would only be there. This confusion might be vented out wrongly. Just like this, if you cannot pinpoint the reason, you feel unpleasant and might overreact. By acknowledging that annoyance comes *from your own thoughts*, the improper anger will shrink and allow you to be more generous.

To conclude, this article explores Carl Jung’s idea that our mind will alter due to the external environment, but our true essence is determined by the *choices we make*. Our emotions fluctuate, still our temperaments remain constant. Jung suggests that perceiving and understanding ourselves, including our down sides leads to genuine transformation. By recognising our own projection and accepting our inner conflicts, we reach self-awareness. So, shaping our desired personality requires us to have a conscious *intention* for change, *self-acceptance* and *self-control*.



GROWTH REQUIRES COURAGE
GROWTH REQUIRES COURAGE
GROWTH REQUIRES COURAGE



WHAT TRUTH COULD BE THE BEHIND THE ACCIDENT OF SON HEUNG MIN AND LEE KANG IN IN THE ASIAN CUP?

Written by Siyul Kim Y12

Designed by Ji Sung Hong Y12



In the morning 2024 February 14th, news was reported from “The Sun” which shook the whole nation of Korea. The title seemed very questionable for everyone at first sight. “PING PONG DING DONG Spurs star Son Heung-min dislocated finger in ping pong bust-up with team-mate on eve of S. Korea’s shock Asian Cup exit.”

This news was reported just a week after the tragic and shocking loss of the Korean National team on the Asian cup against Jordan. While fans and media focused on the former head coach Jurgen Klinsmann and the president of the Korean Football Association before, all attention faced directly to these two super stars: Son Heung Min (#7,31, Tottenham Hotspurs), and Lee Kang In (#19,23, Paris Saint-Germain) after the news.





The night before the semifinal match against Jordan, the tension between players Son Heung Min and Lee Kang In was more than extreme. Lee Kang In and other young players hurried their dinner to go and play ping pong. However, on their way out, they were stopped by the captain Son Heung Min. Few words were exchanged between two players. Son told Lee Kang in and young players to sit, talk with teammates and wait until they are finished because they have a game tomorrow and should come together to harden the teamwork. However, Lee Kang In did not like the idea and jokingly said “Well, shouldn’t that be for players who performed bad during the match? Then Son Heung Min grabbed Lee Kang In by the collar. Lee Kang In then punched Son Heung Min but Son Heung Min dodged the punch. This broke into the fight and older players tried to stop the fight. The older players went on Lee kang In and while Son was trying to stop the fight, his finger got dislocated.



Although the summary seems very detailed, surprisingly, none of them are official but just reports from various media outlets. The problem is that what the medias are saying is different. Some say that Son Heung Min punched Lee Kang In, while some say that Lee Kang In punched Son Heung Min. Some say that Son Heung Min did not dodge the punch while others say that he did dodge the punch. Then the question comes to this: Did they even fight? The answer is yes. Surprisingly, the Korean Football association (KFA) confirmed the news about an hour after. This is an extremely rare case in the football industry since not many clubs admit incidents like this. Clubs, or associations from national teams, usually either deny allegations or choose silence. Yet, KFA has admitted quickly. However, KFA did not make further comments on the fight and chose silence after the confirmation.



This surprising and unusual act of KFA created doubt for many football fans. The assumptions are that: The KFA is using media to fragment the criticize towards themselves and head coach Jurgen Klinsman after the devastating knock out in the semifinal against Jordan, and the KFA is using media so that people think Korea lost the game due to the players, not the coach. However, to understand this situation fully, some background knowledge is needed. After their successful campaign in the world cup, Korea did not renew the contract with the Portugese head coach, Paulo Bento. Korea then hired Jurgen Klinsman. The media in Korea criticized the KFA since Jurgen Klinsman wasn't a good coach: He has an inefficient coaching style. They believed that he is not a good tactician, does not cares about Korean football and doesn't put in time and effort as a Korean national team manager. It turns out that those assumptions were right and when they lost to Jordan in the semifinal, all those concerns were being criticized.

After the loss, KFA was further criticized because they hired a manager who did not do anything to improve the situation. Coach Klinsman was criticized because his tactics were unsuitable and the team's performance was poor despite having good squad members. These criticisms were everywhere: News, articles, journals, social media etc. So, the KFA did not rebuke and decided to target players instead: Confirming the fight as soon as it was reported. The KFA knows that people in Korea are obsessed with negative news about celebrities and wants to tear them apart. KFA used this. Son Heung Min, a national hero everybody knows, EPL Top scorer of the season, and Captain of the National team. Lee Kang In, a famous footballer who was in the TV show "Fly Kicker" when he was at 5 and eventually became one of the best footballers in Korea. A news report about the fight between these two shook the Korean network. People were eager to know the truth and the media started to write provocative titles. People did not care about the truth and only blindly blaming the players. Because of this, talks about the KFA and head coach Jurgen Klinsman started to fade.

Only the experts know the truth of the matter. However, the disappointing result of the Asian cup we all know was the fault of KFA and coach Klinsman. The truth of KFA is that they used players to use players as scapegoats. But things need to change. High authority officials in the association need to admit their fault and improve this situation. We wasted this golden generation, and we cannot continue like this. We cannot destroy Korean football.



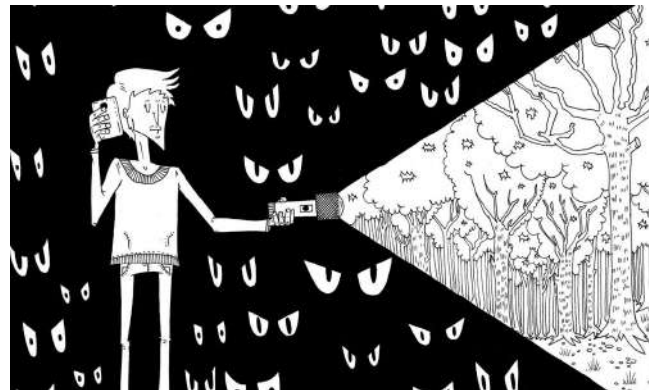
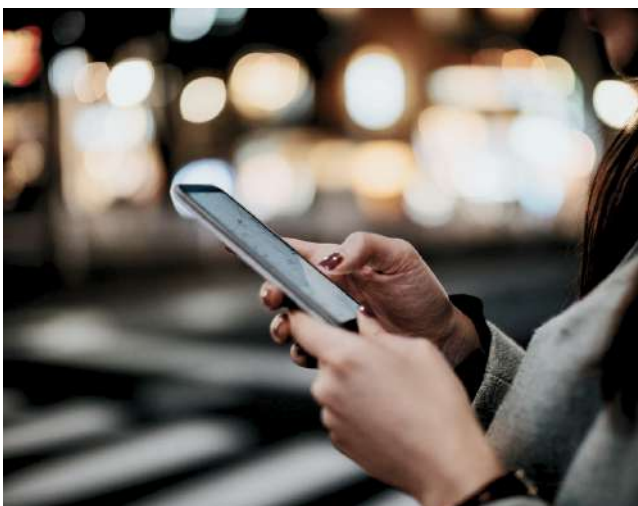
CONFIRMATION BIAS AND DISTORTED TRUTHS

Written by Yujin KIm Y10

Designed by Hayeon (Rachael) Jung Y10



We spend a lot of time on our phones, scrolling through Instagram reels and reading articles on the Internet. These habits have become such a natural part of our daily lives, with hardly anyone feeling reluctant to do them. As more people are using the Internet, the amount of misleading and inaccurate information is increasing exponentially. But did you know they harm your ability to figure out truth and falsehood? This is because of a psychological phenomenon called confirmation bias, which this article will explore in depth and suggest ways to get out of it.



WHAT IS A CONFIRMATION BIAS?

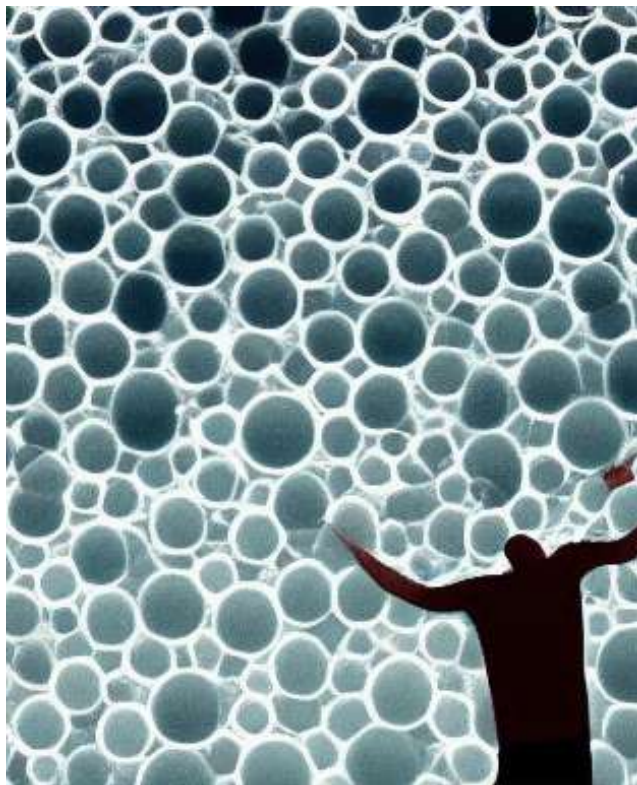
Confirmation bias is a tendency to process information by only interpreting information that supports our existing beliefs. This means that we only accept ideas that match our opinions and ignore others, reinforcing our beliefs. For example, if a person enjoys having sweets, that person will be inclined to process information regarding the advantages of sugar, while discounting many other studies about health problems, including weight gain and diabetes.

It can happen intentionally or unconsciously, and all of us might have experienced it as humans are significantly affected by our emotions and thoughts.

One explanation of why confirmation bias happens is that it is an effective way of processing information we gain. We are using our 5 senses every second, collecting an immense amount of data from our world. Our brains must handle that information and select the necessary one to take. This theory says that our brains decide whether the information needs to be taken or not through checking if the information helps us, thus checking if the information matches with our current knowledge. In this way, we can process the information more quickly than taking in all information at once, allowing us to make decisions promptly.



Another explanation is that people want to reinforce their stance. To protect our self-esteem and justify our opinions, we automatically filter the information and create a collection of biased ideas.



The term was coined by an internet activist, Eli Pariser, who predicted that it would lead people to intellectual isolation and social fragmentation. Even Google, the most popular search engine, uses a personalised algorithm to filter the search results. They analyse what content the user spends more time on, recommend similar posts, and remove irrelevant results.

FILTER BUBBLE: IMPACTS OF THE INTERNET ON CONFIRMATION BIAS

Confirmation bias is a critical issue nowadays as technology is developing and a personalised algorithm is becoming increasingly accurate. To meet the users' individual needs and provide a more satisfactory experience, the social media platforms customise our feeds, so that the contents match our interests and preferences. This is called a 'filter bubble,' which refers to a situation where an internet user only encounters information that conforms to their own beliefs because of the personalised algorithms.





This 'filter bubble' is intensifying the problems caused by confirmation bias, where the information that is different from our opinion is eliminated before we even encounter it. This deprives the chance for people to think from others' points of view, making it much harder to change wrong beliefs and creating animosity between people. Pariser's 'social fragmentation' refers to this similar concept.

When people start to refuse to understand other even people's ideas, they don't accept the truth itself but keep being emotional while thinking, which ends up with causeless hatred. The impacts of having unchangeable prejudices are being shown in many parts of our society. One example is employment discrimination, which is caused by considering the candidates' gender or race more than their ability during hiring processes. This can result in a limited diversity in the workplace, and less efficiency of the work as candidates who deserve the job might have been rejected by the firm because of their background



The irony is that the Internet, 'the sea of information,' which needs to provide people with broader access to information and news, is creating a state of informational isolation. Most people are unaware of this point, being extremely vulnerable to misinformation and manipulation.

Fake news is evolving to be increasingly provocative, talking about fabricated scandals and making up various controversies surrounding celebrities receiving such exciting news and lacking disproving facts, people cannot have a chance to question their knowledge and correct it. Moreover, people are rather hesitant to get out of the filter bubbles but just stay in their comfort zone.

HOW TO 'POP' THE FILTER BUBBLE

To burst our bubbles and face the truth, we need to first recognise the problem. Some people intentionally choose to avoid the facts, but most Internet users are simply ignorant about this phenomenon.



This is the easiest way to combat confirmation bias, but just knowing the problem and having the will to improve can make a significant difference. Next, consider that what we know and learn might be wrong. Check the source of information learned from the Internet and try to question yourself if your beliefs are based on the facts. If someone refutes your opinion, take a step back and engage with their opinion just, for everyone is entitled to have beliefs and not all of them are wrong.



The most important thing is to not over rely on the Internet. We all want to find arousing news when we pick up our phones, which will entertain us. In fact, bloggers and writers on the Internet are aiming for such an exact purpose. In a world where manipulated information and confirmation bias threatens our perception of truth, we must embrace open-mindedness and critical thinking for our learning and the development of our society.



THE TRUTH ABOUT *FAST FASHION*

Written by: Minh Thu PhamY12
Designed by: Suah Yoon Y12

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92 million tones of textiles waste is produced every year.

10% of the microplastics dispersed in the ocean each year come from textiles

500 billion USD is lost each year because of under-wearing and failure to recycle clothes

The fashion industry is responsible for 20% of global wastewater (it takes 20 00 liters of water to produce one kilogram of cotton)

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All these statistics, huge numbers that the human brain isn't even wired to comprehend; yet it is our reality of the amount of waste that we've produced solely in fast fashion.

According to the Oxford Dictionary, fast fashion is inexpensive clothing produced rapidly by mass-market retailers in response to the latest trends. Not many are aware of the harm that fast fashion is causing. Thus, in this article, I will be discussing the truth about fast fashion consumption and production.

ETHICS

Fast fashion, due to its low price, is not ethically made. There is child labour involved, unsafe working conditions, overworking and poor paying individuals. Referring to the aforementioned stats, fast fashion is also environmentally damaging. Furthermore, the quality of the clothing is very poor, mainly made up of synthetic textiles that release microplastic per wash cycle.



MARKETING MIND GAMES:

“Don’t post an outfit more than once!” “Low-waisted jeans are in, skinny jeans are out!” “New trend alert: Y2K is IN!” “\$1000 H&M haul!”. Young consumers are more desensitized to overconsumption now more than ever: new psychological marketing tactics influencing our sub-conscious mind, social media trying to push and sell products in our face every day. The Kardashians are coming out with new clothing lines every week. Though governors are trying to advocate for a circular economy, it seems that, in reality, no one really cares. The rise of “retail therapy”- shopping until you drop, filling that void with new shoes, new clothes, new purses- further encouraging individuals to buy more stuff that they need.



CONCLUSION:

The truth is fast fashion production will only increase if consumers keep buying and supporting these brands. Though there have been positive trends like encouraging thrifting, buying second-hand clothing, it is important to be aware that having a closet full of clothes that you only wore once is not normal and that you are not a fashionista.





THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MURDERER'S PSYCHOLOGY:

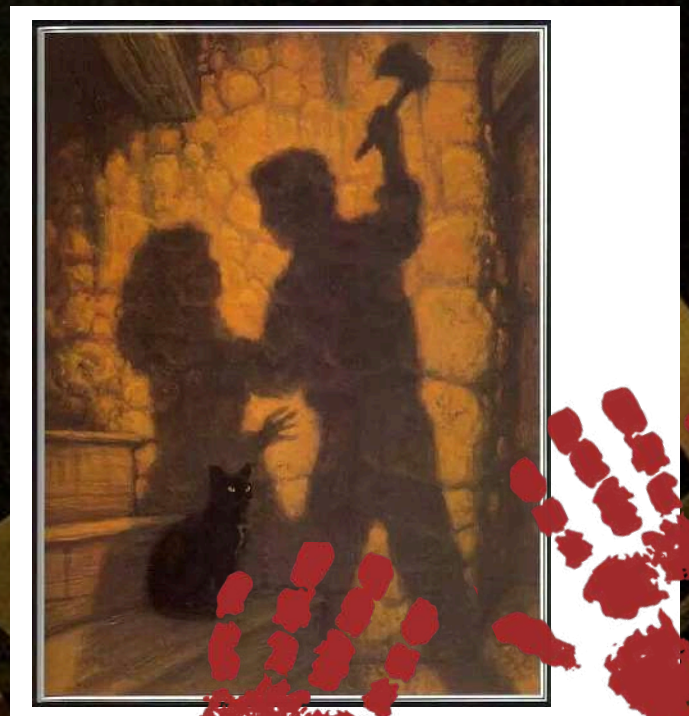
UNVEILING THE DARK DEPTHS OF THE HUMAN MIND

Written by Jiyu Lee Y9
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Choi Y12



A look at the psychology of criminals has been a long-standing matter of public interest, as humans are constantly seeking to recognize the unfathomable depths of human thoughts. While every murder case is unique, psychologists and criminologists have made tremendous strides in discovering the underlying factors that drive individuals to commit such heinous acts. In this article, we will delve into the facts about the murderer's psychology, dropping mild on several of the vital factors that contribute to these detrimental behaviors.

One of the fundamental debates surrounding assassin's psychology revolves around the interplay among nature and nurture. The former asserts that people are born with inherent violent dispositions, while the latter suggests that environmental factors play a dominant role in shaping someone's propensity for violence. The truth lies someplace in between, as it's miles now widely popular that a complex aggregate of genetic, organic, and environmental elements contributes to the development of an assassin's psychology.



A vast wide variety of murderers have experienced stressful activities all through their early life. Childhood abuse or publicity to violence could have found consequences on a character's mental development, frequently leading to deep-seated anger, resentment, and a distorted view of the world. These people may war with emotional law, empathy, and manipulation, making them more susceptible to violent behavior later in their lifestyles.



Society and lifestyle also play an extensive position in shaping a person's psychology. Factors including poverty, gang affiliation, exposure to violence in the media, and a lack of social aid can contribute to the improvement of a murderer's mind-set. Additionally, societal norms and cultural beliefs may additionally affect a person's belief of violence, morality, and ideal conduct, probably influencing their probability of conducting violent acts.

In conclusion, a thorough examination of murderers' psychology reveals a nuanced interaction between inherent violent tendencies and environmental/societal influences, notably childhood trauma. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for early intervention, contributing to safer communities by addressing underlying factors of criminal behavior.



The Truth



signs of the island