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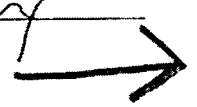
Okonkwo in Things Fall Apart by Chinua Achebe undergoes a redefinition of his concept of justice through the course of the novel. From his childhood through adulthood, this character developed a definition of justice based on the values of his culture. Okonkwo ~~searches~~ carries out his definition until it is challenged by the conquest of his Ibo tribe by ~~what~~ European colonials. As he attempts to search for the challenged justice, ~~the hero of this~~ ~~to~~ Okonkwo's attempts prove to be futile; he even died an unjust death by execution.

~~As Okonkwo grew~~ The culture the Okonkwo was raised taught him <sup>about justice and</sup> ~~his personal~~ <sup>roles</sup> ~~and~~ determine what behaviors are just. In the Ibo culture, ~~the husband~~ of social hierarchy largely determined how justice is carried out. The chief of the tribe is responsible for making sure that the families are given fair treatment and conflicts are resolved properly. If there is a property violation, the chief must exact the ~~adequate~~ level of punishment. Okonkwo's understanding of



justice is tried in equal parts to both fairness and punishment. As husband, he largely fulfills his duty as defender of justice by punishing the wife or child that has behaved inappropriately. Okonkwo's gruff and unforgiving are condoned in his mind because as head of his household he must fill his societal role as caretaker of justice through fear and punishment.

Okonkwo's sense of justice and fairness shows itself more consistently in his interactions with men about farming more so than with women. He believes that one should not ~~take~~<sup>borrow</sup> yam seeds without repaying the fellow male lender. Conversely, Also, the character understands the importance of accepting punishment when earned. After Okonkwo breaks a law by accidentally killing someone, he leaves for exile without protest. Conversely, towards his wives and daughters, Okonkwo fails to remain objective and unbiased. Ezinma, his favored daughter, is often able to get away with certain liberties such as calling her mother by name and eating luxury



foods, while when other children do such things their mothers are punished. Okonkwo also shows a discrepancy

Overall, Okonkwo's understanding of justice, shaped by his life and culture, involves ~~a mixture~~ entitlement through societal role and adherence to punishment. While his administration of this justice was not ideally consistent, he felt strongly about it.

Two major events force Okonkwo to search for justice and understand it once more. First, the killing of a man at a tribal wedding causes Okonkwo to be exiled to the land of mother's people for a number of years. During this time, he is forced to evaluate his harsh behavior and the fear he inspires in his wife and children. Essentially, one of the major parts of his concept of justice is challenged: punishment. Prior to his exile, Okonkwo firmly held that all punishment is just. In exile, he is forced that some ~~situations~~ <sup>actions</sup> - much like the accidental killing he committed - do not



truly deserve the extent of punishment that is delivered.

The second event that forces Okonkwo to search for justice is the encroachment upon his native tribe by Europeans. This event ~~causes Okonkwo~~ challenges Okonkwo's notion that societal position (determined by birth, right, or skill) determines the ~~ab~~ right to administer justice and extent of justice received. When the European missionaries come settle a school on tribal lands, they are met with some resistance but eventually treated fairly by tribal leaders. Justice is given to them. When the Europeans eventually overtake power over the tribal leaders, they do behave fairly or justly towards the Ibo Africans.

Okonkwo interprets that the Europeans have no right to rule at all, let alone rule unfairly. His analysis of the situation tells him that it is justified to fight those snatched the societal power from those to whom it is and has been entitled. Unfortunately, Okonkwo's



revolt fails on many levels. This also cause his search for justice to fail as well. Some of the citizens of tribe have abandoned justice to work for the Europeans, essentially effacing cultural values and laws from their minds. In the end, Okonkwo is sentenced to death by the higher powers of <sup>European</sup> government - an unjust punishment by an ~~an~~ unjust societal superior.

~~Ok~~ Things Fall Apart was written largely to commemorate a vivid culture suppressed unjustly by greedy European colonials. Okonkwo's struggle with the changing forces of justice in his mind and environment highlight and parallel the struggles (both internal and external) of African tribes who were robbed of justice due to both internal discord and colonial advance.

#

No Other Way: A Just Punishment in Beloved

There is no justice in slavery. The lack of equality and the daily abuse, both physical and verbal, that Blacks were subjected to in America prior to and even after the Civil War reflect a blatant lack of care for justice that Sethe, Toni Morrison's ~~character~~<sup>protagonist</sup> from Beloved, experiences firsthand. The men at Sweet Home are only men because Mr. Garner calls them such, and after Schoolteacher takes over, Paul D. wonders whether it is Mr. Garner's assertion that makes them men, or if they would be men regardless. Sethe feels that justice is her right, and the right of her children. To her, there is no justice that can be done for white people which can help them atone for their countless sins. Sethe chooses the lesser of two evils when she "flies" to kill her children; she believes that through this action she is both protecting her children from Schoolteacher and depriving him of the money and labor he desires. To Sethe, <sup>the only</sup> justice attainable is freedom, away from the cruelty of slavery. Sethe searches for justice, and although she <sup>remains</sup> guilty in the eyes of the outside world, she gains an inner peace and an inner conviction that her sins are atoned for.

Sethe is torn between her guilt and her knowledge that there was "no other way" to save her children. If she had not committed murder, Schoolteacher would not have left, yet when Beloved comes back to haunt her, full of anger and feelings of betrayal, Sethe cannot help but ~~fight~~<sup>apologize</sup> and ~~fight~~<sup>attempt to</sup> explain her actions. Beloved holds Sethe accountable for her unhappiness, because "Sethe" never smiled. However, to Sethe Beloved is not a vengeful ghost, but her daughter miraculously returned to her. The trials and stresses that Beloved subjects her to are a just punishment for what she sees as her sins. Sethe ~~sees~~<sup>sees</sup> justice as repentance, although she is not sorry for what



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she has done and would easily do it again. When Denver's new employer comes to pick her up, Sethe sees only that he is a white man, and flies at him with an ice pick, intending to murder him this time instead of her children.

Sethe's search for justice is successful only because she defines all of her suffering and the consequences of her actions as justice. The numerous consequences of her actions, ranging from the death of Baby Suggs to the loss of her sons as they run away, are simply a just punishment that is easily outweighed by the benefits. Sethe's "thick" love for her children ~~forced~~ <sup>forced</sup> left her ~~only~~ <sup>one</sup> options - to keep her children "safe" by placing them where they could not be hurt. She seeks justice not for white people, but for herself.

In *Beloved*, Morrison guides Sethe to realize not the importance of justice, but the knowledge of when <sup>self</sup> punishment is enough. Sethe isolates herself and her daughter, Denver, from the community, allowing herself little fun. Even when Beloved arrives, driving away Paul D, the man Sethe has grown to love, and monopolizing the family's resources and attention, Sethe meekly submits because she feels that this is her justice. By keeping what she perceived as her "best thing," her children, safe from harm, she destroyed them. Sethe's true <sup>justice</sup> ~~punishment~~ is not her starvation and servitude to Beloved, but her realization that she is her own "best thing." <sup>Slavery had stolen her</sup> Self-worth, and true justice is found only when it is returned to her.

#

VVV<sub>1</sub>

In Kate Chopin's ~~novel~~ novel The Awakening, Chopin ~~was~~ demonstrated the futility of finding justice in the ~~the~~ hierarchical and sexist society of the nineteenth century with the experiences of Edna Pontellier. Edna's search for justice and equality manifests itself in her desire for independence from male influence and self-expression but her suicide signals ~~a~~ a surrender to the suffocating power of social norms and gendered ~~the~~ expectations, a theme echoed throughout the novel.

~~While~~ While Edna initially is blind to the injustice of her situation, a combination of the liberating quality of music and the frankness of Creole society awakens and develops her desire for freedom and justice.

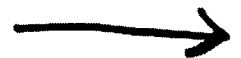
~~Mademoiselle~~ Mademoiselle ~~Reis~~ Reisz becomes Edna's model for expression. Only Edna is worth playing music for, according to Reisz, because only Edna is capable of differentiating between the ~~the~~ soulless routine that the Farival twins and Adèle call music and Reisz's passionate ~~the~~ piano-playing that serves as her method of communication. As such, Edna's pursuit of music,



at the expense of her ~~past~~ traditional duties as wife and hostess, open her eyes to the emotional and sexual suppression she faces. Edna also seizes control of Adele's openness and willingness to discuss seemingly taboo topics, not unusual of Creole society, and molds it as a method to defy society's conventions.

With this newfound sense of morality, Edna seeks to rebel by divorcing herself ~~from~~ from her material ~~dependence~~ dependence upon her husband, but his inescapable influence ~~is~~ is too much to resist and thwarts her ~~quest~~ quest for justice.

Edna attempts to break her ring, a symbol of her bondage, and even moves out of her house to a "pigeon-house," bringing nothing of her husband's. But instead of allowing Edna the social shunning she seeks, her husband announces the move as a planned action ~~so~~ so that they can remodel their house and work up the social ladder. Combined with her lover Robert's unwillingness to commit adultery and commit to her, Edna is distraught at the ~~real~~ seeming impossibility for autonomy. Facing this realization, ~~she~~ she commits suicide in the sea. Because her search



for justice has consumed her life throughout  
the novel and becomes her sole purpose, its  
failure is reason enough to take her life,  
a surrender to the forces of ~~and~~ prejudice  
and <sup>social</sup> hierarchy.

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In the "~~Blue~~ Bluest eye" by Toni Morrison, racism and discrimination, ~~as well as~~ <sup>lives with injustice</sup> cause ~~unjust lives~~ <sup>as</sup> for many of the characters in the novel, ~~However~~, their society is innately unequal, and in consequence, unjust. In this society lives Pecola Breedlove, who bears the hate of all of those around her, and interprets "justice" as an equal chance to be loved, rather than equal rights. Because of this one misunderstanding, her sense of justice becomes skewed, as does her search to attain it and the implications of her attained justice.

In her society, beautiful white children are ~~more loved~~ <sup>treated better</sup> than black children, and she combines this injustice with another greater injustice in her life - she is mistreated and unloved, and this leads her to misunderstand justice. At the core, Pecola experiences problems from an abusive home and low social standing, which are external forces that ~~have~~ <sup>are</sup> no ~~ant~~ change in society can help. However, seeing society's inequalities between the "lax" given to white girls over black girls, Pecola thinks it is the white attributes, like blue eyes, which can give her love in her broken home. Therefore, she materializes the complex injustices - dealing with society, family, and cruelty towards her, as a simple inequality of her having unattractive brown eyes in comparison to blue eyes. In Pecola's mind, justice becomes an equal chance to be loved, which distiguers itself into the impossible, unattainable, mistaken fact of having blue eyes.

Through her pursuits in the novel, Pecola is, in a



way, able to attain blue eyes, making her "search for justice" complete. However, the validity of her success is almost as fake as the "justice" itself. Just like how in her eyes, the world would be fair and perfect if she had blue eyes, in her eyes, she really does have them. Because Pecola's ~~per~~ attainment of justice would not have really made things better for her, her false attainment of ~~her~~ blue eyes is somewhat successful, because ~~in her eyes~~ she believes it, and it makes her "happy."

However though the search <sup>and</sup> was successful, the whole thing - her idea, the pursuit, <sup>and</sup> the attainment, was false, and so her happiness is not real, and no justice is ever served for Pecola, to the very end.

Pecola's futile search for justice, if anything, only <sup>highlights</sup> ~~highlighted~~ the magnitude of the injustice she <sup>has</sup> ~~had~~ to face, <sup>high</sup> ~~highly~~ emphasizing the tragedy that Morrison <sup>tries</sup> ~~tried~~ to depict. Pecola <sup>does</sup> ~~did~~ not only face the injustices of a racist society, but the injustice of cruel luck, which put her in all the wrong places with all the wrong, broken people ~~and~~ with no one to help her. They, Morrison says, do nothing to help her just as the reader and the world can do nothing to help her and though ~~she~~ <sup>tries</sup> ~~Pecola~~ <sup>tried</sup> so hard, her search for justice <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ false and impossible from the start. ~~The futility present in~~

Pecola's lack of understanding of justice, as well as the futility of her search, ~~highlighted~~ the true injustice of her character - that nothing, and no one,



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ever helped her, and such cruelty must be changed.  
Life, Pecola's in particular, is filled with injustice, and  
it is a lesson ~~to~~ for the readers of the tragedy.

#

In Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*, there are many such examples for justice. One of particular note is that of Estha and Rachel, whose childish understanding of the world manages to shape the entire novel.

The twins are children, and see the world as such. They have no concept of the caste system, as seen by their friendship with Velutha, and their understanding of social standing is almost as skewed. Velutha is an untouchable, yet these twins seem to have no concept of that. They clamber all over him, much to the disgust of Baby Kochamma. They believe in a black and white world, where there is a right and a wrong, and since Velutha did nothing wrong, then there is nothing wrong with him. The world the twins live in is British centric. Sophie Mol, their cousin, is British, so in the minds of the twins, she is someone to be



like. However, Sophie Mol. is dead by the end of the book, as is Melinda. The two people they looked up to the most, are now dead. This destroys their sense of justice, as does Ann, their mother.

The twins believe that the world is a series of call and responses. If they make a mistake, they apologize, and all is well again. However, this black and white version of the world is far from the actual way things work. When they hurt Ann, she tells them that she loves them. A little later, even after they apologize, there is nothing these children can do to fix the situation. Unfortunately, this is the way their world works. Melinda is an intouchable, and he cannot do a thing to change it. The twins often ask questions about "counting". "If we are happy in a dream, does it count?" This image of the scales



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Forms again, for why do you need your  
 happiness to count? For the time  
 thought this happiness is the ultimate  
 reward, the prize for doing  
 things right. It would be just for  
 them to be happy, and what a  
 and Sophie not to be happy, and  
 for their mother to love them  
 because she wants to, not because  
 she has to. But their world isn't  
 just, as they learn,  
 the time search for justice-  
 is. not so much of a search as  
 it is a discovery. Growing up  
 in the world is their discovery,  
 as they realize their childish  
 view of what is just is no  
 longer applicable in the world  
 that they will have to live in.  
 It is a discovery that all people  
 make in their lifetime, and to  
 read it through someone else's eyes  
 reminds us that we once held those  
 same views.

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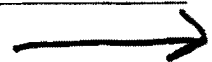
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In Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness

Mariow discovers the complexity of justice in the Congo. He sets off on an imperialistic quest which he initially believes is just and ends up questioning the morality of imperialism and the company he works for. His search demonstrates that "life is a search for justice" as Mariow discovers that nothing is completely one-sided and there is always a grey area between white and black (Styron). Mariow's success stems from his ultimate understanding that nothing is ever completely just; ~~and~~ hence the search for justice is life long and <sup>can only be found within himself.</sup> ~~practically impossible~~.

The cruelty that Mariow sees in the Congo sways his opinion against total imperialism. He views piles of bodies on the street, murder for no reason and massacre everywhere he turns. This leads Mariow to question his journey for an imperialistic company, yet not completely change his ways. He is more aware of the crime, but still is insensitive in some regard as he strips the shoes



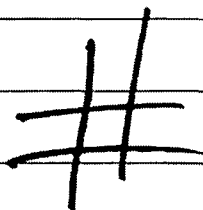
off a native that was killed and emotionally flings his corpse overboard. However, as Marlow becomes increasingly against imperialism, he helps a converted company man, Kurtz, ~~accept~~ for reasons Marlow believes are just.

Marlow's search for justice is not <sup>complete</sup> ~~done~~ with anti imperialism, as he discovers his role-model Kurtz is questionable as well. Kurtz still kills natives that he calls "rebels" and puts their heads on display. He has a mistress along with his fiancée and engages in morally questionable acts. This leads Marlow to make Kurtz come back with him on the company ship rather than <sup>let him</sup> stay with natives and escape. Marlow finds that neither Kurtz nor the Company are completely in the right, and makes each decision now based off what he believes is the most right. This shows that although Marlow ~~does~~ <sup>does</sup> not find a definition of justice with Kurtz and anti-imperialism, he does find clarity in knowing that both sides of the argument have some correctness.

Conrad uses Marlow's journey to



exemplify the struggle in the search  
for justice. Marion is not ever  
completely successful, because complete  
success in this quest does not exist. The  
novel is a tribute to the search for  
justice as the whole story overall shows  
the complexity of the matter. ~~and that~~  
one has to find their own individual  
definition of justice by assessing each  
situation and acting as they believe  
is just.



People who fight for justice are known as heroes, but this reality becomes conflicted when justice is a matter of perspective. In Chinua Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart', Okonkwo is the supposed hero to the culture but becomes a villain when his perception of justice ~~becomes~~ <sup>becomes</sup> flawed.

Okonkwo was a known leader to the tribe and was the ideal every man through his actions. To Okonkwo village law was justice and he carried out through action. To Okonkwo justice was an idea that had to be understood and enforced through force. This idea of justice did not relate to other tribe members and left Okonkwo with a flawed justice perception. However, Okonkwo defended it nonetheless.

~~Okonkwo~~ Okonkwo is a Sophoclean hero and <sup>is</sup> therefore doomed from the start. Although he tries to carry out justice, it seems to backfire on him and the injustices (to Okonkwo) continue to build up until his ultimate demise. The law stated that an enemy tribe had to give up Ikemefuna ~~and~~ and he was to be killed. Although this seems an injustice, Okonkwo carries it out himself to achieve justice and show it to his fellow tribesmen. Ironically, Okonkwo accidentally kills a boy and is ~~exiled~~ <sup>exiled</sup> to a tribe he does not fit in with. Injustice falls upon Okonkwo and he can do nothing to reverse it ~~because of his~~ because of his myopic view of justice in village laws.

Upon Okonkwo's return, more injustice is occurring. Although the tribe has accepted the misdeeds, Okonkwo refuses



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to for Okonkwo, justice is only achieved when the ~~sinners~~ are destroyed. Okonkwo is alone in his struggle and his realization of this ~~is~~ brings his demise. Okonkwo dies with his perception of justice that he fought so hard to achieve.

Okonkwo was a victim of himself. Being a man of action, he put little thought into the law and followed it exactly as it said. Unfortunately, Okonkwo could not adapt to the changes being made. The law which was so concrete crumbled beneath him and he could not change in this ~~changing~~ <sup>changing</sup> world around him. His perception of justice remained the same ~~and~~ <sup>while</sup> others changed and when he believed no one stood for the justice he knew to be omnipresent, he ~~he~~ felt no part in living in an unjust world.

#

The Shipping News, is a modern literary work concerning modern day issues. The main character, Quoye, is nothing more than your average Joe. He fluctuates from job to job while emotionally ~~en~~attached to his estranged and disloyal wife and has to manage two kids and with no outside support of family or friends. One day he comes home to find his wife, Petal, and his two daughters, Bummy and Sunshine, gone. The consequential events of injustice leave him in a daze, but once one door closes, another soon opens.

Injustice is something wrong in the simplest terms. Petal cheated on Quoye, would be gone for weeks without notice, and did not take care of the girls. Quoye still loved her unconditionally, begged her to come home, asked her to love him back for the girls' sake. Petal doesn't care, and manages to make Quoye appear as a fool, a downright unrespectable man. When Petal runs off she sells their daughters. First act of injustice that will change Quoye's life. After selling her kids, Petal and the man she was with drive off a bridge, declared dead on arrival. Second act of injustice. Quoye is reunited with his girls; they are all he has left. He gets laid off. He owes the babysitter money. His parents are dead. He is absolutely heartbroken over Petal and undoubtedly grief stricken. Quoye



does not have any justice with the nut he is in. He is too naive to see this is a fresh start until his aunt shows up on his doorstep.

She is a native <sup>of</sup> Newfoundland and repairs upholstery for a living. Quoy's aunt is the newly opened door, and advises him to return to their family roots in Newfoundland. As the reader, one gets frustrated with Quoy's self pity. When he <sup>finally</sup> agrees to the move, the character's search for justice begins. His whole life consisted of injustice, so he doesn't see what joy justice can bring. He packs up his station wagon with the Quoy girls and takes the old family house on Quoy's Point. He gets a job reporting shipping news for the local newspaper. When Quoy finally begins to feel happy, when he has ultimately found a place that ~~is~~ does not plague him with injustice, where he isn't cheated on, laid off, overworked, THEN his search for justice, which is in essence a search for a positively complete life is over.

The Shipping News revolves around many themes, one undoubtedly being the shift of justice and injustice. Quoy finds himself, discovers who he, and his family, have descended from, conquers fears, and learns what love really is. Without the injustice, the justice in this work of literature would ~~be~~ not be so noteworthy.



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or Substantial. The successful search for justice changes everything in The Shipping News, and is a major aspect of the work's own success.

#

American Slavery is rightly considered one of the greatest examples of injustice in American History. Toni Morrison's novel *Beloved* uniquely ~~displays~~ displays the injustice of African-American slavery using the supernatural and vivid violence. Setha is a former slave who escaped in order to escape slavery herself and to ensure that her children never suffer the same torture. Setha is deeply disturbed by her traumatic experiences of slavery and as a result has a distorted view on how to successfully achieve justice for her children.

Setha wants to do everything in her power to prevent her children from entering slavery. Unfortunately the only way to avoid this is to kill her children. In the most ~~important~~ significant scene in the novel Setha attempts to <sup>brutally</sup> murder her children by sawing off their heads in the backyard shed. She only successfully ends the life of her youngest daughter. Obviously Setha's method of achieving justice is unconventional to say the least but it is her understanding of justice because to her death is less painful than suffering through the injustice of slave torture.

To Setha her attempt at saving her children is justified by the means however. It is obvious



that although she prevented her children from slavery she gave them an entirely different but equally traumatic experience that most people would not consider just. Two of Setha's surviving children fled and the child who was successfully "freed" remains in the house as a frightening haunting spirit who tortures the only remaining survivor. Lesser injustices are seen throughout the *Abel* toward the surviving child, Denver, which include neglect from her mother although she remained with her even after the beheading.

Setha inarguably suffered major injustices during her lifetime as a slave and her escape from slavery is absolutely a successful search for justice however her behavior as a mother leads her to commit horrible injustice toward her children ~~if~~ even if her intentions were just. Her attempted murder of her children left them with post-traumatic stress and obvious psychological and attachment problems which can be seen numerous times ~~in~~ in *Beleed*. Her successful murder of *Beleed* was ~~also~~ unsuccessful in achieving justice because her daughter's soul was never at rest and ~~in fact~~ can even be considered satanic. Had Setha thought of the repercussions of her



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actions her children would have lived more just  
lives even if it meant entering slavery.

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The Search for justice is a common theme in many contemporary novels. In "The Kite Runner" by Khaled Hosseini, the protagonist Amir responds to a multitude of injustices throughout his childhood in Kabul, Afghanistan and his adult life in San Francisco, California.

After making a terrible mistake as a child, Amir takes it upon himself to mend every broken piece of his life by travelling back to Afghanistan and finding justice for the people in his life.

Amir grew up in Kabul during the Bolshevik Revolution with his affluent father and his servant Hassan. Hassan, thought to be of a lower caste in Afghanistan, is Amir's best friend and companion as Amir is constantly tormented by his father, Baba's, half-hearted love for him. When Hassan is raped by the neighborhood bully Assef, Amir is an eyewitness to the event and but runs away, pretending to have never seen anything.

As the Bolshevik Revolution grows violent, Baba and Amir leave Hassan and their home and travel to California for safety.

~~It is only after~~

Many years after he is able to grow and marry, Amir thinks back to the people he knew in Afghanistan. He is



He is able to comprehend the injustice Hassan faced as an the son of an untouchable, and though never forgiving himself for allowing Hassan to be raped, it is his understanding that he was also just a child and would not have been able to prevent the situation. Through this understanding, Amir vows to go back to Kabul, now under the oppressive Taliban regime, and bring Hassan back to safety in America while bringing some kind of revenge on Assef. Though Amir is a great character, his understanding of justice is tainted by revenge.

Amir's search for justice causes him to travel to Kabul as he looks for Hassan. Unsuccessful, he finds Hassan to have been killed many years ago by the Taliban but not before bearing a son, Sohrab. The search culminates with the discovery that Hassan was an illegitimate son of Baba, making Amir and Hassan ~~as well as~~ half-brothers. In honor of the revelation, Amir believes that the only way to ~~justif~~ bring justice to Hassan would be by adopting the orphaned Sohrab and taking him to San Francisco so in essence, Amir's search for justice is very successful.

Though Amir realizes the debt he still owes to Hassan, the significance of adopting Sohrab



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has many meanings. For one, he protects Sohrab from Assef, Hassan's abuser, while also giving his wife Soraya a son, and connecting the bond between himself, Baba, and Hassan, ~~therefore~~ therefore doing his duty as a son and more importantly, as a brother.

#

In the novella, *The Stranger*, ~~by Albert Camus~~  
Albert Camus gives a wonderful example  
of how sometimes it is thought that  
injustice is the way to justice. Camus  
developed a ~~unique~~ character named  
Meursault whose absence of reality  
helped to deepen the one of the themes  
within the novella.

Meursault was a unique character  
in that he had no sense of direct reality  
and internal feeling about the ~~happening~~  
of things occurring around him.

Meursault had never felt "justice" before.  
Even his own mother's death failed  
to warrant any feelings from him.  
He was heartless in a sense.

The murder of the Arab by Meursault  
was a passageway to justice yet to  
come. In this scene, Meursault was  
guided by his surroundings, such as  
the splintering heat, but still felt  
nothing compassion-wise at the time  
of the murder or after the murder. His  
trial that led to death was the most  
justice that he had probably ever



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felt. This is the point at which he started to reflect on his actions.

Death was his 'justice' because he ~~was~~ was somewhat suffering in a world in which he took no specific liking to or love for what he ~~did~~ had done. The fact that justice was not achieved during his "life" time helps the reader to examine the possibility that justice may not be attained during ones lifetime as it may come after ~~a~~ a persons end or demise.

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"Brave New World" is a very unique book because it shows the different ways of there living. This world is made with drugs and clones and groups like Alpha, Beta, and Epselons and others. The girls will take a pill called Soma and it was a drug they will take. If they will run out of drugs that's when they will drink ~~tego~~ tequila. But that drug helped them forget everything and some will end up pregnant but in there will be that's how it's suppose to be they will have children and children and some will come out normal and some will not. This story takes place in China.

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