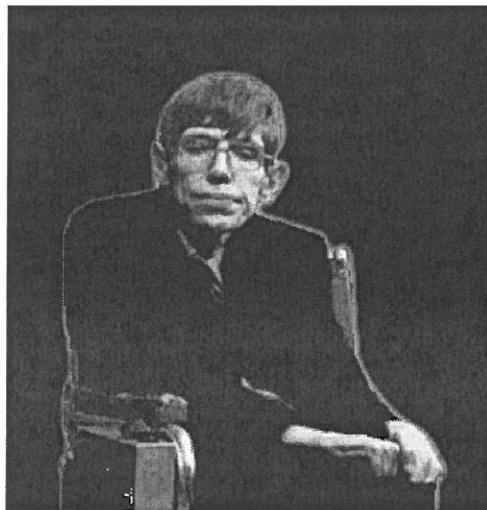


Lesson 4***Student Handout 4.1—Stephen Hawking’s Universe***

What existed at the beginning of space and time? Where did the universe come from—and where is it headed? What is our place in the universe? Throughout history, imaginative mathematicians and scientists have sought the answers to these fundamental questions. Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Einstein, and others used direct observation, reasoning, applied mathematics, and new technologies to overturn ideas about cosmology that were once deemed fundamental truths. Their breakthroughs reshaped science’s understanding of the nature and structure of the universe. Their work, and that of other important cosmologists, not only provided new explanations of the universe but also raised seemingly paradoxical questions. Did the vast variety and mass of matter that make up the cosmos evolve from nothing but energy? If so, where did the energy that created all of the matter in the universe come from? The history of cosmology is a detective story in which each discovery leads to even more puzzles. Yet each step brings scientists closer to cosmology’s ultimate goal—a single theory that takes into account all the forces shaping the universe.



Stephen Hawking

NASA, StarChild

http://starchild.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/StarChild/whos_who_level2/hawking.html

Stephen Hawking is one of the great contemporary physicists working in the area of cosmology. In many ways he stands on the shoulders of his predecessors Albert Einstein and Edwin Hubble. Einstein is most famous for his general theory of relativity and the equation $E=mc^2$. Published in 1915, it proposed a new way to look at gravity and the operations of the universe on a large scale in relation to space and time. Working from Einstein’s theory, Edwin Hubble arrived at the conclusion that at some point in space and time there was a physical beginning to the universe, the “Big Bang,” and that the universe has been expanding ever since.

Scientists generally agree on the Big Bang origin of the universe as we see it today. Fifteen billion years ago there was a momentous event whose nature is uncertain, and the details remain murky. Recently, new theories in relativity and quantum mechanics have been proposed that seem to shed light on these earliest times. The physicist generally credited with bridging the gap between these new theories and the earlier work of Einstein and Hubble is Steven Hawking.

Stephen Hawking was born January 8, 1942, in Oxford, England. He was drawn to cosmology, he has said, because it asked “the really big question: where did the Universe come from?” In 1971, he provided mathematical support for the Big Bang theory of the origin of the universe. While studying at Cambridge, Hawking developed amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, more commonly known as Lou Gehrig’s disease. The illness attacks and disables skeletal muscles and affects such basic functions as speech and swallowing. Today Hawking depends on a motorized wheelchair for mobility and, because a tracheotomy injured his vocal chords, he “speaks” through a voice-processing program that responds to words he keys into a specialized portable computer.

Sources: “Stephen Hawking’s Universe,” PBS Online, <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/hawking/html/home.html>; “Stephen Hawking,” Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Hawking.

A Warning to Humanity



As human threats to the environment grew, world scientists began to organize and respond to the crisis. One group, founded in 1969, was the Union of Concerned Scientists, a nonprofit

organization of professional scientists and private citizens, now with more than 200,000 members. In November 1992, the Union of Concerned Scientists published an appeal from 1,700 of the world's leading scientists. The first selection is taken from this "Warning to Humanity."

Earlier, in 1988, in response to the threat of global warming, the United Nations established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to study the most up-to-date scientific information on global warming and climate change. In 2007, more than 2,500 scientists from more than 130 countries contributed to the group's most recent report, "Climate Change, 2007: The Fourth Assessment Report," released in November 2007. The second selection is taken from the Web page that summarizes the basic findings of the 2007 report.

World Scientists' Warning to Humanity, 1992

Human beings and the natural world are on a collision course. Human activities inflict harsh and often irreversible damage on the environment and on critical resources. If not checked, many of our current practices put at serious risk the future that we wish for human society and the plant and animal kingdoms, and may so alter the living world that it will be unable to sustain life in the manner that we know. Fundamental changes are urgent if we are to avoid the collision our present course will bring about. The environment is suffering critical stress:

The Atmosphere

Stratospheric ozone depletion threatens us with enhanced ultraviolet radiation at the earth's surface, which can be damaging or lethal to many life forms. Air pollution near ground level, and acid precipitation, are already causing widespread injury to humans, forests, and crops.

Water Resources

Heedless exploitation of depletable ground water supplies endangers food production and other essential human systems. Heavy demands on the world's surface waters have resulted in serious shortages in some 80 countries, containing 40% of the world's population. Pollution of rivers, lakes, and ground water further limits the supply.

Oceans

Destructive pressure on the oceans is severe, particularly in the coastal regions which produce most of the world's food fish. The total marine catch is now at or above the estimated

maximum sustainable yield. Some fisheries have already shown signs of collapse.

Soil

Loss of soil productivity, which is causing extensive land abandonment, is a widespread by-product of current practices in agriculture and animal husbandry. Since 1945, 11% of the earth's vegetated surface has been degraded—an area larger than India and China combined—and per capita food production in many parts of the world is decreasing.

Forests

Tropical rain forests, as well as tropical and temperate dry forests, are being destroyed rapidly. At present rates, some critical forest types will be gone in a few years, and most of the tropical rain forest will be gone before the end of the next century. With them will go large numbers of plant and animal species.

Living Species

The irreversible loss of species, which by 2100 may reach one-third of all species now living, is especially serious. We are losing the potential they hold for providing medicinal and other benefits, and the contribution that genetic diversity of life forms gives to the robustness of the world's biological systems and to the astonishing beauty of the earth itself.

Much of this damage is irreversible on a scale of centuries, or permanent. Other processes appear to pose additional threats. Increasing levels of gases in the atmosphere from human activities, including carbon dioxide released from fossil fuel burning and from deforestation, may alter climate on a global scale.

Warning

We the undersigned, senior members of the world's scientific community, hereby warn all humanity of what lies ahead. A great change in our stewardship of the earth and the life on it is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided and our global home on this planet is not to be irretrievably mutilated.

Findings of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007

Human Responsibility for Climate Change

The report finds that it is "very likely" that emissions of heat-trapping gases from human activities have caused "most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-20th century." Evidence that human activities are the major cause of recent climate change is even stronger than in prior assessments.

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Warming Is Unequivocal

The report concludes that it is “unequivocal” that Earth’s climate is warming, “as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global mean sea level.” The report also confirms that the current atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide and methane, two important heat-trapping gases, “exceeds by far the natural range over the last 650,000 years.” Since the dawn of the industrial era, concentrations of both gases have increased at a rate that is “very likely to have been unprecedented in more than 10,000 years.”

Additional IPCC Findings on Recent Climate Change

Rising Temperatures

- Eleven of the last 12 years rank among the 12 hottest years on record (since 1850, when sufficient worldwide temperature measurements began).
- Over the last 50 years, “cold days, cold nights, and frost have become less frequent, while hot days, hot nights, and heat waves have become more frequent.”

we expect all NGOs to define problems in global terms, to take account of human interests and needs as they are found in all parts of the planet.”² NGOs are often represented at the United Nations and include professional, business, and cooperative organizations; foundations; religious, peace, and disarmament groups; youth and women’s organizations; environmental and human rights groups; and research institutes. The number of international NGOs increased from 176 in 1910 to 37,000 in 2000.

And yet hopes for global approaches to global problems have also been hindered by political, ethnic, and religious differences. Pollution of the Rhine River by factories along its banks provokes angry disputes among European nations, and the United States and Canada have argued about the effects of acid rain on Canadian forests. Droughts in Russia and China threaten the world’s food supply, while floods in Pakistan challenge the stability of Asia. The collapse of the Soviet Union and its satellite system seemed to provide an enormous boost to the potential for international cooperation on global issues, but it has had almost the opposite effect. The bloody conflict in the former Yugoslavia indicates the dangers inherent in the rise of nationalist sentiment among various ethnic and religious groups in eastern Europe. The widening gap between wealthy nations and poor, developing nations threatens global economic stability. Many conflicts begin with regional issues and then develop into international concerns. International terrorist groups seek to wreak havoc around the world.

Thus, even as the world becomes more global in culture and interdependent in its mutual relations, centrifugal forces

Increasingly Severe Weather (storms, precipitation, drought)

- The intensity of tropical cyclones (hurricanes) in the North Atlantic has increased over the past 30 years, which correlates with increases in tropical sea surface temperatures.
- Storms with heavy precipitation have increased in frequency over most land areas. Between 1900 and 2005, long-term trends show significantly increased precipitation in eastern parts of North and South America, northern Europe, and northern and central Asia.
- Between 1900 and 2005, the Sahel (the boundary zone between the Sahara and more fertile regions of Africa to the south), the Mediterranean, southern Africa, and parts of southern Asia have become drier, adding stress to water resources in these regions.
- Droughts have become longer and more intense, and have affected larger areas since the 1970s, especially in the tropics and subtropics.

Q What problems and challenges do these two reports present? What do these two reports have in common? How do they differ?

are still at work attempting to redefine the political, cultural, and ethnic ways in which the world is divided. Such efforts are often disruptive and can sometimes work against measures to enhance our human destiny. But they also represent an integral part of human character and human history and cannot be suppressed in the relentless drive to create a world society.

There are already signs that as the common dangers posed by environmental damage, overpopulation, and scarcity of resources become ever more apparent, societies around the world will find ample reason to turn their attention from cultural differences to the demands of global interdependence. The greatest challenge of the twenty-first century may be to reconcile the drive for individual and group identity with the common needs of the human community.

Further Reading

Useful books on different facets of the new global civilization include M. B. Steger, *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction* (New York, 2003); J. H. Mittelman, *The Globalization Syndrome* (Princeton, N.J., 2000); M. Waters, *Globalization*, 2nd ed. (London, 2001); and P. O’Meara et al., eds., *Globalization and the Challenges of the New Century* (Bloomington, Ind., 2000). For a comprehensive examination of the digital age, see M. Castells, *The Information Age*, 3 vols. (Oxford, 1996–1998). On the role of the media in the digital age, see J. R. Dominick, *Dynamics of Mass Communication: Media in the Digital Age* (New York, 2006).

A Hiroshima Maiden's Tale

Yamaoka Michiko, at fifteen years of age, worked as an operator at a telephone exchange in Hiroshima and attended girls' high school. Many young women had been mobilized for work during World War II, and they viewed even civilian work on telephone exchanges as a means of helping to protect Japan during wartime. On the morning of 6 August 1945, when the first U.S. atomic bomb used in battle devastated Hiroshima, Yamaoka Michiko had just started off for work.

That morning I left the house at about seven forty-five. I heard that the B-29s [U.S. bomber planes] had already gone home. Mom told me, "Watch out, the B-29s might come again." My house was one point three kilometers from the hypocenter [the exact point of the atomic bomb's impact in Hiroshima]. My place of work was five hundred meters from the hypocenter. I walked toward the hypocenter. ... I heard the faint sound of planes. ... The planes were tricky. Sometimes they only pretended to leave. I could still hear the very faint sound of planes. ... I thought, how strange, so I put my right hand above my eyes and looked up to see if I could spot them. The sun was dazzling. That was the moment.

There was no sound. I felt something strong. It was terribly intense. I felt colors. It wasn't heat. You can't really say it was yellow, and it wasn't blue. At that moment I thought I would be the only one who would die. I said to myself, "Goodbye, Mom."

They say temperatures of seven thousand degrees centigrade hit me. You can't really say it washed over me. It's hard to describe. I simply fainted. I remember my body floating in the air. That was probably the blast, but I don't know how far I was blown. When I came to my senses, my surroundings were silent. There was no wind. I saw a threadlike light, so I felt I must be alive. I was under stones. I couldn't move my body. I heard voices crying, "Help! Water!" It was then I realized I wasn't the only one. ...

"Fire! Run away! Help! Hurry up!" They weren't voices but moans of agony and despair. "I have to get help and shout," I thought. The person who rescued me was Mom, although she herself had been buried under our collapsed house. Mom knew the route I'd been taking. She came, calling out to me. I heard her voice and cried for help. Our surroundings were already starting to burn. Fires burst out from just the light itself. It didn't really drop. It just flashed. ...

My clothes were burnt and so was my skin. I was in rags. I had braided my hair, but now it was like a lion's mane. There were people, barely breathing, trying to push their intestines back in. People with their legs wrenched off. Without heads. Or with faces burned and swollen out of shape. The scene I saw was a living hell.

Mom didn't say anything when she saw my face and I didn't feel any pain. She just squeezed my hand and told me to run. She was going to rescue my aunt. Large numbers of people were moving away from the flames. My eyes were still able to see, so I made my way toward the mountain, where there was no fire, toward Hijiyama. On this flight I saw a friend of mine from the phone exchange. She'd been inside her house and wasn't burned. I called her name, but she didn't respond. My face was so swollen she couldn't tell who I was. Finally, she recognized my voice. She said, "Miss Yamaoka, you look like a monster!" That's the first time I heard that word. I looked at my hands and saw my own skin was

hanging down and the red flesh exposed. I didn't realize my face was swollen up because I was unable to see it. ...

I spent the next year bedridden. All my hair fell out. When we went to relatives' houses later they wouldn't even let me in because they feared they'd catch the disease. There was neither treatment nor assistance for me. ... It was just my Mom and me. Keloids [thick scar tissue] covered my face, my neck. I couldn't even move my neck. One eye was hanging down. I was unable to control my drooling because my lip had been burned off. ...

The Japanese government just told us we weren't the only victims of the war. There was no support or treatment. It was probably harder for my Mom. Once she told me she tried to choke me to death. If a girl had terrible scars, a face you couldn't be born with, I understand that even a mother could want to kill her child. People threw stones at me and called me Monster. That was before I had my many operations.

Propaganda and Mass Meetings in Nazi Germany

POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

Propaganda and mass rallies were two of the chief instruments that Hitler used to prepare the German people for the tasks he set before them. In the first selection, taken from *Mein Kampf*,

Hitler explains the psychological importance of mass meetings in creating support for a political movement. In the second excerpt, taken from his speech to a crowd at Nuremberg, he describes the kind of mystical bond he hoped to create through his mass rallies.

Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*

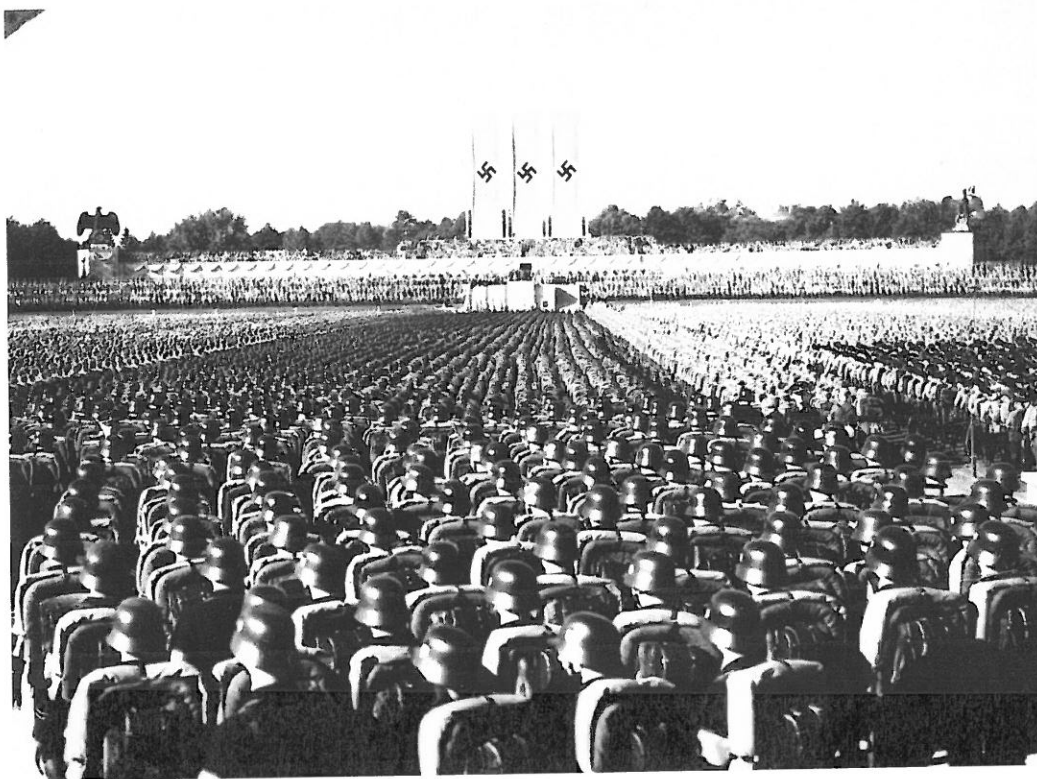
The mass meeting is also necessary for the reason that in it the individual, who at first, while becoming a supporter of a young movement, feels lonely and easily succumbs to the fear of being alone, for the first time gets the picture of a larger community, which in most people has a strengthening, encouraging effect. . . . When from his little workshop or big factory, in which he feels very small, he steps for the first time into a mass meeting and has thousands and thousands of people of the same opinions around him, when, as a seeker, he is swept away by three or four thousand others into the mighty effect of suggestive intoxication and enthusiasm, when the visible success and agreement of thousands confirm to him the rightness of the new doctrine and for the first time arouse doubt in the truth of his previous conviction—then he himself has succumbed to the magic influence of what we designate as “mass suggestion.” The will, the longing, and

also the power of thousands are accumulated in every individual. The man who enters such a meeting doubting and wavering leaves it inwardly reinforced: he has become a link in the community.

Adolf Hitler, Speech at the Nuremberg Party Rally, 1936

Do we not feel once again in this hour the miracle that brought us together? Once you heard the voice of a man, and it struck deep into your hearts; it awakened you, and you followed this voice. Year after year you went after it, though him who had spoken you never even saw. You heard only a voice, and you followed it. When we meet each other here, the wonder of our coming together fills us all. Not every one of you sees me, and I do not see every one of you. But I feel you, and you feel me. It is the belief in our people that has made us small men great, that has made us poor men rich, that has made brave and courageous men out of us wavering, spiritless, timid folk; this belief made us see our road when we were astray; it joined us together into one whole! . . . You come, that . . . you may, once in a while, gain the feeling that now we are together; we are with him and he with us, and we are now Germany!

Q In Hitler's view, what would mass meetings accomplish for his movement? How do mass rallies further the development of nationalism?



Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points"

January 8, 1918

Gentlemen of the Congress ...

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

- I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
- II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.
- III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
- IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
- V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
- VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.
- VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.
- VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of an autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program does not remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world, -- the new world in which we now live, -- instead of a place of mastery.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

Source: Arthur S. Link et al., eds., *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, vol. 45 (1984), 536.

Lesson 1

Student Handout 1.4—Satyagraha as a Means for Achieving Independence

Gandhi helped redefine the way Indians thought about courage and potency, about masculinity and femininity, and about British-Indian relations. Some of Gandhi's early experiences gave him insights into different kinds of courage and influenced the development of his idea of *satyagraha*, his philosophy to achieve independence. He grew up in the midst of non-violence and ascetic influences. His mother painstakingly observed the more rigorous demands of her faith. She made strong ascetic demands on herself—"self-suffering," as Gandhi called it when he made it part of his political method. It seems to have been a central virtue in the Gandhi home. Mrs. Gandhi fasted frequently and practiced other austerities.

"Self-suffering" was important in other ways to the family. If one member of the household was angry with another, he would punish him by imposing some penalty on himself. Thus young Gandhi, angry because his family failed to summon to dinner a friend whom he wished to invite—it may have been a Muslim friend, with whom the family could not dine without transgressing the caste ethic—ceased to eat mangoes for the season, though it was his favorite fruit. The family was duly distressed. On another occasion, Gandhi, finding it difficult in confessing a minor theft to his father, wrote him a note. "In this note not only did I confess my guilt, but I asked adequate punishment for it, and closed with a request to him not to punish himself for my offense." It was the father's self-suffering, not punishment, that he claims to have feared most.⁶

The three basic principles of *satyagraha* are truth, non-violence, and self-suffering. Self-suffering differs from violence in that violence consists of doing injury to another. In *satyagraha*, the suffering injury is to one's self, not violence to others.

Satyagraha involved both non-cooperation and civil disobedience. Civil disobedience, a term Henry David Thoreau coined, involves purposely breaking any immoral laws in a non-violent manner. The person who breaks the law willingly suffers the punishment. Non-cooperation implies refusing to cooperate with the state that has become corrupt. Non-cooperation is even open to children of understanding and can be safely practiced by everyone. Both non-cooperation and civil disobedience are part of *satyagraha*, which includes all non-violent resistance for the vindication of truth. Gandhi wrote:

What does a son do when he objects to some action of his father? He requests the father to desist from the objectionable course, i.e., presents respectful petitions. If the father does not agree in spite of repeated prayers, he non-co-operates with him to the extent even of leaving the paternal roof. This is pure justice. Where father and son are uncivilized, they quarrel, abuse each other, and often even come to

⁶ Lloyd I. Rudolph and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph, *Postmodern Gandhi and Other Essays* (Oxford: Oxford UP, 2006), 187.

blows. An obedient son is ever modest, ever peaceful, and ever loving. It is only his love which on due occasion compels him to non-co-operate.⁷

Gandhi's instruction to those who wanted to become involved in a *satyagraha* campaign:

1. Harbor no anger but suffer the anger of the opponent. Refuse to return the assaults of the opponent.
2. Do not submit to any order given in anger, even though severe punishment is threatened for disobeying.
3. Refrain from insults and swearing.
4. Protect the opponents from insult or attack, even at the risk of life.
5. Do not resist arrest nor the attachment of property, unless holding property as a trustee.
6. Refuse to surrender any property held in trust at the risk of life.
7. If taken prisoner, behave in an exemplary manner.
8. As a member of a *satyagraha* unit, obey the orders of *satyagraha* leaders, and resign from the unit in the event of serious disagreement.
9. Do not expect guarantees for maintenance of dependents.

The steps Gandhi outlined for a *satyagraha* campaign included:

1. Make every effort to resolve the conflict or redress the grievance through negotiation and arbitration; when that fails,
2. Prepare the group for direct action through exercises in self-discipline and, for Indian *satyagrahis*, purification fasting;
3. Institute an active propaganda campaign together with demonstrations, mass-meetings, parades, and slogan-shouting;
4. Issue an ultimatum such that offers the widest scope for agreement and face-saving and that offers a constructive solution to the problem;
5. Organize an economic boycott and forms of strike; non-cooperation such as non-payment of taxes, boycott of schools and other public institutions, ostracism, or even voluntary exile;
6. Perform civil disobedience by breaking laws that are either central to the grievance or symbolic; and finally,
7. Usurp the functions of the government and form a parallel government.⁸

⁷ Mahatma Gandhi, *The Science of Satyagraha*, ed. Anand T. Hingorani, 2nd ed. (Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1962), 135.

⁸ Joan Bondurant, *Conquest of Violence: The Gandhian Philosophy of Conflict* (Princeton: Princeton UP, 1988), *passim*.

Osama bin Laden's "Declaration of Jihad against Americans," 1996 (abridged English translation)

A Letter from Sheikh Osama bin Muhammad bin Laden to his Muslim Brothers across the world, and particularly those in the Arabian Peninsula.

Expel the Polytheists from the Arabian Peninsula.

. . . It is no secret to you, my brothers, that the people of Islam have been afflicted with oppression, hostility, and injustice by the Judeo-Christian alliance and its supporters. This shows our enemies' belief that Muslims' blood is the cheapest and that their property and wealth is merely loot. Your blood has been spilt in Palestine and Iraq, and the horrific images of the massacre in Qana in Lebanon are still fresh in people's minds. . . .

. . . All this has happened before the eyes and ears of the world, but the blatant imperial arrogance of America, under the cover of the immoral United Nations, has prevented the dispossessed from arming themselves.

. . . This injustice was inflicted on us, too, as we were prevented from talking to Muslims and were hounded out of Saudi Arabia to Pakistan, Sudan, and then Afghanistan. That is what led to this long absence of mine . . .

. . . People are struggling even with the basics of everyday life, and everyone talks frankly about economic recession, price inflation, mounting debts, and prison overcrowding. Low-income government employees talk to you about their debts in the tens or hundreds of thousands of riyals [monies], whilst complaining that the riyal's value is declining dramatically. Domestic debts owed by the government to its citizens have reached 340 billion riyals, and are rising daily due to usurious interest, let alone all the foreign debt. People are wondering: are we really the biggest source of oil in the world? They feel that God is bringing this torture upon them because they have not spoken out against the regime's injustice and illegitimate behaviour, the most prominent aspects of which are its failure to rule in accordance with God's law, its depriving of legal rights to its servants, its permitting the American occupiers into Saudi Arabia, and its arresting of righteous scholars—inheritors of the Prophet's legacy—and unjustly throwing them in prison. . . .

. . . Brother Muslims in Saudi Arabia, does it make any sense at all that our country is the biggest purchaser of weapons from America in the world and America's biggest trading partner in the region, while at the very same time the Americans are occupying Saudi Arabia and supporting—with money, arms, and manpower—their Jewish brothers in the occupation of Palestine and their murder and expulsion of Muslims there? Depriving these occupiers of the huge returns they receive from their trade with us is a very important way of supporting the *jihad* against them, and we expect you to boycott all American goods. Men of the radiant future of our *umma* of Muhammad, raise the banner of *jihad* up high against the Judeo-American alliance that has occupied the holy places of Islam. God told his Prophet: "He will not let the deeds of those who are killed for His cause come to nothing; He will guide them and put them in a good state; He will admit them into the Garden He has already made known to

them." . . . And the *al-Jami al-Sahih* notes that the Prophet said: "The best martyrs are those who stay in the battle line and do not turn their faces away until they are killed. They will achieve the highest level of Heaven, and their Lord will look kindly upon them. When your Lord looks kindly upon a slave in the world, He will not hold him to account." And he said: "The martyr has a guarantee from God: He forgives him at the first drop of his blood and shows him his seat in Heaven. He decorates him with the jewels of faith, protects him from the torment of the grave, keeps him safe on the day of judgment, places a crown of dignity on his head with the finest rubies in the world, marries him to seventy-two of the pure virgins of paradise and intercedes on behalf of seventy of his relatives," as related by Ahmad al-Tirmidhi in an authoritative *hadith*.

. . . Lord, bless your slave and messenger Muhammad, and his family and companions. Our final prayer is praise to God, Lord of the worlds.

Your brother in Islam,

Osama bin Muhammad bin Laden

Source: National September 11 Memorial & Museum, <http://www.911memorial.org/911-primary-sources>

JEAN-FRANÇOIS STEINER

Treblinka, 1967

Treblinka, in Poland, was one of several Nazi extermination camps (see Map 25.1). In these “death factories,” the Nazis murdered millions of Jews as well as Roma and Sinti, communists, socialists, Poles, Soviet prisoners of war, and other people. Extermination of Jews became official Nazi policy in 1942. Extermination camps were built to supplement earlier concentration camps used to contain political prisoners, Jews, and other forced laborers (many of whom also died there). In this selection, Steiner describes some of the elaborate study and preparation that went into the design of an extermination camp, focusing on the work of Kurt Franz, whom the prisoners called Lalka. What were the problems the Nazis faced in building an extermination camp? How did they solve them? What does this level of efficiency and scientific planning tell you about the Nazi regime or the people involved?

THINKING HISTORICALLY

Try to imagine what went through the mind of Lalka as he designed the extermination process at Treblinka. How did concerns for

Source: Jean-François Steiner, *Treblinka* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1967), 153–54, 155–58, 159–60.

efficiency and humanity enter into his deliberations? Do you think he found his work distasteful? If so, which of the strategies mentioned in the previous selection did he adopt?

What would it have been like to be a sign-painter, guard, or hair-cutter at Treblinka? What do you imagine went through the minds of the victims?



Map 25.1 Major Nazi Concentration Camps in World War II.

Each poorly organized debarkation [of deportees from trains arriving at Treblinka] gave rise to unpleasant scenes—uncertainties and confusion for the deportees, who did not know where they were going and were sometimes seized with panic.

So, the first problem was to restore a minimum of hope. Lalka had many faults, but he did not lack a certain creative imagination. After a few days of reflection he hit upon the idea of transforming the platform where the convoys [trains] arrived into a false station. He had the ground filled in to the level of the doors of the cars in order to give the appearance of a train platform and to make it easier to get off the trains. . . . On [a] wall Lalka had . . . doors and windows painted in gay and pleasing colors. The windows were decorated with cheerful curtains and framed by green blinds which were just as false as the rest. Each door was given a special name, stencilled at eye level: "Stationmaster," "Toilet," "Infirmary" (a red cross was painted on this door). Lalka carried his concern for detail so far as to have his men paint two doors leading to the waiting rooms, first and second class. The ticket window, which was barred with a horizontal sign reading, "Closed," was a little masterpiece with its ledge and false perspective and its grill, painted line for line. Next to the ticket window a large timetable announced the departure times of trains for Warsaw, Bialystok, Wolkowysk, etc. . . . Two doors were cut into the [wall]. The first led to the "hospital," bearing a wooden arrow on which "Wolkowysk" was painted. The second led to the place where the Jews were undressed; that arrow said "Bialystok." Lalka also had some flower beds designed, which gave the whole area a neat and cheery look. . . .

Lalka also decided that better organization could save much time in the operations of undressing and recovery of the [deportees'] baggage. To do this you had only to rationalize the different operations, that is, to organize the undressing like an assembly line. But the rhythm of this assembly line was at the mercy of the sick, the old, and the wounded, who, since they were unable to keep the pace, threatened to bog down the operation and make it proceed even more slowly than before. . . . Individuals of both sexes over the age of ten, and children under ten, at a maximum rate of two children per adult, were judged fit to follow the

complete circuit,¹ as long as they did not show serious wounds or marked disability. Victims who did not correspond to the norms were to be conducted to the "hospital" by members of the blue commando and turned over to the Ukrainians [guards] for special treatment. A bench was built all around the ditch of the "hospital" so that the victims would fall of their own weight after receiving the bullet in the back of the head. This bench was to be used only when Kurland² was swamped with work. On the platform, the door which these victims took was surmounted by the Wolkowysk arrow. In the Sibylline language of Treblinka, "Wolkowysk" meant the bullet in the back of the neck or the injection. "Bialystok" meant the gas chamber.

Beside the "Bialystok" door stood a tall Jew whose role was to shout endlessly, "Large bundles here, large bundles here!" He had been nicknamed "Groyse Pack." As soon as the victims had gone through, Groyse Pack and his men from the red commando carried the bundles at a run to the sorting square, where the sorting commandos immediately took possession of them. As soon as they had gone through the door came the order, "Women to the left, men to the right." This moment generally gave rise to painful scenes.

While the women were being led to the left-hand barracks to undress and go to the hairdresser,³ the men, who were lined up double file, slowly entered the production line. This production line included five stations. At each of these a group of "reds" shouted at the top of their lungs the name of the piece of clothing that it was in charge of receiving. At the first station the victim handed over his coat and hat. At the second, his jacket. (In exchange, he received a piece of string.) At the third he sat down, took off his shoes, and tied them together with the string he had just received. Until then the shoes were not tied together in pairs, and since the yield was at least fifteen thousand pairs of shoes per day, they were all lost, since they could not be matched up again. At the fourth station the victim left his trousers, and at the fifth his shirt and underwear.

After they had been stripped, the victims were conducted, as they came off the assembly line, to the right-hand barracks and penned in until the women had finished: ladies first. However, a small number, chosen from among the most able-bodied, were singled out at the door to carry the clothing to the sorting square. They did this while running naked between two rows of Ukrainian guards. Without stopping once

¹The "complete" circuit was getting off the train, walking along the platform through the door to the men's or women's barracks, undressing, and being led to the gas chamber "showers." [Ed.]

²Kurland was a Jew assigned to the "hospital," where he gave injections of poison to those who were too ill or crippled to make the complete circuit. [Ed.]

³Haircutter. [Ed.]

they threw their bundles onto the pile, turned around, and went back for another.

Meanwhile the women had been conducted to the barracks on the left. This barracks was divided into two parts: a dressing room and a beauty salon. "Put your clothes in a pile so you will be able to find them after the shower," they were ordered in the first room. The "beauty salon" was a room furnished with six benches, each of which could seat twenty women at a time. Behind each bench twenty prisoners of the red commando, wearing white tunics and armed with scissors, waited at attention until all the women were seated. Between haircutting sessions they sat down on the benches and, under the direction of a *kapo* [prisoner guard] who was transformed into a conductor, they had to sing old Yiddish melodies.

Lalka, who had insisted on taking personal responsibility for every detail, had perfected the technique of what he called the "Treblinka cut." With five well-placed slashes the whole head of hair was transferred to a sack placed beside each hairdresser for this purpose. It was simple and efficient. How many dramas did this "beauty salon" see? From the very beautiful young woman who wept when her hair was cut off, because she would be ugly, to the mother who grabbed a pair of scissors from one of the "hairdressers" and literally severed a Ukrainian's arm; from the sister who recognized one of the "hairdressers" as her brother to the young girl, Ruth Dorfman, who, suddenly understanding and fighting back her tears, asked whether it was difficult to die and admitted in a small brave voice that she was a little afraid and wished it were all over.

When they had been shorn the women left the "beauty salon" double file. Outside the door, they had to squat in a particular way also specified by Lalka, in order to be intimately searched. Up to this point, doubt had been carefully maintained. Of course, a discriminating eye might have observed that . . . the smell was the smell of rotting bodies. A thousand details proved that Treblinka was not a transient camp, and some realized this, but the majority had believed in the impossible for too long to begin to doubt at the last moment. The door of the barracks, which opened directly onto the "road to heaven," represented the turning point. Up to here the prisoners had been given a minimum of hope, from here on this policy was abandoned.

This was one of Lalka's great innovations. After what point was it no longer necessary to delude the victims? This detail had been the subject of rather heated controversy among the Technicians. At the Nuremberg trials, Rudolf Höss, Commandant of Auschwitz, criticized Treblinka where, according to him, the victims knew that they were going to be killed. Höss was an advocate of the towel distributed at the door to the gas chamber. He claimed that this system not only avoided disorder, but was more humane, and he was proud of it. But Höss did not invent this "towel technique"; it was in all the manuals, and it was utilized at Treblinka until Lalka's great reform.

Lalka's studies had led to what might be called the "principle of the cutoff." His reasoning was simple: Since sooner or later the victims must realize that they were going to be killed, to postpone this moment was only false humanity. The principle "the later the better" did not apply here. Lalka had been led to make an intensive study of this problem upon observing one day completely by chance, that winded victims died much more rapidly than the rest. The discovery had led him to make a clean sweep of accepted principles. Let us follow his industrialist's logic, keeping well in mind that his great preoccupation was the saving of time. A winded victim dies faster. Hence, a saving of time. The best way to wind a man is to make him run—another saving of time. Thus Lalka arrived at the conclusion that you must make the victims run. A new question had then arisen: At what point must you make the victims run and thus create panic (a further aid to breathlessness)? The question had answered itself: As soon as you have nothing more to make them do. Franz located the exact point, the point of no return: the door of the barracks.

The rest was merely a matter of working out the details. Along the "road to heaven" and in front of the gas chambers he stationed a cordon of guards armed with whips, whose function was to make the victims run, to make them rush into the gas chambers of their own accord in search of refuge. One can see that this system is more daring than the classic system, but one can also see the danger it represents. Suddenly abandoned to their despair, realizing that they no longer had anything to lose, the victims might attack the guards. Lalka was aware of this risk, but he maintained that everything depended on the pace. "It's close work," he said, "but if you maintain a very rapid pace and do not allow a single moment of hesitation, the method is absolutely without danger." There were still further elaborations later on, but from the first day, Lalka had only to pride himself on his innovation: It took no more than three quarters of an hour, by the clock, to put the victims through their last voyage, from the moment the doors of the cattle cars were unbolted to the moment the great trap doors of the gas chamber were opened to take out the bodies. . . .

But let us return to the men. The timing was worked out so that by the time the last woman had emerged from the left-hand barracks, all the clothes had been transported to the sorting square. The men were immediately taken out of the right-hand barracks and driven after the women into the "road to heaven," which they reached by way of a special side path. By the time they arrived at the gas chambers the toughest, who had begun to run before the others to carry the bundles, were just as winded as the weakest. Everyone died in perfect unison for the greater satisfaction of that great Technician Kurt Franz, the Stakhanovite [model worker] of extermination.

MAKERS OF AMERICA



The Filipinos

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the United States, its imperial muscles just flexed in the war with Spain, found itself in possession of the Philippines. Uncertain of how to manage this empire, which seethed resentfully against its new masters, the United States promised to build democracy in the Philippines and to ready the islanders for home rule. Almost immediately after annexation, the American governor of the archipelago sent a corps of Filipino students to the United States, hoping to forge future leaders steeped in American

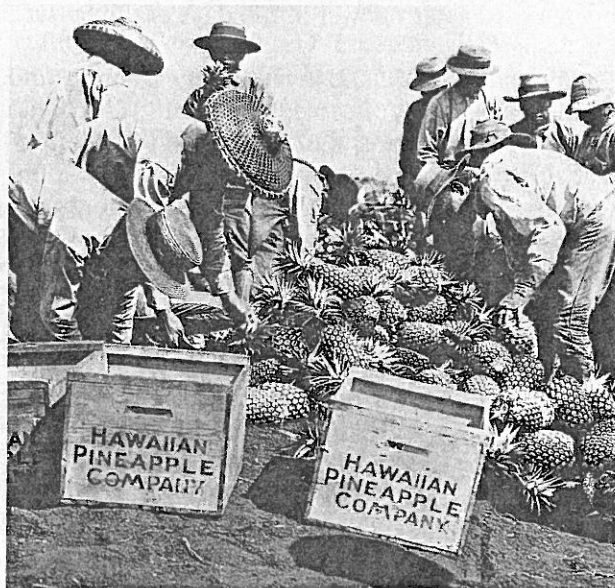
ways who would someday govern an independent Philippines. Yet this small student group found little favor in their adopted country, although in their native land many went on to become respected citizens and leaders.

Most Filipino immigrants to the United States in these years, however, came not to study but to toil. With Chinese immigration banned, Hawaii and the Pacific coast states turned to the Philippines for cheap agricultural labor. Beginning in 1906, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association aggressively recruited Filipino workers. Enlistments grew slowly at first, but by the 1920s thousands of young Filipino men had reached the Hawaiian Islands and been assigned to sugar plantations or pineapple fields.

Typically, a young Filipino wishing to emigrate first made his way to Manila, where he signed a contract with the growers that promised three years' labor in return for transportation to Hawaii, wages, free housing and fuel, and return passage at the end of the contract. Not all of the emigrants returned; there remain in Hawaii today some former field workers still theoretically eligible for free transport back to their native land.

Those Filipinos venturing as far as the American mainland found work less arduous but also less certain than did their countrymen on Hawaiian plantations. Many mainlanders worked seasonally—in winter as domestic servants, busboys, or bellhops; in summer journeying to the fields to harvest lettuce, strawberries, sugar beets, and potatoes. Eventually, Filipinos, along with Mexican immigrants, shared the dubious honor of making up California's agricultural work force.

A mobile society, Filipino America was also overwhelmingly male; there was only one Filipino woman for every fourteen Filipino men in California in 1930. Thus the issue of intermarriage became



Filipino Laborers at Work on a Hawaiian Pineapple Plantation, 1930s

acutely sensitive. California and many other states prohibited the marriage of Asians and Caucasians in demeaning laws that remained on the books until 1948. And if a Filipino so much as approached a Caucasian woman, he could expect reprisals—sometimes violent. For example, white vigilante groups roamed the Yakima Valley in Washington and the San Joaquin and Salinas Valleys in California, intimidating and even attacking Filipinos whom they accused of improperly accosting white women. In 1930 one Filipino was murdered and others wounded after they invited some Caucasian women to a dance. Undeterred, the Filipinos challenged the restrictive state laws and the hooligans who found in them an excuse for mayhem. But Filipinos, who did not become eligible for American citizenship until 1946, long lacked political leverage.

After World War II, Filipino immigration accelerated. Between 1950 and 1970, the number of Filipinos in the United States nearly doubled, with women and men stepping aboard the new transpacific airliners in roughly equal numbers. Many of these recent arrivals sprang from sturdy middle-class stock and sought in America a better life for their children than the Philippines seemed able to offer. Today the war-torn and perpetually depressed archipelago sends more immigrants to American shores than does any other Asian nation.



Filipino Workers Arriving in Honolulu, 1940s Tags around their necks indicated the plantations to which they had been assigned.



A Filipino Day Parade, New York City

60 Million People Fleeing Chaotic Lands, U.N. Says

By SOMINI SENGUPTA JUNE 18, 2015

Photo



Syrian children crossing into Turkey this week. The U.N. says the war in Syria is the world's biggest source of displacement. Credit: Bulent Kilic/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images
Advertisement

UNITED NATIONS — Nearly 60 million people have been driven from their homes by war and persecution, an unprecedented global exodus that has burdened fragile countries with waves of newcomers and littered deserts and seas with the bodies of those who died trying to reach safety.

The new figures, released Thursday by the United Nations refugee agency, paint a staggering picture of a world where new conflicts are erupting and old ones are refusing to subside, driving up the total number of displaced people to a record 59.5 million by the end of 2014, the most recent year tallied.

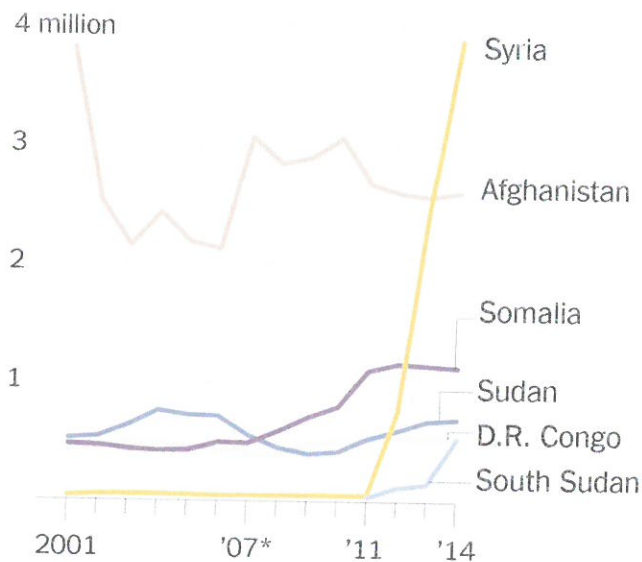
Half of the displaced are children.

Nearly 14 million people were newly displaced in 2014, according to the annual report by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In other words, tens of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes every day and “seek protection elsewhere” last year, the report found.

That included 11 million people who scattered within the borders of their own countries, the highest figure ever recorded in the agency’s 50-year history.

Where Refugees Are Coming From

The top five refugee source countries have experienced some of the worst conflicts of the last decade. South Sudan, the sixth in the ranking, became independent in 2011, and fell into civil war two years later.



*Afghan refugee numbers increased in 2007 because 1.1 million Afghans living in Pakistan who were not previously counted were included.

Where Refugees Are Coming From

The top five refugee source countries have experienced some of the worst conflicts of the last decade. South Sudan, the sixth in the ranking, became independent in 2011, and fell into civil war two years later.

Tens of millions of others fled in previous years and remain stuck, sometimes for decades, unable to go home or find a permanent new one, according to the refugee agency. They include the more than 2.5 million displaced in the Darfur region of Sudan, and the 1.5 million Afghans still living in Pakistan.

When refugees flee their own countries, most of them wind up in the world's less-developed nations, with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan hosting the largest numbers.

One in four refugees now finds shelter in the world's poorest countries, with Ethiopia and Kenya taking many more refugees than, say, Britain and France.

As the report states, “the global distribution of refugees remains heavily skewed away from wealthier nations and towards the less wealthy.”

Even so, there has been a sharp backlash in European capitals against the waves of people coming across the Mediterranean Sea, including many who are fleeing conflict and repression in countries like [Syria](#) and [Eritrea](#).

For now, the [European Union](#) has shelved its plans to get approval from the United Nations Security Council to target human smugglers who operate in lawless Libya and to destroy the ships they use to bring migrants across the sea.

Instead, the [European Union is scheduled to meet on Monday](#) to discuss whether it will start military operations in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea, for which it does not need the Council’s blessings.

European Union leaders are still squabbling with one another over how to split up [at least 40,000 asylum seekers](#) across their 28 member states. And they have stepped up search-and-rescue operations after intense public pressure stemming from a sharp increase in the deaths of migrants crossing the Mediterranean this year.

Australia has felt no such compunction. Its prime minister, Tony Abbott, has pledged to turn around migrant boats before they enter Australian territorial waters, including those with minority Rohingyas fleeing persecution in Myanmar. His administration [faces scrutiny over allegations](#) that it paid smugglers to turn a boat back to Indonesia after it was intercepted on the high seas.

“For an age of unprecedented mass displacement, we need an unprecedented humanitarian response and a renewed global commitment to tolerance and protection for people fleeing conflict and persecution,” António Guterres, the high commissioner for refugees, said in a statement accompanying the annual report.

Amnesty International, in a [report issued this week](#), accused governments and smugglers alike of pursuing “selfish political interests instead of showing basic human compassion.”

The United States offers permanent resettlement to roughly 70,000 refugees each year, though its plans to admit 2,000 Syrian refugees this year have drawn scrutiny from Republican lawmakers who worry that some among them might be terrorists.

The war in Syria is the largest source of displacement. By the end of 2014, 7.6 million Syrians were displaced within the country itself, and nearly another 3.9 million were refugees living outside the war-torn nation.

But Syria is not the only country where conflict is forcing people to flee. The latest of 15 new conflicts to erupt in the last five years have arisen in Burundi and Yemen.

Older conflicts, like the ones in [Somalia](#) and [Afghanistan](#), are nowhere close to a lasting peace, which means that refugees and internally displaced people remain in limbo for years.

The agency said that in 2014, fewer than 127,000 refugees returned home, the lowest number in 31 years. Those who live in refugee camps are extremely vulnerable to hunger, unemployment and sexual violence, if they make it to one at all.

“We don’t have the capacity and we don’t have the resources to support all the victims of conflict around the world and to provide them with the very minimal level of protection and assistance,” Mr. Guterres told reporters in Geneva on Tuesday.

Say No to McDonald's and KFC!

INTERACTION & EXCHANGE

One of the consequences of Rajiv Gandhi's decision to deregulate the Indian economy has been an increase in the presence of foreign corporations, including U.S. fast-food restaurant chains.

Their arrival set off a storm of protest in India: from environmentalists concerned that raising grain for chickens is an inefficient use of land, from religious activists angry at the killing of animals for food, and from nationalists anxious to protect the domestic market from foreign competition. Fast-food restaurants now represent a growing niche in Indian society, but most cater to local tastes, avoiding beef products and offering many vegetarian dishes, such as the Veg Pizza McPuff. This piece, which appeared in the *Hindustan Times*, was written by Maneka Gandhi, a daughter-in-law of Indira Gandhi and a onetime minister of the environment who has emerged as a prominent rival of Congress Party president Sonia Gandhi.

Why India Doesn't Need Fast Food

India's decision to allow Pepsi Foods Ltd. to open 60 restaurants in India—30 each of Pizza Hut and Kentucky Fried Chicken—marks the first entry of multinational, meat-based junk-food chains into India. If this is allowed to happen, at least a dozen other similar chains will very quickly arrive, including the infamous McDonald's.

The implications of allowing junk-food chains into India are quite stark. As the name denotes, the foods served at Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) are chicken-based and fried. This is the worst combination possible for the body and can create a host of health problems, including obesity, high cholesterol, heart ailments, and many kinds of cancer. Pizza Hut products

are a combination of white flour, cheese, and meat—again, a combination likely to cause disease. . . .

Then there is the issue of the environmental impact of junk-food chains. Modern meat production involves misuse of crops, water, energy, and grazing areas. In addition, animal agriculture produces surprisingly large amounts of air and water pollution.

KFC and Pizza Hut insist that their chickens be fed corn and soybeans. Consider the diversion of grain for this purpose. As the outlets of KFC and Pizza Hut increase in number, the poultry industry will buy up more and more corn to feed the chickens, which means that the corn will quickly disappear from the villages, and its increased price will place it out of reach for the common man. Turning corn into junk chicken is like turning gold into mud. . . .

It is already shameful that, in a country plagued by famine and flood, we divert 37 percent of our arable land to growing animal fodder. Were all of that grain to be consumed directly by humans, it would nourish five times as many people as it does after being converted into meat, milk, and eggs. . . .

Of course, it is not just the KFC and Pizza Hut chains of Pepsi Foods Ltd. that will cause all of this damage. Once we open India up by allowing these chains, dozens more will be eagerly waiting to come in. Each city in America has an average of 5,000 junk-food restaurants. Is that what we want for India?

Q Why does the author of this article oppose the introduction of fast-food restaurants in India? Do you think her complaints apply in the United States as well?



Quick Summary of 20th Century International Movements and Organizations

Mr. Rhinehart AP World History



League of Nations (Intl Organization)

The League of Nations was an intergovernmental organization founded in 1920 after the end of World War I as part of the Treaty of Versailles. It was the first organization founded to provide a forum for resolving international disputes in a peaceful manner to avoid warfare. It was proposed by US President Woodrow Wilson and agreed to be beleaguered European Nations that were shocked and dismayed by the destructiveness of World War I, which killed over 17 million. It was headquartered in Switzerland and at its height included 58 members, who served on a variety of councils that worked to provide collective security to member states, work towards disarmament and aid in a plethora of other goals (i.e. limiting human traffic, POW's, and protection of minorities). The Washington Naval Conference in 1921 was a crowning achievement of the League, in that major European powers, the US and Japan all agreed to limit Naval weapons in a 5:5:3 ratio. Although the League represented a fundamental shift in foreign policy for many European States (collectivism vs nationalism), it ultimately failed to prevent future conflicts as Axis states in the 1930's (Germany, Italy, Japan) simply withdrew from the League and ignored its economic sanctions.

The failure of the League could be linked to a number of items, including lack of US membership, lack of armed forces to enforce its policies and lack of real economic power, as it relied on donations from member states. The key policy tool of the League was economic sanctions, and they largely proved ineffective, as states simply ignored them in the 1930's. Although the League tried to work towards disarmament in the 1920's by hosting a few conferences in Europe, leaders refused to trust their security to other nations, and this effort failed also.



United Nations (Intl Organization)

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization established in 1945 as the replacement for the ineffective League of Nations. Headquartered in the United States, it is today comprised of 193 states and has the main mission of providing a venue to promote international cooperation and peacekeeping. It is funded by voluntary donations from member states, with the US donating the highest percentage of its budget. It has six main bodies, including the General Assembly (main deliberative body), Security Council (body ensuring peace and stability) and International Court of Justice. The UN has also established agencies to

promote global development, especially in the Third World, including the World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), UNESCO and UNICEF (protecting environment and providing humanitarian aid). The UN has been much more effective in reducing conflict, as it has participated in multiple peacekeeping missions with its own armed forces in places like Korea (1950's), Kosovo and Somalia (1990's), and over a dozen missions currently. The UN also played a key role in the 1960's during decolonization in places like Africa and SE Asia, helping governments and citizens transition to independence.



International Criminal Court (Intl Organization)

The ICC is an intergovernmental Organization and international tribunal that sits in The Hague in the Netherlands. Created by the Rome Statute in 1998, the court has the jurisdiction to prosecute for the international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The ICC is designed to complement a nation states judicial system and can only prosecute crimes when certain circumstances are met, such as national courts being unable or unwilling to act, or when a case is referred by the UN. There are currently 124 nations that are part of the ICC, including many European, African and South American states (not the US). The Court's Pre-Trial Chambers have publicly indicted 39 people. The ICC has issued arrest warrants for 31 individuals and summonses to eight others. Seven persons are in detention. Proceedings against 22 are ongoing: nine are at large as fugitives, four are under arrest but not in the Court's custody, eight are at trial, and one is appealing his conviction. Proceedings against 17 have been completed: three have been convicted, one has been acquitted, six have had the charges against them dismissed, two have had the charges against them withdrawn, one has had his case declared inadmissible, and four have died before trial.



International Monetary Fund (Economic Institution)

The IMF is an international organization headquartered in the US which is comprised of 189 countries, which vote based on a system based on country contributions to the IMF (the #1 country in the world is the US with approximately 18% of donations and voting power). The goal of the organization, which was founded in 1945 after WWII and the Great Depression, is to foster greater levels of monetary cooperation between nations, secure financial stability and facilitate international trade. The organization oversees exchange rates between nations, trying to maximize the efficiency of exchange to promote higher levels of international trade. The main operating mechanism of the IMF, though, is to provide loans to stabilize financial disasters, such as in 2010 when it provided a series of loans to Greece (\$200 Billion) so as to avoid its government

dissolving into financial ruin when it could not make debt payments. In 2014 the IMF also secured \$18B in loans to stabilize the government of the Ukraine after the political chaos following the revolution there.



World Bank (Economic Institution)

The World Bank is a group of five international organizations founded in 1944 at the end of World War II. The banks are largely controlled by developed nations (i.e. Europe and the US) and provide loans to developing nations for capital programs and international trade initiatives. The stated goal of the World Bank is the reduction of global poverty and the bank has historically lent to nations that were trying to build infrastructure (i.e. power plants, seaports, airports). However, since the 1980's the World Bank has begun a number of initiatives to help developing nations pay down debt, fight global warming, stop the spread of AIDs in Africa and develop educational facilities in developing nations.

World Trade Organization (Economic Institution)

WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION



The WTO is an intergovernmental organization which regulates international trade. The WTO was founded in 1995 under the Marrakesh agreement and replaced the GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) which had operated since 1947. The WTO has 123 member countries and deals with the regulation of trade and tariffs by providing a framework for nations to negotiate trade agreements and work through trade disputes. In its history the WTO has historically been able to negotiate a series of agreements that have reduced tariffs and restrictions on international trade, such as outlawing dumping, reducing non-tariffs barriers and protecting intellectual property rights. The resulting effect has been ever increasing levels of global trade that has peaked in the modern era. The WTO convenes every two years to renegotiate with member nations, but increasingly has fallen under criticism for ignoring the impact of trade on the environment and on the wealth gap between developed and developing nations.



European Union (EU) => Regional Trade Agreement

The European Union started in 1957 as the European Economic community (EEC), which comprised France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg. The EEC eliminated customs barriers between the 6 states and created a large free trade area between the nations, protected from the rest of the world by a

tariff. All nations benefitted economically and were soon joined by Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland and Sweden. By 2000 the EEC had evolved into union of true economic integration as it morphed into the European Union after the Maastricht Treaty in 1994. The EU created a single market for virtually the entirety of Europe through a standardized system of laws and a uniform currency, the **Euro**. The agreement allows the free movement of people, goods, services and capital between all member countries (28 states) and represents the largest single common market in the world with an estimated population of over 500 million and ¼ of the world's total commerce. Recently, though the Union has suffered some setbacks as some member countries have had financial difficulties that have threatened the health of the common currency (i.e. Greece, Portugal) and others have voted to leave the Union (i.e. Britain).

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) => Regional Trade Agreement



NAFTA is a free trade agreement signed by the US, Canada and Mexico in 1994. The agreement created a free trade zone in North America by eliminating all tariffs and trade barriers between the nations within 10 years. The effect of the agreement has been an overall increase in trade between the nations, increasing the Mexican/US trade by over 400%. It has also increased general economic cooperation between the three nations, but has been criticized in the US for being responsible for moving many manufacturing jobs from the US to Mexico, as US investment capital went to Mexico to build factories that could employ cheaper Mexican labor. The largest benefit for any member nation seems to be for Mexico, as the agreement has led to a growth in the Mexican middle class and a 120% increase in international trade from Mexico.



Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) => Regional Trade Agreement

ASEAN is an intergovernmental regional organization comprising ten SE Asian nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar). It provides a framework and venue for political and economic cooperation between the member states. Member nations cooperate politically and economically, reducing trade barriers and cooperating on a variety of social endeavors, including social progress for SE Asian peoples. ASEAN also provides the member countries with a cohesive voice to combat the power of larger states in the area, including China, Japan and the US. The group has a total population of over 620 million and a total GDP of over \$2.8 trillion.

Greenpeace => Environmental Protest movement



Greenpeace is a non-governmental organization formed in 1973 with offices in over 40 countries and an international coordinating body in the Netherlands. The goal of the organization is to “ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all of its diversity.” Greenpeace focuses on campaigning worldwide on issues such as climate change, deforestation, over-fishing, genetic engineering and anti-nuclear issues. It uses direct action (i.e. protests, marches), lobbying of governments, research and ecotage (extreme environmental actions like filming illegal whaling or destroying a test plot of genetically modified wheat). The organization only accepts funds from individual donors and been described as the most visible environmental organization in the world, raising the visibility of many environmental issues.

Green Belt Movement (Kenya) => Environmental Protest movement



The Green Belt Movement is a indigenous grassroots non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Kenya that takes a more holistic approach to economic development by focusing on environmental conservation, community development and building economic capacity. It encourages and funds women in Kenya to plant trees, combating deforestation, restoring their main source of fuel, generating income and stopping soil erosion. Since the start of the movement in 1971, over 51 million trees have been planted and over 50,000 people have been trained in various professions including beekeeping, forestry and food processing.



Earth Day => Environmental Protest movement

Earth Day is an annual event celebrated each year on April 22nd. The event was begun in 1970 by peace activist John McConnell and is celebrated in over 193 countries each year. Each year Earth day tries to bring attention to environmental issues and raise awareness about efforts that citizens can engage in to help to environment. Earth Day over the years has focused on recycling, composting, carbon emissions, hydrofluorocarbon emissions, and climate change. It has evolved into an eco-advocacy day that regularly includes celebrity appearances coordinated by the Earth Day network.