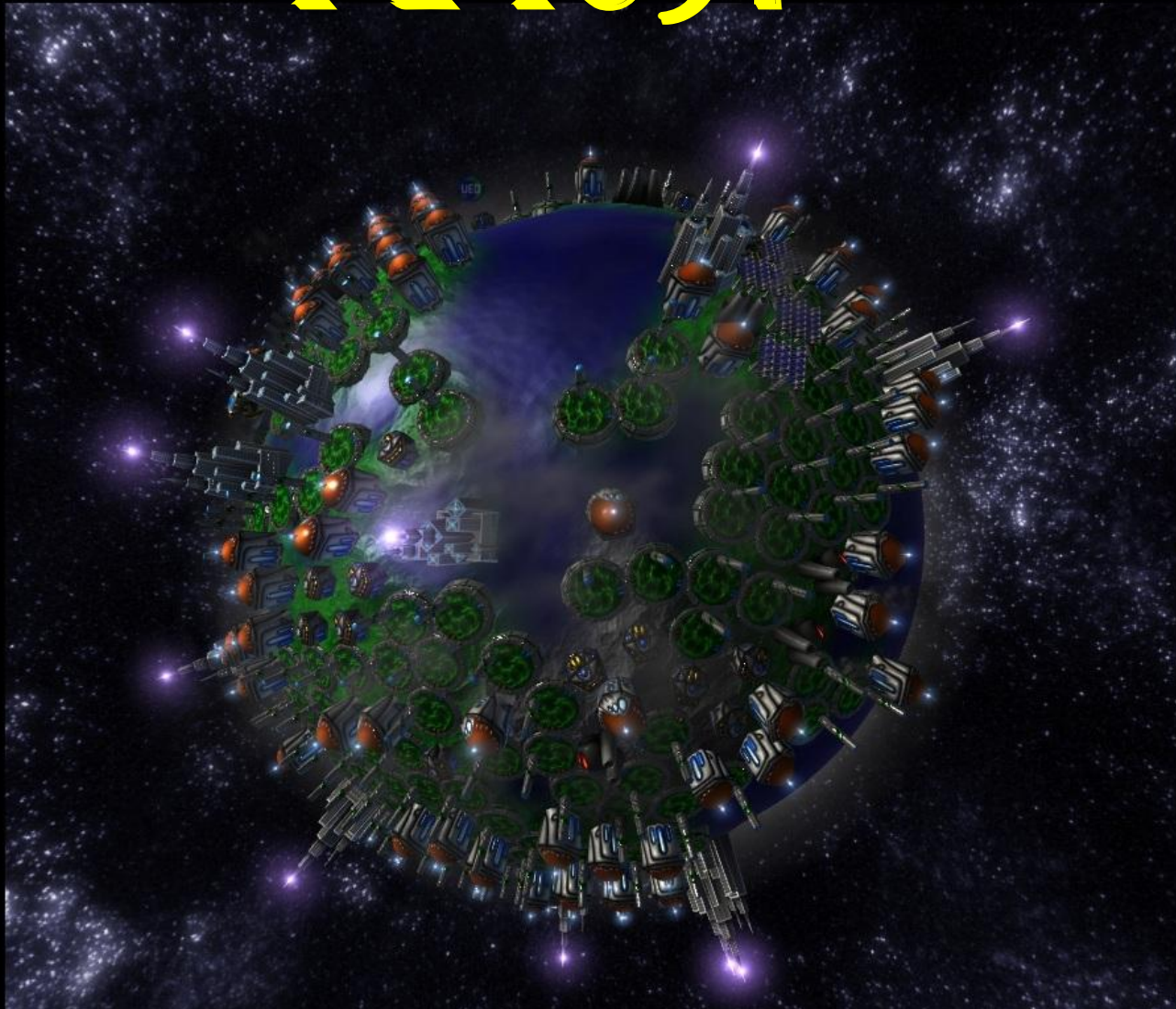


CH 34 THE WORLD TODAY

PG 1097



I. The European Union



I. European Union *

A. EU-created in 1993
= 27 countries today

1. Goals:

a. promote free flow of trade,
capital, labor & goods among
European Nations



2. The Euro* = common form of money for the members of the EU
= easier trade

Japan, the EU & the USA



126 887 000

303 420 000

275 614 000



4,6 %

15,9 %

12,6 %



5,45 %

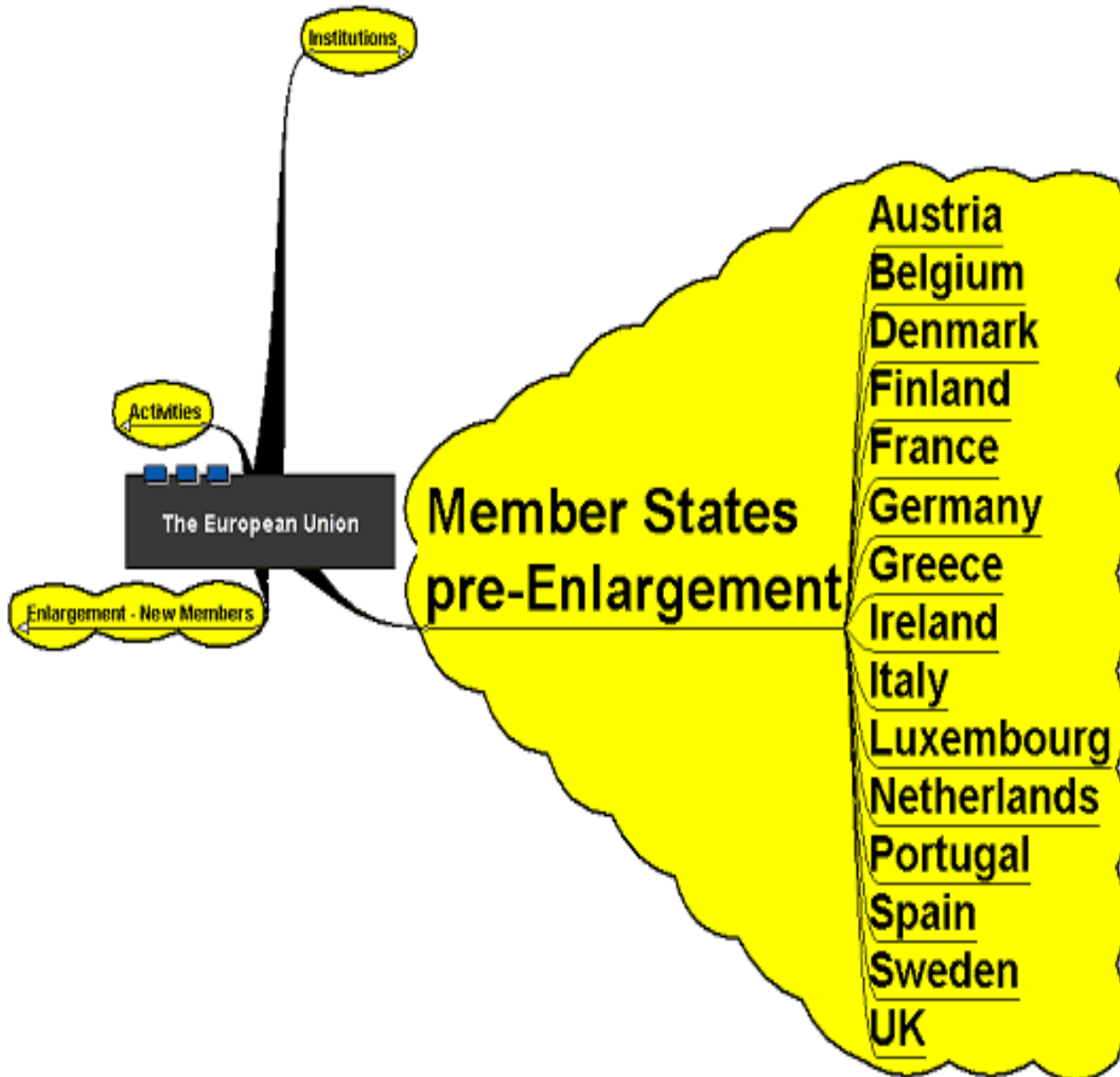
30,3 %

15,7 %

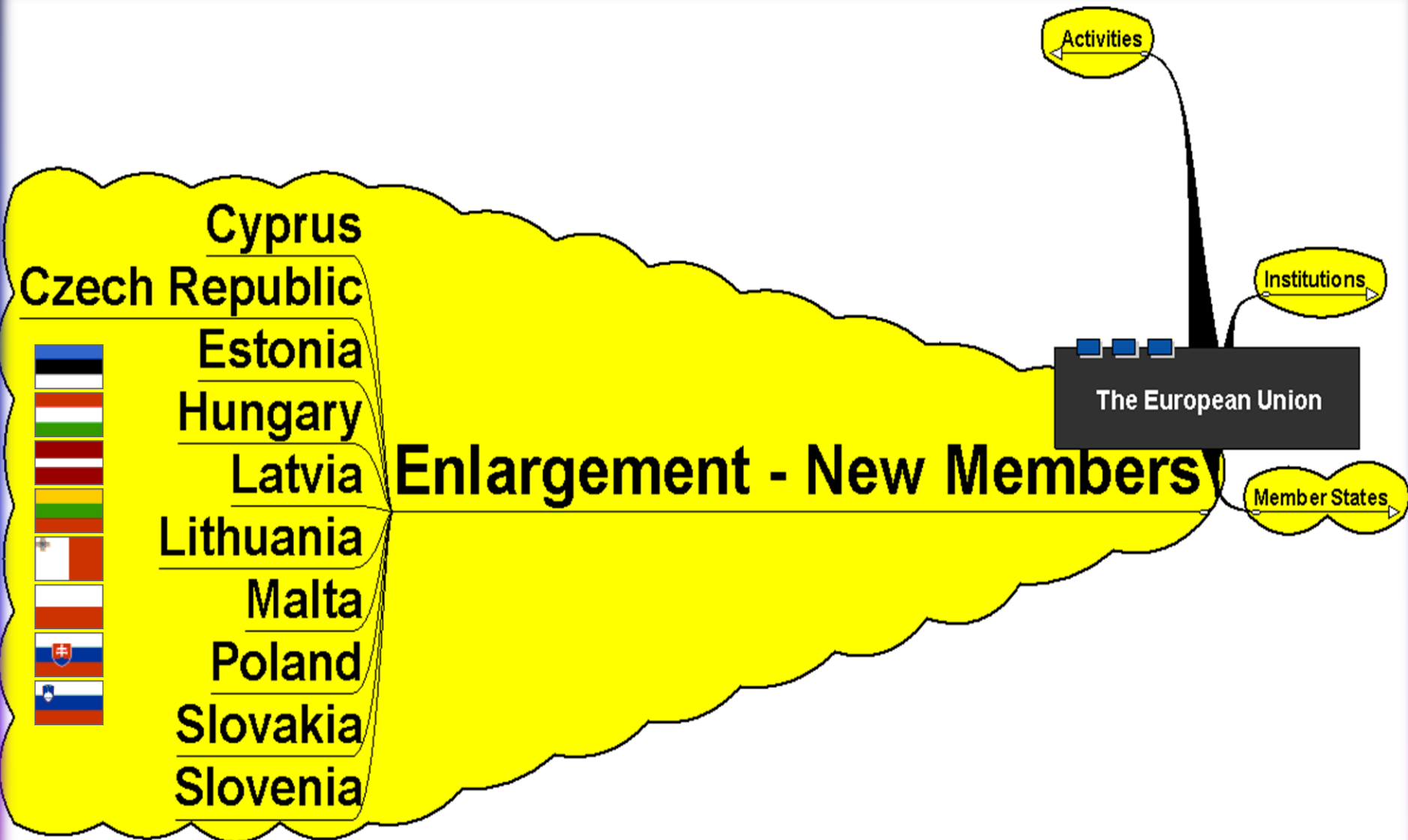
3. Common passports, not per country
4. Helps Europe to compete with other global superpowers for trade: US, Japan, China
5. Problems: unequal economies
 - a. Example: Britain (rich), Portugal, Greece (poor)



Member States pre-Enlargement

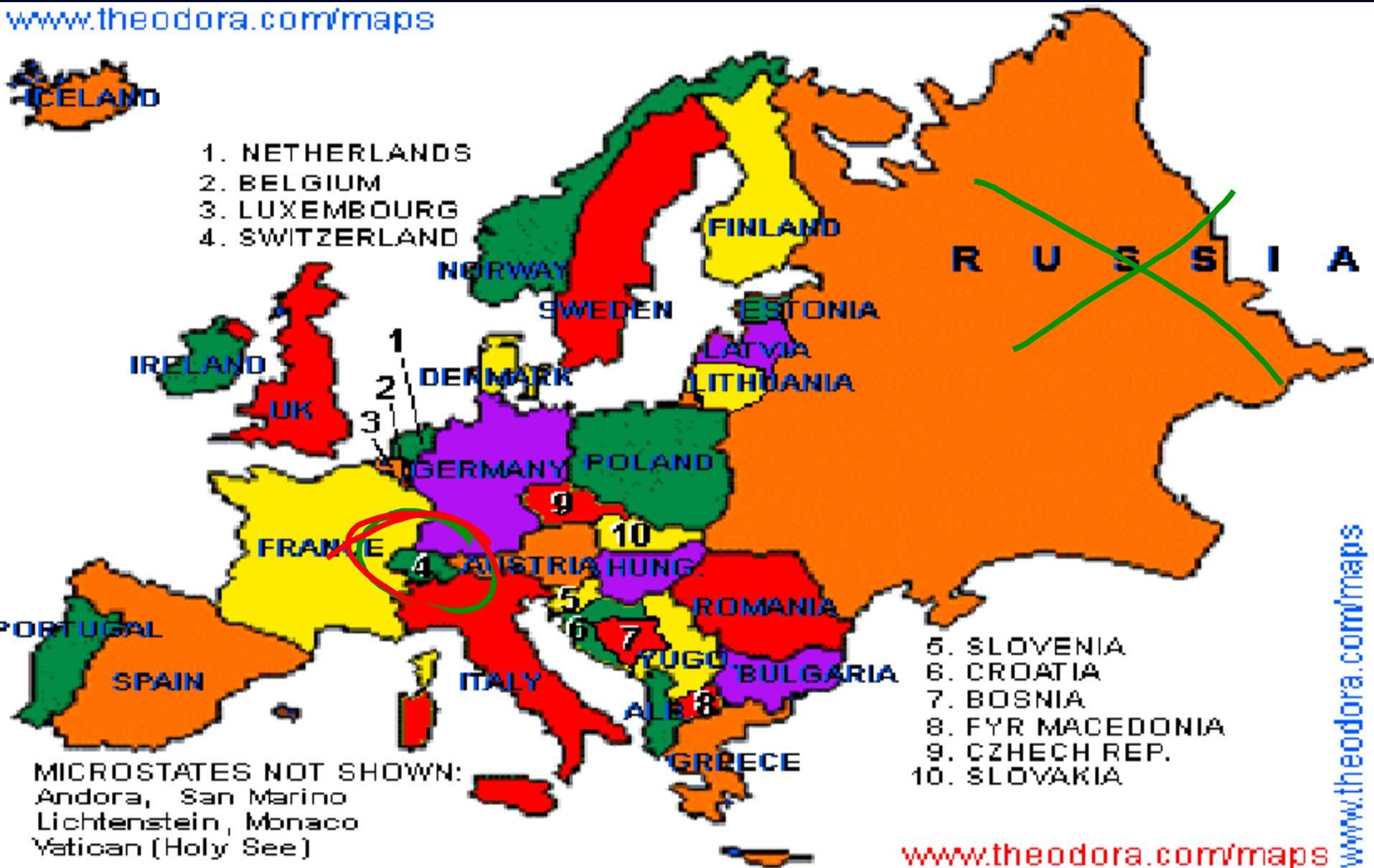


Enlargement - New Members



Member States

www.theodora.com/maps





B. Global Power Shifts:

1. Russia is Remade

a. Easing of Cold War Tensions

1. **Détente***: lessening of tensions in the Cold War

a. Arms control (weapons) & treaties

b. Cultural exchanges

c. Trade agreements





détente

b. Perestroika* of Gorbachev (Soviet Pres)

1. =restructuring of Soviet economy to be more market-based, less command

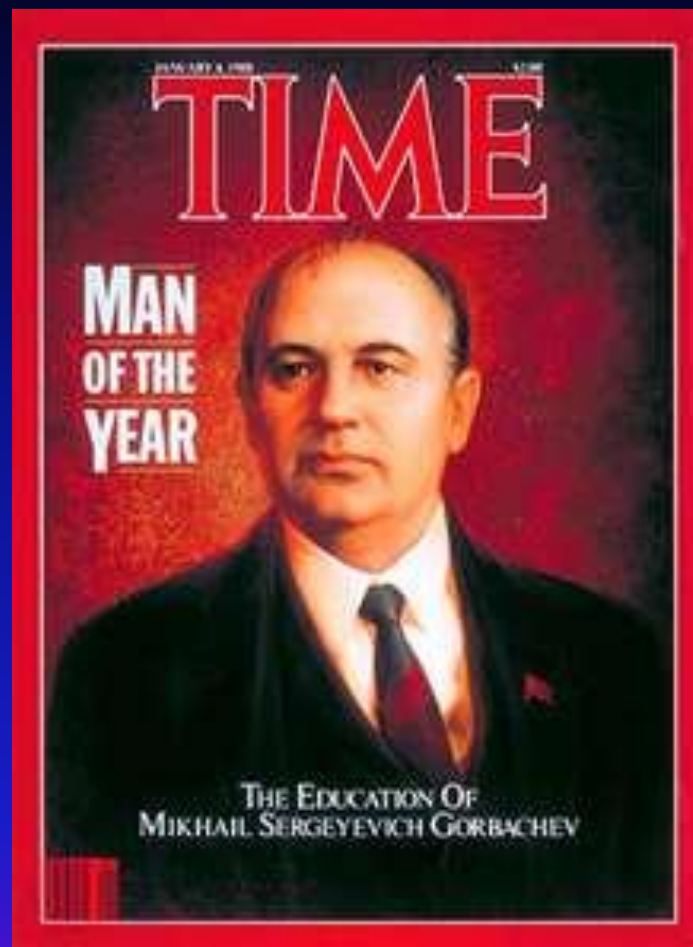
2. *Mikhail Gorbachev** --1985

a. Reformed Soviet govt & economy





'Hands Across the Sea'



3. Goals:

- a. Improve Soviet economy
- b. Make Soviet industry more efficient
- c. Get to a Free Market Economy

4. Short-term Results:

- a. Inflation
- b. Food/medicine shortages



C. Glasnost* = openness in relations with U.S.

1. Ended censorship
2. Gave some free speech to citizens

R



GLASNOST™

**DAS SPIEL ÜBER FRIEDEN UND VERSTÄNDIGUNG ZWISCHEN
DER SOWJETUNION UND DER WESTLICHEN WELT**

Für 3 – 8 Spieler

- i. encouraged people to discuss ideas to make Soviet Union better
=beginning of the end of Communism in USSR



D. Difficult Challenges for Russia

1. Boris Yeltsin* became Russian President

a. wanted more democracy & capitalist economy

b. farms, business, industry sold to citizens

c. negatives: inflation, unemployment



E. Breakup of Soviet Union 1991

1. President Boris Yeltsin tried to end communism in Russia
2. Former Warsaw Pact nations freed
3. USSR --> Russia & 21 republics create the Russian Federation*



Soviet Union Administrative Divisions, 1989

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.



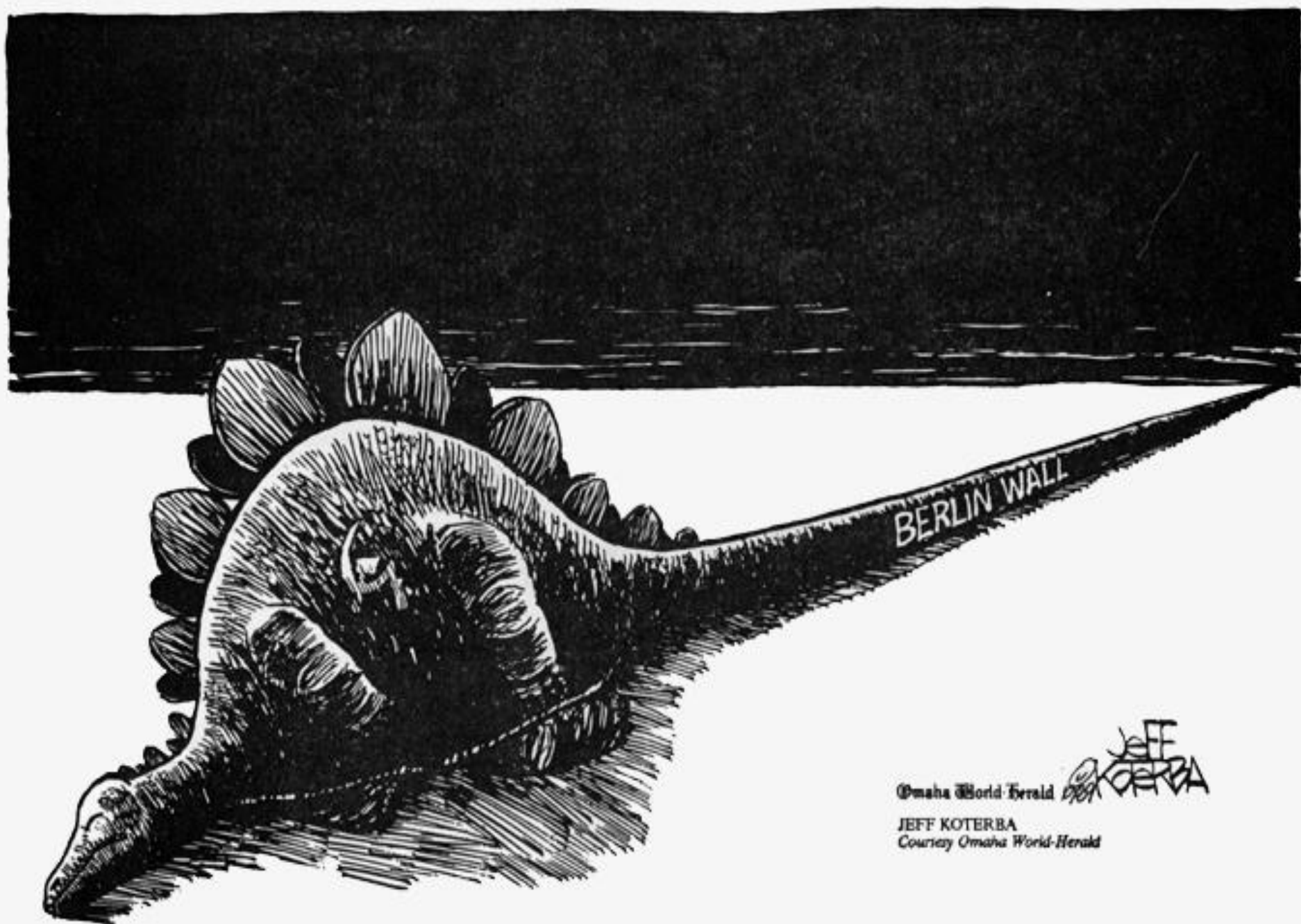
- ASSRs and AOs in the Caucasus
1. Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR
 2. Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR
 3. Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR
 4. Adzharskaya ASSR
 5. Nakhichevskaya ASSR (Azerbaijan SSR)
 6. Adygeyskaya AO
 7. Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya AO
 8. Yugo-Osetinskaya AO
 9. Nagorno-Karabakhskaya AO

KAZAKH Union republic (SSR)

- Union republic (SSR) center
- Autonomous republic (ASSR), oblast, or kray boundary
- - - Autonomous oblast (AO) or autonomous okrug (AOK) boundary

Note: The union republic administrative centers are shown. The only other administrative centers shown are for oblasts having the same name as their administrative centers.

with no oblast-level administrative divisions, rayons are under direct republic jurisdiction



Omaha World-Herald

JEFF
KOTERBA

JEFF KOTERBA

Courtesy Omaha World-Herald



"...and then there were three!"



F. Vladimir Putin* - Russian President
1999-2008, then Dmitiri Medvedev
2008-2010, now Putin again!

- i. =hard-line communists
- ii. New US-Russian nuclear reductions

Putin



Medvedev



ONE FOOT IN THE COLD WAR



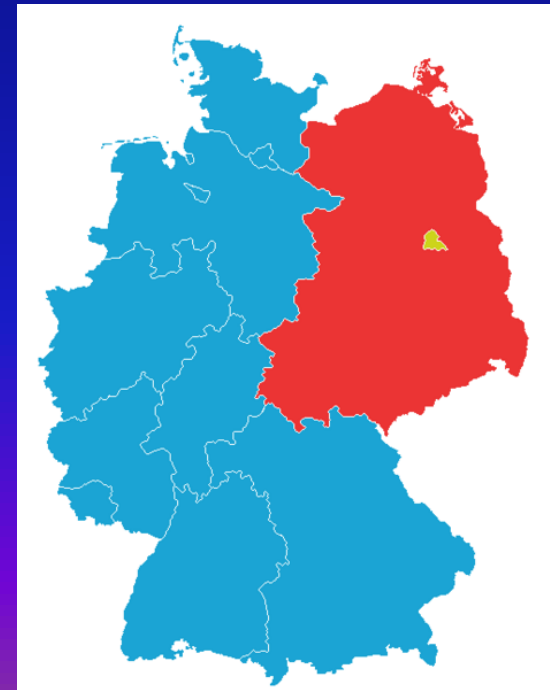
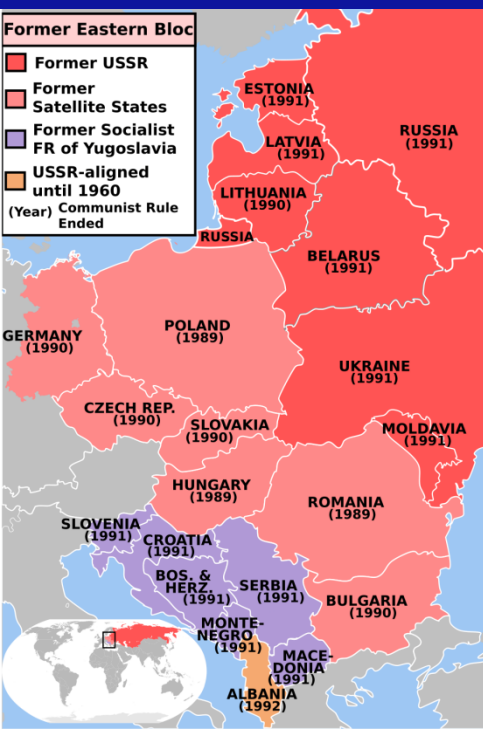
© 2004
The
Cartoonists

G. No more communism=

1. European & Baltic nations freed & now independent

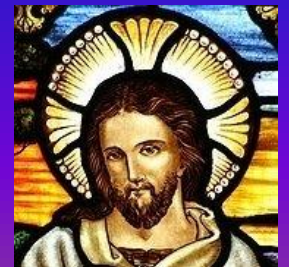
a. Fall of Berlin Wall—
1989

=reunification of Germany in 1990



- b. Communism outlawed religion=no ethnic/religious wars
- c. Fall of Communism= religious/ethnic war: (Orthodox Christians v. Muslims)

- i. Armenia
- ii. Azerbaijan
- iii. Balkan Peninsula: Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, Albania, Montenegro, Kosovo (former Yugoslavia)
- iv. Chechnya



Soviet Union Administrative Divisions, 1989

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.



- ASSRs and AOs in the Caucasus
1. Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR
 2. Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR
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 9. Nagorno-Karabakhskaya AO

with no oblast-level administrative divisions, rayons are under direct republic jurisdiction

KAZAKH Union republic (SSR)

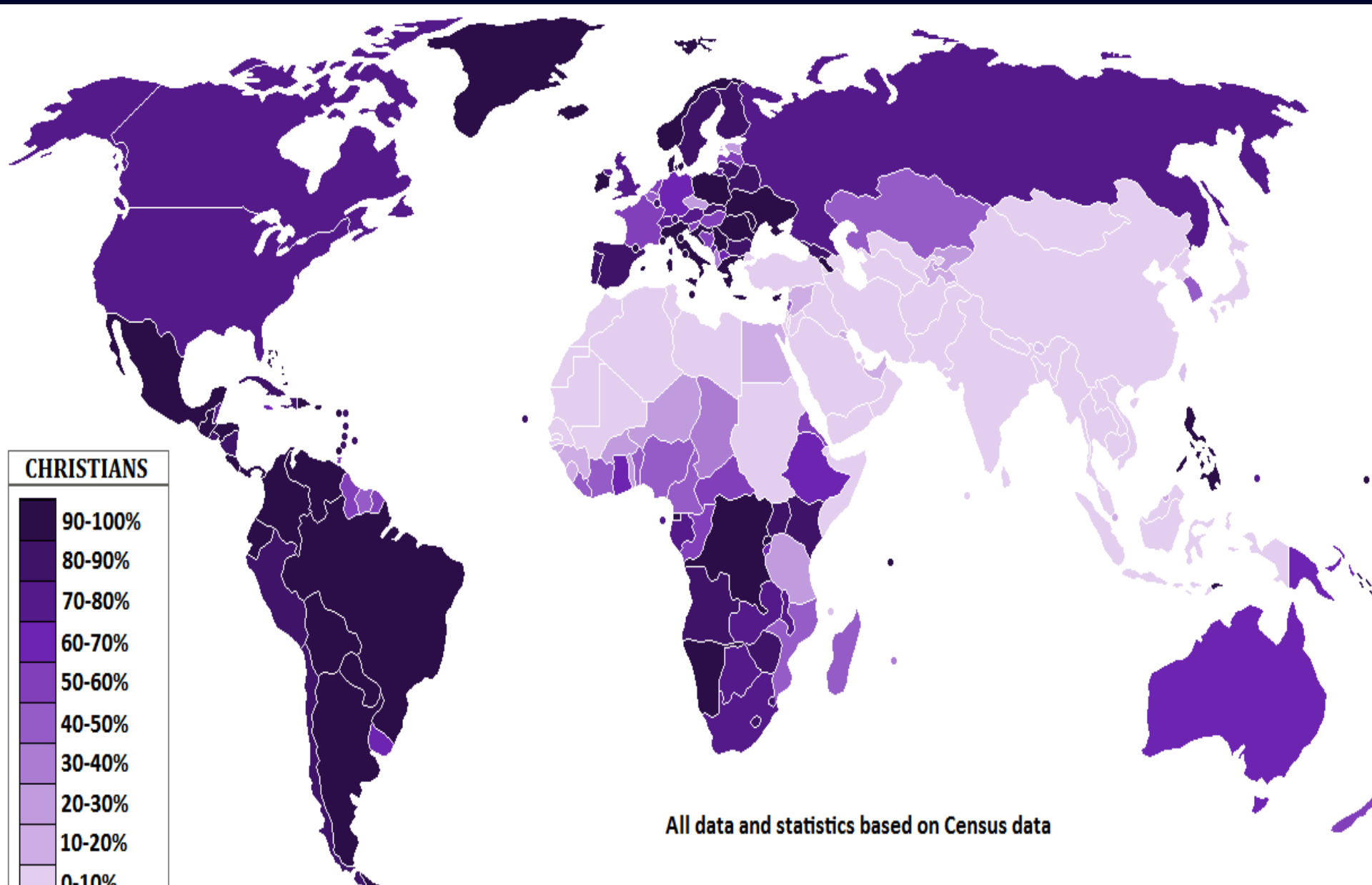
- Union republic (SSR) center
- Autonomous republic (ASSR), oblast, or kray boundary
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Note: The union republic administrative centers are shown. The only other administrative centers shown are for oblasts having the same name as their administrative centers.

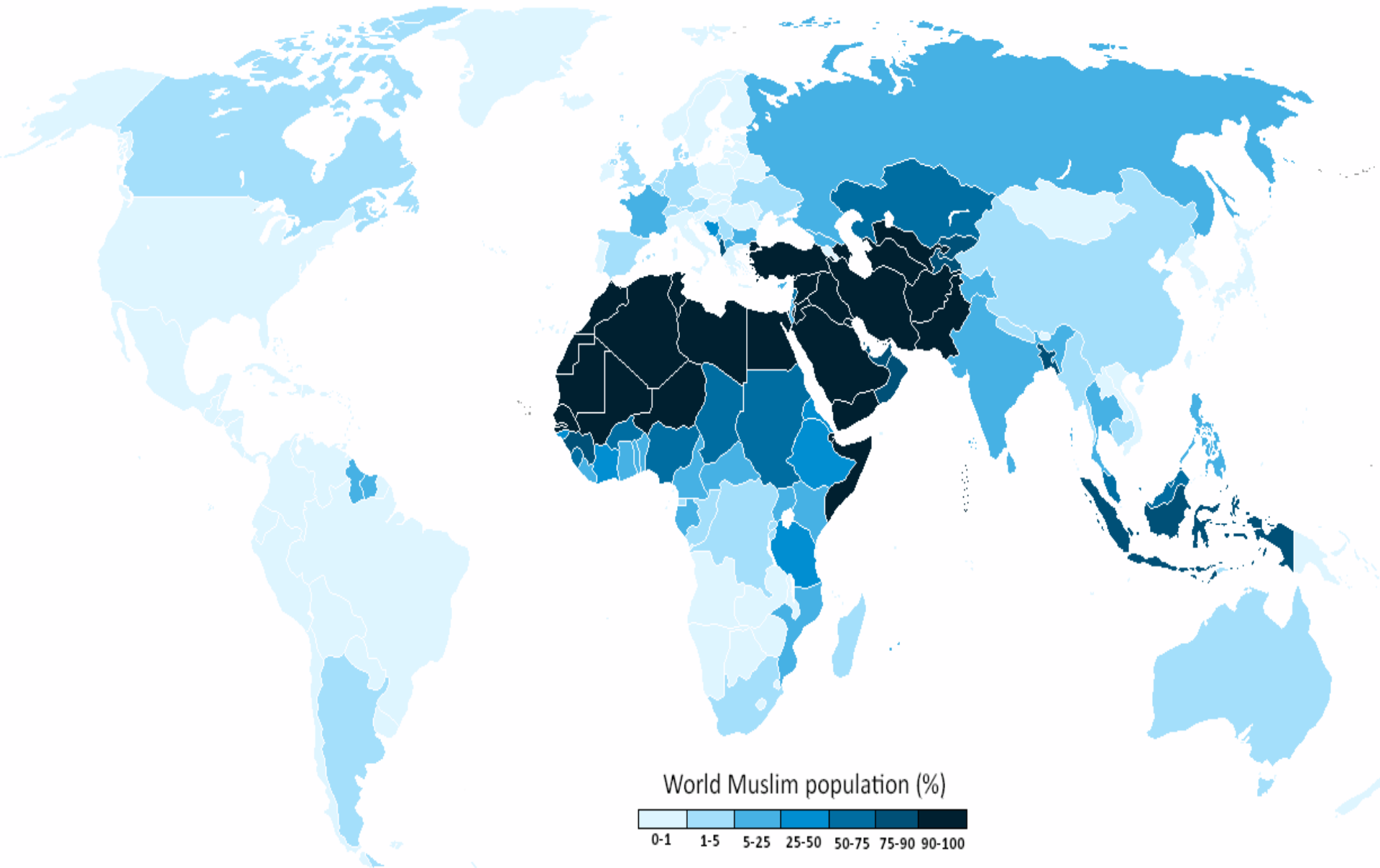
Regional Conflicts after the Soviet Breakup and in Yugoslavia



Christianity on Earth



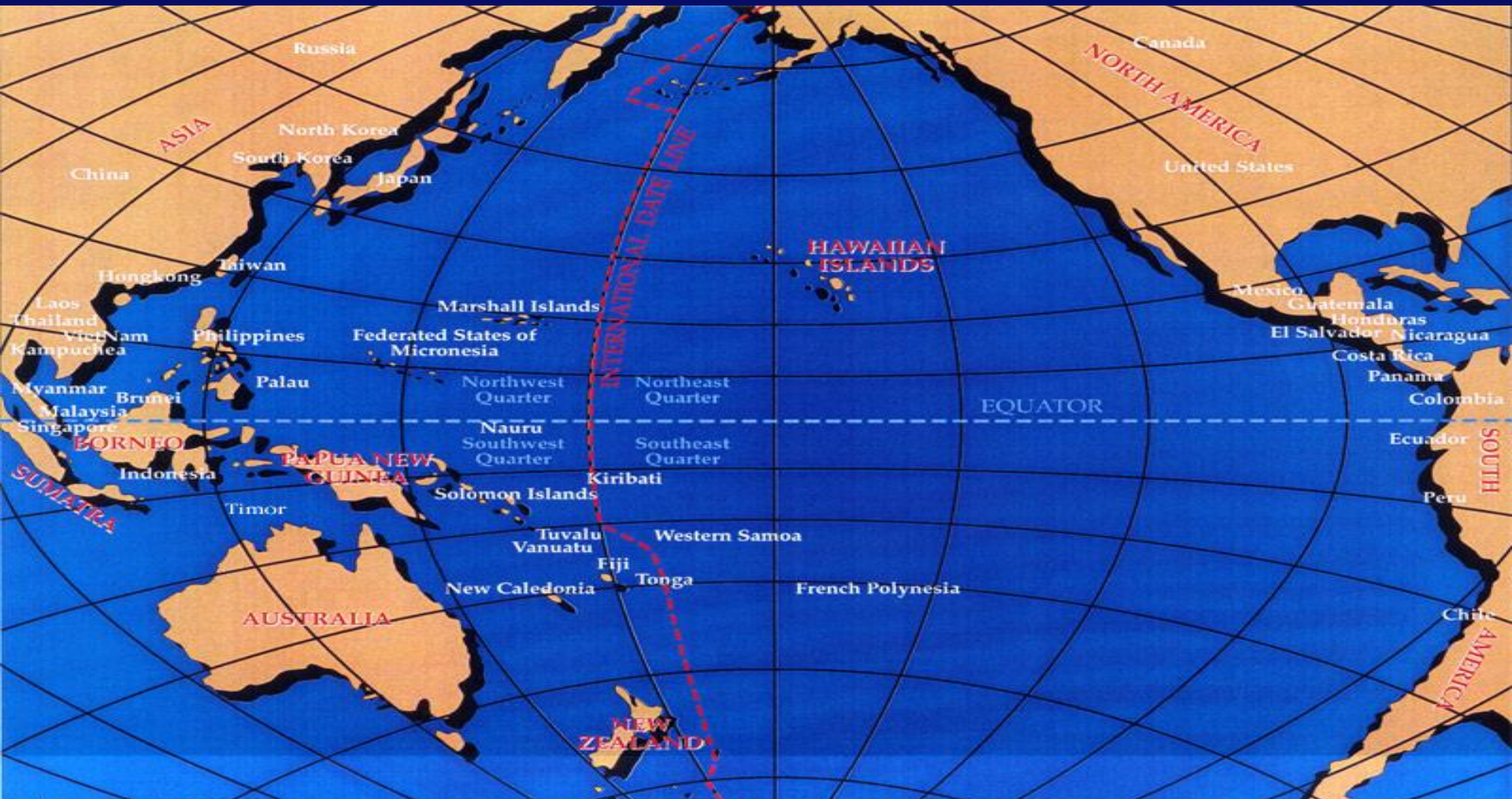
Islam on Earth





The New Russia

H. The Pacific Rim: **pg. 1099** new highway of global trade 1. = a "Pacific century?" i.e. China



II. Globalization* -- pg. 1100

A. An Interdependent* World

1. Due to improvements in:

a. Transportation, communication,
spread of democratic ideals,
free trade

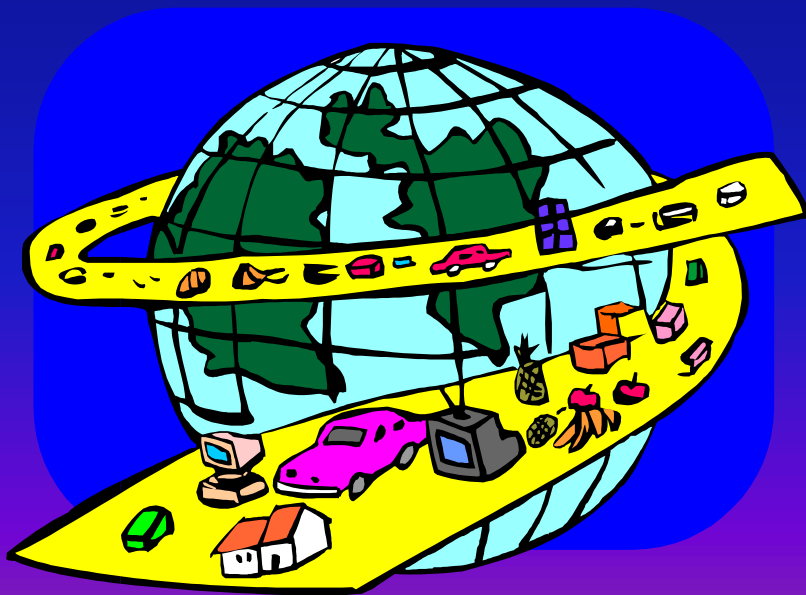


2. Doing the World's Work

a. Rich & poor nations linked:

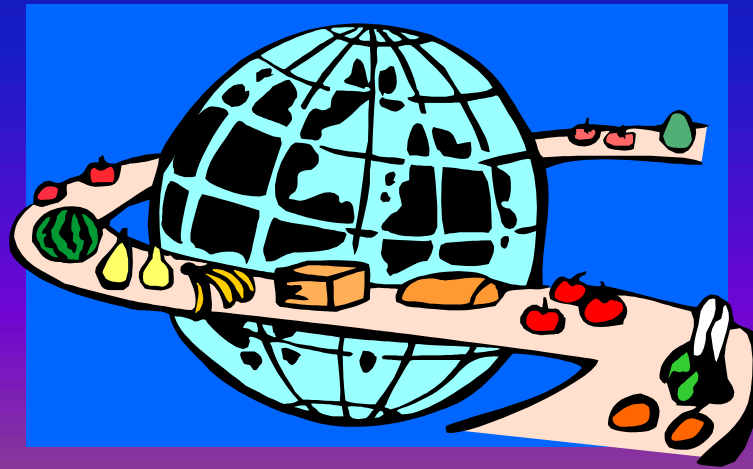
i. Rich: buy the products made
in the poor countries

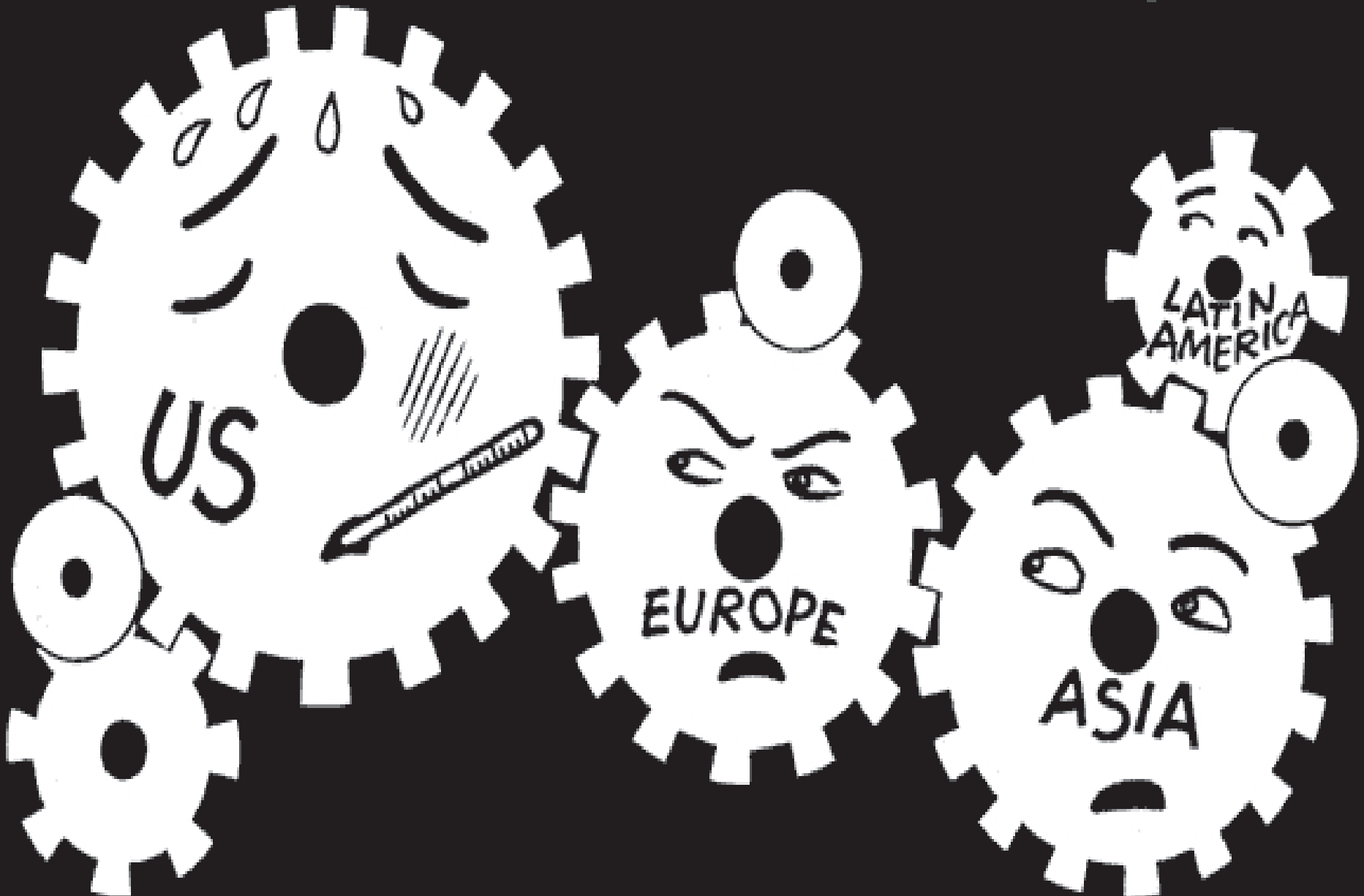
ii. Outsourcing* -- MI economy
today





3. Multinational Corporations* Grow
 - a. Branches & factories in many countries=products throughout the world
 - b. Ex—Nike, GM, Ford, Disney
4. Financial Crises Affect Everyone
 - a. Economic crisis in one country can lead to global economic crisis



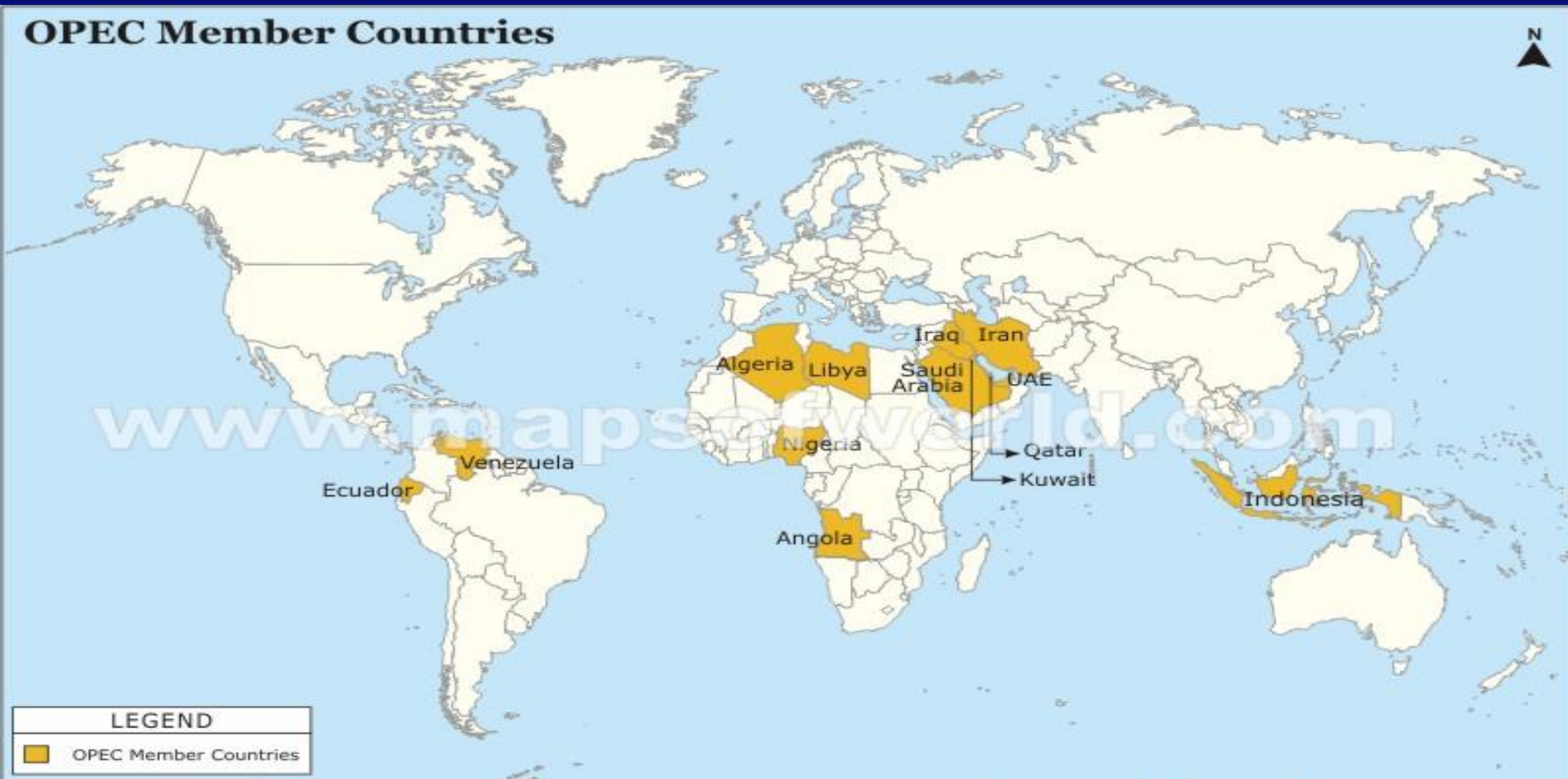


WORLD ECONOMY

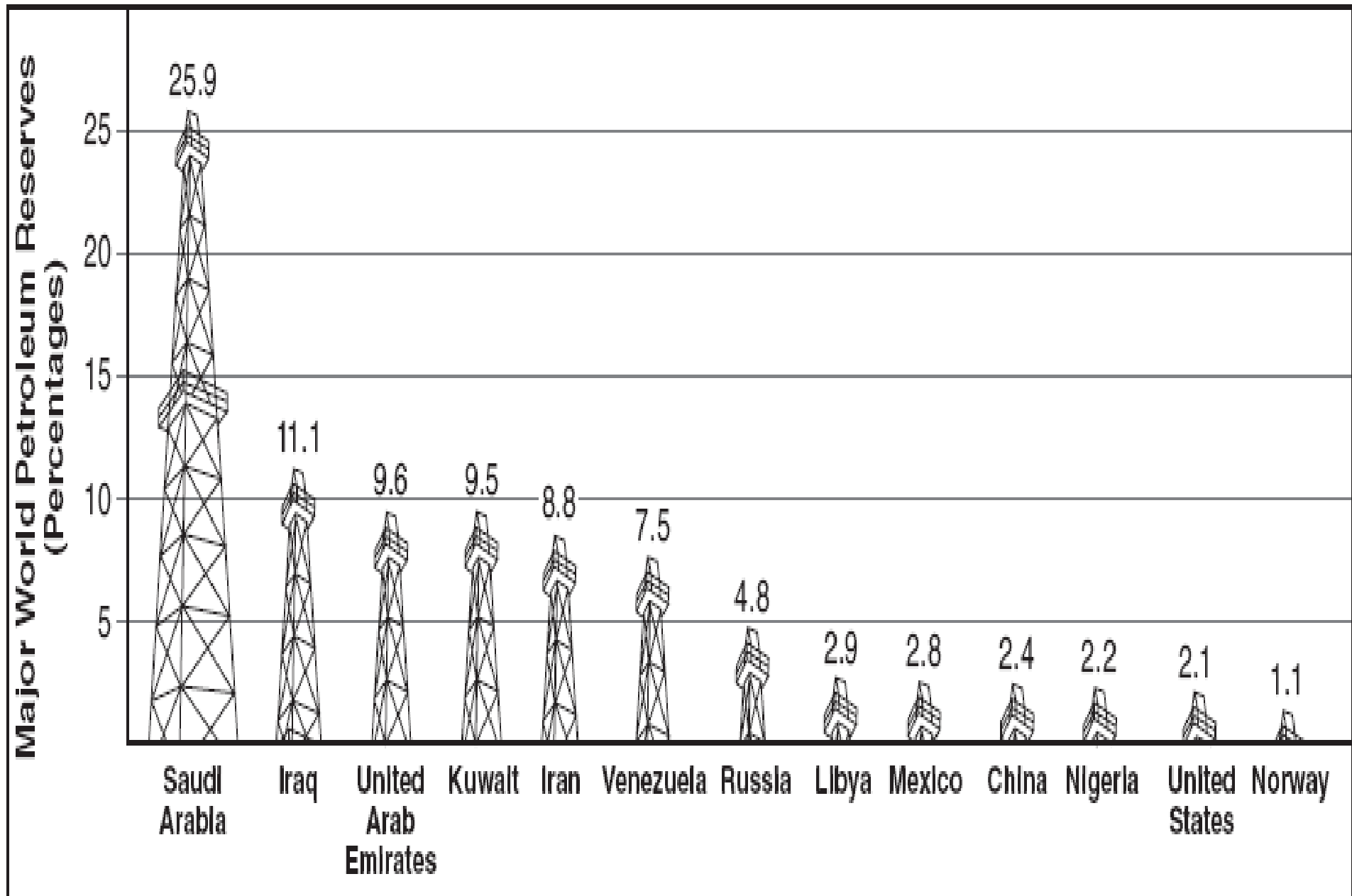
5. Oil: a volatile natural resource (nonrenewable)

a. Price of oil affects all economies

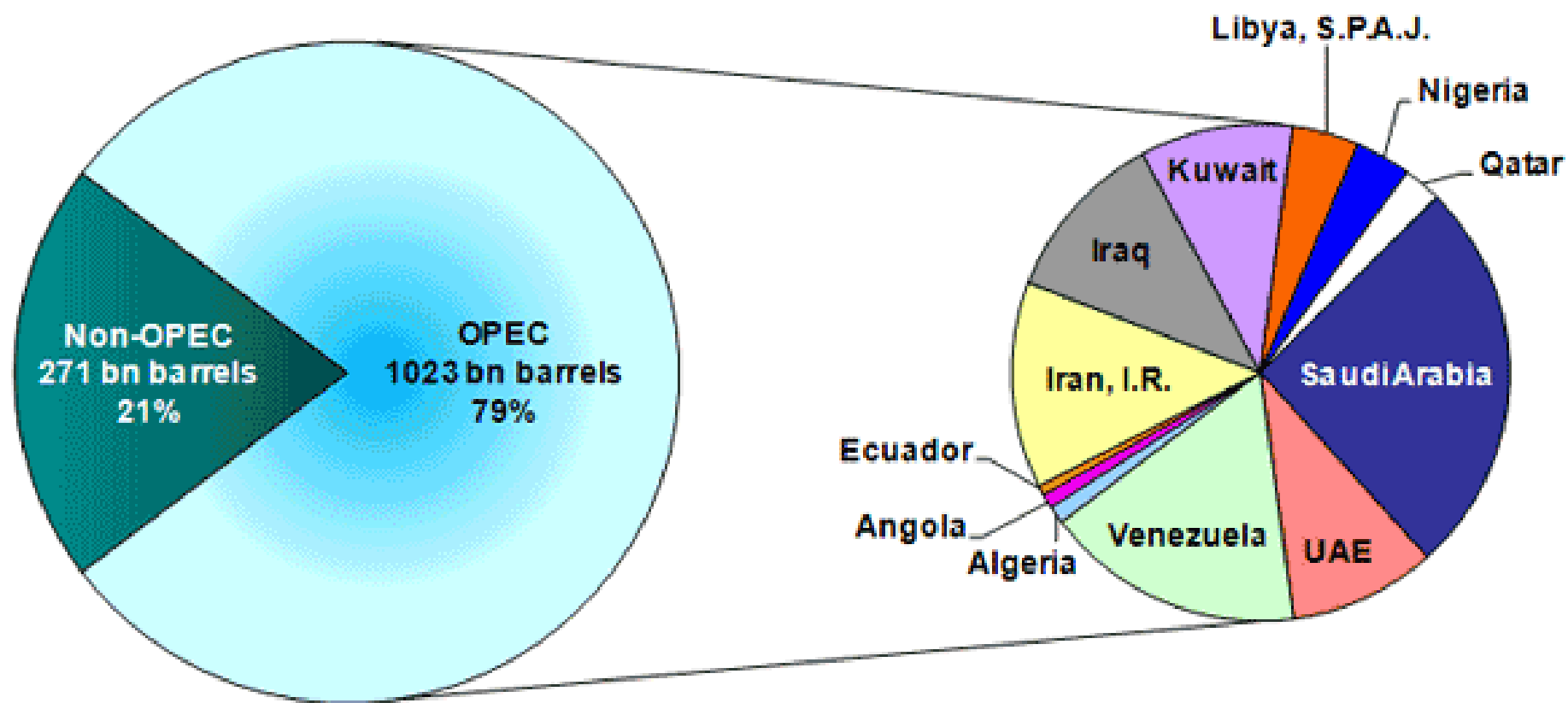
b. OPEC *see map pg. 1101*



World Petroleum Reserves



OPEC Share of World Crude Oil Reserves 2008



OPEC proven crude oil reserves , end 2008
(billion barrels)

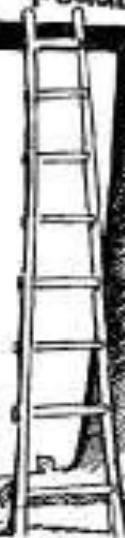
Saudi Arabia	264	25.8%	Iraq	115	11.2%	Libya, S.P.A.J.	44	4.3%	Algeria	12	1.2%
Venezuela	172	16.8%	Kuwait	102	9.9%	Nigeria	37	3.6%	Angola	10	0.9%
Iran, I.R.	138	13.4%	UAE	98	9.6%	Qatar	25	2.5%	Ecuador	7	0.6%

WHEN OIL GOES UP, WE
RAISE THE PRICES ELECTRONICALLY..
BUT WHEN IT GOES DOWN, WE HAVE
"LIGHTNING MEL" LOWER THE PRICES
BY HAND!



UNLEADED
LOL
PLUS
OMG
PREMIUM
FUGGEDABOUTT

10 10 10 10 10



DARK
COLUMBIA
DAILY TRIBUNE
CARTOONS.COM
2011
2/7

B. Global Trade Organization & Treaties

1. International Organizations Expand

a. United Nations

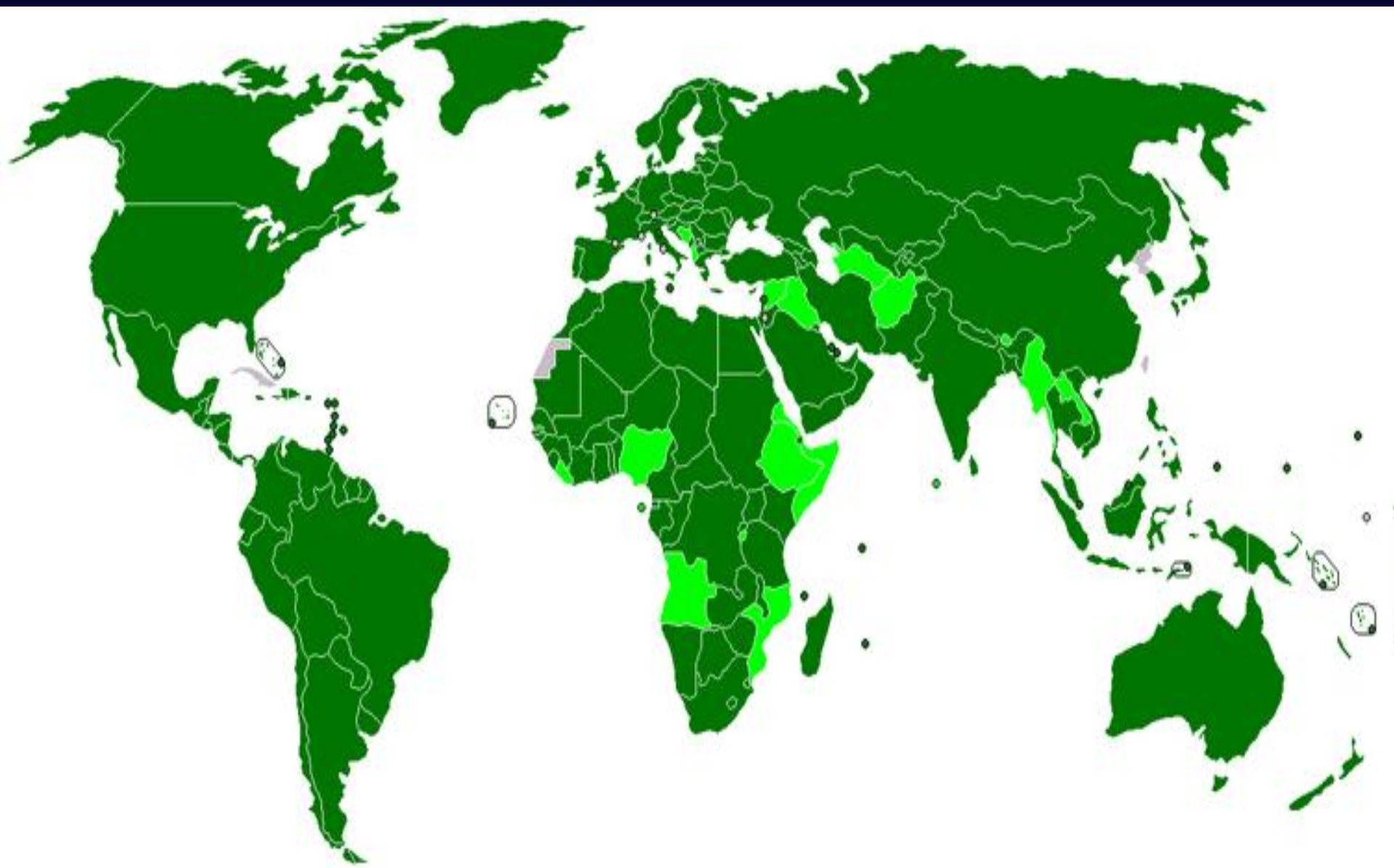
b. World Bank—loans to developing nations

c. IMF—International Monetary Fund
=controls \$1 trillion international,
loans to countries, exchange rates

d. NGOs—ex. Red Cross, Salvation Army



IMF (members non-members)



2. Treaties Guide Global Trade

a. GATT

b. NAFTA*-North American Free Trade Agreement=US, Canada, Mexico

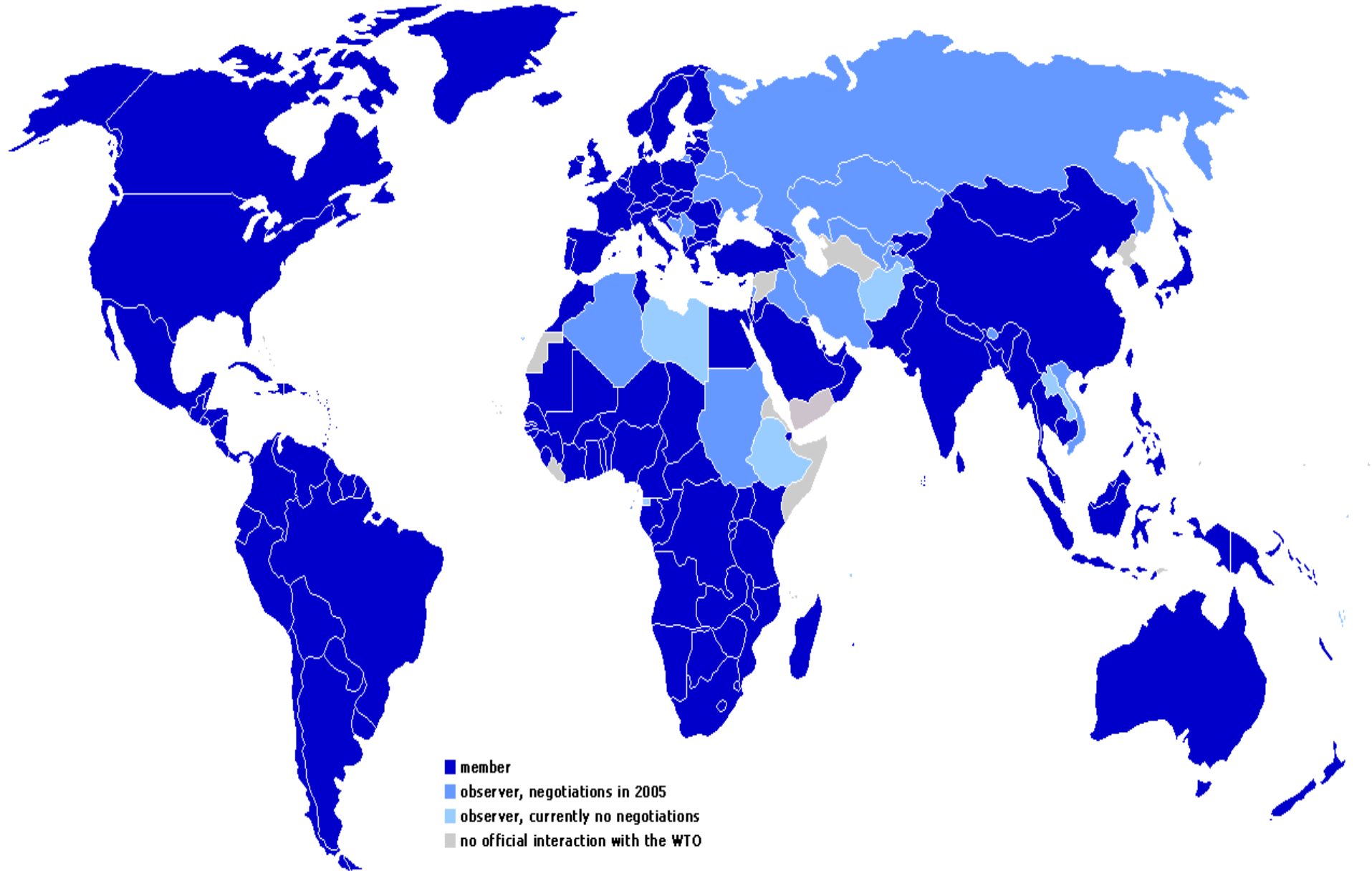
i. Job loss for US due to cheap labor in Mexico



- c. WTO* -- World Trade Organization
 - i. 100 nations signed = global trade
 - ii. = more job loss due to cheap labor worldwide = China, India



WTO Members



C. Costs & Benefits of Global Trade

1. Benefits of Trade (+):

- a. Large variety of products/services
- b. Low prices
- c. Exposure/spread of new technologies & ideas
 - i. more democracy



NEWS ITEM: WAL*MART
TO REDESIGN THEIR
"BIG BOX" OUTLETS...



WELL, SEEING
HOW MOST OF
WHAT WE SELL
IS MADE IN
CHINA...

Mike Keefe THE DENVER POST 2004

2. Anti-Globalization Movement (-):

a. Rich countries taking advantage of poor countries =still poverty

b. Too much specialization by countries

c. Too much power to US, IMF, World Bank

d. Richer countries (ex. USA) losing jobs to poorer ones with cheaper labor (ex. India, China)





"Some companies are outsourcing to VERY far away places."

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AMERICA'S BIGGEST EXPORT ...

DON'T GO.

COME BACK.

**OUR
JOBS!!!**



© Keith Tuckey 2010

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www.CartoonStock.com

SearchID: ktumj36

Globalization & You

<u>North America</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Asia</u>	<u>South & Central America</u>	<u>Africa</u>

III. Social & Environmental Challenges

Pg 1106

A. Global Poverty, Disasters & Disease

1. Poor:

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$ of world's population live on \$2/day
- b. 1 billion illiterate
- c. Hunger & disease

Developing



2. Causes of Poverty:

- a. Gap between rich & poor nations growing
- b. Uneven progress: India/China have gotten richer, but few others
- c. Debt of nations
- d. Political problems: civil wars, crime



e. Population Growth:

i. 7 billion in the world

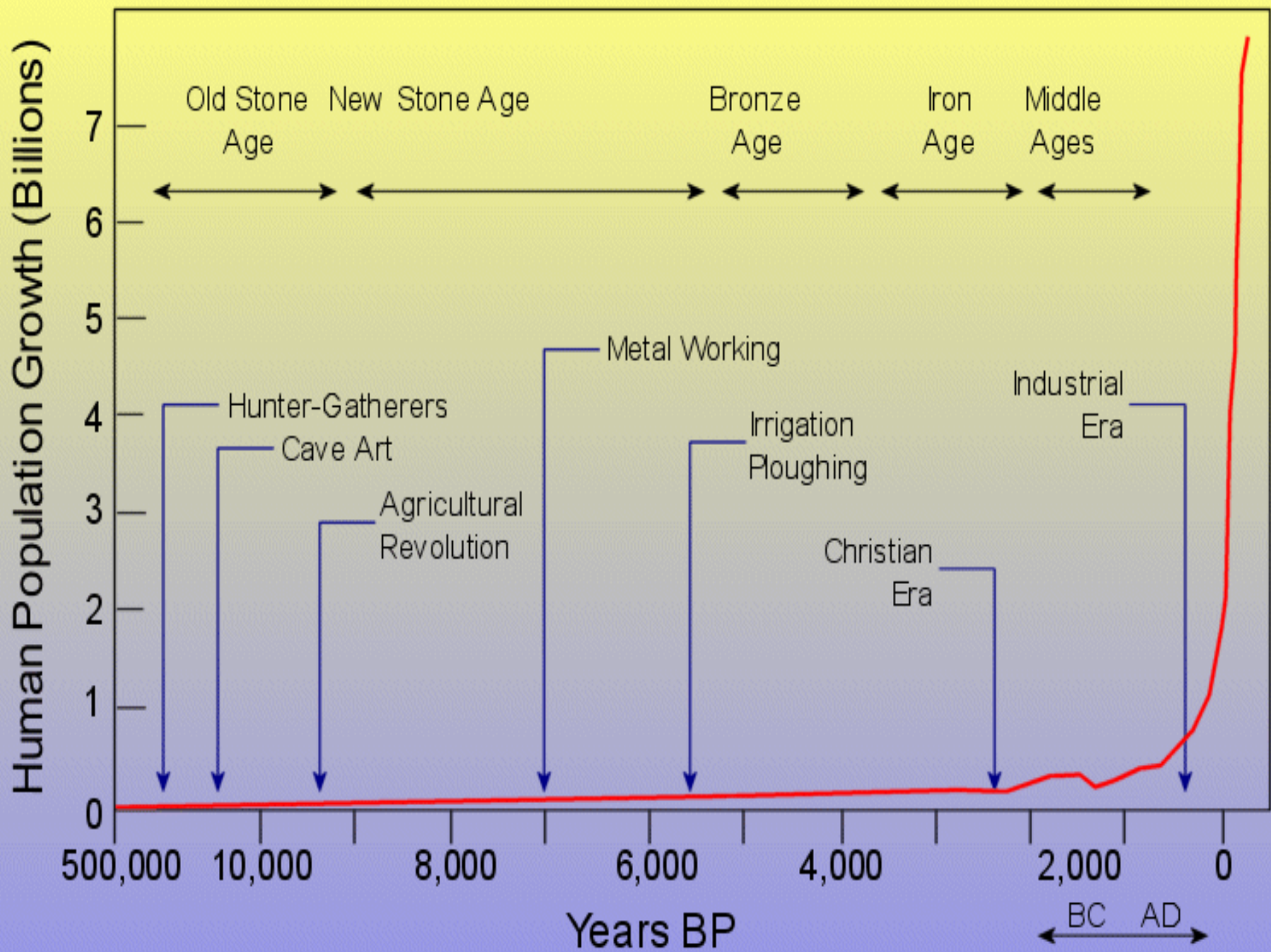
ii. 1.3 billion in China ("one-family, one-child" law)

1.1 billion in India

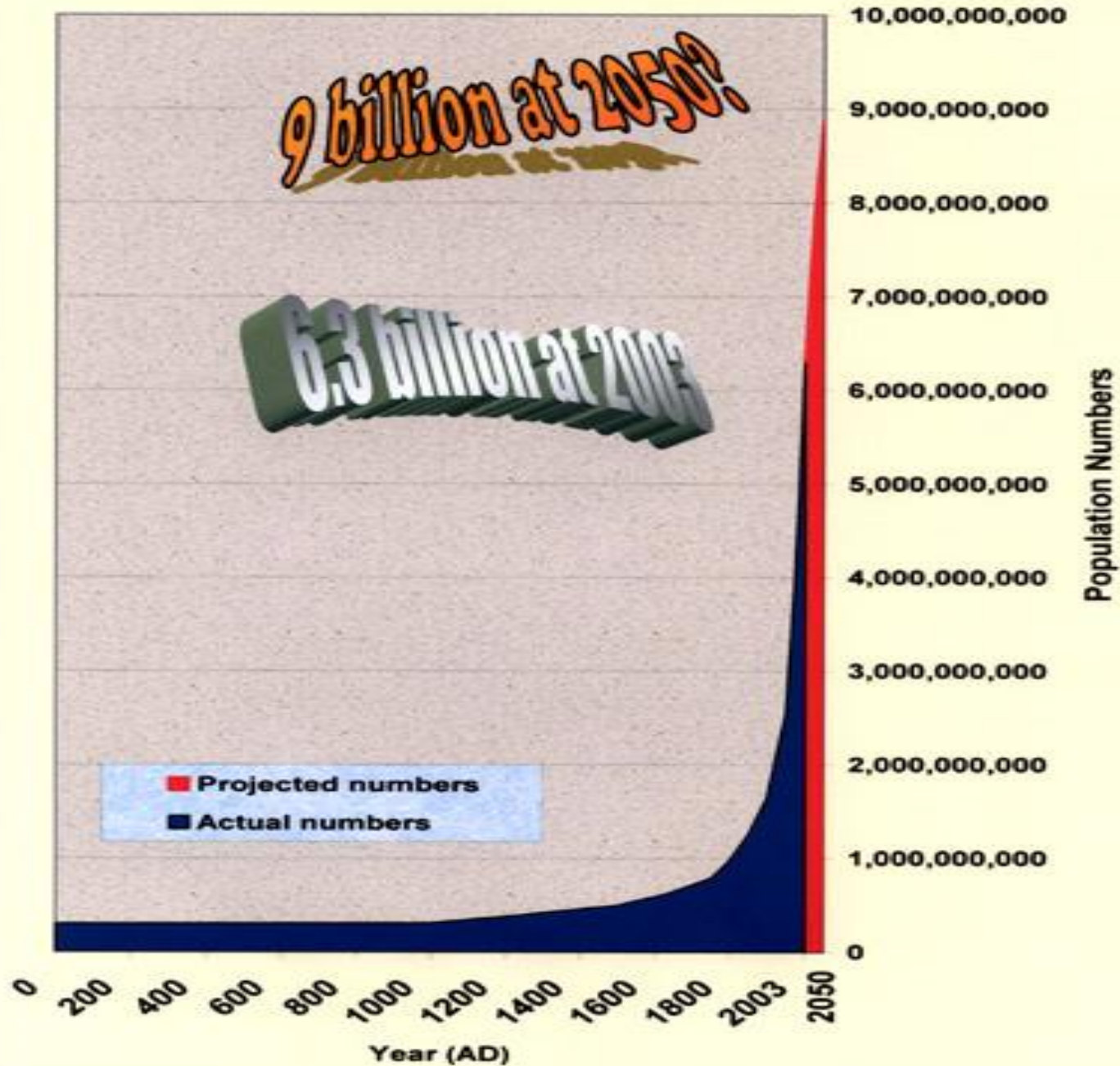
iii. Growing in Latin America

Will Resources hold? i.e. food, water

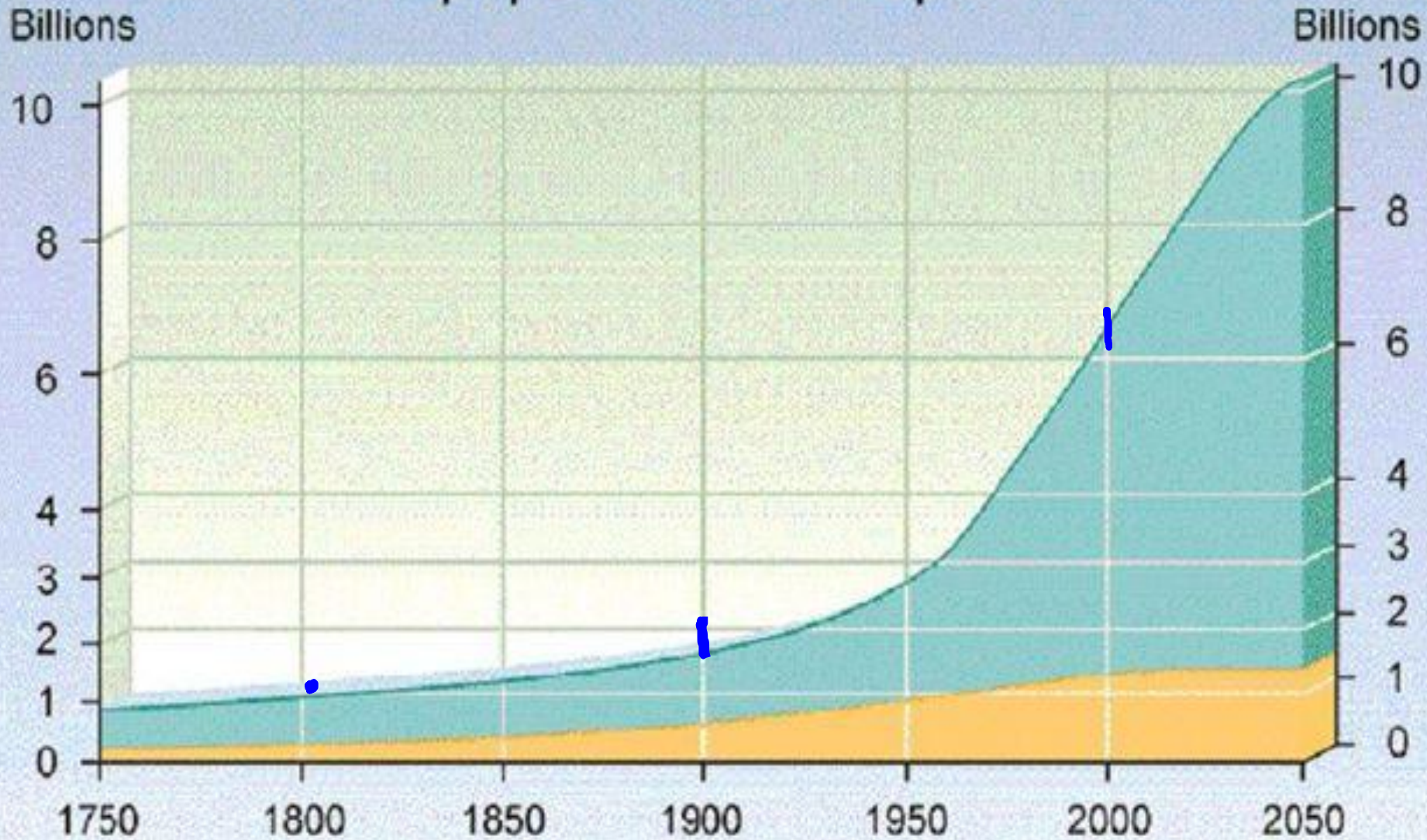




GROWTH OF WORLD POPULATION



World population development



Developing countries
Industrialized countries



GRID
Arendal



©2006 FLORIDA TODAY
JIM PARKER

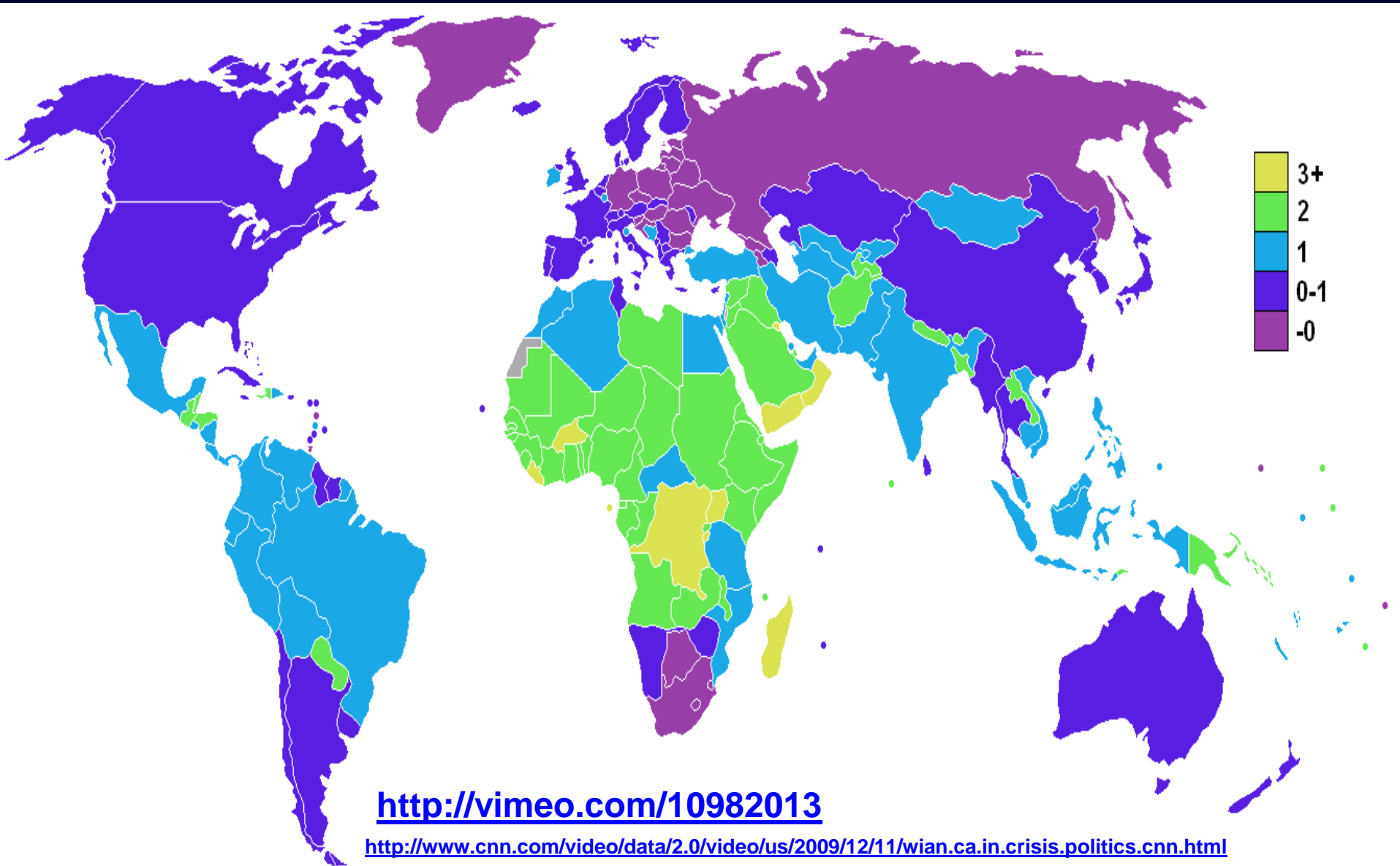
caglecartoons.com

OY!...
I DON'T THINK
I CAN SUPPORT
MUCH MORE,
FOLKS...



j.parker@floridatoday.net

Population Growth Rate



"7 Billion" video

- <http://www.npr.org/2011/10/31/141816460/visualizing-how-a-population-grows-to-7-billion>
- [<iframe width="300" height="169" src="http://www.npr.org/player/embeddable/video/player.html?i=141816460&m=141848264" frameborder="0"></iframe>](http://www.npr.org/player/embeddable/video/player.html?i=141816460&m=141848264)

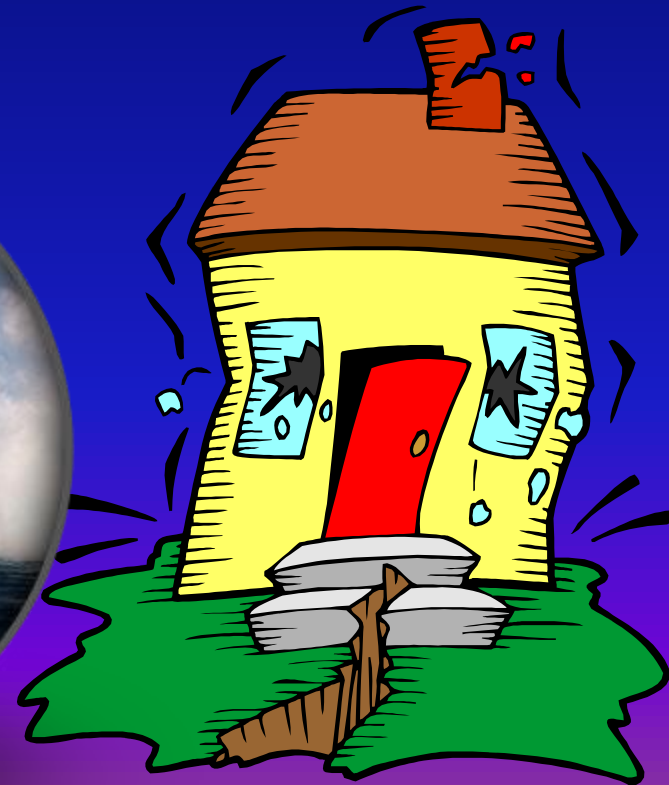
3. Natural Disasters Affect Millions

a. tsunami* --ex. in 2004 in Thailand & 2011 in Japan

b. earthquakes—ex. 2010 in Haiti

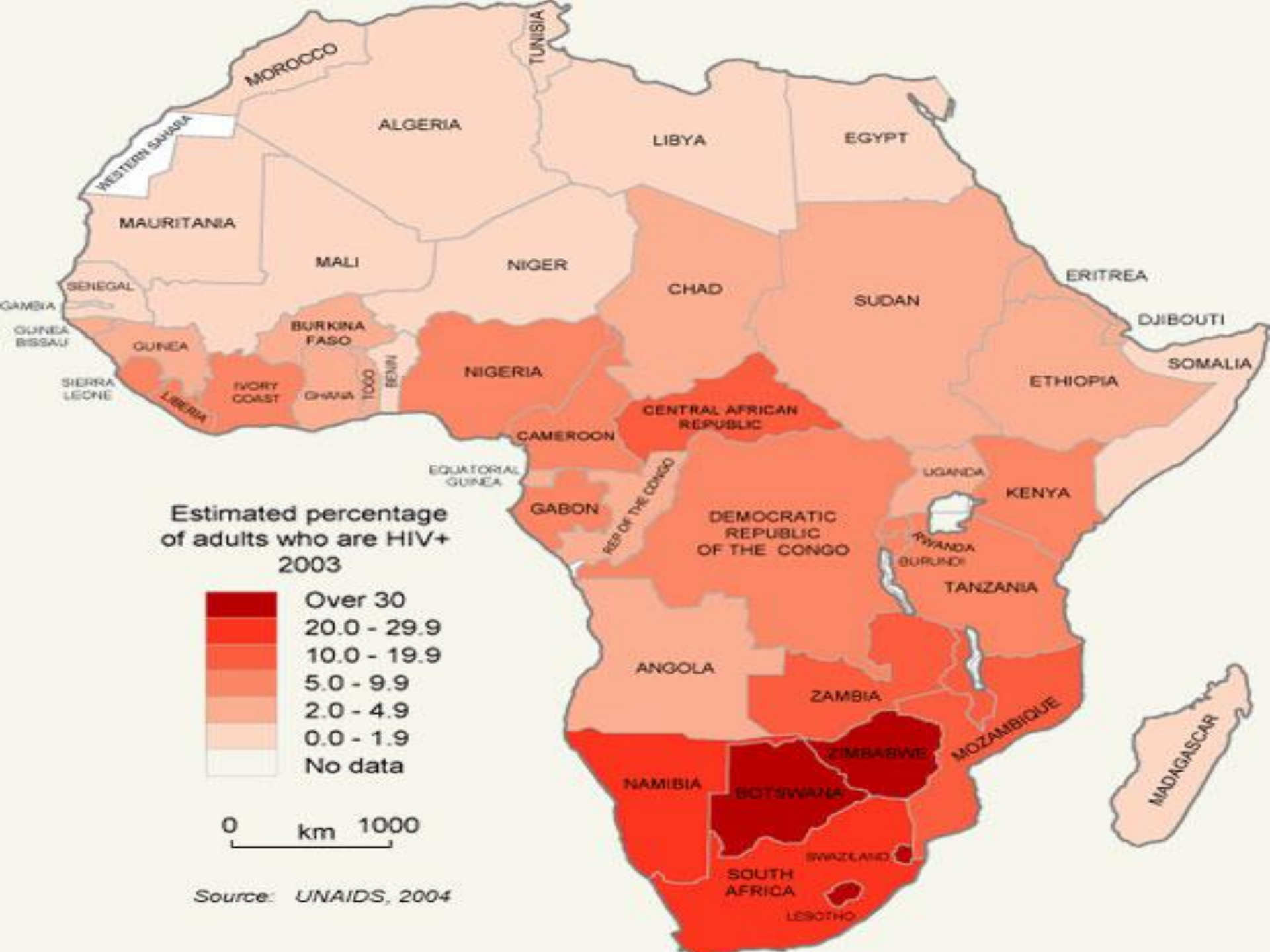
c. floods

d. drought

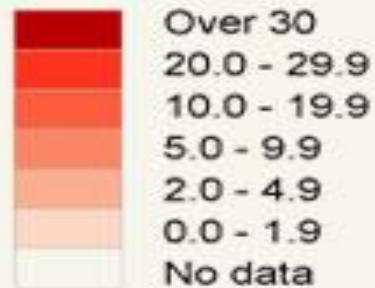


4. Global Disease Spreads Rapidly
 - a. Fear of: SARS, bird flu, mad cow disease, West Nile Fever, influenza (flu)
 - b. HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa
 - i. 28 million infected in Africa
=6,000/day die from AIDS there





Estimated percentage of adults who are HIV+ 2003



0 km 1000

Source: UNAIDS, 2004

Regional HIV/AIDS statistics and features December 1999

	Epidemic started	Adults & children living with HIV/AIDS	Adults & children newly infected with HIV	Adult prevalence rate *	% HIV-positive women	Main mode(s) of transmission for those living with HIV/AIDS **
Sub-Saharan Africa	late '70s–early '80s	23.3 million	3.8 million	8.0%	55%	Hetero
North Africa & Middle East	late '80s	220 000	19 000	0.13%	20%	IDU, Hetero
South and South-East Asia	late '80s	6 million	1.3 million	0.69%	30%	Hetero
East Asia & Pacific	late '80s	530 000	120 000	0.068%	15%	IDU, Hetero, MSM
Latin America	late '70s–early '80s	1.3 million	150 000	0.57%	20%	MSM, IDU, Hetero
Caribbean	late '70s–early '80s	360 000	57 000	1.96%	35%	Hetero, MSM
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	early '90s	360 000	95 000	0.14%	20%	IDU, MSM
Western Europe	late '70s–early '80s	520 000	30 000	0.25%	20%	MSM, IDU
North America	late '70s–early '80s	920 000	44 000	0.56%	20%	MSM, IDU, Hetero
Australia & New Zealand	late '70s–early '80s	12 000	500	0.1%	10%	MSM, IDU
TOTAL		33.6 million	5.6 million	1.1%	46%	



* The proportion of adults (15 to 49 years of age) living with HIV/AIDS in 1999, using 1998 population numbers

** Hetero: heterosexual transmission – IDU: transmission through injecting drug use – MSM: sexual transmission among men who have sex with men



5. Hunger & Famine Threaten *overpopulation*
a. Due to: natural disasters, war, *+*

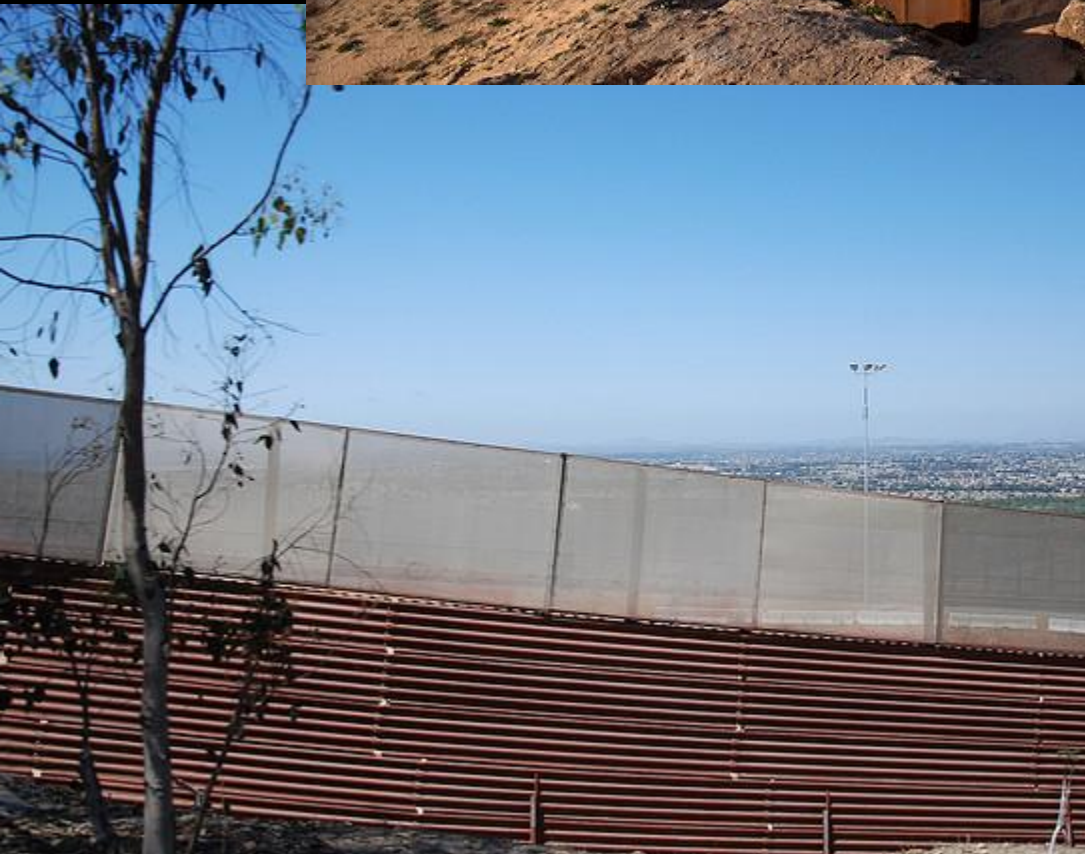
6. Millions Migrate

a. Refugees*

b. Immigrants: #1 destination in world is US

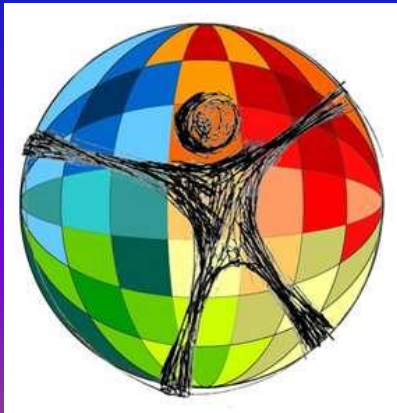
c. Illegal immigration=hot topic today





B. Human Rights: all people entitled to basic rights ... "w/out distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

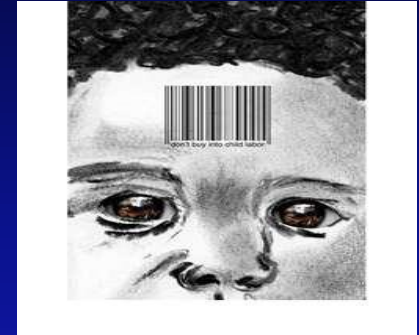
1. 1975 Helsinki Accords*: nations signed to guarantee human rights to citizens



entitled including status society elementary
property security
basis education social national cultural guilty interference association
development alone community may change belief
subjected recognition
nationality fundamental marriage periodic slavery born
United children government
law family seek work freely made age conscience pay
respect distinction contrary
full equal attacks religion acts act deprived
discrimination free one necessary
others committed
country principles arbitrarily
interests purposes
protection
public human forth
political time
due arbitrary
limitation Declaration
penal State
group care
offence scientific
person international
order life
opinion
case set
Nations without
just
freedom dignity
without

2. Role of the World Community:

a. Human rights violations still going on today: China, India, Bosnia, Africa



3. Protecting Children

a. 2005 UN report:

$\frac{1}{2}$ world's kids suffer poverty, armed conflict or AIDS

b. Child labor: India, Asia, Africa

c. 1989: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

d. Illiteracy in developing nations

Child Labour: Growing Up Too Quickly



Mines are an extremely dangerous working environment.

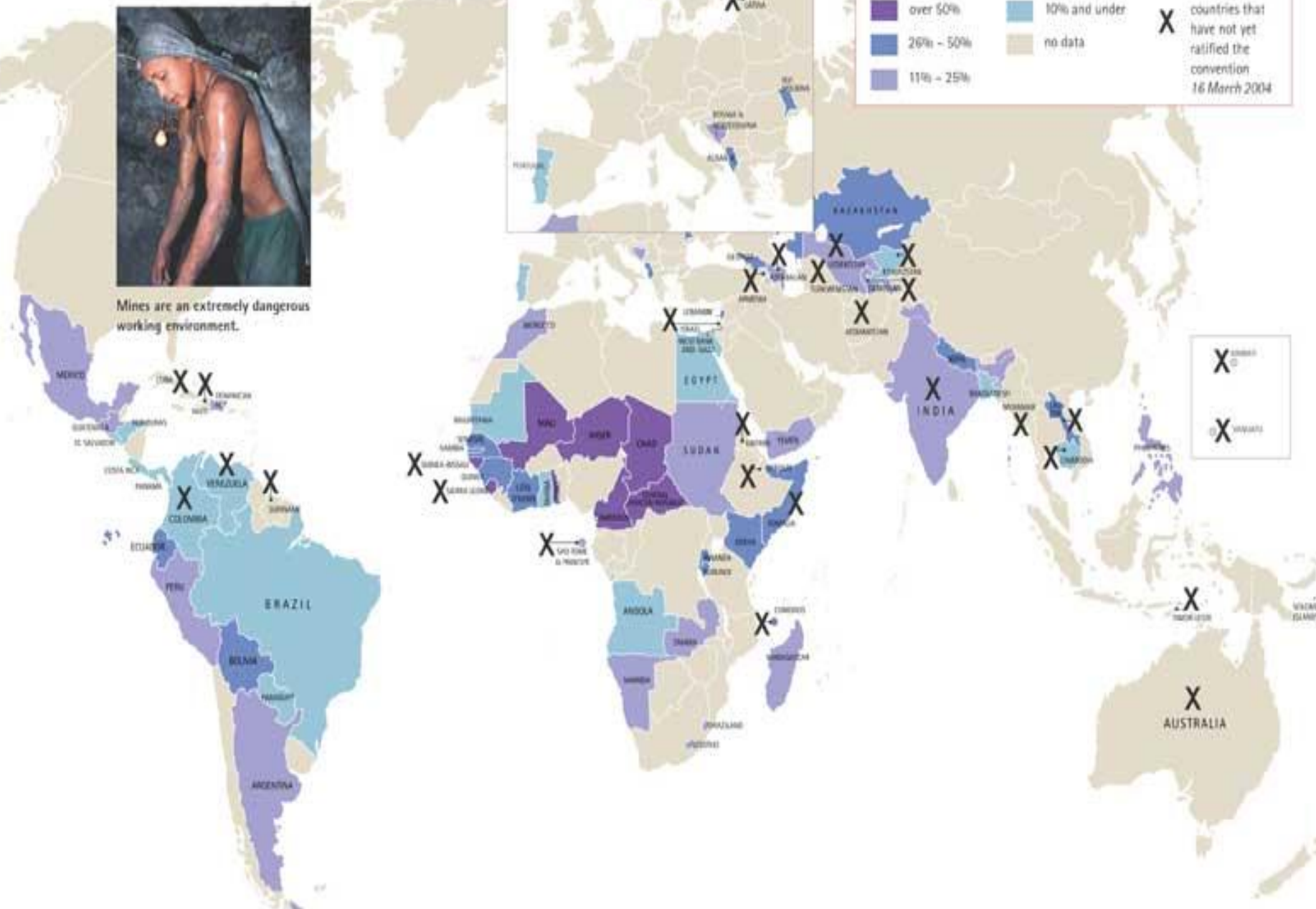


Working children

Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are working
2007 or latest available data

- over 50%
- 26% - 50%
- 11% - 25%
- 10% and under
- no data

X ILO Convention 182 to combat worst forms of child labour
countries that have not yet ratified the convention
16 March 2004



Pandemic Video

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UG8YbNbdaco&feature=relmfu>

C. Development & the Environment

pg 1110

1. Pollution Threatens the Environment, due to overpopulation:

a. industrialization

b. strip mining

c. oil spills

d. acid rain

e. nuclear accidents:

i. Chernobyl 1986

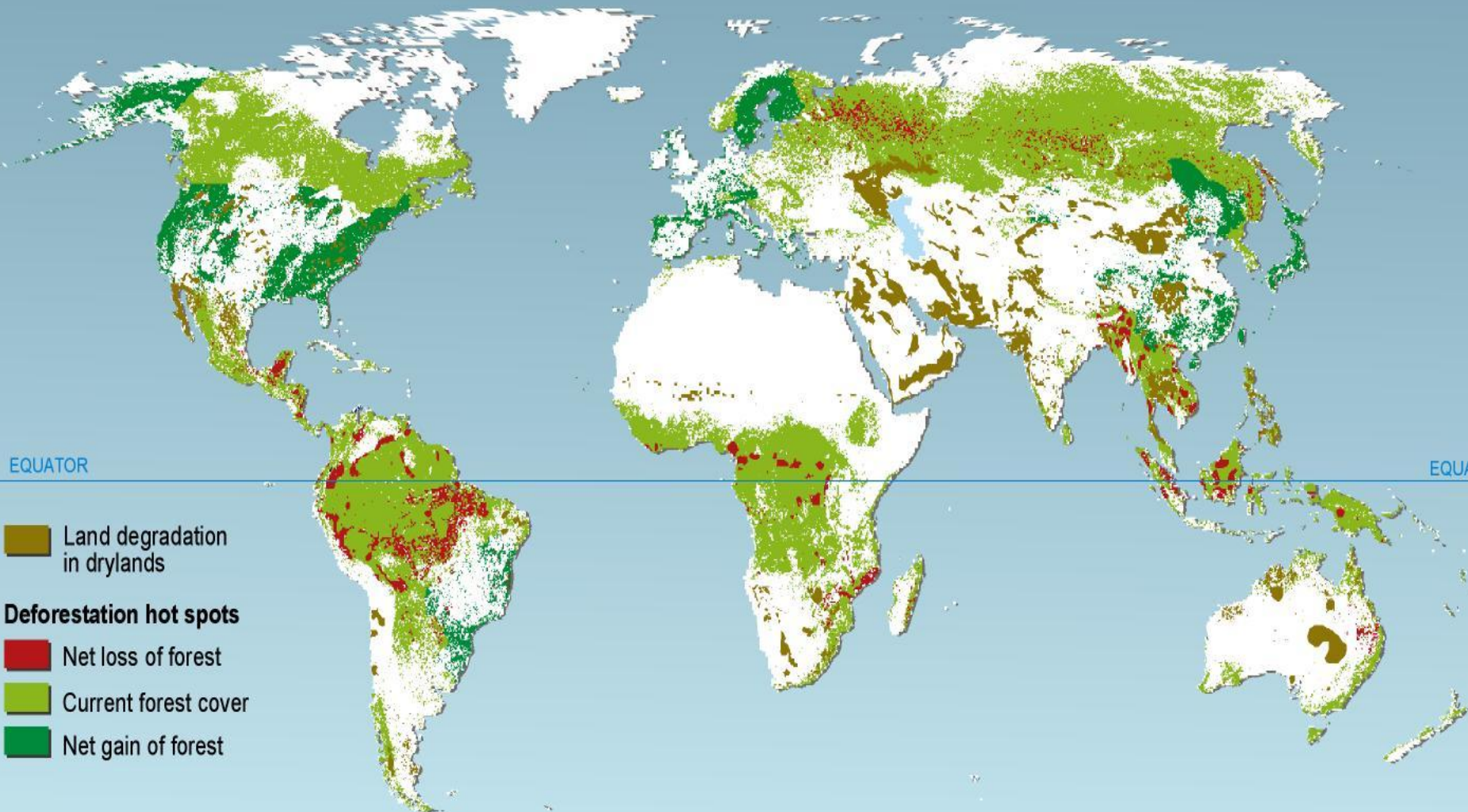
ii. Japan 2011



2. Growing Deserts, Shrinking Forests
 - a. Deforestation*
 - i. Shrinking rain forest in Brazil
 - b. Erosion
3. Global Warming*
 - a. Is it due to us or a natural cycle of Earth? = Climate Change



Deforestation



EQUATOR

EQUATOR

- Land degradation in drylands
- Deforestation hot spots**
- Net loss of forest
- Current forest cover
- Net gain of forest

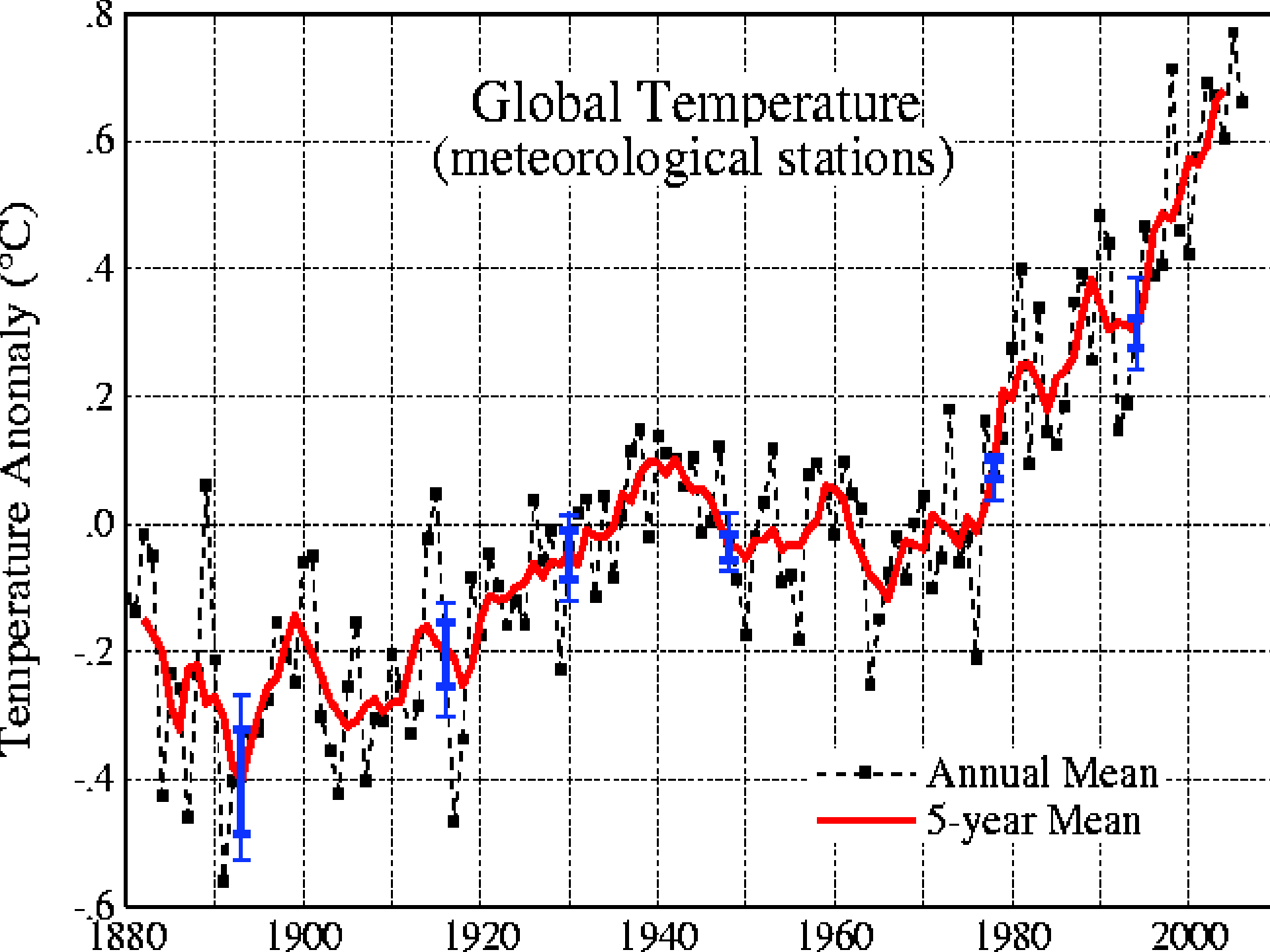
<http://vimeo.com/4986526>

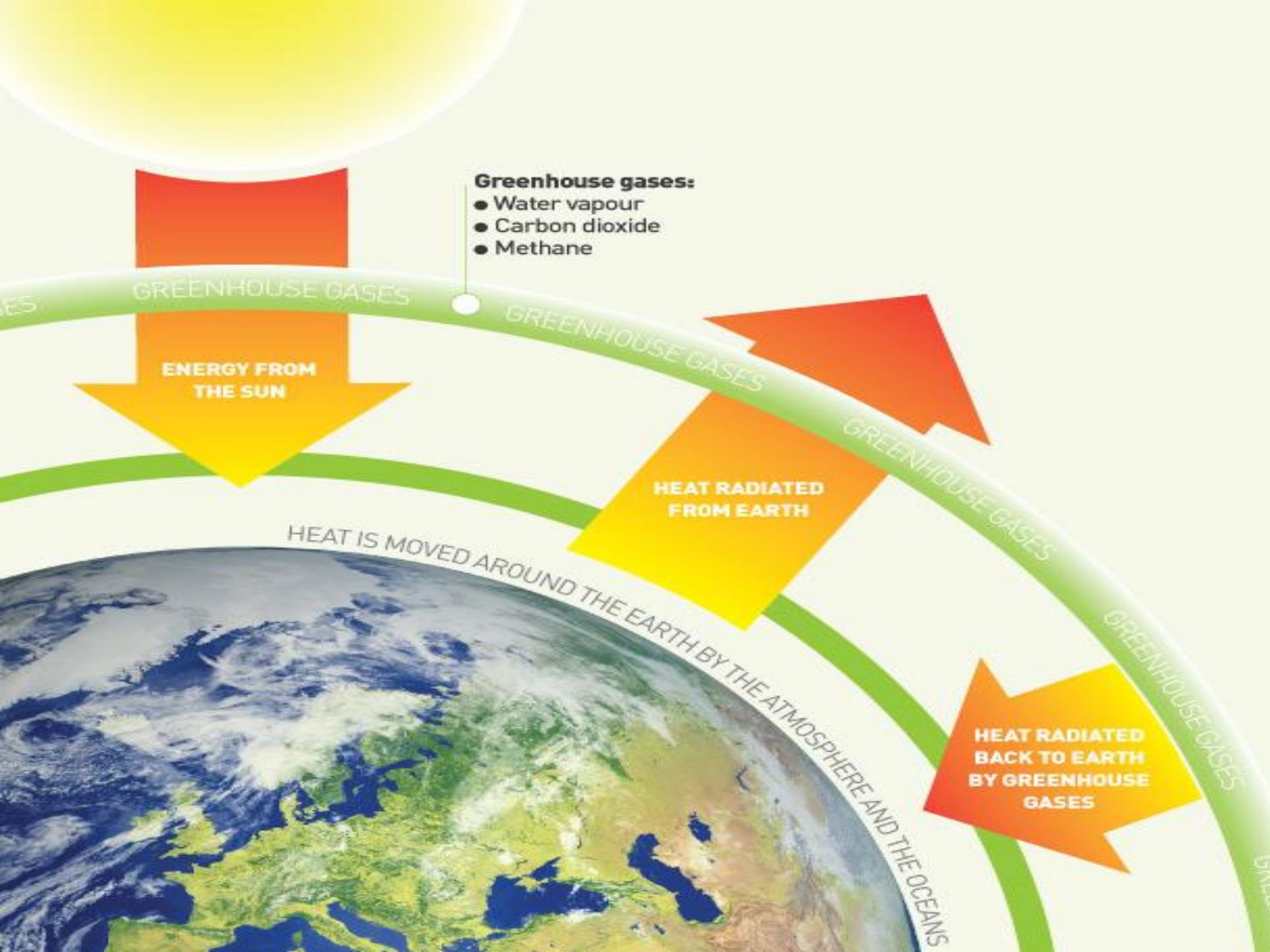
Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment



GLOBAL WARMING

Sucks to be me.





Greenhouse gases:

- Water vapour
- Carbon dioxide
- Methane

GREENHOUSE GASES

ENERGY FROM THE SUN

GREENHOUSE GASES

HEAT RADIATED FROM EARTH

GREENHOUSE GASES

HEAT IS MOVED AROUND THE EARTH BY THE ATMOSPHERE AND THE OCEANS

HEAT RADIATED BACK TO EARTH BY GREENHOUSE GASES

GREENHOUSE GASES

GREEN

Global warming: Causes and effects

Earth's temperature has risen about 1 degree Fahrenheit in the last century. The past 50 years of warming has been attributed to human activity.

During the past 100 years global sea levels have risen 4 to 8 inches.

Burning fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil produces greenhouse gases in excessive amounts.

Greenhouse gases are emissions that rise into the atmosphere and trap the sun's energy, keeping heat from escaping.

Most of the world's emissions are attributed to the United States' large-scale use of fuels in vehicles and factories.

The United States was responsible for 20 percent of the global greenhouse gases emitted in 1997.

Some predictions for local changes include increasingly hot summers and intense thunderstorms.



Damaging storms, droughts and related weather phenomena cause an increase in economic and health problems. Warmer weather provides breeding grounds for insects such as malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

Northwestern Glacier





1912



**Kilimanjaro,
Africa**

Source: E. Deben, Kilimanjaro, 1912

1970



2000



Mike Keefe THE DENVER POST 5.2.11



Climate Change Video

- <http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/player/environment/global-warming-environment/way-forward-climate.html>

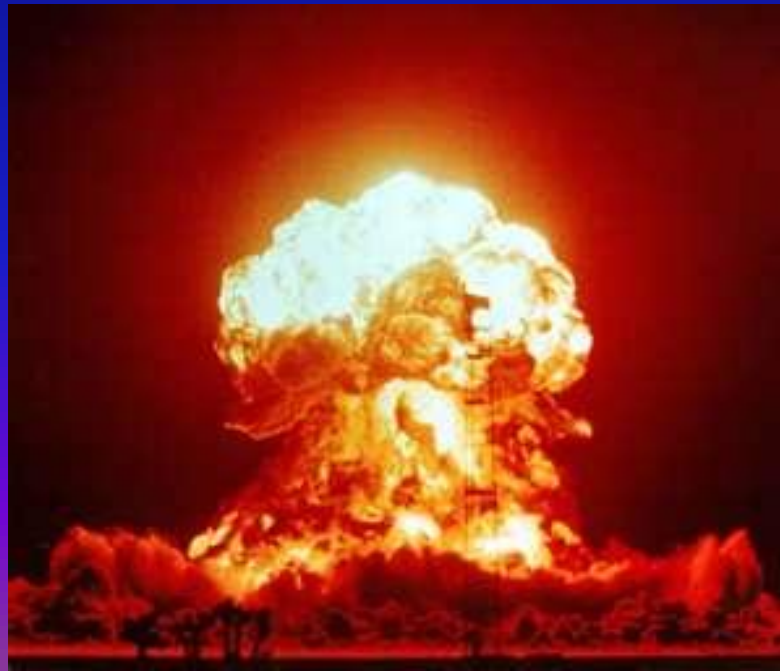
IV. Security in a Dangerous World

A. Power of Modern Weapons

1. Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty*

a. NPT Treaty:

168 nations by 2000



U.S., Russian Nuclear Arsenals Decline



Sources: National Resource Defense Council, White House.
* Projection

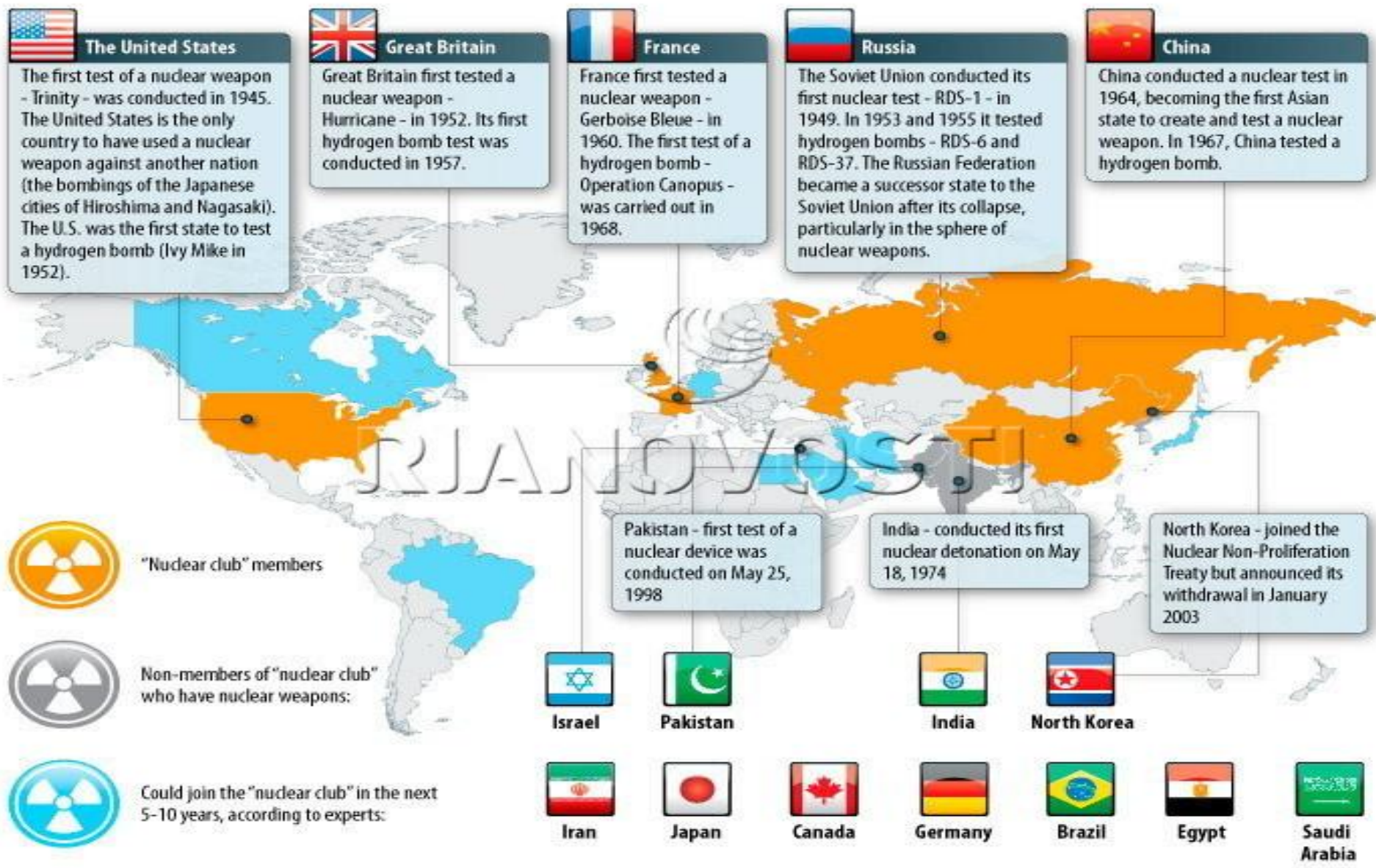
2. The Problem of Russia

- a. Nukes in former Soviet territories: Kazakhstan now the #3 nuclear power, US #2, Russia #1
- b. Other nuclear powers: France, China, India, Pakistan, North Korea, Britain, Israel
 - i. Iran?
- c. Black market for nukes, components



World's nuclear states map

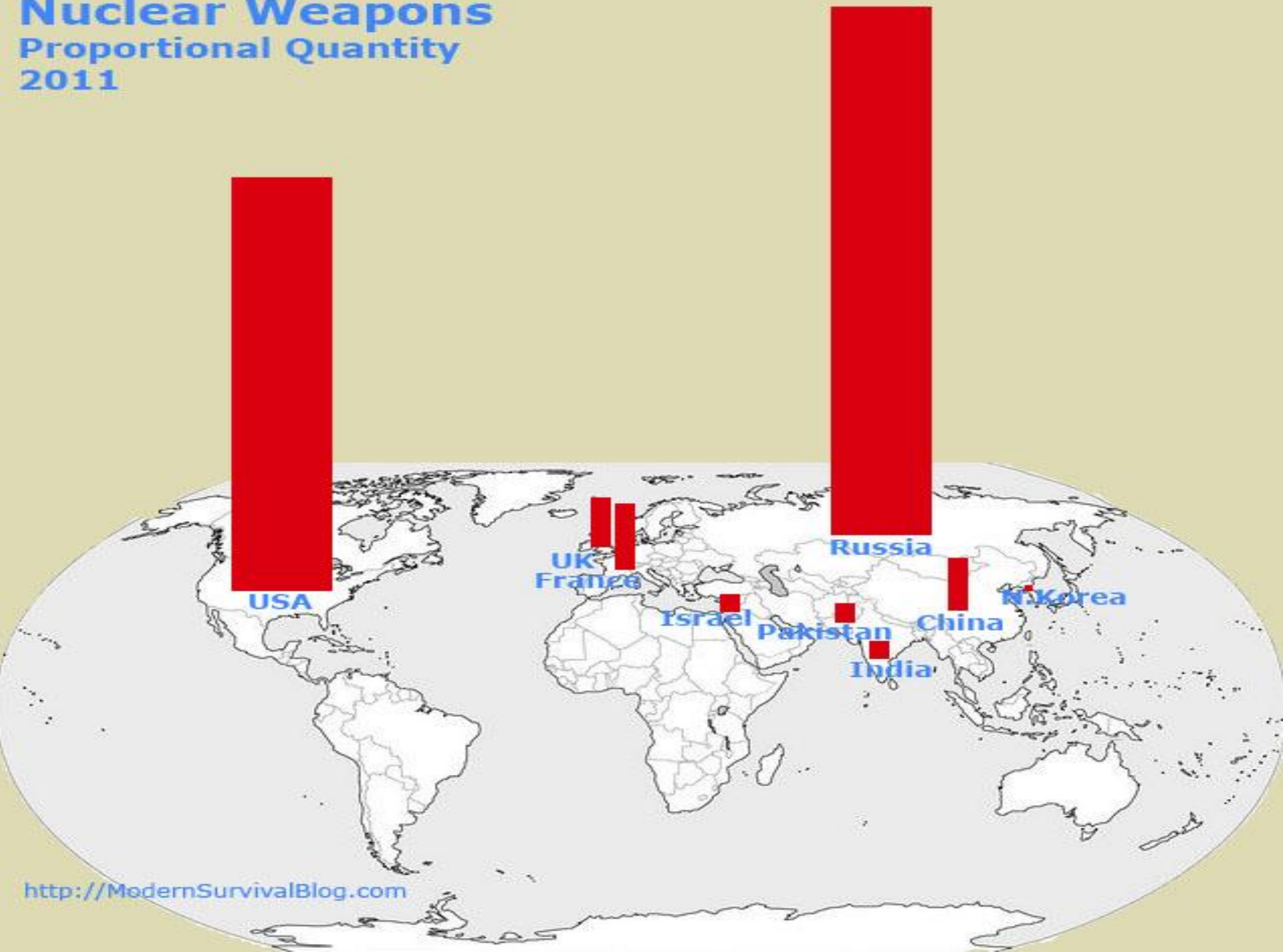
Under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), a nuclear state is defined as one that detonated a nuclear device prior to January 1, 1967.



Nuclear Weapons

Proportional Quantity

2011



3. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

- a. Chemical: poison gas, toxins
- b. Biological: disease-carrying organisms
- c. Nuclear
- d. Threat of terrorism



Time flies

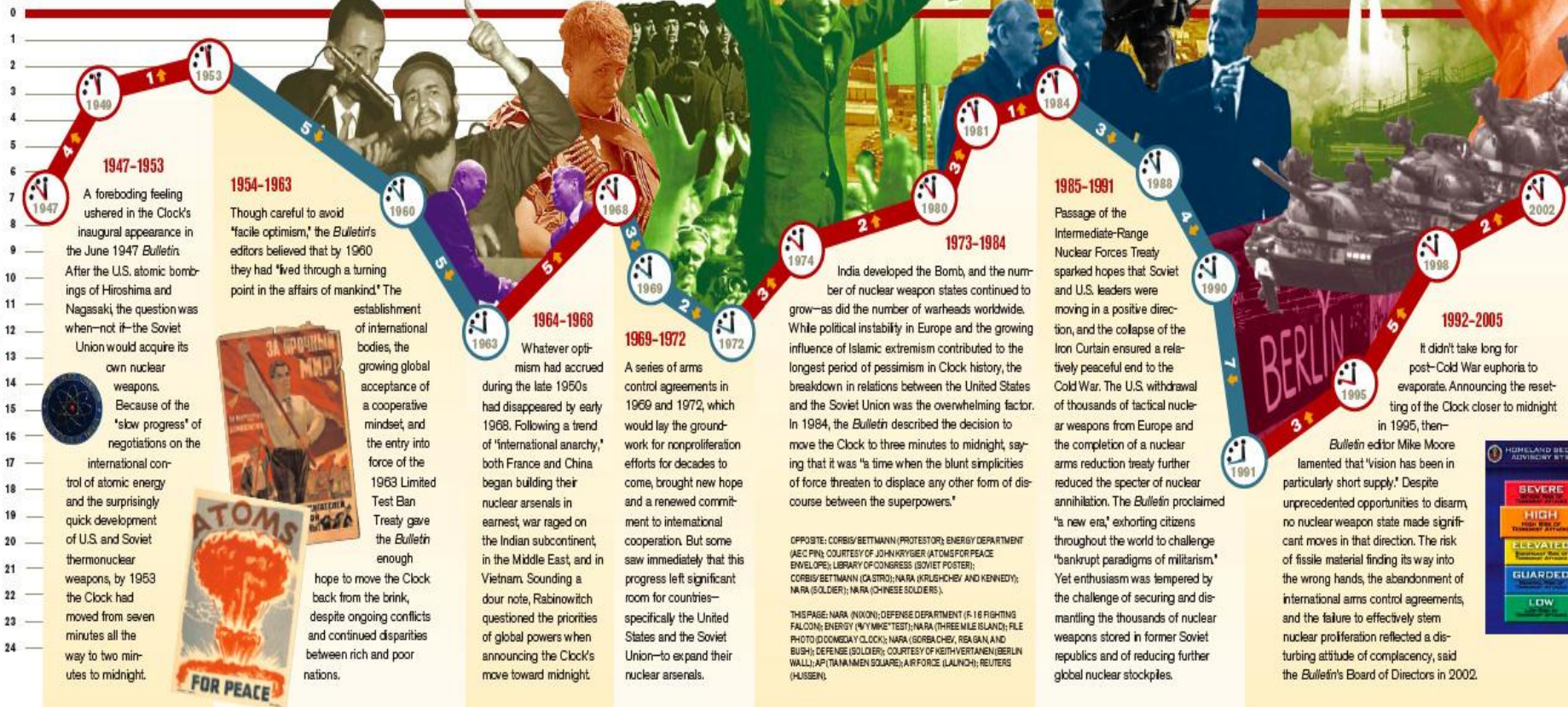
The Doomsday Clock—tracking the course of global security since 1947.

THE EVER-CHANGING GLOBAL SECURITY outlook—whether it be the apprehension that followed the first thermonuclear tests or the optimism accompanying the fall of the Berlin Wall—has guided the movement of the Doomsday Clock. When the Clock was introduced in 1947, *Bulletin* co-founder Eugene Rabinowitch defined it as a “symbol of urgency” representing the “state of mind” of those aware of nuclear peril. Later

Clock changes often referred to “turning points,” “retreats,” “hopeful trends,” and “fateful junctures” to characterize not only events, but also the broad course of international security.

Nearly 60 years later, the Clock is still ticking, performing its task, in the words of Rabinowitch, “to reflect basic changes in the level of continuous danger in which mankind lives . . . and will continue living, until society adjusts its basic attitudes and institutions.” **Jonas Siegel**

MINUTES TO MIDNIGHT



A foreboding feeling ushered in the Clock's inaugural appearance in the June 1947 *Bulletin*. After the U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki the question was when—not if—the Soviet Union would acquire its own nuclear weapons. Because of the “slow progress” of negotiations on the international control of atomic energy and the surprisingly quick development of U.S. and Soviet thermonuclear weapons, by 1953 the Clock had moved from seven minutes all the way to two minutes to midnight.

1954-1963

Though careful to avoid “facile optimism,” the *Bulletin*'s editors believed that by 1960 they had “lived through a turning point in the affairs of mankind.” The

establishment of international bodies, the growing global acceptance of a cooperative mindset, and the entry into force of the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty gave the *Bulletin* enough

hope to move the Clock back from the brink, despite ongoing conflicts and continued disparities between rich and poor nations.

1964-1968

Whatever optimism had accrued during the late 1950s had disappeared by early 1968. Following a trend of “international anarchy,” both France and China began building their nuclear arsenals in earnest, war raged on the Indian subcontinent, in the Middle East, and in Vietnam. Sounding a dour note, Rabinowitch questioned the priorities of global powers when announcing the Clock's move toward midnight.

1969-1972

A series of arms control agreements in 1969 and 1972, which would lay the groundwork for nonproliferation efforts for decades to come, brought new hope and a renewed commitment to international cooperation. But some saw immediately that this progress left significant room for countries—specifically the United States and the Soviet Union—to expand their nuclear arsenals.

1973-1984

India developed the Bomb, and the number of nuclear weapon states continued to grow—as did the number of warheads worldwide. While political instability in Europe and the growing influence of Islamic extremism contributed to the longest period of pessimism in Clock history, the breakdown in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union was the overwhelming factor. In 1984, the *Bulletin* described the decision to move the Clock to three minutes to midnight, saying that it was “a time when the blunt simplicities of force threaten to displace any other form of discourse between the superpowers.”

OPPOSITE: CORBIS/BETTMANN (PROTESTOR); ENERGY DEPARTMENT (AEC PIN); COURTESY OF JOHN KRYGIER (ATOMS FOR PEACE ENVELOPE); LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (SOVIET POSTER); CORBIS/BETTMANN (CASTRO); NARA (KRUSHCHEV AND KENNEDY); NARA (SOLDIER); NARA (CHINESE SOLDIERS).

THIS PAGE: NARA (NIXON); DEFENSE DEPARTMENT (F-16 FIGHTING FALCON); ENERGY (WYOMING TEST); NARA (THREE MILE ISLAND); FILE PHOTO (COMEDY CLOCK); NARA (GORBACHEV, REAGAN AND BUSH); DEFENSE (SOLDIER); COURTESY OF KEITH VERTANEN (BERLIN WALL); AP (TIANANMEN SQUARE); AIR FORCE (LAUNCH); REUTERS (HUSBEN).

1985-1991

Passage of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty sparked hopes that Soviet and U.S. leaders were moving in a positive direction, and the collapse of the Iron Curtain ensured a relatively peaceful end to the Cold War. The U.S. withdrawal of thousands of tactical nuclear weapons from Europe and the completion of a nuclear arms reduction treaty further reduced the specter of nuclear annihilation. The *Bulletin* proclaimed “a new era,” exhorting citizens throughout the world to challenge “bankrupt paradigms of militarism.” Yet enthusiasm was tempered by the challenge of securing and dismantling the thousands of nuclear weapons stored in former Soviet republics and of reducing further global nuclear stockpiles.

1992-2005

It didn't take long for post-Cold War euphoria to evaporate. Announcing the resetting of the Clock closer to midnight in 1995, then-

Bulletin editor Mike Moore lamented that “vision has been in particularly short supply.” Despite unprecedented opportunities to disarm, no nuclear weapon state made significant moves in that direction. The risk of fissile material finding its way into the wrong hands, the abandonment of international arms control agreements, and the failure to effectively stem nuclear proliferation reflected a disturbing attitude of complacency, said the *Bulletin*'s Board of Directors in 2002.



B. Terrorism Threatens Global Security

1. Terrorism & the Middle East

=Violence against civilians to achieve political or ideological objectives by creating fear

a. Why? =

i. Former colonialism=groups united to gain self-rule

ii. Religion:

Christian, Jewish v. Islam

- Hezbollah & Hamas

- PLO

Pg
1117



2. Islamic Fundamentalism*

a. =religious belief that society should be governed by Islamic law=mixing govt & religion

i. Wahabbi Sunni Islam

b. Arab nationalism

i. use oil as blackmail,
manipulate price=affects
economy of world





France Bans the Burqa

3. Rise of al Qaeda*

a. Osama bin Laden

b. Fundamental Sunni Wahabbi Islam

c. Terrorists: 9/11, Afghanistan



C. The War on Terrorism

1. Cost:

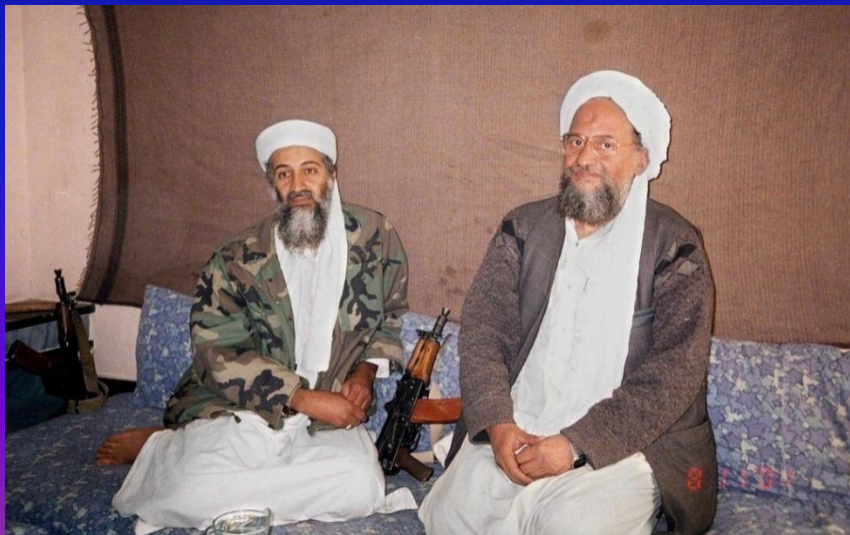
<http://costofwar.com/en/>

=\$7,400,000 per hour

& 4200+ American military lives



2. Wars in Afghanistan & Iraq
 - a. taking on al Qaeda & the Taliban
 - b. Ongoing debate in US
 - c. Use of Reserves, National Guard & private contractors
(Blackwater USA, Halliburton)



Thursday, April 2, 2009
2:00pm - 4:00pm
Room 214

BLACKWATER

Teach-In



Presenter: Raymond Lutz
founder of Citizens' Oversight
Projects Committee (COPs)
& "StopBlackwater.net"

Sponsored by the
SWC Speech & Debate Team

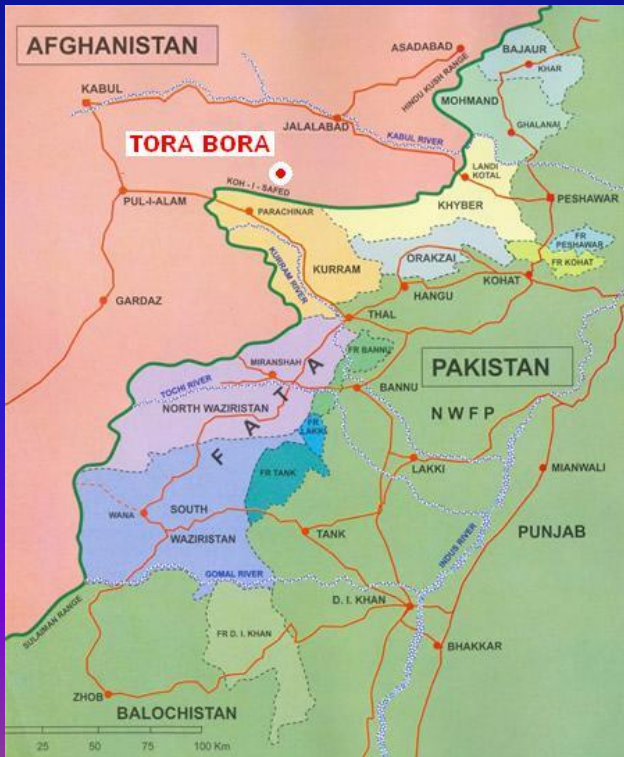


BLACKWATER



Reuters / Erik Wilking

War in Afghanistan



The Taliban

- Extremely oppressive regime:

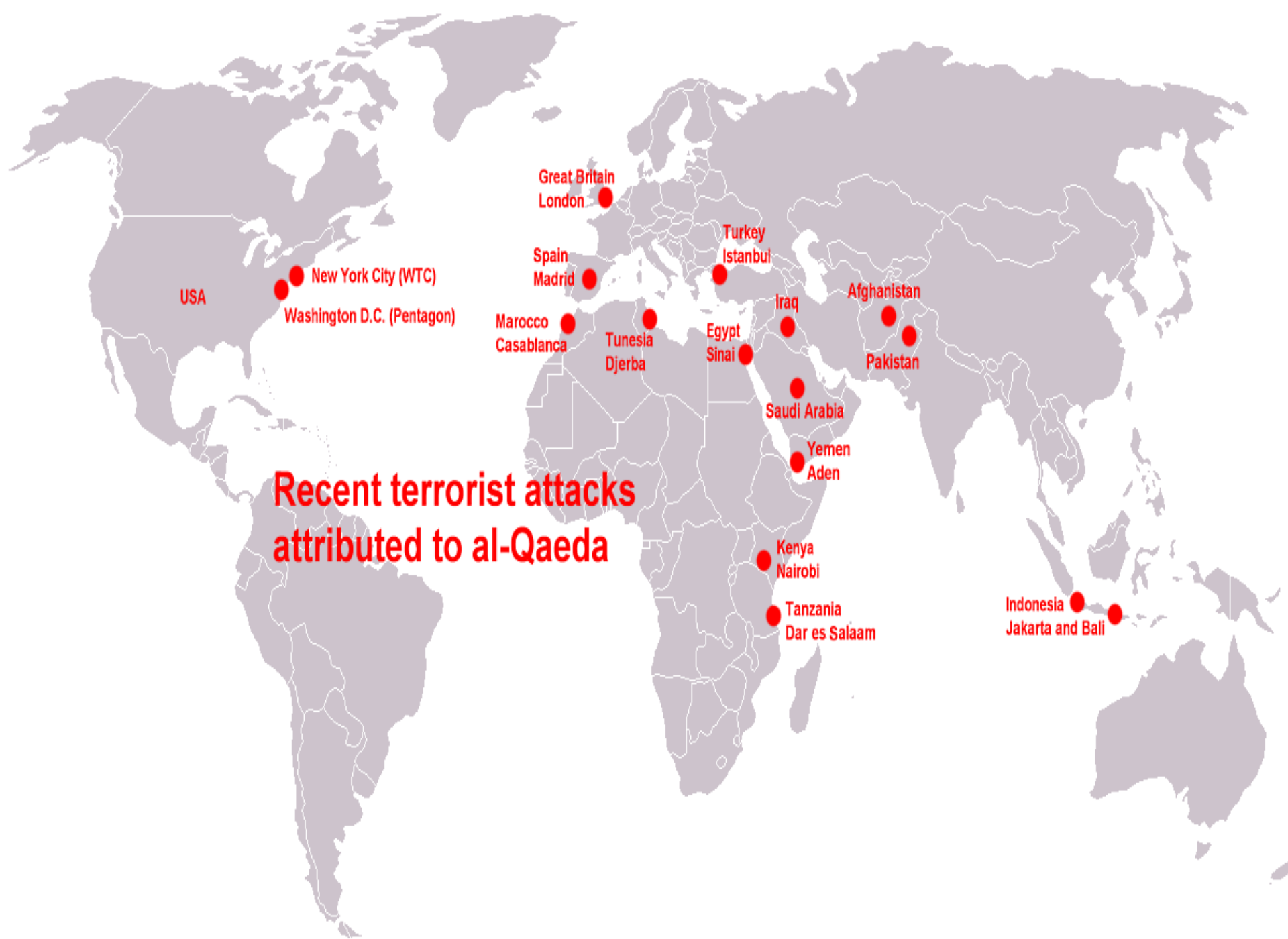


The Taliban, Wahabbi Sunnis

- Gained power in Afghanistan after the Soviet Union collapsed:



<http://www.rawa.us/movies/beating.mpg>



Recent terrorist attacks attributed to al-Qaeda

Major Al Qaeda Attacks

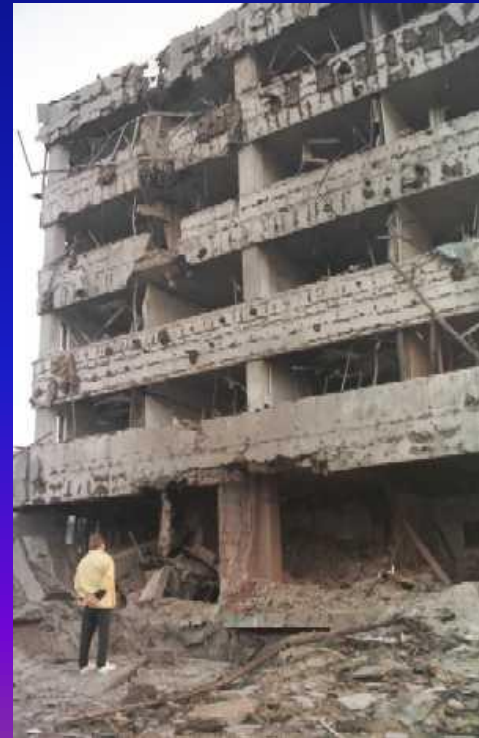
- 1993 - First World Trade Center bombing
 - Car bomb in garage below building kills 6 and wounds almost 1,000



Photo By Bureau of ATF 1993 Explosives Incident Report

Major Al Qaeda Attacks

- 1998 - US Embassy bombings
- Embassies in the east African countries of Kenya and Tanzania, killing 264



Major Al Qaeda Attacks

- 2000 - USS Cole bombing
- A small boat carrying explosives rams Cole in port off of Yemen, killing 17 sailors and wounding 40



Major Al Qaeda Attacks

- 2001 - September 11
 - Nearly 3,000 killed



- 2001 - Shoe bomber Richard Reid
 - Attempts to blow up plane during flight



Major Al Qaeda Attacks

- 2002 - Bali Nightclub bombing
- Attacks on two nightclubs killing nearly 200 foreign tourists



Major Al Qaeda Attacks

- 2004 - Madrid Train bombing
- Ten bombs explode on four trains simultaneously, killing 190 and wounding 1,400



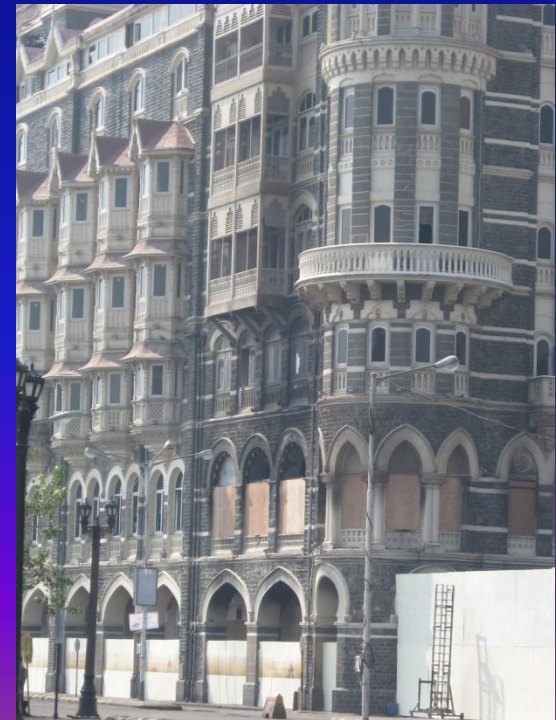
Major Al Qaeda Attacks

- 2005 - London Train bombing
- Four bombs kills 54 and wound 400 on commuter trains and buses



Major Al Qaeda Attacks

- 2008 - Mumbai, India
- Ten coordinated shootings and bombings kill 173 and wound 400





The War on Terror

War in Iraq

- During the decade following the Persian Gulf War, the UN had inspectors in Iraq monitoring to be sure Saddam did not have Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD's)
 - These include nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons



War in Iraq

- Saddam continued to defy the UN and eventually forced the weapons inspectors to leave Iraq
- U.S. forces bombed Iraq several times during the 1990's



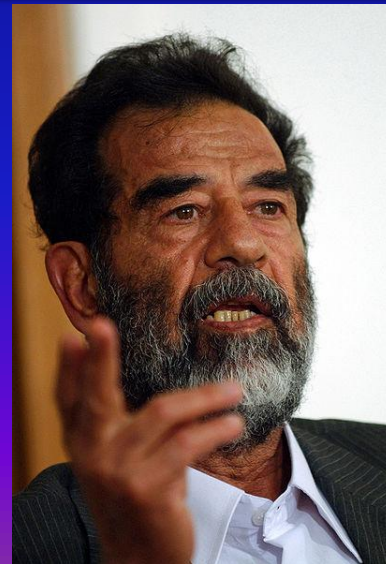
War in Iraq

- War began in March 2003 as a result of two allegations by President Bush:
 1. Saddam was still pursuing WMD's
 2. Iraq had links to terrorist groups such as Al Qaeda



War in Iraq

- The UN Security Council did not vote to go to war, so the U.S. formed a coalition of "willing countries"
- Saddam Hussein was captured in 2003 and executed in 2006



War in Iraq

- No WMD's were ever located, but Iraq held it's first democratic elections in 2005
- Although the war "officially ended" on May 1, 2003 - coalition forces have been battling an insurgency for the past 7 years



ALLEN 11
MONTREAL -
THE GAZETTE



3. New Security Measures Take Shape
 - a. Homeland Security:
increased security
 - b. Patriot Act
 - c. Goal: stop more terrorist attacks
 - d. Transportation Security Admin.
=airports, ports



V. Advances in Science & Technology pg 1120

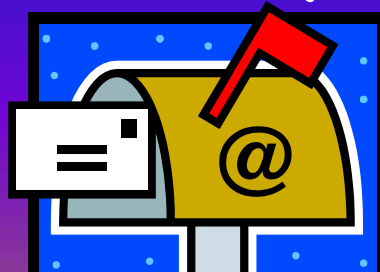
A. The Computer Revolution

1. Early Computers

- a. have brought written communication over enormous distances immediately
- b. stores huge amounts of data
- c. personal computers* (PCs)

2. The Internet

- a. "world wide web" connects everyone
- b. email, research, commerce



B. Advances in Medicine & Biotechnology*

1. Breakthroughs Transform Medicine

a. Dr. Jonas Salk--polio vaccine



b. Laser & robotic surgery=more precise





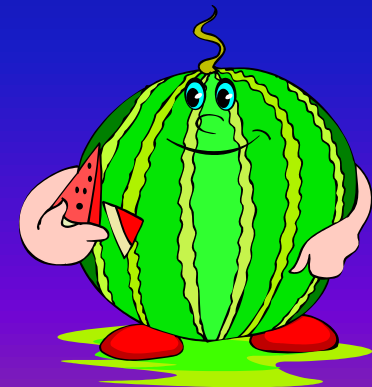
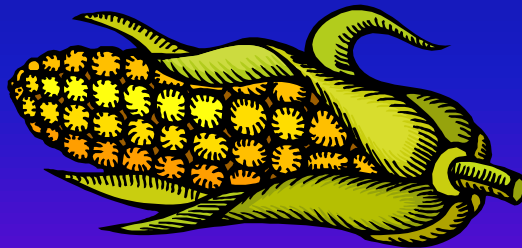
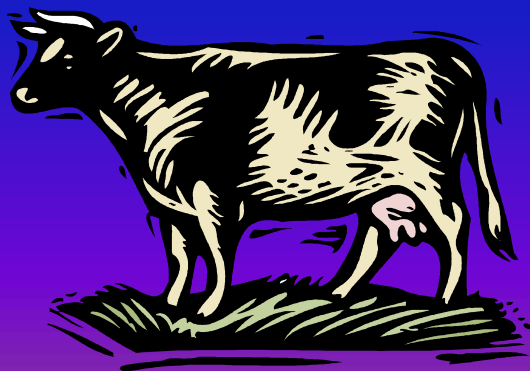
2. Biotech & Genetic Engineering*

a. Cloning: on animals has already done, Dolly the sheep 1997

i. Now also cloned: goats, cows, mice, pigs, cats, rabbits

ii. Humans next?

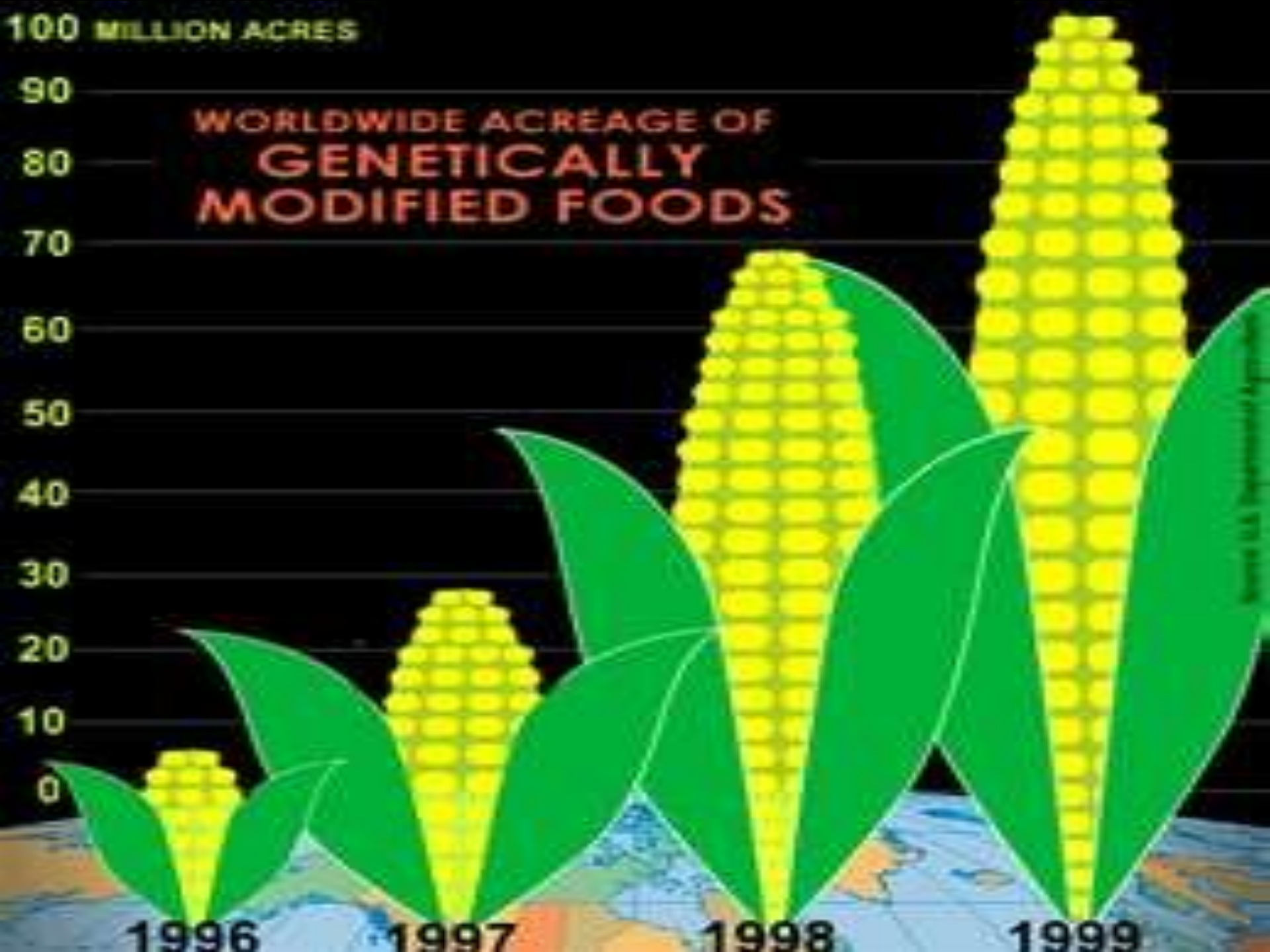
b. Genetically engineered food



100 MILLION ACRES

WORLDWIDE ACREAGE OF
GENETICALLY
MODIFIED FOODS

90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0



1996

1997

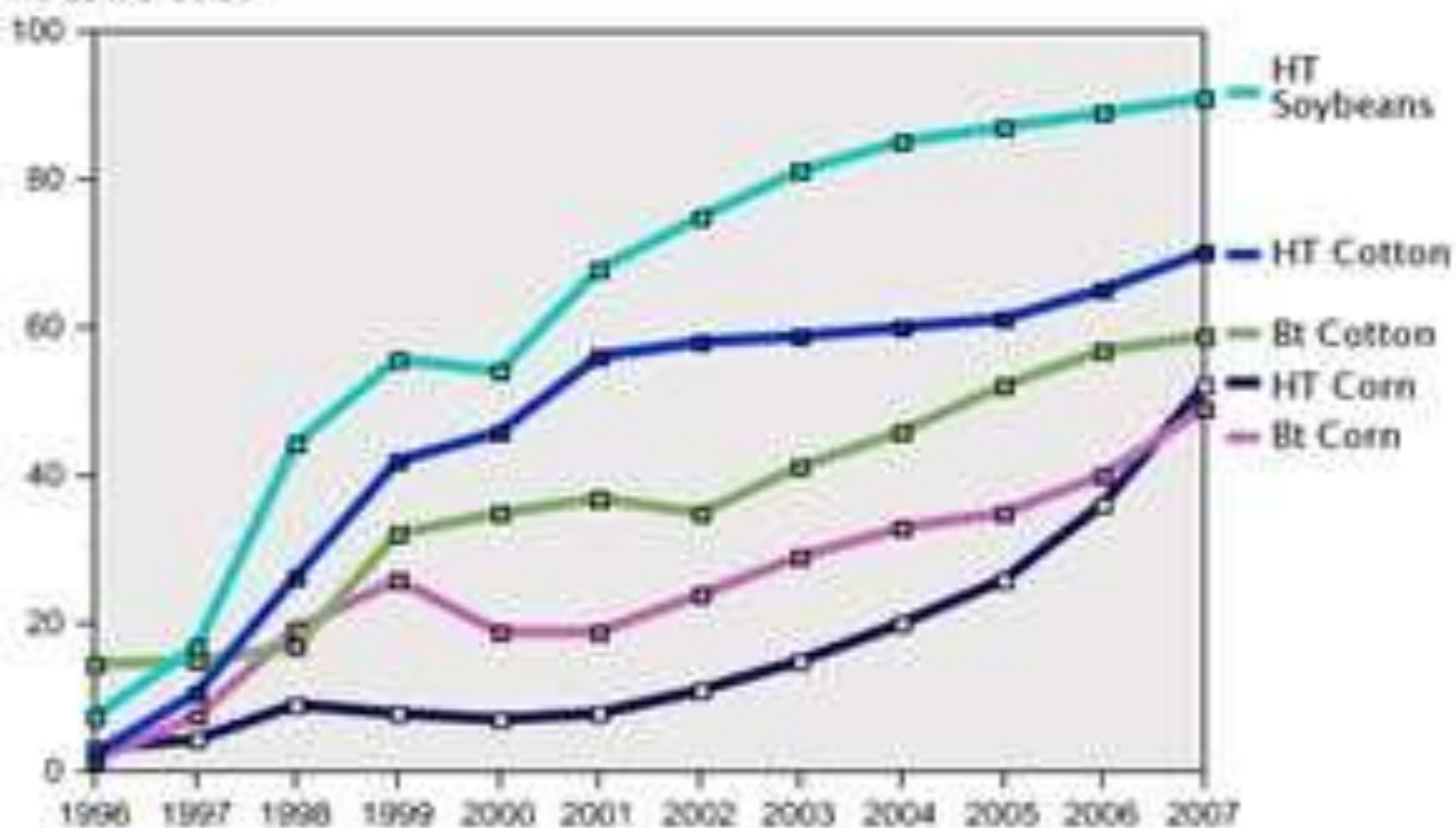
1998

1999



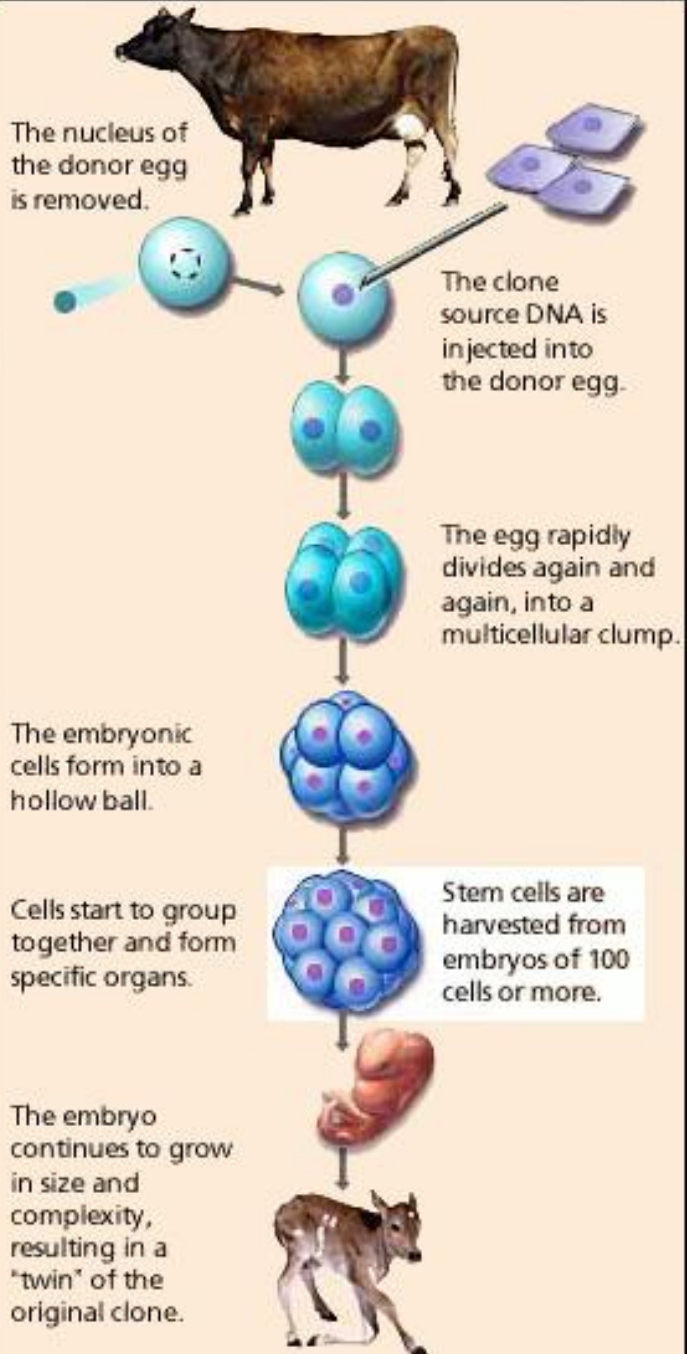
Adoption of genetically engineered crops grows steadily in the U.S.

Percent of acres



Note: Data for each crop category include varieties with both HT and Bt (stacked) traits.
Source: 1996-1999 data are from Fernandez-Cornejo and McBride (2002). Data for 2000-07 are available in the ERS data product, Adoption of Genetically Engineered Crops in the U.S., tables 1-3.

Understanding Cloning

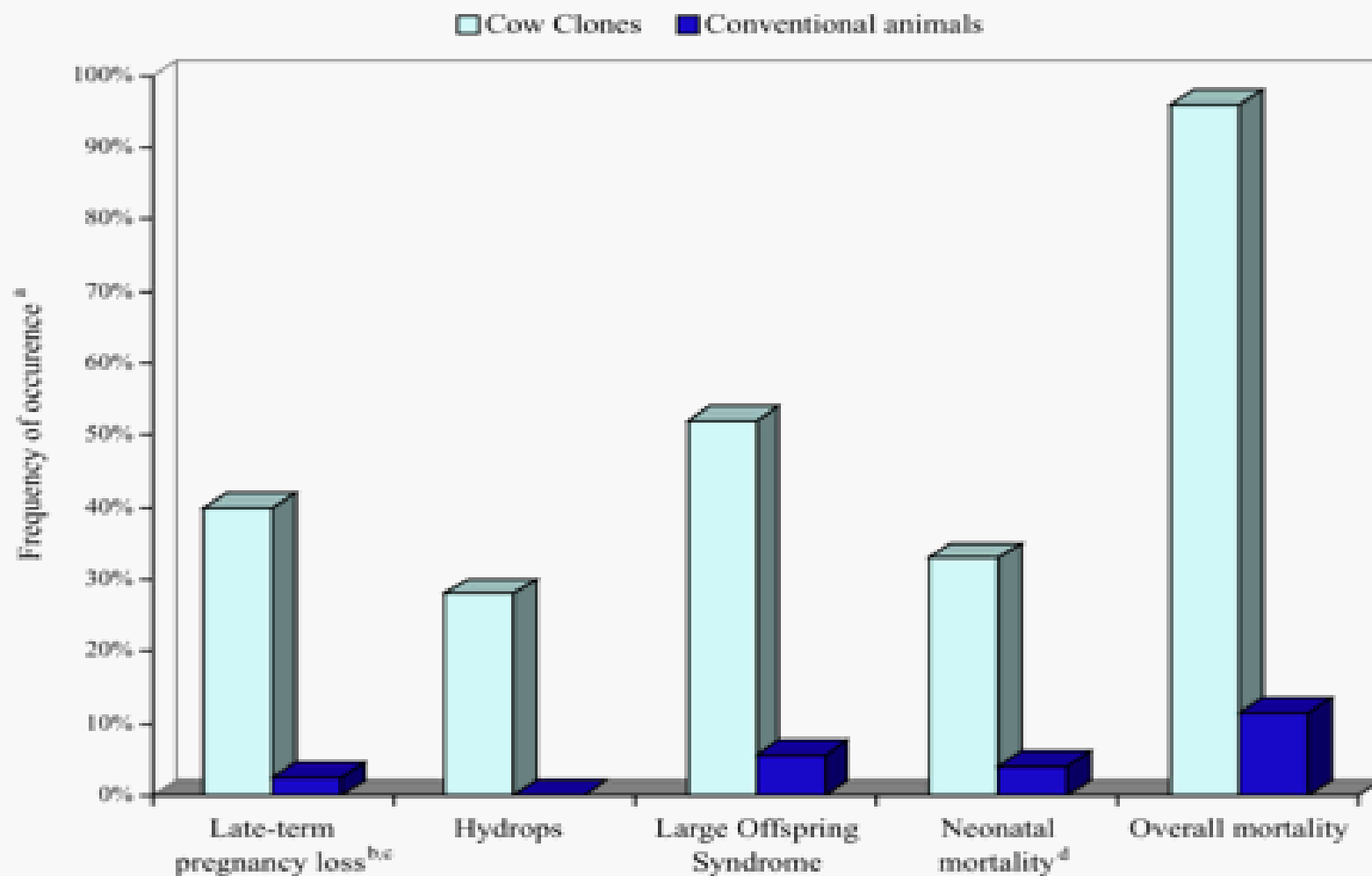


What's for dinner?



SURE_
You're right in liking **MEAT**

Frequency of Health Problems and Premature Death in Clones vs. Conventional Animals



^a Percentages are approximate and based on data provided in the FDA Risk Assessment, except where otherwise noted.

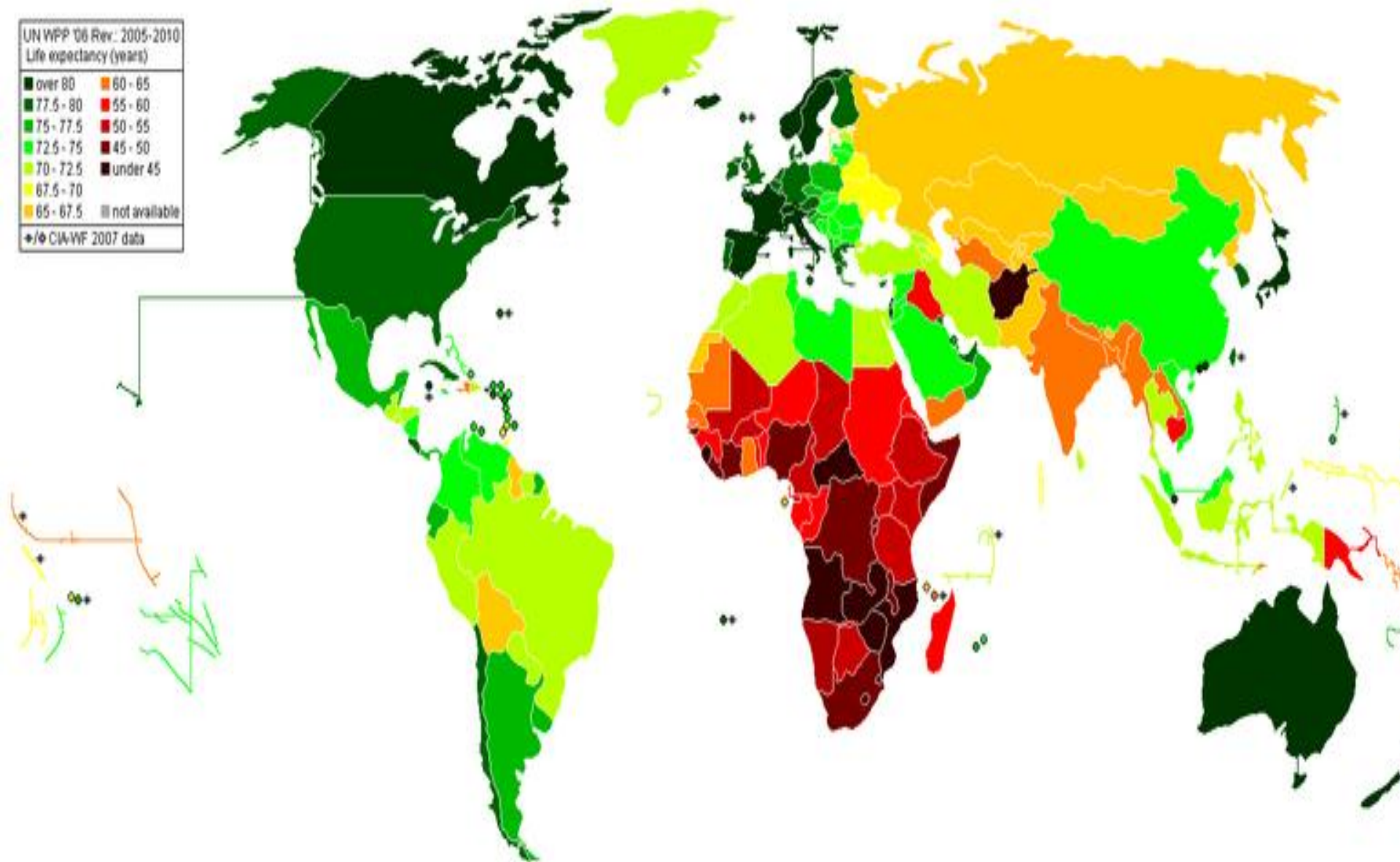
^b Expressed as a percentage of pregnancies confirmed at Day 90 of gestation.

^c Based on data from the FDA RA, Panarace et al. (2007), Lawrence et al. (2005), Heyman et al. (2002), and Wells et al. (1999).

^d Expressed as a percentage of live-born calves.

3. Standards of Living Rise (in developed nations)

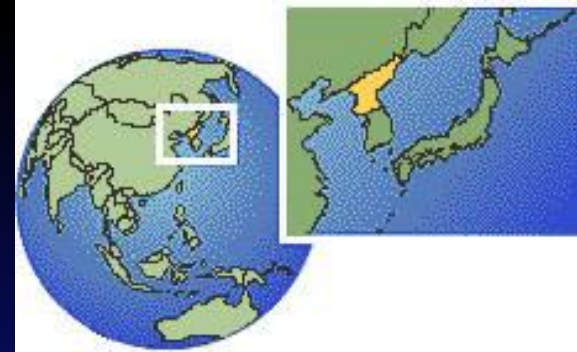
a. Due to science & technology



Scientific Advances

- <http://video.pbs.org/video/1754457671>
(can we live forever?)
- <http://news.discovery.com/videos/tech-human-cloning.html>

VI. North Korea



A. Communist since after WW2 when Japan left

1. Supported by China & USSR
2. Dictators:

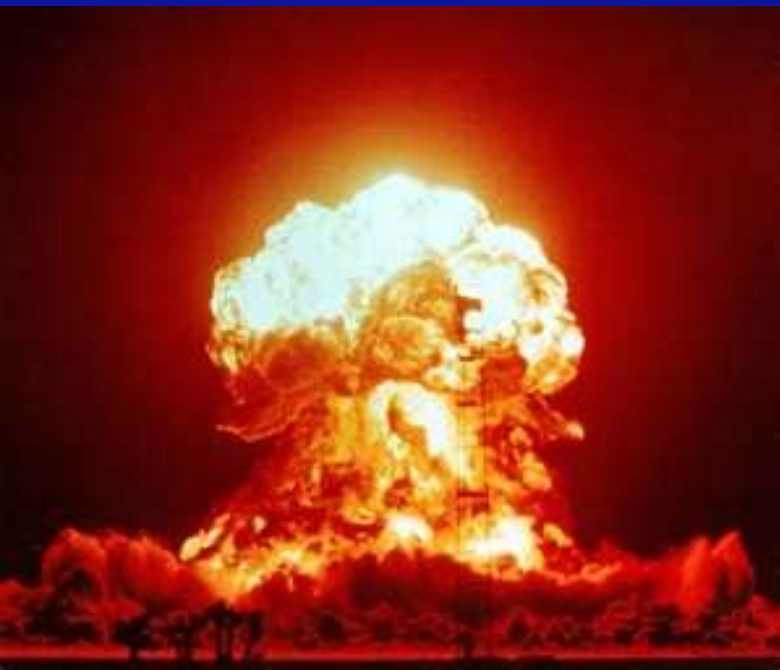
Kim Il-Sung

→ Kim Jong-Il

→ Kim Jong-Un (today)



3. Poor (since collapse of USSR):
 - a. Command Economy: nothing in, nothing out (not even info)
4. Nukes?



OR

